

# The NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

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### 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

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

### Secretary-1 meets students graduated from Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College (Yangon)



Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein delivers an address in meeting with students who obtained BA degree, BSc degree and AGTI diploma from Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College (Yangon). —MNA

YANGON, 11 June—Chairman of Work Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein this afternoon met with

students who obtained BA degree, BSc degree and AGTI diploma from Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College (Yangon) under the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National

Races and Development Affairs at the hall of the degree college in Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township and made a speech on the occasion.

(See page 8)

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

### Residential people there are enjoying fruitful results of development endeavours



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

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

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

regional development.

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

In addition, I would like to clarify some related points to enable you to have in-depth knowledge, actual conditions and true situations.

(See page 5)

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

# PERSPECTIVES

Monday, 12 June, 2006

## Cultivation of opium substitute crops enhances farmers' income

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

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

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

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

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

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

### “သတိပေး နှိုးဆော်ချက်”

- (က) မိုးရွာစဉ် ယာဉ်မောင်းလျှင် အောက်ပါအချက်အလက်များ သတိပြုပါ။
  - (၁) လမ်းပေါ်တွင် စက်ဆီချောဆီများ မိတ်စင်လျှင် လမ်းချော်နိုင်သည်။
  - (၂) မော်တော်ယာဉ်ဘီးများ ပန်းမရှိလျှင် လမ်းချော်နိုင်သည်။
  - (၃) မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ လေပေါင်ချိန် များလွန်းလျှင် လမ်းချော်နိုင်သည်။
  - (၄) လမ်းပေါ်တွင် ရွှံ့နှံ့များရှိလျှင် လမ်းချော်နိုင်သည်။
  - (၅) အရှိန်ပြင်းစွာ မမောင်းပါနဲ့။
  - (၆) ဘရိတ်ကို ရုတ်တရက် မနှင်းပါနဲ့။
  - (၇) ကုန်တင်ယာဉ်များ ဟန်ချက်ညီမှုရန် ဝရုပြုပါ။
  - (၈) ရေသုတ်တံပါရှိရမည်။ ကောင်းမွန်ရမည်။
  - (၉) မိုးသည်းထန်စွာ ရွာသွန်း၍ မြင်ကွင်းမကောင်းလျှင် ရှေ့မီးကြီးကို ဖွင့်မောင်းပါ။
  - (၁၀) မြေသယ်ယာဉ်၊ အုတ်၊ သဲ၊ ကျောက်သယ်ယာဉ်များ မိတ်စင်မှု မရှိစေရန် လုံခြုံစွာ တင်ဆောင်ပါ။
- (ခ) အထက်ပါစည်းကမ်းချက်များအားမလိုက်နာ၍ ယာဉ်တိုက်မှု၊ ယာဉ်တိမ်းမောက်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပွားပါက ထိရောက်စွာ အရေးယူခြင်းခံရမည်။

ယာဉ်စည်းကမ်းတိမ်းမောက်မှုများကို ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ပစ်ဖို့

## Golden nut fixed to Ayeyawady Bridge

- \* 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

## Golden nut fixed to Ayeyawady Bridge (Yadanabon)

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

It was attended by Chairman of Mandalay Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Central Command Maj-Gen Khin Zaw, Chairman of Sagaing Division Peace and Development Council Commander of North-West Command Maj-Gen Tha Aye, Minister for Construc-

tion Maj-Gen Saw Tun, senior military officers, departmental officials, social organizations and local people.

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

MNA

## Work programme for mosquito, garbage and tobacco free schools explained



Commander Brig-Gen Hla Htay Win formally unveils the signboard of mosquito, garbage, and tobacco Free School. — MNA

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

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

The commander unveiled the signboards bear-

ing mosquito free school, garbage free school and tobacco free school.

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

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

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

## Myanmar delegation back from PRC

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

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

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

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

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

Members of the Myanmar delegation General Manager U Toe Aung Myint of the Myanma Agricultural Produce Trading and Assistant Director of the Directorate of Trade U Han Yin Naing arrived back here on the same flight.—MNA



# Putin calls for big increases in atomic energy

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

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

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

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

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

The explosion of reactor number four at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine — then part of the Soviet Union.

— On 26 April, 1996, spewed radioactive dust over much of Europe and froze the Kremlin's enthusiasm for nuclear power.

Putin told the meeting, which was also attended by

Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov and top generals, that it was vital to maintain Russia's military nuclear strength.

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

*MNA/Reuters*



*Hong Kong singer Karen Mok poses as she arrives at the 17th Golden Melody Awards in Taipei on 10 June, 2006.—INTERNET*

# Lawmaker says data on US nuclear agency workers hacked

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

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

The incident happened last September but top Energy Department

officials were not told about it until this week, prompting the chairman of the House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee to demand the resignation of the head of the NNSA.

An NNSA spokesman was not available for

comment.

The NNSA is a semi-autonomous arm of the Energy Department and also guards some of the US military's nuclear secrets and responds to global nuclear and radiological emergencies.

*MNA/Reuters*



*People cool off by running through the fountains in the city centre of Manchester, northern England, on 9 June, 2006.—INTERNET*

# စက်မှုစွမ်းအား ခေတ်တော်သွား



*Elizabeth Goldring looks through the device she invented to help the blind see at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts on 7 June, 2006.—INTERNET*

# Cruise ship returns after 115 get sick

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

Three of the ship's 847 crew members also experienced the illness, a suspected Norovirus brought onboard by someone previously exposed. The *Mercury* carried 2,034 passengers on the voyage.

According to the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Noroviruses affect 23

million Americans annually. The only illness more prevalent is the common cold.

"The reason you hear about Norovirus on cruise ships is because they are required to report every incidence of gastrointestinal illness," said Dave Forney, chief of the vessel sanitation programme of the US Centers for Disease Control

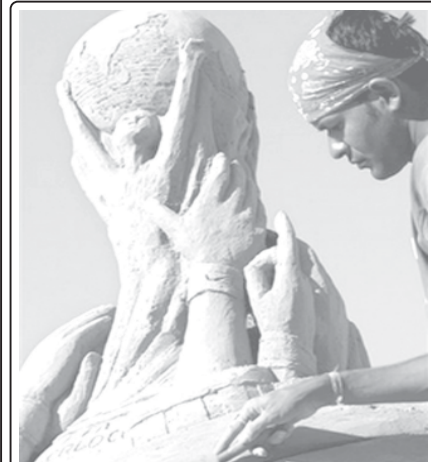
and Protection, in a statement. "Nowhere else in the public health system of the United States is Norovirus a reportable illness. Norovirus is not a cruise-ship illness, but an illness commonly seen in many settings throughout the United States."

Celebrity Cruises blames an increased number of Norovirus cases on land for the increase in incidents on board their ships. The company has instituted a new illness prevention programme focusing on increased sanitation, enhanced cleaning procedures and special cleaning of "high touch" areas on the ship.

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

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

*Internet*



*Sand artist Sudarsan Pattnaik, from India, works on his sculpture titled World Peace that features the soccer World Cup trophy on 10 June, 2006.*

*INTERNET*

# Author awarded for 'Beasts of No Nation'

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

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

Previous winners include Jonathan Safran Foer and Colson Whitehead.

*Internet*

# China, Russia warn against deploying space weapons

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

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

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

The United States and

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

"A world free of outer space weapons is no less

important than a world free of the weapons of mass destruction," China's Ambassador Cheng Jingye told the CD. "The development of outer space weapons keeps progressing quietly and relevant military doctrine is taking shape," he said, without directly naming the George W Bush Administration.

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

MNA/Reuters



Performers dressed in the traditional costume of the ethnic Cham people dance during a festival in Vietnam's central Hue City on 9 June, 2006. —INTERNET



Actors playing the role of soldiers take a procession walk with elephants on Truong Tien bridge, as part of a re-enactment God-worshipping ceremony during Hue festival, in Vietnam's central Hue City on 10 June, 2006. —INTERNET

## Japanese Govt approves Defence Agency upgrade bill

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

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

Junichiro Koizumi, government sources said.

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

The bill proposes revising a set of laws to upgrade peacekeeping, relief and other international cooperation operations into the Self-Defence Forces' essential duties, and integrate the Defence Facilities Administration Agency into the prospective "Defence Ministry", which

would be headed by a minister.

MNA/Xinhua

## Belarus retaliates against West with sanctions

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

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

Both the EU and

Washington barred the President and more than 30 other officials linked to the election. Sanctions also included a freeze of bank deposits held by officials abroad.

"Retaliatory measures

have been introduced for the European Union and United States." Foreign Ministry spokesman Andrei Popov told a briefing.

Popov declined to reveal who was on the list.

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

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

MNA/Reuters



A man rides his Harley-Davidson motorcycle as flames are emitted from his helmet during the International Harley-Davidson festival in Alsoors, 110 km (68 miles) west from Budapest on 9 June, 2006. —INTERNET

Model Gisele Bündchen of Brazil wears a creation from Colcci's 2007 spring/summer collection during Fashion Rio Show in Rio de Janeiro on 9 June, 2006.

INTERNET



## US Embassy in Oslo briefly evacuated in security scare

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

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

"It has been called off," police spokeswoman Soelvi Glendrange said of the evacuation. "It was nothing dangerous."

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

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

Streets around the building were closed to traffic during the scare.

MNA/Reuters



## Entire Mon State and most...

(from page 1)

All along the trip we have seen that the entire Mon State and most areas of Kayin State are peaceful, tranquil and developing. Due to having such good conditions, the residential people can be able to earn their livelihood peacefully. It is due to the fact that KNU insurgents were in no position to harm lives and property of the people in those areas. As no danger is posed against the people in these areas, the Government and the Tatmadaw have been carrying out the regular tasks under gentlemen's agreement (with KNU). Thus, the entire Mon State and most areas of Kayin State are stable, peaceful and tranquil. The people residing in Mon and Kayin States are earning their livelihood without any worries.

However, KNU insurgents having links with the outskirts of Toungoo and Nyaung-laybin areas, have been sending sabotage teams to inner parts of towns, villages, motor roads and railroads and committing terrorist acts including blasting of bombs again and again to harm the lives and property of the people. As KNUs started to launch sabversive acts time and again, the Tatmadaw charged with the duty to safeguard the life security of the people, had no other way but to take necessary safety measures for ensuring the area security.

Their western masters and their lackey terrorists then made false accusations that the Tatmadaw has been displacing villages of Kayin nationals, suppressing them and launching ethnic cleansing. Moreover, a group named US Campaign for Burma led by expatriate Aung Din, in collusion with AAAS (American Association of Advanced Science) based in Washington, is attempting to fabricate ethnic cleansing issue against Myanmar

Government and the Tatmadaw, it was learnt.

AAAS is an association taking ground photographs via satellite technology. Aung Din's group, in collusion with AAAS, intended to take photos of Myanmar via satellite to put record of setting villages on fire as well as houses being burnt down. They said they could take clear photos of objects which are as small as one and a half feet in size on the ground. Yet they said though they could take photos of men, it is rather difficult for them to differentiate certain image is whether KNU member or Tatmadawman.

What is certain is, Aung Din's group, in collaboration with KNU, will take fabricated photos by making the fake settings of houses and villages being put to torch; demonstrate fake villagers being tied with ropes and abducted away; and scenes of villagers being tortured, it is learnt. In this way they will make accusations through fabricated satellite photos that the Tatmadaw is dislodging villages by force and torturing the village people.

In fact, the Tatmadaw is well-organized, well-trained and having an excellent chain of command and control system. If the Tatmadaw were committing ethnic cleansing, it must have been carrying out area cleaning works in these areas that you journalists have toured. As you have seen, no area cleaning works are needed in these peaceful and tranquil areas and they remain normal as ever.

Myanmar had been under colonial rule for over 100 years. For having divide-and-rule policy of the colonialists for a long period, multicoloured insurgents emerged due to discord sown by the colonialists, different concepts and racism when the country regained independence in 1948. The internal insurgents which had been in existence for

over four decades, the nation lacked peace and tranquillity and development work could not be carried out with might and main. Thus, Myanmar which had been at the top in development in Southeast Asia around 1950 fell to the status of least developing country in 1988.

In the year 1988, the Tatmadaw took over State responsibilities and with a view to overcoming poor conditions, it laid down Twelve Political, Economic and Social Objectives. It endeavours for ensuring stability of the State, prevalence of regional peace and tranquillity and the rule of law and order. Simultaneously, relentless efforts are made for national reconsolidation. Altogether 17 national armed groups and other small groups which are free from racism, extreme ideologies and foreign influences, have returned to the legal fold. Some of them have now exchanged arms for peace unconditionally. The national unity has been further strengthened and more peace and tranquillity has been achieved.

Inasmuch as the national unity is further strengthened, almost all of the areas of the Union have become peaceful and tranquil and they are achieving unprecedented development. The remaining insurgent groups still clinging to the racism and extreme ideologies are very few such as KNU remnants, KNPP group, SSA (South) Ywet Sit group, etc. These groups cannot stay within the country and they have to seek refuge along the border. Most of them are taking refuge at so-called refugee camps in a neighbouring country. In some border areas where insurgents are still moving about remain undeveloped.

The Government has been opening the peace door for KNU remnants with the gentlemen's agreement to return to the

legal fold like the above-mentioned 17 national race armed groups. The initial steps of peace negotiation between the Government and KNU were almost successful. However, it did not come to a successful result due to the interferences of their western masters. Because their western masters are worried that if Myanmar is stable and peaceful, they would no longer have the axe-handles to be used in manipulating Myanmar's political affairs.

When the internal insurgency was at its height in Myanmar, the BCP (Burma Communist Party) insurgents launched massive attacks against the government in the northeast parts of the country. However, a neighbouring country stood steadfastly as a good friendly neighbour with the policy of non-interference in another country's internal affairs. Hence, the entire BCP insurgents were totally crushed by the Tatmadaw and the BCP had collapsed. The other insurgent national groups under the influence of BCP returned to the legal fold. As these areas have become peaceful and tranquil, development works and nation-building tasks are being carried out there with momentum.

If their western masters and their lackeys take this instance as example like the good neighbouring country, they would not have interfered in Myanmar's internal affairs and sow discord among the national people. In this way, the border areas which are now unstable due to taking refuge of KNU, KNPP and SSA (South) will surely become hundred per cent peaceful and tranquil. Actually, their western masters and their lackeys shouting at the top of their voice for the nation's stability and national reconsolidation are found to be making instigation and conspiracies for prolonging the existence of terrorist insurgents, for creating instability of the nation and for harming the peace and tranquillity. They are indeed stabbing in the back. Formerly, there were almost 30 large and small armed insurgent groups in Myanmar. Of them, the national recon-solidation has been made with many a number of insurgent groups. However, KNU cannot make peace with the Government. It is due to the instigation and



Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan introduces a local who lost his right leg due to terrorist acts of KNU. — MNA

manipulations of their western masters and their lackeys as well as their permission for the existence of so-called refugee camps of KNU.

By looking back at the background history of KNU insurgency, it can be seen that KNU came into existence as the British colonialists manipulated to cause disintegration of Myanmar and ensure the emergence of separate Kayin state. KNU was moulded by narrow-minded racist Kayin leaders. Thus KNU has incessantly been committing atrocities such as blasting bombs at passenger trains for many times, setting hundreds of towns and villages on fire, and raped thousands of women.

The KNUs robbed public property and funds in millions of kyats. Such KNU which has always been committing atrocities is being acclaimed by their western masters as if they are representing the entire Kayin nationals and being supported by Kayin nationals. Indeed it is the interest of their western masters and their cohorts who are taking too much advantages like frying the fish with the fish fat.

In this context, I would like to mention on the settlement of Kayin nationals all over the Union. According to estimated data in 2004, there are 1.7 million people residing in Kayin State. Of them, only 830,000 are Kayin nationals.

Thus, it can be seen that Kayin nationals representing half of the population in Kayin State and another half of over 20 nationalities such as Mon, Bamar, PaO, Shan, Kayah, Rakhine, Jinhaw, Chin, Lahu, Wa, Palaung, Naga,

Danu, Rawan, Lisu, etc are residing together.

Myanmar's population at present is over 54 million. Of the total population, Kayin nationals are about 3.5 million. The settlement of Kayin nationals all over the Union can be seen that there are about 3,500 Kayin nationals in Kachin State; 16,500 in Kayah State; 830,000 in Kayin State; 80 in Chin State; 4,000 in Sagaing Division; 99,000 in Taninthayi Division; 256,000 in Bago Division; 3,000 in Magway Division; 23,000 in Mandalay Division; 350,000 in Mon State; 1,200 in Rakhine State; 300,000 in Yangon Division; 20,000 in Shan State and about 1,500,000 in Ayeyawady Division. Hence, it can be seen that Kayin nationals together with other nationalities are residing all over the Union amicably.

The number of Kayin nationals living in Ayeyawady Division is more than that of those dwelling in Kayin State.

All over the Union, over 54 million population including 3.5 million of Kayin nationals are residing in harmony and enjoying the socio-economic development brought about by the Government. All the national races are enjoying equal rights.

KNU members at present are about 3,500. They have not realized their misdeeds and are still sticking to terrorist armed struggle line. Those handful of KNUs longing for step-mother over the shoulder of own mother are only 0.1 per cent of the total 3.5 million Kayin nationals in the Union. Likewise, it can be seen that KNUs are only 0.42 per cent of Kayin nationals living in Kayin State. Thus, it can be seen that KNU does not (See page 6)

**In fact, the Tatmadaw is well-organized, well-trained and having an excellent chain of command and control system. If the Tatmadaw were committing ethnic cleansing, it must have been carrying out area cleaning works in these areas that you journalists have toured. As you have seen, no area cleaning works are needed in these peaceful and tranquil areas and they remain normal as ever.**



Those attending clarification ceremony during the study tour of local and foreign journalists.—MNA

## Entire Mon State and most...

(from page 5)

represent one percent of Kayin nationals.

Thus, the KNU remnants are a handful. They do not represent Kayin nationals of the Union as well as Kayin nationals residing in Kayin State. Moreover, other Kayin nationals living in other States and Divisions do not care about KNU. KNU and Kayin nationals are to be seen separately. It is obvious that their western masters and their lackeys supporting and protecting KNU are, in reality, not serving the interests of the Kayin nationals and the Union. Due to Asian region strategy, their western masters are making political manipulations in their own interests.

Throughout the history, KNU had never served the interests of Kayin nationals. It never represents Kayin nationals. Yet it committed atrocities such as setting towns and villages on fire, massacres, robberies, rapes and planting mines. The following are some of their atrocities.

- According to the newspaper reports, KNU committed 110 killings, 35 robberies and 13 bank-robberies in the year 1948-49.
- On 22-1-1949, KNU killed the entire villagers and set the entire Maletto village of Maubin Township on fire.
- On 2-2-1949, KNU torched the entire Insein town. Other towns such as Penwegon, Nattalin, etc were also set on fire by KNU.
- On 15-11-1954, KNU raided the Sittaung-Mottama train and abducted over 40 university girl students who were on their way back home for holidays

and 15 other girls. These girls and other girls abducted from Mon villages were exchanged for arms from Kuomintang general Lawli.

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

- On 29-5-1967, Shwepyitha village with over 800 houses in Labutta Township of Ayeyawady Division was set on fire by KNU. Kyethongin and Gyogon villages in Thabaung Township were also burnt down into ashes by KNU.
- On 24-7-1985, KNU exploded mine at Yangon-Mandalay Up-train near mile post (127) between Kywepwe and Nyaungchedauk stations. Altogether 76 passengers were killed and 122 injured.

Hence, the entire people of the Union loathed the KNU and fought them. For instance, KNU lieutenant Aung Than and some 50 members invaded Lan Thamai village of Myaungmya Township in Ayeyawady Division on 14-2-1968. Although there was no Tatmadaw unit in that village, the KNU had to flee as the villagers armed themselves with any available weapons and fought the KNU with deep hatred.

Likewise, the people of Ayeyawady Delta Region including Kayin nationals could not tolerate KNU and launched

Operations Shwelinyon, Moehein, Thain Lar, etc during the period of three years from 1969, 1970 and 1971 hand in hand with the Tatmadaw.

Due to the effectiveness of people's militia strategy participated by the people themselves, KNU had to flee Ayeyawady Division and seek refuge at some far-flung border areas.

Nowadays, their western masters and their lackeys are falsely accusing that the Tatmadaw is launching ethnic cleansing and committing massacres. Actually, ethnic cleansing and massacres have been tactics of KNU throughout their history.

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

- In February and March 1949 while KNU occupied Pyin-OoLwin (formerly Maymyo), the insurgents killed 1,946 innocent town dwellers.

- On 3-3-1949, KNU occupied Pyu and set the market and residences at downtown on fire. They also killed innocent persons including children. When the Tatmadaw reoccupied Pyu, about 400 houses had been destroyed by fire and 351 bodis were found with knife wounds. Besides, the KNU abducted over 2,000 town dwellers to Zeyawady and killed them all cruelly. They chopped men to death and raped women before killing them. The KNU also killed children cruelly.

- In their retreat from Pyu and Toungoo, KNU invaded Htandabin on eastern bank of Sittaung river and killed people in hundreds.

Likewise, the issue of Licensed to Rape falsely

accused against the Tatmadaw by their western masters and their minions was actually committed by KNU throughout their history. The following are some incidents of KNU's Licensed-to-Rape atrocities.

- KNU leaders are notorious for committing massacres, robberies and rapes. On 22-11-1953, KNU lieutenant Ya Kyaw and group exploded a passenger train from Sittoung near Naungkalar village. They robbed passengers and abducted some 50 men and women passengers. They released men whose relatives could pay ransom for their release. Although ransoms were paid, the women were raped before being released. Those men who could not pay ransom were also killed. The women who could not pay ransom were also raped and killed.

- KNU insurgents such as Lin Htin, Hsalan, Phalu Kyaw, etc used to commit rape at will. Moreover, Lin Htin took 45 wives and Hsalan had over 120 wives. Phalu Kyaw had over 150 wives. Being raped by KNU insurgents, the lives of many thousands of Bamar, Kayin and Mon girls were abused.

- KNU lieutenant Than Shein of commando battalion-3 was also

notorious for abusing women. He killed husbands when he wanted to take their wives. Than Shein was also notorious for committing massacres of over 50 persons within one or two days.

- KNU's Licensed-to-Rape can also be seen at the incidents among KNU members. KNU brigade-5 commander Bo Soe raped the wife of his member Kyi Lin. Bo Soe was shot dead by Kyi Lin who then surrendered to the Tatmadaw.
- KNU's Licensed-to-Rape practice did not spare pregnant women. KNU brigade-7 deputy commander Phalawt and San Tun Maung gang-raped a pregnant woman who was conceiving a child for eight months at Alanchaung village of Kyaiklatt Township. Phalawt also shot to death U Han Sein of Bontaungsu Chaung village after raping his two daughters and one niece.

Sex-fiend KNU have been committing atrocities as they are licensed to rape. They even eat man like barbarians. The following are some of their cruelties.

- On 5-12-1968, KNU Kootkaw's minion Mwaypar and group killed Ko Hla Tin of Kyonlata village, Wakema Township, Ayeyawady Division and cooked, fried and

ate up his liver, heart and inner organs. They also shot Ko Yin Nu to death and ate up his heart with liquor.

- KNU's Saw Hsay and Bo Maung Ni took out inner organs of Ko Soe Tint alive and ate up with liquor. By seeing the cruelties, a villager named Ko Hla Shwe got insane.

KNU with full of atrocities are the very first hijackers in the world. They were pioneers in launching terrorist acts. To recount that incident, it can be found as follows:

- On 25-6-1954, a Dakota passenger plane of Burma Airways during its Yangon-Kyaikpyu-Sittway flight was hijacked by KNU. The insurgents asked the pilot to land the plane near Magyeesin village located south of Gwa town. The KNU made off with 724,000 kyats of State fund.

Despite such cruelties and atrocities, KNU are far from remorse and still launching terrorist acts. The following are some incidents of KNU atrocities after 1988:

- On 10-1-1988, the Mandalay-Yangon express down-train was exploded with time bomb near the Pazundaung station close to Yangon central railway station. Altogether 8 passengers were killed and 40 wounded.

(See page 7)

**KNU insurgents such as Lin Htin, Hsalan, Phalu Kyaw, etc used to commit rape at will. Moreover, Lin Htin took 45 wives and Hsalan had over 120 wives. Phalu Kyaw had over 150 wives. Being raped by KNU insurgents, the lives of many thousands of Bamar, Kayin and Mon girls were abused.**



## Entire Mon State and most...

(from page 6)

- In March 1988, KNUs raided Kyaikhtiyoe Pagoda and robbed public donations. Many pilgrims were killed and wounded by KNUs' indiscriminate shootings.
- On 10-5-1989, the statue of Alantaya Sayadaw was conveyed by disciple Sanghas, yogis and laity along Thaton-Hpa-an-Hlaingbwe route. The convoy was attacked and set on fire by KNU mines near Kya-in village.
- In March 1990, KNU attacked pilgrims at Hsandawya Pagoda and robbed cash and kind.
- On 3-2-1991, a convoy of State Sangha Maha Nayaka Secretary Mingun Sayadawgyi U Viccitasara Bhivamsa on its route from Dawei to Thayetchaung was attacked by KNUs. Due to the KNU bomb blast, five persons were killed and a motor vehicle was destroyed.
- With the most loathsome cruelty, KNUs plotted to set the entire Yangon city on fire simultaneously by renting houses & rooms and storing fuel.

Beginning early 2006, KNU brigade-2 led by Arsee who is a son of KNU vice-chairman Tamalar Baw, sent sabotage teams to inner parts of Toungoo and Nyaunglaybin to blast bombs. KNUs also planted high-power mines at Yangon-Mandalay railroad to massacre passengers. KNUs also planted mines along the highway as well as in

surrounding villages at the bottom of East Yoma mountain ranges.

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

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

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

**At this very time, their western masters and their minions are so smart to claim and exaggerate that Myanmar's current situations and conditions are threatening the regional security. Myanmar's friendly nations with those far and near, ASEAN brothers and BIMST-EC brothers understand the actual**

**situations and conditions of our country and they accepted the fact that Myanmar situations do not pose a threat to the regional security. These countries are rendering cooperative hands to Myanmar for bilateral as well as regional interests.**

Their western masters are blatantly ignoring the actual situations and conditions of Myanmar and constantly making exaggerated accusations intentionally. Their hidden aim is obvious. **They aim at misleading the world's nations into believing that situation in Myanmar is getting worse and threatening regional security. Then, they would put Myanmar's affairs to UN Security Council's agenda and by misusing United Nations they would attempt to create regime change in Myanmar. The intention of their western masters is to place a puppet government in power in Myanmar.**

**Those minion countries, organizations and media of western masters are having double standard in human rights violation and democracy. The western power invaded other countries under the pretext of democracy and human rights. Its minions are far from pointing out their masters' misdeeds, let alone criticizing it.**

Inhuman bullies and cruelties of the troops of the western power upon Iraqi prisoners and POWs (prisoners of war) as well as bombing innocent people by accusing them as enemies can be seen clearly. **The Iraqi people are fleeing their homes like refugees. Are these atrocities not threatening the global security? Are the proper measures taken by Myanmar Government in accordance with law to safeguard lives and property of the people threatening the world's peace? It can vividly be seen that who is actually threatening the global security and peace.**

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



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

rights, forced labour, ethnic cleansing, licensed to rape, narcotic drug trafficking, child soldier recruitment, etc are made against Myanmar to put pressure on our country.

Their lopsided activities, bullies, hegemonism and imposing of various sanctions are, in fact, aiming to cover up their aim. To cover up the atrocities and misdeeds of their minion axe-handles and insurgent terrorists, their foreign masters are putting blame on Myanmar in one way or another.

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

**These expatriate groups are spreading fabrications in international arena as desired by the western masters and internal & external destructive elements. Under the name of democracy and human rights, they are making instigation for imposing sanctions against Myanmar. Through the expatriate groups, the assistance provided by the western masters in the name of flourishing democracy are transferring assistance to terrorist groups. In other words, these expatriate groups are accomplices providing support to the terrorist groups.**

Of the expatriate groups, US Campaign for Burma is a prominent one

and the person acting as policy director of that group is Chit Ko Ko (alias) Aung Din. While pursuing education with mechanical major at Yangon Institute of Technology, he became an information & public relation member of Bakatha (All Burma Student's Union) on 28 August 1988. On 8-10-1988, he fled to Ranong of Thailand. As he encountered difficulties in living there, he stealthily returned to Myanmar in 22-10-1988. Beginning end of November the same year, he lived alternately in the residence of former AFPFL leader U Kyaw Nyein's daughter Daw Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein and in the residence of U Thu Wai of Democracy Party as well as at the NLD office in South Okkalapa Township.

In January 1989, Bakatha was re-organized with Paw Oo Tun (alias) Min Ko Naing as chairman and Aung Din as joint general secretary. Aung Din became vice-chairman later. On 23-4-1989, Aung Din was detained under section 10 (a). He was later sentenced for 4 years' imprisonment under section 17(1) of Unlawful Associations Act. On 7-7-1993, he was released and he submitted petition to authorities for pursuing education at YIT. In 1994 he acquired BE (Mechanical). Then he applied for passport to go to and work in Singapore. He was denied and he appealed to authorities concerned. Authorities with broad-mindedness permitted him a passport 054248 on 8-12-1994. Via Singapore, Aung Din reached USA and joined the Free Burma Coalition group.

He resigned from that group in June 2003 and established the US Campaign for Burma in September. He is a broker involved in anti-government activities,

demanding US sanctions to be imposed against Myanmar, and receiving and transferring funds for terrorist groups at border areas. In addition, the USCB led by Aung Din is also cooperating with FTUB (Free Trade Unions of Burma), NCUB (National Council of Union of Burma) and NCGUB (National Coalition Government of Union of Burma). Aung Din is also collaborating with FTUB and NCUB general secretary Maung Maung (alias) Pyithit Nyunt Wai in launching anti-government activities as well as terrorist sabotage acts.

**In fact, terrorists mean all those who are actually committing destructive acts as well as those who are providing shelter or cash and kind assistance to such destructive elements. This definition is accepted worldwide. Hence, it can clearly be seen that Aung Din is indeed a terrorist.**

With sound evidences, I have clarified matters on KNU atrocities such as massacres, arson, planting of mines, robberies, rapes, etc; how their western masters and cohorts are concealing the atrocities of KNUs. Your excellencies and local and foreign journalists have toured to witness the Government's endeavours for regional development.

The entire Mon State and most areas of Kayin State are peaceful and tranquil. The residential people there are enjoying the fruitful results of development endeavours. Hence, I hope that your excellencies and local and foreign journalists understand the actual conditions and situations in Myanmar. I thank you all for participating in this study tour of Mon and Kayin States. — MNA



Daughter of U Saw Tha Mu He, who was cut out her one hand due to fire shot by KNU. — MNA



## Measures being taken for enhancement of knowledge...

(from page 1)

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

In his address, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein said that today is an auspicious day for Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College under the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs. The graduation ceremony of the degree college has been held annually and it is now the fifth time. Today's ceremony is beneficial to the border regions as the guidelines of the Im-

portant is to inculcate Union Spirit into the national races in order to maintain peace and stability reigning in the regions and already-achieved development, he stressed. Head of State Senior General Than Shwe stressed the need for flourishing of Union Spirit at the fourth day session of the Annual General Meeting-2005 of the Union Solidarity and Development Association. He said: **Since yore, the Union of Myanmar has been a nation with various national races residing in the country together in unity and amity. Throughout the history, all national races have had mutual sympathy and understanding, loving-kindness and relationships between each other.**

**True patriotism means national people are to have Union Spirit no**

development region project as the second phase and the project of rural development tasks as the third phase.

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

In addition, in cooperation with WFO, efforts are being made for ensuring enrolment of all school-age children of farmers who had given up poppy cultivation in Golden Triangle region where the plan for eradication of poppy cultivation is being imple-

the students who are outstanding to attend MSc and MA courses, B Tech course, BE course and ME course. Now, there are 28 first year B Tech students, 26 second year B Tech students, 19 BE students and three ME students at Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges (Mandalay) and there are six MA students, 12 MSc students and four students who are attending MA/MSc Qualifying Course at Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges (Yangon).

In 2005-2006 academic year, altogether 100 BA/BSc students graduated from the two degree colleges, and a total of 56 AGTI diploma holders emerged.

The Vocational Training School (Mechanic Workshop), was opened in Sittway on 12-9-2001 for students of Schools for Development of National



Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presents a medal and certificate of honour to outstanding Mon national student Maung Aung Ko Oo. — MNA

border areas to pursue education and intellectuals and intelligentsia emerged in this regard. Intellectuals and intelligentsia including newly graduated students will enjoy the opportunities to serve the national interest as government employees.

The students who had completed the colleges will have the opportunities to improve the living standard of national races of border areas where they are assigned duties in education, agricultural and construction sectors.

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

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

In conclusion, the Secretary-1 called on the students to strive to distinguish the evil attempts of the destructive elements at a time when the government is making efforts for national development, to try their utmost for regional development making better use of education and knowledge accrued from the degree col-

lege, to strive to be fully armed with Union Spirit and nationalistic spirit while upholding the fine traditions taught at the college and enhance the living standard of local people residing in border areas and to strive together with the people in nation-building endeavours.

Next, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presented medals and certificates to Maung Tin Hsu of Phekhon Township, Shan State (South), Maung Htay Rai (a) Maung Htay Yin of Loikaw Township, Kayah State, Maung Aung Ko Oo of Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State, who are outstanding in the respective subjects and the ceremony ended. After the ceremony, the Secretary-1 greeted principal, teachers and students.

Later, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and party had a documentary photo taken together with the students. Altogether 19 BA degree holders, 31 BSc degree holders and 16 AGTI diploma holders numbering 66 emerged from the degree college in 2005-2006 academic year.

Of 19 BA degree holders, there are two Kayah nationals, two Kayan nationals, three Kayin nationals, three Naga nationals, two Palaung nationals, two Padaung nationals, two Pa-O nationals, two Rakhine nationals and one Lahu national. There are two Kachin nationals, two Kayah nationals, three Kayan nationals, three Kayin nationals, two Chin nationals, one Danu national, two Naga nationals, two Palaung nationals, two Pa-O nationals, three Mon nationals, one Myaungzee national, three Rakhine nationals, three Shan nationals, one Lahu national and one Wa national out of 31 BSc degree holders. The AGTI diploma holders are four Kayin nationals, seven Mon nationals and five Rakhine nationals.

MNA



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

plementation Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races have been successfully implemented so as to produce human resources and intellectuals and intelligentsia for border areas, the Secretary-1 said.

Nowadays, the government is undertaking the project for development of border areas and national races, five rural development tasks and 24 special development region project to ensure the equitable development of all parts of the Union.

The project for development of border areas and national races initiated in 1989, and in 17 years it could achieve more success than expected. Measures were undertaken to restore peace and stability in the border regions. And those regions have now seen significant progress as the government has built necessary social and economic infrastructures. But the most im-

**matter which part of the country they live in. The Union Spirit, the fundamental of Our Three Main National Causes, is the all-important thing to be maintained perpetually by all national races.**

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

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

mented. At present, there are over 170,000 students in border areas where there were only over 1,000 students in the past.

For the national races to pursue not only basic education but also higher education, two Nationalities



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

Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges were opened in Yangon and Mandalay in 2000. Altogether 574 students who graduated from those higher education institutions were appointed at the respective ministries. In the meantime, arrangements are being made for

Races in Border Areas who failed the matriculation exam twice to be able to pursue subjects on mechanic, welding and basic electronics. Altogether 449 national races have been nurtured.

Vocational Training Schools for Women were opened in border areas with a view to deterring women from working in the other



**Padaung national Maung Tin Hsu.** MNA

country. And there are 34 such schools in border areas. A total of 17,883 young women were trained at those schools. There are a lot of opportunities for youths in



**Mon national Maung Aung Ko Oo.** — MNA



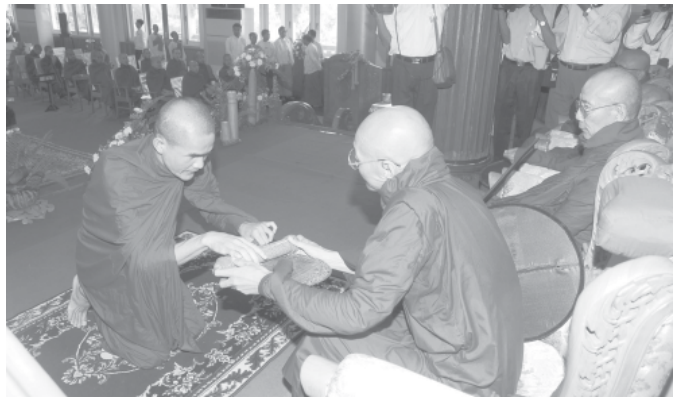
# Secretary-1 attends fifth convocation of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University

YANGON, 11 June — Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein attended the fifth convocation of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University at the convocation hall of State Pariyatti Sasana University

Abhidhaja Maha Rattha Guru Abhidhaja Agga Maha Saddhammajotika Bhaddanta Kumara and member Sayadaws, Rector of ITBMU Sayadaw Agga Maha Ganthavaçaka Pandita Agga Maha Pandita Bhaddanta Dr Nandamalabhivamsa and faculty member Sayadaws,

missions, religious title holders, MA (Buddha Dhamma) and BA (Buddha Dhamma) graduates.

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



**The Rector Sayadaw of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University presents teak fan and certificate to a graduate of MA (Buddha Dhamma) and BA . — MNA**



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

Ho Thi Kim Tram of Vietnam who stood first in the BA (Buddha Dhamma). The Rector

Sayadaw signed the convocation record and gave an Ovadakatha. After the ceremony,

Secretary-1 paid homage to degree holder Sayadaws and cordially greeted lay persons. — MNA



**Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and party pay homage to members of Sangha at the fifth convocation of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary. —MNA**

on Kaba Aye Hill in Mayangon Township this morning.

Also present on the occasion were Chairman of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee

graduate monks and nuns, invited members of the Sangha, Lt-Gen Myint Swe of the Ministry of Defence, departmental heads, ambassadors and charges d'affaires ai of foreign

nuns and lay person graduates.

Daw Aye Mya, mother of Head of Department Bhaddanta Dr Ardiçça of the University, presented a gold medal to

## Foreigners not sacrificing...

(from page 16)

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

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

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

I knew well conditions of KNU headquarters as well as the grassroots levels, how leaders of KNU from the headquarters to brigade/district level collected funds in various ways and means and they purchased houses and cars in Thailand; their children are pursuing education in the other country and they are enjoying all luxuries. While other ranks were suffering troubles. I am open-minded. So, I submitted my opinions. They tried to kill me saying that I was a traitor. While I was in Manerpalaw, many so-called politicians, organizations and those from abroad came to us. They live abroad and obtain funds by making anti-government speeches. The foreign sources asked not only me but also KNU leaders to follow collision course and to commit destructive acts.

As KNU leaders had been living at the border

and they joined hands with external elements for economic and military affairs under the agreement.

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

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

Our group was warmly welcomed like family members by responsible personnel of the Government. We were settled down at Phayagon region in Hpa-an Township which is facilitated well with residences, school, chapel, etc. Our Phayagon region is now like a town as you see. In 1998, 105 acres of land were reclaimed. The Government built houses, church, health care centre, agricultural station, etc. The Government also dug tube-wells, provided power supply, reclaimed

105 acres of fallow land and set up 50 acres of rubber plantation. Three fish breeding ponds were dug. So, I am happy in my life.

Having 50 acres of rubber plantation, I think I will become a rich man. I do not satisfy yet to farm 50 acres of rubber. I will extend it till 100 or 200 acres.

I am a son of a farmer and have keen interest in agriculture and livestock breeding. The Veterinary and Livestock Breeding Department also provided us 300 hens and 30 pigs. Hen and pig grew up well. I sent each pair of animals as samples to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. In my farm, 97 per cent of hen are now laying eggs, and eggs are so big that we won the poultry farming outstanding prize of FAO on 19 October 1999.

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

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

MNA

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

YANGON, 11 June — Local and foreign journalists visited South-East Command area in Mon and Kayin States on 9 June to study

Col Zaw Min, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Maung Myint, ambassadors and diplomats of foreign missions, resident

Htoo Kyaw and members.

At the Yeiktha, Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan clarified that

*Htoo Kyaw is reported separately.)*

National race leader U Tha Htoo Kyaw answered the queries raised by members of the study tour group.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan presented CDs and 900 books for the library of Myainggying Special Region to national race leader U Tha Htoo Kyaw and U Nay Lin Aung.

Next, Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan and party viewed progress of Sonnathamyingswe Myodaw, Myainggying Special Region by car.

In the afternoon, they arrived at the office of Kayin State PDC in Hpa-an, capital of Kayin State.

Chairman of Kayin State PDC Col Khin Kyu explained facts about Kayin State, and development tasks of Kayin State being performed in 18-year period of the Government.

*(The full text clarification of Col Khin Kyu is reported separately.)*

Afterwards, Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan explained development tasks being undertaken in Mon and Kayin States in the time of the present government, matters related to the breakaway of DKBA, the group led by Phado Aung San and

the group led by U Saw Tha Mu He from KNU, participation of these groups in peace and stability and regional development tasks joining hands with the Government after their breakaway, to the ambassadors and local and foreign journalists.

*(The full text clarification of Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan is reported separately.)*

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan and MPF Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi replied to the queries raised by the study tour members.

Next, they viewed progress of Hpa-an by car. In the evening, they arrived at Nyeingyanyay Myothit Phayagon of Hpa-an Township where they were welcomed by national race leader Phado U Aung San, members and families.

At the Nyeingyanyay Hall, national race leader Phado U Aung San reported on matters related to the breakaway of their group from KNU to exchange arms for peace, necessary assistance being provided by the State for their group, and participation of the group in regional development tasks joining hands with the national people.

*(The full text clarification of Phado U Aung San is reported separately.)*

Afterwards, leader of Haungtharaw Special Region Peace Group U Saw Tha Mu He of Kya-in-seikkyi Township who had exchanged arms for peace after breaking away from KNU clarified matters related to the breakaway of their group from KNU and fulfillment of the Government for their group and development tasks.

*(The full text clarification of U Saw Tha Mu He is reported separately.)*

Next, the local and foreign journalists and guests viewed a local disabled person who lost his right leg due to killing, arson, planting mines and destructive acts of KNU.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan presented 500 books and CDs for Aung San Thuriya Saw Myint Library opened on 8 June in Nyeingyanyay Myothit Phayagon to national race leaders Phado U Aung San and U Saw Tha Mu He. The two presented a commemorative pennant to the minister.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan posed for documentary photo together with national race leaders and families.

The study tour group led by Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan arrived back Mawlamyine in the evening.

MNA



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

development tasks being undertaken by the Government, matters related to the breakaway of DKBA, the group led by Phado Aung San and the group led by U Saw Tha Mu He from KNU, and peace and stability and regional development tasks being carried out by these groups joining hands with the Government.

Accompanied by members of the Information Committee of the State Peace and Development Council Minister for Culture Maj-Gen Khin Aung Myint, Director-General of Myanmar Police Force Brig-Gen Khin Yi, Deputy Commander of South-East Command

representatives of UN agencies, media personnel, the president of Myanmar Foreign Correspondents Club and member correspondents, and chief editors and staff of local journals and magazines, Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan conducted them round these places.

The group of study tour left Mawlamyine in the morning and arrived at Sonnathamyingswe Myodaw Myainggying Special Region in Hlaingbwe Township at 9:40 am. They were welcomed by Chairman of Kayin State PDC Col Khin Kyu and departmental officials, Leader of Myainggying Special Region U Tha

Myainggying Special Region was established by the Government to settle DKBA members and their families that broke away from KNU due to religious discrimination and oppression and to enable them to enjoy fruitful results of peace and development.

Leader of Myainggying Special Region U Tha Htoo Kyaw explained matters related to the breakaway of DKBA from KNU, tasks carried out by the Government for settlement of DKBA and regional development tasks, and cooperation of DKBA with local people in development tasks.

*(The full text clarification of U Tha*

### When our group returned...

*(from page 16)*

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

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

I will continue to explain how KNU groups have opened refugee camps. In reality, they have forced the locals to go to the camps. Opening the refugee camps is for their own interests. Their families are better off under the wicked plans. Although their children can pursue education in some foreign

nations in cooperation with internal insurgent groups, the grassroots levels do not have such opportunities. I have known that KNU, in cooperation with internal and external destructive elements, has often committed destructive acts in the big cities. In bomb blasts in Yangon, a lot of innocent people were injured and killed. There were some bomb blasts in Bago and Mawlamyine.

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

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

My two daughters and two grandchildren were killed by a group led by Kyi Lin of 8th battalion. So

were a retired teacher, two Sgt of our group and the children of a Sgt.

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

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

So the villagers appointed her head of the village. She got along with our members. That made her dead. It was a true story you can observe the list of the dead persons.

MNA



## Kayin, Bamar, Rakhine, Mon, Shan, PaO, and other races striving for emergence of peaceful, developed and modern State under the guidance of the State Peace and Development Council in Kayin State



**Chairman of Kayin State PDC Col Khin Kyu gives clarifications on Kayin State and development projects. — MNA**

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

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

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

Kayin State comprises three districts, seven townships and five sub-townships and it has a population of over 1,600,000 with various ethnic groups such as Kayin, Bamar, Mon, PaO, Shan, Rakhine and other national races. The population of urban area is about 250,000 and that of rural areas is over 1,400,000; 59% Kayin, 12% Bamar, 5% PaO, 12% Mon, 3% Shan, 1% Rakhine and 8% other races.

First and foremost, I am going to present the development of agriculture sector of Kayin State. The total area for growing annual crops has increased from 580,000 to 900,000 acres. The main crops are paddy, edible oil crops, industrial crops and beans and pulses. The acres of cultivating rice has been raised from 0.38 million acres to 0.605 million acres. The area for growing oil crops, beans and pulses and industrial crops has increased from 30,000 acres to 80,000 acres.

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

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

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

May I now move on to the sector of livestock and fisheries. Animal husbandary zones, nowadays, are being carried out in Hpa-an, Kya-in-Seikkyi, Kawkareik and Myawady after the year of 1988. The

income from this sector has increased to 8,139 million kyats to date.

In the sector of fish and prawn, we could not do prawn breeding before 1988, but the production of prawn has improved and the area of fish producing zones has been extended 136.38 acres to 381.09 acres after 1988. Then, 1,551.6 million kyats has been realized from meat and fish sector. Compared to 1988, it has increased to 1,546.615 million kyats. Now let me present the forestry sector, the area of forest reserve has increased from ten million acres to eleven million acres. The protected forest reserve has become 12,000 acres from 10,000 acres.

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

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

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

May I now present you the transportation of the Kayin State. The length of tarred road has increased from 152.6 miles to 230 miles, the gravel road from 2 miles to 76.7 miles and the earth road from 118.6 to 115.6 miles.

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

Thanlwin bridge (Hpa-an), 2,252 feet in length, was built on 1st March 1994 and opened on 3rd August 1997. It links the state and the main land, and cost 726.6 million kyats and US\$ 3.863 million.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moreover, the number of students has also increased from over 100,000 to 210,000. So, the increase in the number of students is 80,000. For the progress of higher education sector, the only Degree College in Hpa-an was upgraded to the University and opened on 14th May 2003. Hpa-an Technical High School was upgraded to Hpa-an Government Technological College on 28th December, 2002 and Government Computer College was opened on 3rd September, 2001. Education College was also opened on 1st December, 1998.

After 1988, 93.4 mile long tarred road, 186.6 mile long gravel road, 49.7 mile long laterite road and 1,215.5 mile long earth road were built and moreover, one concrete bridge which has 200 feet in length, sixteen concrete bridges and 93 wooden bridges have been constructed.

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

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

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

In conclusion, Kayin, Bamar, Rakhine, Mon, Shan, PaO, and other races are striving for the emergence of a peaceful, developed and modern State under the guidance of the State Peace and Development Council in Kayin State.

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

## Government has always been opening the door for peace talks Not only people, even its party members do not believe in NLD any longer and resign as membership of their own volition

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

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

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



*U Ko Ko of Yumiuri Shimbun.*  
MNA

We have learnt that Daw Suu Kyi's detention was extended on 31 May. I would like to know the extension period of her house arrest — one year or 6 months? And under which section her detention was extended?

My second question concerns with NLD. Two or three days ago I have learnt that NLD issued an announcement saying that the resignations from membership, closing of offices and putting down signboards are not lawful. I would like to know the Government's view on that matter?

**Answer: Police Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi** — Daw Suu Kyi's detention was extended for one year under section 10 (b).

**Answer: Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan** — Nowadays, NLD members are resigning from membership in various States and Divisions. The Government or any organisation does not put pressure on them to resign from membership. As I had explained in previous press conferences, NLD since its coming into existence has never served any interest of the nation and the people. It has been to wrongful acts of confrontation, defiance of authority, utter devastation, causing imposition of various sanctions against Myanmar, etc. Due to its wrongful policies and principles, the state and the people got harmed a lot. With the passage of time, the people themselves have come to realize the truth. A party or an organiza-

tion cannot conceal its nature and essence for a long time. Time will reveal its nature and essence. For instance, KNU has been in existence for about 60 years. During that period, its nature and essence have come to light. If one studies the KNU's nature one will come to know it. Similarly,



*Police Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi.*—MNA

Tatmadaw has come into existence during the independence struggle. It has now been about 60 years. You can look back past incidents to know the nature and essence of Tatmadaw. The Tatmadaw has never committed massacres and licensed-to-rape atrocities. It is the fact. NLD has been in existence for some years. One can easily see its true image. It has incessantly been committing its wrongful acts. Thus the people do not support or believe in NLD. The majority of the people do not accept NLD. Not only the people, even its party members do not

believe in it any longer and resign from membership of their own volition. No one has put pressure on them. They are resigning from membership one after another. Who put pressure on them? If it is to put pressure on one person or at one place, it might be possible. Now, the party members are

resigning from membership nation-wide. They are resigning of their own volition.

The matter concerning if their resignations are lawful or not is clear. They themselves put up their resignations to their headquarters officially and gave copies to the Elections Sub-commission and authorities concerned. A party member can join any party he or she likes and can resign from membership of his or her own volition. It cannot be said that his or her resignation is unofficial or illegal. They themselves addressed to their headquarters and put up their resignations.

**Question: Myinmu Maung Naing Moe** — I am Myanmar Literary and Journalists Organization CEC member Myinmu Maung Naing Moe. My question is: nowadays a western power and anti-government organizations are trying to get UN Security Council to take action against Myanmar, I have learnt. I would like to know the Government's attitude and stand on this matter. How the Government will respond to that issue?



*Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan.*—MNA

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

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

Myanmar's affairs to UN Security Council. That's why we reject it, we do not accept it absolutely. It is our country's attitude.

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

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

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*U Khin Maung Nyo (Economics) of World Economy Journal.*—MNA



# Government has always been...

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

Nowadays in Myanmar, political movements can be launched freely only within the framework of law, rules and regulations. The remaining political parties are carrying out their political movements freely within the framework of

they urged. We have clarified these matters again and again. With gentlemen's agreement (with KNU), we have been trying to attain peace. In this context, KNU have infiltrated Toungoo, Bago and Nyaunglaybin areas and launched sabotage acts since early this year. The Government knew it well. However, as peace negotiations were being held with KNU and in order not to harm that, we didn't reveal the matter at previous press conferences. We officially intimated them not to launch sabotage acts as negotiations were under way. However, KNU did not refrain itself from sabotage

cusations against the Tatmadaw of ethnic cleansing, setting fire of villages, etc are untrue. They are just fabricated accusations. These have also been mentioned in my clarifications. At present, expatriate Aung Din is collaborating with AAAS (American Association of Advanced Science) to take fabricated photos via satellite. They will take fake photos of fire devastated sites and villages. But no one can know who set the houses and villages on fire. They said their satellite could take photos of man but it is difficult to differentiate that person is Tatmadawman or KNU member. So, it is clear.



Myinmu Maung Naing Moe.  
MNA



U Aung Thu Myaing.  
MNA

of buildings are made through tender system by paying charges. Forced labour is never used.

Another point is: they accused that Myanmar's situation has posed to a threat to international peace and security and they urged UN Security Council should take action against Myanmar. I will clarify this matter with authentic fact and real incident. As known to all, BCP launched massive offensives against the Tatmadaw in north-eastern parts of the country around 1988-90. They had their strongholds. Similarly, KNU also had strongholds along the border. The Tatmadaw had to crush them by using light infantry divisions, artileries and air strikes. Even at that time when major battles were launched, no one had claimed Myanmar's situation was threatening the international peace and security. Today, there is no stronghold of insurgents nor major battles in Myanmar. The insurgents have to seek refuge in so-called refugee camps. In such situation and condition, they are accusing that Myanmar's situation is threatening international peace and security. Is that reasonable? How

could it be possible? When there were major battles along the border in the past, arms and ammunition were required by insurgents and there occurred arms smugglings, of course. Our border was a big market for arms smuggling. Even so, no one had claimed that Myanmar situation was threatening international peace and security. Nowadays, there are no such conditions and they are accusing that Myanmar's situation has amounted to a threat to international peace and security. How could it be reasonable? How could it be true? Likewise, in border areas in the past were not tranquil due to lack of the rule of law. The border areas in the past were like a big market for poppy cultivation, opium production, narcotic drug trafficking. Even at that time, they didn't claim that Myanmar's situation had amounted to a threat to international peace and security. Nowadays, the situations have become much better and narcotic drug menace has also been minimized effectively. The Police Director-General has also clarified and you all have witnessed how over 1.4 billion dollars

worth seized drugs were destroyed and torched at the previous press conference held in Kengtung. In such situation, how their accusation against Myanmar of threatening international peace and security will be possible? It is not reasonable.

So, we will react by disclosing the truth. The important thing I would like to point out is that if the big nations, anti-government NGOs and persons really love our country and our people and wish our border areas to be peaceful, tranquil and developed, they do not need to get UN Security Council to take action against Myanmar. It is easy. They should not make instigation and manipulations; they should not provide cash and kind assistance to insurgents; they should not let the so-called refugee camps to be in existence and they should refrain themselves from interfering in our internal affairs. In this way, the border areas will become peaceful soon and consequently will achieve developments. This is not a fantasy. We have experience. Around 1988-90, BCP had strongholds in north-eastern parts of Myanmar and launched major battles. However, a neigh  
(See page 14)



Dr Zaw Than.—MNA



U Saw Lin Aung.—MNA

law. NLD itself is holding meetings and coordinations in various States and Divisions. Meetings are also held at NLD headquarters every day. And announcements are issued. It shows that they can carry out political activities. The NLD members of towns are travelling from their towns to Yangon headquarters to and fro, reporting, holding discussions and taking back directives. It shows that they can carry out political activities freely. So, it is untrue that they could not carry out political activities freely. I will respond their false accusation with the truth. Another accusation is that nowadays as Tatmadaw launches operations, thousands of Kayin nationals have to flee their homes as refugees and they have become homeless. The Tatmadaw is licensed to rape, they accused. Villages are set on fire and there is ethnic cleansing by the Tatmadaw, they accused. Thus, UN Security Council should take action against Myanmar,

and it continued to commit sabotage acts increasingly, as you journalists have known. They planted high explosive on the railroad. If our security units could not remove them in time, the lives and property of the people would be lost. Based on these facts, the Government and the Tatmadaw have to take necessary security measures and carry out area cleansing works. Then there are accusations that thousands have become homeless and houses were set on fire due to Tatmadaw's operations. They are also accusing that, there is ethnic cleansing, etc. These are not committed by Tatmadaw but by KNU. U Tha Htoo Kyaw has also clarified the events, incidents and nature of KNU in Myaung-gyi-ngu region. If you look back at the KNU's history you can see that KNU has all along been committing such atrocities. The Tatmadaw has never committed such atrocities. The Tatmadaw is well-organized and well-disciplined. The ac-

Their plan is to set villages on fire and take photos of it via satellite. Fake settings of villages and houses on fire, villagers being tied with ropes and tortured, ethnic cleansing will be photographed deceitfully. And they will accuse Tatmadaw of committing atrocities. So, it can be seen that their accusations are untrue and unreasonable.

Another matter I would like to clarify is that nowadays ILO and some anti-government groups are accusing that there is forced labour in Myanmar and ILO should take action against Myanmar. They also accused that forced labour issue should be submitted to UN Security Council. Tatmadaw has to abide by 1959 Tatmadaw Act. Like other citizens, Tatmadaw-men have to abide by civil laws, rules and procedures. In addition, Tatmadawmen have to abide by code of conduct. Thus, Tatmadawmen are doing everything in accordance with laws and rules. Transportation of materials and construction



Dr Tin Tun Oo.  
MNA



Korean Ambassador  
Mr Lee Ju-Heum.—MNA

## Within KNU there is...

(from page 16)

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

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

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

**The KNU started to launch insurgency in 1949 with the aim of bringing about the prosperity of the Kayin nationals, liberation of Kayin State and enabling Kayin nations to shape their own destiny. I was the KNU member for 30 years but I did not do anything good for Kayin nationals.** We have been living in the hut without school or dispensary since 1949. When the Tatmadaw made offensive against our strongholds in Yonsalin and Dawna mountain, we had to move to avoid the Tatmadaw columns. **Therefore the villagers got into trouble. We planted mines to hinder the movement of the Tatmadaw columns. We dared not go anywhere due to the mines. If the Tatmadaw built the camps near the village, the KNU made the villagers go to the refugee camps. We did not go there as we got trouble. We found hardships when we got there and we could not work outside as we might be caught by the Thai police. The KNU leaders who made contact with wealthy people can settle in Thailand.**

There might be a question how funds for KNU obtained. They collected extortion money and taxes from villages, sold teak. **They got foreign exchange under the pretext of the refugees and they did not give us money. But they gave us bullets and guns to murder.** The KNU leaders do their business in Thailand and they pretend not to see our hardships of the lower ranks. At that time, we made movement in delta. The KNU had done nothing good for the Kayin nationals. I learnt that the Kayin nationals can live in peace when there is no KNU in delta. **I see that there is something wrong. So the DKBA was formed to serve the interest of the people under the counsel of the Sayadaw and we will participate in the tasks for regional development in cooperation with the government.**

Within the KNU there is no human rights, no law and order. They collected extortion money for committing destructive acts. The KNU had done nothing good for Kayin State. They are under the foreign influence as they receive assistance and funds from big nations. It can be seen whether the KNU loves the nation or not. Most of the members at lower ranks split from the KNU due to the misdeeds of KNU leaders.

The DKBA made peace with the government on 21-12-1994. The government provided us 750 acres of land in Myaingyingu region. The government also provided education, health services and made arrangements for ensuring smooth transport.

Besides, the government also provided six vehicles, 34 tractors, pumps, power tillers for agricultural purposes,

typewriters for office work and ten sewing machines. The Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs provided some vehicles.

Over K 10.8 million including 500,000 per month for the Sayadaw, K 1.5 million per month and 5,000 bags of rice for DKBA are provided. However, we do not rely on assistance of the government only. We are making efforts for development of education, health and production based on agriculture.

We are Buddhists, but we have no discrimination between Buddhists and Christians. At the start, there were only 7,000 people in Myaingyingu region. Now there are about 30,000 people. There are some 10,000 people who can no longer suffer suppression of KNU.

The minister, ambassadors and journalists can now see progress in the region. We will continue to take part in regional development tasks hand in hand with the Tatmadaw. The DKBA accepts the seven-point Road Map and we are attending the National Convention.

We have launched armed insurgency for years. During the period, both sides lost lives. Local people had to suffer hardships. Many expatriates urged us to continue to fight the government while they are enjoying various luxuries abroad. No advantage has been gained for Kayin nationals. We had suffered difficulties and dogs of war.

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

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

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

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw:** The organization was formed based on religion. So we build roads and bridges and carry out religious matters. We opened primary, high and middle schools and 78-mile tarred road was built with the government's contribution of K 100 million. We built 219 pagodas, 225 ordination halls, 191 bridges and 15 primary schools, four middle schools and two high schools.

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

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw:** In this regard, I would like to present what I experienced when I was a KNU member regarding KNU's discrimination. Whenever a Buddhist member of KNU fell, the dead body was left in the battlefield. If he was a Christian, it was taken back up to Manerpalaw, its headquarters. Buddhist members were never allowed to make donations in Manerpalaw. Moreover, supposing, Buddhist members demanded for an outboard motor in a fullmoon day of Myanmar calendar month, our demand was never met. We often heard that the outboard motors were not for Buddhist members. But, on every weekend, there was one programme or another for Christian members. So, we were feeling bad. When our bitter feelings were on the verge of reaching their peak, KNU disturbed the missionary services of Myaingyingu Sayadaw. It was too much and intolerable. That did make our blood boil and we decided to join hands with the government.

**Dr Tin Tun Oo (Pyi Myanmar Journal):** Surely, you learnt the accusations of KNU and external elements that the Tatmadaw was committing genocide against Kayin ethnic people. Then, I would like to know whether you witnessed commitments of genocide by the Tatmadaw.

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw:** No, never. Today, I hear such stories in the radio.

But, that is just a political trick. It is because, so to speak the Tatmadaw arrested a KNU member, he was put behind bar in accord with the law and then he was released after he served his prison term. We experienced many similar stories. I have never witnessed nor heard genocide and wholesale destruction of villages by the Tatmadaw.

**U Aung Thu Myaing (Ji Ji News Agency)**

It was a question if you witnessed genocide. When you were a KNU member, had you ever witnessed destruction of villages and killing of innocent villagers by the Tatmadaw? And I would like to know the strengths of DKBA and KNU.

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw**

I had never witnessed that the Tatmadaw killed villagers and set fire to villages. But, some villages were on fire when KNU members and the Tatmadaw columns exchanged fire. That caused a small number of civilian casualties. DKBA is formed with three brigades. Its headquarters is divided into two parts — southern part and northern part. Respective brigades in the parts are taking security measures in cooperation with the Tatmadaw. Approximately, the strength of KNU is less than 10,000 troops.

**Mr Lee Ju-Heum, Ambassador of Republic of Korea**

You said you are participating in National Convention. In your opinion, how is it going on?

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw**

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

**Mr Dennis D Tidwell (Second Secretary of US Embassy)**

Was it true that DKBA soldiers burnt down the refugee camps in Thailand when it broke away from KNU?

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw**

We do not practise such a policy. We have no plan to destroy the objects of people with different religious faiths in Myanmar. So, it is impossible that our troops will enter the other nation. When the incident just started, Buddhist members were filled with an overwhelming sense of outrage. And Myaingyingu was under the attacks with the use of heavy weapons two times. That was not all. Kyaukmeihai Sayadaw U Obha was killed brutally. So, subordinate members became intolerable. And without our orders, they entered the other country and committed acts. We, superiors never allowed them to do so. (He replied in Kayin and in Myanmar)

It is not a religious fabrication. We have documentary tapes on the murder of U Obha and how the KNU harmed Buddhism. It also killed other monks such as U Pandicca. I will deliver copies of these documentary tapes to the minister and foreign ambassadors and correspondents for review.

**U Khin Maung Nyo (World Economics Journal)**

What is your attitude to the KNU and what is the KNU's attitude to you?

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw**

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

**U Thauing Htaik (The Voice Journal)**

I learnt that some of DKBA members returned to the underground. I would like to know the strength of those DKBA members, and how they entered the other country.

**U Tha Htoo Kyaw**

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

## Government has always been...

(from page 13)

bouring country with genuine goodwill was sticking to the firm concept and attitude of not interfering in another country's internal affairs. So, we could crush BCP easily. As a consequence, many armed insurgent groups which were under the influence of BCP returned to legal fold. Thus, peace and tranquillity as well as

the rule of law prevail in those border areas and they are developing remarkably. The local people can travel and earn their livelihood peacefully. It is a true evidence. Therefore, if some big nations and NGOs truly love our nation and our national peoples and wish us to achieve development, they should refrain themselves from interfering in

our internal affairs, making instigation and manipulations, providing cash and kind assistance to anti-government groups and letting the so-called refugee camps to be in existence. In this way, the areas will surely become peaceful and developed soon. And no preaching as regards ethnic cleansing, forced labour, etc will be needed. Thank you.—MNA



Second Secretary Mr Dennis D Tidwell of American Embassy. —MNA



U Thauing Htaik of the Voice. MNA





## Within KNU there is no human rights, no law and order The KNU has done nothing good for Kayin State



*National race leader U Tha Htoo Kyaw of Myaingyingu Special Region making clarification. — MNA*

YANGON, 11 June — U Tha Htoo Kyaw, national race leader of Myaingyingu region, on 9 June clarified the reason why he broke away from the KNU and how the government accommodated DKBA and provided assistance to the organization and cooperation with local people

for regional development to the study group in South-East Command region. His clarification is as follows:

I am U Tha Htoo Kyaw. Some 5,000 members broke away from KNU on 21-12-94 and returned to the legal fold. **The first reason was due to dis-**

**crimination as regards religion and oppression that we cannot tolerate.** The leaders of the KNU are mostly Christian and the lower ranks are Buddhists. Being Christians, KNU leaders practise discrimination against followers who are Buddhists.

*(See page 14)*

## Foreigners not sacrificing any life or blood for us Thanks to goodwill of Government, we are now enjoying fruitful results of peace



*National race leader Phado Aung San of Nyeingyanyay Myothit Phayagon, Kayin State making clarification. — MNA*

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

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

In fact, Tatmadaw stopped offensives in view of national reconsolidation in April 1992. Since

1988, KNU had to give up strongly-built Methawaw, Mehtayi, Mawphoke, Mela, Yekyaw, old Wakha, Phalu and Wawlay camps. Tatmadaw had been attacking KNU Headquarters in Manerplaw, new Wakha and Kawmura camps. I was surprised because as such time Tatmadaw stopped offensives.

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

*(See page 9)*

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



*U Saw Tha Mu He, a local national race leader of Haungthayaw Region Peace Group. — MNA*

YANGON, 11 June — U Saw Tha Mu He, a local national race leader of Haungthayaw Region Peace Group on 9 June explained matters on why his group exchanged arms for peace after separating from KNU, assistance rendered by the State for the development of the region and cooperation with the people to the members of study tour of Kayin State, South-East Command in Phayagon in Nyein Gyan Yay Myothit.

*The following is the clarification of U Saw Tha Mu He:*

I am U Saw Tha Mu He. I was KNU brigade-6 battalion-16 commanding officer. The government stopped operations. The KNU leaders declined peace negotiation. Although KNU leaders declined the peace talks, our group met Vice-Senior General Maung Aye in Kyeik village on 22 February 1997 and exchanged arms for peace with 496 families and 283

assorted arms on 24 February the same year.

The government had held out an olive branch to KNU. I know that the government stopped operations on 28 April 1992 in Kayin State. In doing so, KNU leaders continued to decline the peace offer. The KNU leaders held peace talks with the government in 1995-96. But the KNU exploited the peace negotiation. They did not want us to hold peace talks with the government to prevent the followers at grassroots level from breaking away.

They told us that they would continue to discuss the peace offer. In fact, they were unwilling to seek peace. The KNU leaders always forced us to fight a war. Finally, I met with Col Han Tint of 22 LID and Abha in 1997. I later met with Commander of 22 LID Brig-Gen Maung Maung Thein and Commander of South-East Command Maj-Gen Ket Sein.

*(See page 10)*