

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

Development of a country depends on progress of rural areas, and development of urban areas are underpinned by economic infrastructures in rural areas

Senior General Than Shwe attends Meeting No 1/2006 of Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races

NAY PYI TAW, 4 Oct.— Meeting No 1/2006 of Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races was held here today with an address by Chairman of the Central Committee Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe.

It was also attended by Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye, Members of the Central Committee Member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura Shwe Mann and Chairman of the Work Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races Prime Minister General Soe Win, Secretary of the central committee Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein, members of the central committee Members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Ye Myint, Lt-Gen Kyaw Win, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than, Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Lt-Gen Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo, Lt-Gen Aung Htwe and Lt-Gen Tin Aye, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, Joint-Secretary of the central committee Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Col Thein Nyunt, Maj-Gen Myint Hlaing of the Ministry of Defence, ministers,

(See page 6)



Senior General Than Shwe delivers an address at Meeting No 1/2006 of Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races. — MNA



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

PERSPECTIVES

Thursday, 5 October, 2006

Paying due respects to teachers

Myanmar society always reveres the five infinities, namely, the Buddha, the Dhamma, the Sangha, parents and teachers.

Parents are the very first teachers of children. It is the duty of parents to teach manners and social etiquette to their children, to educate them to be able to differentiate between right and wrong and good and bad.

Teachers are to impart knowledge and skills to their pupils. They have to protect their charges from all kinds of danger. Moreover, they will have to pave the way for their students to be able to pursue their education at different levels according to their natural bent.

Teachers who are constantly working for physical and mental development of students and the flourishing of patriotic spirit in them can be compared to their guiding light as well as their gardeners.

Students owe a lot to teachers who train and nurture them from the time when they are of school age to the time when they graduate. Therefore, paying respects to teachers is paying respects to those who deserve respects and it is the way to auspiciousness.



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WORLD TEACHERS' DAY

အောက်တိုဘာလ ၅ ရက်

All this needs to be known

- * Do not be frightened whenever intimidated
- * Do not be blostered whenever flattered
- * Do not be softened whenever appeased

REPUBLICS' DUTY

- * 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

Minister inspects regional development tasks in Ayeyawady Division

YANGON, 4 Oct — CEC Member of Union Solidarity and Development Association Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Col Thein Nyunt met with Secretary of Ayeyawady Division USDA U Than Tun and executives, secretaries of district and township USDAs and executives at the office of Ayeyawady Division USDA on 1 October.

First, the secretaries from the townships and Patheingyi District USDAs briefed the minister on regional development tasks carried out during 2005-2006 fiscal year, and the requirements of the region and its people.

Next, the secretaries from Pyapon, Maubin, Myaungmya and Hinthada District USDAs briefed the minister on regional development tasks and requirements of the region and the people.

After hearing the reports, Secretary U Than Tun and Joint-Secretary U Aung Tin Myint made clarification on fields of organizing, management, education, social and culture and economic fields.

Next, they gave supplementary reports on guarding against internal and external destructive elements through the united strength of the people, uplift of dynamism of genuine union spirit and implementation

Appointment of Ambassador agreed on

NAY PYI TAW, 5 Oct — The Government of the Union of Myanmar has agreed to the proposed appointment of Mr Giuseppe Cinti as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to the Union of Myanmar.

Mr Giuseppe Cinti was born on 5 May 1945 in Macerata, Italy. He graduated in Law from the University of Macerata. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy in 1974. He served in various capacities at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and at Italian Embassies in Zurich, Nairobi, Tripoli and Lasanne from 1974 to 2004. Since 2004, he has been serving as Director of the office (1) of the Asia and Pacific, Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

Mr Giuseppe Cinti is married. — MNA

of the objectives, future tasks and nation-building endeavours.

Next, the executives from division, district and township USDAs briefed the minister on rural development tasks. In response to the reports, the minister attended to the needs. After reviewing strong points and weaknesses, the minister gave concluding remarks.

MNA



Minister Col Thein Nyunt meeting with executives and members of Ayeyawady Division USDA. — MNA

Energy Deputy Minister inspects Pyaytaungtan oil field

NAY PYI TAW, 4 Oct — Deputy Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Than Htay met with officials and staff of Myanmar Petroleum Products Enterprise in Pyay on 30 September.

After the meeting, the deputy minister went to Pyaytaungtan oil field and also met with the officials of Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise. At the meeting, officials reported to the deputy minister on drilling of PSC 2 and PSC 101 oil wells in cooperation with China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC).

The deputy minister went to Magway Division and inspected No 3 Fertilizer Plant (Kyaw Swa) of Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise in Aungmyan Township. At the plant, the officials reported on production process and distribution of goods.

MNA



Deputy Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Than Htay inspects No 3 Fertilizer Plant (Kyaw Swa). — ENERGY



Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez, centre, greets his supporters during a campaign rally at central Ocumare del Tuy just outside of Caracas, Venezuela, on 3 Oct, 2006. Chavez vowed to win the 3 Dec vote and continue governing this South American nation until 2021. —INTERNET

New Thai PM to join upcoming ASEAN summit with China

BANGKOK, 3 Oct—Thailand's interim Prime Minister on Tuesday began his second day at work being briefed by government officials on state and foreign affairs, as he will attend the upcoming ASEAN summit with China later this month.

Retired Gen Surayud

Chulanont, sworn in Sunday as the country's stop-gap leader, called for a meeting with officials minutes after he arrived at Government House to get his bearings on work procedures and his schedules. The new Thai leaders summoned several ranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to brief him for taking part in several major summits with leaders from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the coming months.

According to Krit Garnjana-goonchorn, Per-

manent-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the new prime minister has been scheduled to attend ASEAN summit with China who would host the event at the end of this month.

He said the event would also mark 15 years of official relations between ASEAN and China.

Following the ASEAN summit, Mr Krit said, Prime Minister Surayud must prepare for the APEC summit in Vietnam, 15-19 November and then the ASEAN summit in the Philippines from 11-13 December.—Internet

Most Canadians see Afghan mission as lost cause

OTTAWA, 3 Oct—A new survey showed that most Canadians considered Canada's Afghan mission a lost cause and were skeptical of the Washington-led war on terror.

The poll, conducted by Decima Research from 8 to 18 September, showed that 59 per cent of the 2,000 respondents agreed that Canadian soldiers "are dying for a cause we cannot win," while only 34 per cent disagreed.

In addition, 76 per cent of the surveyed believed

that the United States had made the world more dangerous, and 68 per cent predicted that the United States would eventually abandon Iraq without success.

As for the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula, 67 per cent said they could not trust US President George W Bush's warnings because he was "wrong about Iraq". "I think the reason the Afghan mission is coming under such scrutiny has less to do with Canada's position," said Decima

pollster Bruce Anderson.

"It has more to do with doubts about the leadership of the Bush Administration in the war on terror than (with) decisions made by the Liberals or the Conservatives to participate in Afghanistan," he said.

Analysts here said the public skepticism could have deep implications for Canada, both politically and militarily.

Opposition parties have already capitalized on the contentious issue. The New Democratic

Party called for a quick military pullout from Afghanistan, while the Bloc Quebecois demanded a public debate over the withdrawal.

MNA/Xinhua

S Korea's Ban likely successor to Annan



South Korean Foreign Minister Ban Ki-Moon(L) shaking hands with United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan(R) at UN headquarters in New York. —INTERNET

The career diplomat, 62, received 14 encouraging and one "no opinion" votes in an informal poll conducted on Monday to select a successor to UN chief Kofi Annan, UN diplomats said. Ban met with no opposition from any of the five major powers who in practice dominate the selection process.

An official vote is scheduled on 9 October after which recommendation will be made to the UN General Assembly for confirmation.

Under the UN Charter, the Secretary General is elected by the 192-member General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, whose five permanent members—the United States, China, France, Britain and Russia—have veto power. A candidate needs at least nine votes in favour from the 15-member Council and no veto from any of the permanent members.

MNA/Xinhua

UNITED NATIONS, 3 Oct—South Korean Foreign Minister Ban Ki-Moon has won all the "encourage" votes of the five veto-wielding permanent members of the UN Security Council, one of the key prerequisites for his succession to the post of UN chief.

Nine US soldiers killed in Baghdad

LONDON, 3 Oct—The US military today announced that nine of its soldiers had died in Baghdad in the last three days, with the news coming as authorities said at least 13 people had been killed in

new outbreaks of violence.

Four of the US soldiers were killed in different areas of the Iraqi capital in separate gun attacks yesterday, military officials said.

Another four died in a

roadside bomb attack on their patrol north-east of the city last night, while the ninth soldier was killed on Sunday.

No further details of the US fatalities, which come with US-led and Iraqi forces struggling to stem growing sectarian violence and attacks on soldiers, have been released. The soldiers' names being withheld until their next of kin are informed.

The deaths bring the number of US military fatalities in Iraq to around 2,720 since the US-led invasion in March 2003.

The Briton killed in southern Iraq on Sunday was today named as Lance Corporal Dennis Brady by the Ministry of Defence. He was the 119th UK soldier to die in the country.

Internet



A model presents an ensemble by Japanese fashion designer Yohji Yamamoto during the presentation of his Spring-Summer 2007 ready to wear collection in Paris, on 2 Oct, 2006. INTERNET



Japanese dancers perform around the "Orochi Fashion Supercar," Mitsuoka Motors' latest sports car, during its press preview in Tokyo. The Orochi, which is equipped with a Toyota-made 3.3-litre V6 engine in midship layout, will be deliver to 400 customers from January 2007 at a price of 88,985 USD.—INTERNET

Venezuela fires Chile envoy as UN seat vote nears

CARACAS (Venezuela), 3 Oct— Venezuela on Monday fired its ambassador to Santiago after Chilean politicians complained the diplomat had exceeded his mandate by criticizing their opposition to Caracas' bid for a UN Security Council seat.

A Venezuelan vice-presidential statement said former health minister Maria Urbaneja had taken over from Victor Delgado, whose criticisms were seen by members of Chile's ruling coalition as interference in domestic

politics. Venezuela must tread carefully in dealing with US ally Chile, which has not said how it will vote this month in a contest between Venezuela and Guatemala for one of Latin America's two rotating seats on the 15-member Security Council.

Peru says an Andean axis — including itself, Ecuador and Chile — will abstain in the secret ballot. The exact date of the vote is not yet fixed.

Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez says he

would use a seat on the Council to defend the interests of the developing world against what he calls US imperialism.

Washington is campaigning for underdog Guatemala.

The vote has divided Latin America. Colombia, Mexico and Central American countries back Guatemala, while Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay support Venezuela.

MNA/Reuters

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A visitor watches a solid artwork at the China World Trade Centre in Beijing, capital of China, on 2 Oct, 2006.—XINHUA

Gunman kills five girls, self at Amish school

NEW YORK, 3 Oct— A gunman opened fire at an Amish school in rural Pennsylvania on Monday, shooting and killing five girls and wounding seven others before killing himself, police said.

The shooting took place at a one-room schoolhouse in rural Lancaster County, about 60 miles (100 kilometres) west of Philadelphia.

Five girls were confirmed dead and seven people were injured, state police said. He shot the victims "execution style" in the head, police said.

The gunman arrived at the school in the late morning and took

hostages, Commander Jeffrey Miller of the Pennsylvania state police told a news conference at the scene in Bart Township.

He began shooting an automatic handgun, and police then charged the schoolhouse, Miller said.

The gunman had tied up the girls, while letting

the boys and some others leave, Miller added.

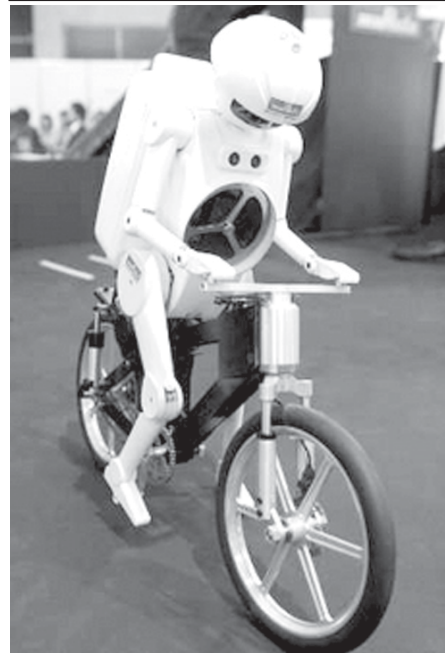
He said the five dead girls appeared to have been four students and a teacher's aide — an older girl. The school teaches students aged about 6 to 13.

"It's a horrendous crime scene," Miller said.

The gunman was identified as truck driver Charles Carl Roberts, 32, a local resident.

Miller said the motive was still being determined, but "apparently he did make a statement to his wife that he was acting out of revenge... for something that occurred 20 years ago."

MNA/Reuters



Humanoid robot Seisaku-kun pedals a bicycle during a demonstration at the Combined Exhibition of Advanced Technologies (CEATEC) in Makuhari, northeast of Tokyo on 3 Oct, 2006.—INTERNET



A group of Amish walk past the scene of the Georgetown school shootings in Nickel Mines, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on 3 Oct, 2006. INTERNET

South Korean pile-up kills 11

SEOUL, 3 Oct— Eleven people were killed and 50 injured on Tuesday in a fiery 30-vehicle pile-up on

a South Korean highway at the start of a national holiday week, police said.

Two trucks collided on a bridge about 70 km (45 miles) southwest of Seoul, blocking the road and squeezing vehicles between reinforced barriers designed to prevent them from falling off the overpass, police said.

The crash triggered a fire and many victims suffered severe burns as well as crash injuries, rescue officials said.

The crash came as millions of South Koreans travelled to meet relatives for the Chusok (Harvest Festival) holiday week.

Internet



Local residents gather at a flight crash site in the Democratic Republic of Congo's capital Kinshasa, on 3 Oct, 2006.—XINHUA

Water pollution of Yangtze River worsening

WUHAN, 3 Oct— A newly-released report by the Yangtze River Water Resources Commission shows water pollution has worsened over the last ten years as billions of tons of waste continue to be dumped into the country's longest river.

The report, entitled Maintaining the Health of the Yangtze River and Developing a Harmonious Relationship between People and Water, which was exclusively

provided to Xinhua, said some parts of the river are "very seriously polluted".

Analysis by the commission show that by the end of 2005, 72.5 per cent of water quality tests conducted along the Yangtze and tributaries remained good at level III, which requires treatment before it is suitable for human consumption.

But 27.5 per cent of the tests show the river's water was seriously

polluted and cannot be treated to make it potable, said the report.

The percentage in 1998 was below 20.

"The major polluted stretches are located near cities along the river and its tributaries," said the report.

The report shows that 30 billion tons of polluted water were dumped into the river last year, 50 per cent more than in 1998.

MNA/Xinhua

China becomes second largest owner of electrified railways

BEIJING, 3 Oct—China's electrified rail network reached 24,000 kilometres after the Zhejiang-Jiangxi electrified railway went into use this month, making it the second largest such network after Russia.

Running 942 kilometres, the new electrified railway stretches from east China's Zhejiang Province to the central Jiangxi Province via Hunan Province.

It is the first existing railway to be converted into an electrified line. Electrified railways are more efficient and cleaner than those powered by coal or oil.

Journey times from eastern areas to

remote mid-western areas had been greatly curtailed, which was bound to benefit China's strategies to develop the west and the central regions, said Huang Guizhang, director of Nanchang Railway Bureau. Ministry of Railways (MOR) figures show that by the end of this month, China will have 49 electrified railways, accounting for 27 per cent of the total and transporting 43 per cent rail freight.

China is expected to see its electrified railways reach 50,000 kilometres by 2020, according to the MOR.

MNA/Xinhua

Cuba says US tightens economic noose

HAVANA, 3 Oct— US trade sanctions have cost Cuba 4.1 billion US dollars over the last year in higher financial and shipping costs, lost business and cancelled contracts, the island's Communist government said on Monday.

Cuba said the Bush Administration had tightened enforcement of its 44-year-old economic "blockade" despite the opposition of nearly every country in the United Nations.

Washington has cracked down on Americans who go to Cuba without special licences by fining 487 people a total of more than 500,000 US dollars for breaking a ban on travel to the island, Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Rodriguez said.

It is also increasingly

chasing companies in third countries who do business with Cuba and threatening banks to close down Cuban accounts and transactions in dollars, he told a news conference.

"The blockade intensified and its extra-territorial reach has extended," Rodriguez said during the release of Cuba's annual

report to the UN General Assembly on the impact of the US embargo. US sanctions were adopted against Cuba a few years after Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution.

They have been enforced by ten US administrations with the aim of bringing him down.

MNA/Reuters



A man holds a miniature bicycle which he assembled with his foot in a park in Shanghai on 3 Oct, 2006. China is celebrating a week-long National Day holiday or 'Golden Week' holiday, which runs from 1 to 7 Oct.—INTERNET



Models show Sony's new Blu-ray Disc products at an unveiling at the Combined Exhibition of Advanced Technologies (CEATEC) in Makuhari, northeast of Tokyo, on 3 Oct, 2006. Sony Corp said on Tuesday it will launch its Blu-ray high definition optical disc recorder in Japan in December.—INTERNET

Joint Message on the Occasion of World Teachers' Day

5 October 2006

YANGON, 5 Oct— The following is the joint message sent by the Director-General of UNESCO, the Director-General of ILO, the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNICEF on the occasion of World Teachers' Day which falls today.

On World Teachers' Day 2006 we celebrate teachers and their enormous contribution to learning and social development.

We also mark this year the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the *Joint ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers*. The Recommendation, approved on 5 October 1966 by governments and social partners at a special intergovernmental conference, was an historic occasion. International attention was for the first time directly focused on such crucial issues as: the preparation and employment conditions of teachers; the participation of teachers and their organizations in educational decisions; and the measures that should be taken in each country in order to promote quality teaching and learning environments.

Education has changed greatly over the past four decades. National education systems have been obliged to reform in order to respond to the new socio-economic challenges of a rapidly globalizing world. Access to education has improved, but systems are still struggling. Today, almost 100 million children of primary school age are not enrolled in school. The majority of these are girls, many of whom are trapped in child labour. About one-fifth of the world's adults—nearly 800 million—still cannot read or write. A fundamental constraint to expanding access in many countries is the persistent shortage of qualified teachers, overall or in disciplines critical for societies' development. Many teachers continue to work in extremely challenging circumstances. The HIV and AIDS pandemic has exacerbated these problems further. An estimated 18 million teachers at least will need to be recruited over the next decade if quality basic education for all is to be achieved.

We are committed to realizing quality education for all learners. This goal is an integral part of our efforts to reduce poverty and to help ensure a better life for all, including respect for the basic rights of children and the creation of decent work opportunities for women and men. To reach this goal, the guidelines set out in the 1966 Recommendation must be used as one of the basic tools for education reform. Forty years on, the moral force of the only comprehensive international standard for the teaching profession remains as strong and pertinent as ever. Its messages now need to be systematically applied everywhere.

Teachers are the heart of the education system. There can be no viable long-term solution to our education challenges and teacher shortages without investment in training and measures to promote respect for the teaching profession. It is essential to support teachers professionally, boosting their determination and motivation through decent employment and working conditions and adequate remuneration. We also need to promote social dialogue to ensure that teachers' voices are integrated into basic education reform decisions. Such measures will be key to producing more trained and better qualified teachers and, through this, to achieving excellence in teaching and learning. It is our responsibility to present and future generations to get this right.

We call on everyone concerned with education — governments and educational institutions at all levels, teachers' unions, civil society organizations, development partners, the private sector, parents and teachers themselves — to combine their efforts to give new life to the principles of the 1966 *Joint ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers*. This is the best way of showing our gratitude to all teachers, while helping to advance global progress towards quality education for all. Children and adult learners deserve nothing less.— MNA

Man stabbed to death in London gang noise row

LONDON, 3 Oct— A man was stabbed to death when he asked a gang of youths to stop making a noise outside his London house, police said on Monday.

The 40-year-old victim, who has not been named, was attacked by a group of up to a dozen people outside a block of flats in Evergreen Square, Hackney, on Sunday.

"It is believed the victim asked

the youths to reduce the noise as it was getting late and he had work the next day," police said. "One or more of the youths subsequently stabbed the victim."

The man was taken to Homerton Hospital in Hackney where he died from his injuries. A post mortem is due to be held on Monday. Police have launched a murder inquiry.

MNA/Reuters



Prime Minister General Soe Win. — MNA

Development of a country depends on...

(from page 1)

deputy ministers and departmental officials.

Director-General of the office of the State Peace and Development Council Col Kyaw Kyaw Win acted as a master of ceremonies.

In his address, Chairman of the Central Committee Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe said border areas are nearly all rural areas and rural population makes up over 70% of the population of the country.

Therefore, the State has implemented the special project for progress of border areas and rural areas development programme.

The development of a country depends on the progress of rural areas, and the development of urban areas are underpinned by economic infrastructures in rural areas.

Only when urban areas are developed, will the country become a developed one. This is the reason why the Government has been making efforts for the develop-

Only when urban areas are developed, will the country become a developed one. This is the reason why the Government has been making efforts for the development of rural areas.

ment of rural areas.

Now, we are witnessing the development of rural areas and border areas.

In implementing the rural areas development tasks, it is needed to step up efforts for promotion of education and health sectors in rural areas.

Similarly, we are to continue to carry out construction and maintenance tasks for roads in rural and border areas. Now, most of rural areas can be accessible by road. Only when roads in rural areas are in good condition, will living standards of rural people improve.

Meanwhile, drinking water supply and irrigation water supply tasks are to be extended in an attempt to boost the economy of rural areas. Moreover, the Government is to encourage rural people to do farming plus livestock breeding. It is required to establish vocational training schools in some less developed areas.

Efforts are to step up for supply of electricity to rural areas generated from hydel power plants and bio gas-used generators. Officials concerned are to encourage the use of bio-diesel extracted from Physic nut seeds to run generators to produce electricity in rural areas.

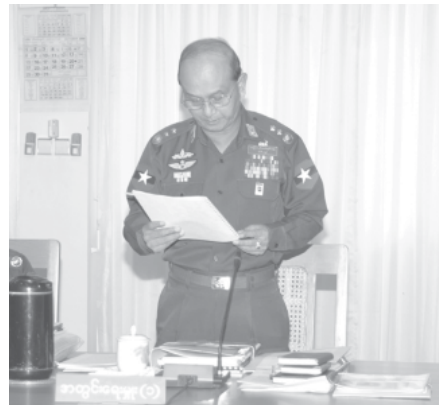
In conclusion, Senior General Than Shwe called for strenuous efforts for success of the rural areas develop-

ment projects.

Chairman of the working committee Prime Minister General Soe Win said thanks to the cooperation of the sub-committees, work committees and local people in implementing the development tasks, rural areas are now on track for the development.

In accordance with the guidance of the chairman of the central committee, economic infrastructures such as transportation sector, energy sector and communication sector, and social infrastructures such as education sector and health sector have been constructed in border areas which lagged behind the development. Moreover, while giving encouragement to agriculture and livestock breeding sector, mining sector and forestry sector, the Government has laid down and implemented plans for elimination of narcotic drug. Therefore, socio-economy of people in some border areas has improved and drug production rate has dropped dramatically.

Development tasks have been carried out in border areas since 1989. The Government spent over K 47,783 millions in construction of roads and bridges in border areas. So far, 3,364 miles and 4 furlongs of earthen road, 2,210 miles of gravel road, 385 miles and 7 furlongs of tar road have been constructed and 3,396 miles and 5 furlongs of roads have been renovated in border areas. A total of 73 big bridges, 988 small bridges and 40 suspension bridges have also been constructed. Moreover, all-weather roads were



Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein. — MNA

constructed in some major areas to connect border areas and inland regions. Therefore, trade between the regions has increased and rural areas are on the road to development. Meanwhile, major roads and bridges in border areas are being upgraded and renovated.

Regarding the energy sector, small-scale hydel power plants were established in 14 towns in border areas and 265 generators were provided to 199 villages in the areas. Moreover, small-scale hydel power plants could establish in some border areas where water resource is available, so the living standard of the areas has improved. In accordance with the guidance of the Senior General, the Ministry of Industry-2 is implementing the project for construction a factory to produce turbines and generators.

Prime Minister General Soe Win said in communication sector, construction of 52 post offices, 45 telegraph offices, 85 telephone exchanges contributes towards the rapid development of social, economic and administrative aspects in border areas.

Priority is being given to human resources development process of youths in border areas with the utilization of the infrastructures of the State and regional resources for raising their standard of living. **In education sector, the government built 852 primary schools, 90 middle schools and 92 high schools. Moreover, it also built 491 schools and renovated 546 schools in Kachin, Kayin, Chin, Mon and Rakhine States in cooperation with UNDP under the far-flung township development project.**

Altogether 27 training schools for the development

of national youths in border regions were opened for the needy who have little opportunity to receive education. Textbooks were distributed to students in border areas free of charge under the border area and national races development work committee and UNICEF.

As rice is provided to school-age children of former poppy growers in golden triangle area under the food for education programme in cooperation with WFP, school enrollment rate in the border areas increased. **In the past, there were only over 1,500 students in border areas. There are now altogether 183,264 students in the present academic year. Turning out educated youths contributes towards peace and stability and development of the country. Realizing the disadvantages of poppy cultivation, the evil legacy of colonialists, local people have participated in opium eradication project and it is a tangible success.**

Two Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges were opened in Yangon and Mandalay beginning 2000 for youths to receive higher education. After graduating from the colleges, 574 youths discharge duties in development and administration sectors as government servants in their native regions. Some of them are doing master courses and 714 students are now receiving higher education in present academic year.

Arrangements are being made for giving priority to youths who will take part in health and education tasks in border areas to gain admission to the University for Development of National Races, University of Nursing and nursing training schools.

Girl trainees are being trained at 34 domestic and vocational training schools were opened and 19,354 were produced.

Border area national youths technical training schools for boys were opened in Sittway, Laukkai, Pansan and Mongla regions.

In public relations 109 TV retransmitting stations were built in border areas and broadcasting of programmes on nation-building tasks contributes towards consolidation of national solidarity and national races realize the State policy, peace and tranquillity and development of the country.

Arrangements are being made for monitoring MRTV and Myawady TV in far-flung areas.

In connection with health sector, emphasis was placed on health care services in border areas in accord with the national health policy. In 1988 there were only 8 hospitals and six dispensaries and now there are 79 hospitals, 105 dispensaries, 58 rural health care centres and 140 rural health care branches. In every special regions, 200-bed hospitals were opened.

In agriculture sector, the first priority is food sufficiency by providing assistance to poor national races in border areas and the second priority is to arrange market for agricultural products. There are 31 Myanma Agriculture Service offices, 117 farms, 46 dams and 11 tractor camps in the border areas.

The Prime Minister spoke at length on development of livestock and fisheries, reclamation of highland

(See page 7)



Minister Col Thein Nyunt. — MNA

Development of a country depends on...

(from page 6)

cultivation and new farmlands and cultivation of fruits and perennial crops. Based on these better conditions most of the farmers began to give up poppy cultivation. It is a great success, he added. He also spoke on poppy substitute crop cultivation and cooperation with regional work committee and respective sub-committees for seeking local and foreign markets.

In forestry sector, 14 nurseries, 11 forest reserves and four saw mills were established and efforts are being made for extraction of forest products and to protect depletion of forests in cooperation with local people.

In mining sector, extraction of minerals on commercial scale is undertaken in some regions. Depending on social and economic infrastructures, border areas have developed with greater momentum. The government has spent K 55,879 million and various ministries K 34,296 million totalling K 90,175 million on development of border areas since 1989.

In connection with anti-narcotic campaign, the 15-year drug elimination project is being implemented beginning 1999. In carrying out the border area development tasks, priority was given to the construction of social and economic infrastructures in poppy-growing areas. Seventy five per cent of the total spending was used in the drug elimination project and related areas. As a result, other economic opportunities emerged and poppy cultivation became less and less.

According to the data of opium yield survey by Counter Narcotic and Crime (CNC) of the US, poppy cultivation decreased by 81 per cent in 2004 in comparison with that of 1996 and opium production dropped by 88 per cent. Poppy cultivation in 2004 decreased to 23 per cent compared to that of 2003.

That is why poppy cultivation considerably falls thanks to the opium substitute livestock breeding and other economic opportunities and realization of ill of narcotic drugs among the national races in border areas.

Efforts are being made on reduction of poppy cultivation and prevention of importing raw materials and chemical from neighbouring countries that are used in production of narcotic drugs. Preventive measures are being carried out to be set up Tachilek, Myawady and Kawthoung as narcotic free zones.

In elimination of narcotic drugs and regional development tasks in cooperation with international organizations, UNODC and CCDAC has implemented Wa Alternative Development Project (WADP) for education, health, food sufficiency, public development, earning substitute income, disseminating knowledge on narcotic drugs and HIV/AIDS, building



Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Brig-Gen Maung Maung Thein. — MNA

infrastructures and watching and assessing on poppy cultivation, with the contribution of US\$ 11.929 million by UNODC in Mongpau Township of Wa Region (South) since 1998.

Since 2003, WFP has provided 30,576 tons of rice worth US\$ 11.794 million to former poppy growers in Kokang region, Wa region, Kutkai, Kaungkha, Mongkoe, Phaungsai, Tarmoeyne, Mongton, Mongpan areas, Pinlaung, Hsihseng and Phekton Townships in Shan State (South) as an emergency food aid programme.

A total of 1,000 tons of rice donated by Thai government were distributed in Wa region in 2005.

Arrangements are being carried out to distribute 10,000 tons of rice to former poppy growers in September 2006.

Poppy substitute cultivation, livestock breeding and production processes are being undertaken.

In conclusion, the prime minister said that remarkable progress can be made in border regions thanks to concerted efforts of the ministries, regional working committee, subcommittees, local national race leaders and the people under supervision of the Work Committee in accord with the policies and guidelines of the Central Committee. The Work Committee will implement the policies of the Central Committee in previous meetings and today's meeting.

In his discussions, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein explained the accomplishments in implementing the directives of the Central Committee meeting held on 30 December 2004. The No 1 directive is to



Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung.
MNA

accelerate the development endeavours, especially in border areas to narrow the development gap. The work committee has been holding meetings every four months and other meetings in accord with the requirements. Integrated efforts are being made to implement nation's major projects — 24 special zones development project and rural development — in harmony with the border areas development project. The central level officials have been conducting field tours to supervise the on-going projects and meeting with project officials.

Concerning the directive to make efforts for cementing national unity and carrying out development undertakings, priority has been given to development of transport infrastructures and human resources development. In border regions, the government built 3,364 miles four furlongs of new roads and repaired 3,396 miles and five furlongs of existing roads. Transport development has helped enhance love and understanding among the national races and increase income of local people. Human resources development projects are being implemented to raise the qualifications of the people of border areas.

In realizing the directive to raise living standard through farming, transport, health and education sectors, efforts are being made to generate economic opportunities and provide more financial and



Minister for Agriculture & Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo. — MNA

technological assistance. In connection with the directive to nurture and develop human resources of border areas, 1,034 new schools have been opened there. Moreover, 573 new schools have been opened with international assistance. Over 180,000 students are attending classes at the schools in border areas. There were only about 1,500 students in the areas in 1989. The number of students has increased 120 times. Twenty-seven nationality youth development schools are nurturing youths of border areas. Students who passed their respective courses can attend Nationalities Youths Resource Development Degree Colleges in Yangon and Mandalay. The colleges have produced 574 graduates who are serving the nation in border areas. Other students are also attending AGTI, B Tech, BE and ME courses. UDNR is producing teachers to help develop human resources. Twenty-seven nationality youth development training schools have been opened in the areas to teach vocational education. There are also summer vocational training courses for children of the areas. The areas have also seen the development of small-scale hydel power stations. Mobile generators have been installed in many places of the areas. Over 100 places where water can be harnessed for hydel power have been found in states and divisions. Under the arrangement of the respective regions, 287 small-scale hydel power stations have been erected in the areas. Thirty-four women's vocational training schools have trained 19,359 young women to earn their own living. Technical schools have also been opened in the areas for the children of national races to study various fields of vocational education.

Joint-Secretary of the Central Committee for Progress of Border Areas and National Races Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Col Thein Nyunt submitted reports that a total of 27 border area national race youth development training schools along the border areas, and advanced cultural subjects for primary, middle and high school levels are being conducted to the trainees at the training schools for forging the Union Spirit. At present, 326 primary school students, 1,623 middle school students and 625 high school students, totalling 2,574 are being nurtured at the training schools.

In the task for uplift of efficiency of national youths in the border regions, vocational training courses such as mason, carpenter and constructional tasks are being provided to the trainees. With regard to the training matters, Mongla border region youths technical school was opened on 8 July 2006 in Shan State (East), Pangsang border region youths technical school on 4 August 2006 in Shan State (North) and Laukkai border region youths technical school on 7 August 2006. A total of 151 trainees are attending the training schools.

(See page 11)

The only way out for NLD

Maung Setana (BA, BEd)

The past, the present and the future are interrelated according to the law of cause and effect. The present has grown out of the past and the future will grow out of the present. Of the three, the present is the result of the past and the cause of the future. Only when the present is good the future will be good. Hence, the Buddha or the Teacher taught that the present is of utmost importance. If one looks forward to a good future, one will have to do good at present. Right and wrong are the two alternatives at present.

Three ways and three isms

Since the period of Cold War, there have been three political ways and three isms. They are the socialist way, the liberal way and the national way. Myanmar followed the liberal way and the socialist way. Today, Myanmar is following the national way. China and Vietnam are following this way. In reference to the way, it is called the national way. The two nations practised Communism and take the leadership of the Communist Party. Myanmar is marching along this way practising the scientific nationalism and taking the leadership of the Tatmadaw.

Scientific nationalism

This ism is designed to enhance national unity and national economic development in all aspects. This differs not only from the socialism and the liberalism but also from the old nationalisms. That is why it is called the scientific nationalism. The significance of this ism is Nationalization of land. This type of ism was non-existent in the old nationalisms. In every political ism, there are three ways or programmes, namely, economics, politics and land. Of the three, land is the main driving force. Economic systems and political systems vary according to this driving force.

Nationalization of land

Nationalization of land is the key pillar of the scientific nationalism. It abolishes the State ownership of land of the socialism and privatization of land of the liberalism and transforms them into the Nationalization of Land. In accordance with the Ground Rent Theory, it reduces the practice of the absolute rent and relative rent that had been in use for ages.

Reduction of the rent enables free and fair competition among the government, the private and cooperative sectors in both domestic and foreign markets. This move is conducive to stabilizing the commodity prices bridging the gap between the rich and the poor. This way, monopoly of the market will be put to an end and market economy will take its proper shape. The rent is thus reduced. As a consequent, a wide range of problems stemming from the high rent will then be put to an end. The capitalism that has emerged due to the Nationalization of Land is not the

liberal capitalism; it is the scientific capitalism. Our Three Main National Causes and the twelve objectives serve the basis of this ism and the land rent. It is believed that this ism and method can be accomplished only under the leadership of the Tatmadaw.

Policy of appeasement

Without understanding the above-mentioned national politics and nationalism, they are shouting in chorus for unity and conciliation. This is just the mediation based on liberalism and opposed to the national cause. The unity and conciliation suggestion attempts to reconcile two totally different things like the attempts to marry the deer to the tiger, and the snake to the frog, in disregard of two different positions (way and ism). The attempt jeopardizes national politics while advocating for the supporters of liberalism free of charge. This is an act of trying to find a homely remedy for tackling a political matter through social means.

One should refrain from taking such measures if one lacks skills. In other words, a political solution should be found to tackle a political matter. Politics is "people's affairs". This is no social affair of the two individuals. In social field, a marriage between a woman and a man of different nature would be impossible. If such a marriage is arranged, it would not last long.

Politics is much more important than a social matter. Even in social field, the matter of marriage is one of the three important works that is to be done with great care; the other two are building a pagoda and tattooing. In politics, the ideology or ism and the way are important. Cooperation or working together is possible if the isms and the ways are common. Or else, they will have to part. This is the law of nature. It should not be judged as an act of obstinacy, cruelty and hatred. If one describes so, one does not understand the politics but only doing politics just for the personal gains. These days, such persons advocating for a policy of appeasement and those who are opportunists cannot but remain mute.

Forgive-and-forget policy

There are also some persons calling for "unity and conciliation" in the sense of forgive and forget. **Politics is not a matter of wiping the slate clean. It is a matter of policy or ism. The move that suggests wiping the slate clean sidelines the policy or ism. To forgive and forget is only concerned with the problems of the past. The present and future matters are not involved in it. The matters of the present and the future cannot be dealt with just by wiping the slate clean or forgetting the past. Unity and conciliation will be possible only when the matters of the present and the future are addressed. Then only can the problems of the past be settled altogether**

naturally. Hence, to forgive and forget will not work in solving the problems of national politics. This is the reason why all those advocating this method failed in the past. There have been many instances in which political problems of Myanmar could not be solved just to forgive and forget.

Division and separation

Nu-Tin and Swe-Nyein, the four politicians who were divided into two rival parties, were once close associates like elder brother and younger brother in the AFPFL. In 1958, it got separated into two groupings, the Clean and the Stable. The cause of the division was not necessarily due to ism and the way. They got separated because of personal matters and the working method. Both Thakin Than Tun and Thakin Soe were believers in Communism and the proletarian power. They got separated because of their disagreement on the way. The Lanzin party led by U Ne Win separated from the parties and individuals who followed different isms and ways. Bo Gyoke Aung San and Thakin Than Tun were related as their wives were sisters. They got separated because of their different isms and ways. They could not find a solution to the problems just to forgive and forget.

Moving into divergent directions

The points at odds between the government and the NLD do not stem from personal matters or the way of doing things. The government practises the national policy, that is scientific and practical. On the other hand, the NLD adopts the liberal policy that goes against the national policy. Because of the different policies, they have different economic, political and land use systems. The national way of the government and the liberal way of the NLD are moving into divergent directions. Under the circumstances, wiping the slate clean may be impossible for forging unity and conciliation.

Dejure

The declaration suggesting dejure of the NLD came out on 12 July 2006 causing concern of the people who love peace and stability. But the axe-handle saboteurs from inside and outside the nation were exhilarated enough to resume their cloak-and-dagger acts. They began to run the rumor campaign saying as if the government would fall at that time and the people would get democracy. In the end, the dejure declaration proved itself nothing more than a hollow threat, and those who thought it as real were as foolish as they were. And those who indirectly supported the declaration with expectations for their share of power dared not express their disgrace openly. The NLD, which introduced the show acting like the director, the CEC and the producer, dared not show their face in public. In addition, the dejure had become an ineffective weapon. The NLD dejure declaration was not forceful as it sounded. Hence, the declaration has been marked as one of NLD's historic blunders. The NLD has tricked sincere politicians with such boastful political stunts for many times. The so-called party members should seriously consider and criticize such acts.

National traitor

Because of the dejure declaration, the NLD has been in a state of decline and heading towards total disappearance. The NLD cannot stop or even control the exodus of its members. Its membership strength exists only on paper and the remnants have already lost soul. And of them the majority have voiced their

(See page 9)

If the compromise gives emphasis on the release of Daw Suu Kyi, it will be a wrong way of approach. Because it is a separate matter that concerns only with Daw Suu Kyi herself. She will be released if she accepts national politics. If she continues rejecting the national politics, NLD's compromise will not produce any positive results.

(from page 8)

disappointment to the party. The relations among the party members are straining more and more because of lack of clear outlook on one another. If the remnants do not quit the party, they will have to live as national traitors the rest of their lives. They can trick sincere members of the party. But they cannot betray the national cause, as the national cause will punish all the traitors.

Deceiving with incentives

The dejure declaration met with a great defeat. All the demands of the NLD to free Daw Suu Kyi, hold a dialogue and implementation of the so-called results of 1990 were in vain. Thus, the NLD has used new wiles to deceive the party members. Now the party is using the word "compromise" in order to shed false light of hope to keep its members continue to stay in the party. Once the BCP shouted a slogan promising to win the war within two years. But when it was defeated, the BCP tried to trick its members with peace and the option of forming a coalition government as an incentive.

The meaning of compromise

The NLD's alternative move of "compromise" is sweeter than the dejure declaration, because it lacks demand and confrontation. But it in reality is a sugar-coated bitter pill. Actually it implies demands and confrontations. The party members and the people who do not realize the real intention behind NLD's scheme, as they are fallen into the clever trick of the word "compromise", are thinking that the party has taken a softer line this time. Here, we need to study the meaning of the word "compromise" and the current political situation in detail.

The meaning of compromise is "settlement of a dispute by which each side gives up something". Actually, it is an indirect political bargaining. Hence, it implies demand and confrontation. This is the meaning of "compromise" used by the NLD to trick its members and the people.

Actual political situation

After understanding the meaning of "compromise", we need to know the real political situation. The present government had already made a compromise not long ago. It has no reason to make another compromise just because of the NLD's word. The Tatmadaw government's compromise included the points — (1) to accept the 25 per-cent participation of the Tatmadaw representatives in the Hluttaw; (2) giving time to enable the NLD to mend its ways although the Tatmadaw has enough evidence to declare it an unlawful party; (3) gave another chance to NLD to attend the National Convention; and (4) organizing the NLD to accept the national politics. The points bear witness to the fact that the Tatmadaw has no intention to eliminate the NLD.

Up to date, the NLD has never given positive response to the said points of the Tatmadaw's compromise. Instead, it is constantly repeating its move based on liberalism harmful to national cause. Those are the actual political situations the nation has been experiencing.

And because of the above-mentioned facts, there have been long-existing tense relations between the two sides. The long-existing tense relations are the result of NLD's rejection of the Tatmadaw's overtures and not because of the Tatmadaw's failure to make a compromise. It is time NLD made a real compromise in accord with its words. Ignoring the points will not produce areal compromise. But the NLD's compromise is a call for the new form of dialogue it had demanded again and again in the past. It is a compromise based on the liberal policy that is against the national policy or in other words it is a political trick.

If the compromise gives emphasis on the release of Daw Suu Kyi, it will be a wrong way of approach. Because it is a separate matter that concerns only with

Daw Suu Kyi herself. She will be released if she accepts national politics. If she continues rejecting the national politics, NLD's compromise will not produce any positive results.

The only way for the NLD is to accept the points of the ruling government's compromise mentioned above. There is no alternative. And if its accepts those points, other matters will be solved altogether naturally. It does not need to overstep in its demands for discussion. If not NLD's compromise is a political plot to reject the government's compromise and deceive its members.

Drowning rescuers

Daw Suu Kyi and NLD are not the essential saviours or elements for national development. Myanmar is not a country of 'saviours'. The persons who are assuming themselves as saviours with excessive pride are drowning. Moreover their attempts to rescue the nation are not sweet enough for the people to hear, but totally disgusting. Hence, Daw Suu Kyi and NLD are nothing important for the nation. The matter of Daw Suu Kyi and NLD is a minor issue for the government. It will continue to march on its adopted national political path with or without the participation of Daw Suu Kyi and NLD.

Experiences in compromise

At present, the national race peace groups that have returned to the legal fold are striving together with the government for peace and stability, the rule of law and development, (1) a result of the national race group's abandonment of the armed struggle line, (2) acceptance of the present government's national political programme, and (3) the will to cooperate in the national development undertakings. The positive consequence is the emergence of a compromise between the government and the groups. But KNU's situation is different. There is no compromise between the government and the group. The door to peace will remain open to the KNU if KNU too emulates the success of those groups and act like them.

Most of the legal political parties have also (1) accepted the national politics, (2) abandoned the policy of confrontation and relying on aliens, and (3) are cooperating with the government for emergence of a democratic state in the future through the National Convention. Hence, there resulted the compromise between the government and the peace groups.

As the NLD is not in that position, it cannot hope for another compromise with the government. The NLD still holds the two programmes — confrontation and reliance on the aliens — and is rejecting the national politics. Because of those two programmes, the NLD was like fencing itself with stone walls with no way out. The only way out of the enclosure for the NLD is to break open the wall. Only then will it be able to solve the problems created by itself. The biggest task for the NLD is not to save the people with democracy, but to save itself from hardships. If it cannot help itself, how can it help others?

If the NLD accepts only the 25 per-cent participation of the Tatmadaw, without discarding its policies of confrontation and reliance on the aliens, it will be only half-fulfilled commitment. It amounts to straddling on the fence or an act of

political opportunism. What's more, it is a reminiscence of 21-member GCBA's scheme to launch a close attack and to take the ministerial positions at the same time. NLD's ultimate aim is to participate in the National Convention while materializing the liberal policy that is against the national politics. If its compromise is accepted with sincerity, it will be like permitting a camel to enter the canvas tent. If such an evil scheme is behind NLD's compromise, it will be too dangerous.

Wrong assessment

Advocates of liberalism from inside and outside the country are extremely wrong in politically assessing the government. Because of their wrong assessment, all their political activities have also gone wrong. They ignore the important role of the Tatmadaw in the past, present and future of Myanmar. They do not thoroughly understand the tactics and strategies of the ruling government. They also ignore the correct tactics of the ruling government, while concentrating on its few tactical errors. So, they are under the influence of the negative view. The development of capitalism in Myanmar has been less than 20 years. As it is now in the early stage of capitalism, the capital gathering work is not so systematic yet. Comparing our nation's situation with that of the developed countries and the G-7 countries is the work of an insane person.

Stray monkey

According to the adopted detailed basic principles of a new constitution that is in the process of being drafted at the ongoing National Convention, the Hluttaws will be formed with members of the parliament in which 25 per cent are representatives of the Tatmadaw and the remaining 75 per cent the people's representatives. The Tatmadaw representative's participation is only one-fourth of the total number of Hluttaw members. During the BSPP era, the number was one-third. The NLD has rejected the detailed basic principle that grants the Tatmadaw representatives to take 25 per cent of the Hluttaw seats. The rejection is like hitting two birds with one stone. It hits the agreement to grant the Tatmadaw 25 per cent of the seats and the public the remaining 75 per cent of the seats at the same time. As the NLD opposes the 75 per cent public participation, it becomes one that opposes national forces who have accepted the ration in the Hluttaw participation. Thus, it becomes like a monkey separated from others.

Towards the democracy cause

One should not draw conclusion as one wishes that the forthcoming constitution is designed to prolong the military dictatorship. The Constitution is for the long-term existence and consolidation of all the national forces including the NLD. The discipline-flourishing democracy or in other words the national democracy always springs from a situation in which national unity and strength rules. From that stage, evolution will take us to middle class democracy and then to modern democracy stage by stage. Modern democracy is not a capitalist-led society like the one in the US. It is a democracy that represents the people from all walks of life.

(See page 10)

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(from page 9)

Therefore, modern democracy is better than liberal democracy in terms of human rights and democracy. And the State constitution in the process of being drafted is intended just for democratic transition, not for prolongation of the military dictatorship. The 1974 constitution was not designed for democracy but for socialist democracy based on one-party dictatorship. In addition, development of Myanmar democracy is to follow the national way, not the liberal way.

Scoring own goal

In the nature of profit and loss, if one accepts 25 per cent, one will gain 75 per cent. And unless one accepts 25 per cent, one will lose 75 per cent. So, the NLD gains nil whereas the government gains 100 per cent. These tangible results have demonstrated the serious blunders of the NLD. Supposing, one considers these blunders as brilliant performances for democracy movement, such a person must be a world famous politician. Due to such blunders, the NLD has not enjoyed any benefits yet and even lost its reputation. Walking out of the National Convention, the NLD lost its name instead of earning credit and it is like a football team that scores an own goal.

Gourd amidst thorny bush

The NLD has committed itself in its words, so, it has to make compromises. Only then will it be able to find a way out of the crises. In the process, it has to take the national way. It may be easy for the NLD to accept 25 per cent Tatmadaw participation and to return to the National Convention. But, it is rather difficult for it to abandon its two programmes—confrontation and relying on external elements. If it gives up confrontation policy, it will encounter the group that favours confrontation of the party. If it quits the policy of relying on external elements, it will have to confront certain countries that are providing assistance for it. And if it does not give up both programmes, it will continue to confront the ruling government. Owing to the fact that it sticks to wrong programmes and acts, it is not in a position to be able to serve the interests of the people nor can it cater for its members and comply with the wishes of certain countries. So, its situation now is like a gourd amidst a thorny bush. Indeed, a person is the sole master of his fate. And it has fallen into the trap it has laid, trying to do everything for the sake of itself. Only when it opens its trap will it be free from present crises. However, CEC members, and members are not entrusted any political power or authority to deal with the situations to enable the party to overcome the crises.

Owner of mandate

With the mandate given by the mass of party members, Daw Suu Kyi is most powerful in the NLD. Now, she is placed under house arrest, but mandate of the NLD is in her hands. In other words, the soul of the party is in her hands. The future of the party rests on how she will apply authority mandated to her; to be able to surmount all the difficulties or to go downhill. At such a turning point, the party and its members that are having firsthand experiences of crises wish Daw Suu Kyi to apply the mandate correctly. Although they want to make an official demand that Daw Suu Kyi apply the mandate correctly, they are not in a position to do so. What they can do now is just to hope for overcoming what they are encountering. Up to now, she has not given any broad hint of how she will utilize the mandate. So, it is required to make a review about her real condition.

Her condition

So far, Daw Suu Kyi has won more than 80 awards including a Nobel award through an expense of sweat and blood of party members. Now, she is like a fly caught in a web because she has been binded with the strings of the awards. And she finds it very difficult to get herself free

from the bondage of the awards. She is very popular for her talk on 'Free from fear'. But what she fears most is being criticized by those who have presented the awards to her. So, she seems reluctant to apply the mandate correctly. It shows that she is focusing on self-interest although she is said to be selfless. Those who are strongly attached to money and property and those who are strongly attached to fame and praise are the same.

Her acts

The West ignored the brilliant performances of Sayagyi Thakin Kodaw Hmaing for world peace. However, the Soviet Union presented the Stalin peace prize to him. On his visit to the Soviet Union to receive the award, Sayagyi said to Vidhura Thakin Chit Maung that he did not have a clear conscience to receive the award because he could not manage to secure peace in Myanmar. Daw Suu Kyi has won the Nobel peace prize presented by the West. But, she has done nothing for restoration of peace and stability and prevalence of law and order in her motherland. But, it is amazing that she is much more popular than Sayagyi Thakin Kodawhmaing in Myanmar and in the world.

She is said to be striving for democracy with non-violent way like Gandhi. Gandhi was the one who upheld nationalism, the British government was the colonialist one, and his ultimate wish was to throw the yoke of the colonialists. Daw Suu Kyi is a liberal leader, not a nationalist, whereas the ruling government is a national government, not a colonialist one. Her goal is the flourishing of liberal democracy that is opposed to the national cause. In practice, her non-violent movement cannot bring any peace to herself and to her party.

According to physics, if a man pushes a huge stone the whole day but it does not budge a single inch, the work done is nil and he deserves no wages. **Daw Suu Kyi's performances are similar to his. However, certain nations awarded her many prizes as wages. The awards make her reluctant to apply the mandate correctly. The bestowing of the mandate of the party to her leads NLD to deterioration.**

Eating fruit that brings madness

Every contradiction has a conflict of two extremes. The condition on the struggle of the conflict decides the outcomes. Now, the government's economic and political sectors are making progress gradually, while the situation of the NLD is deteriorating. Knowing well the situation, alien masters have become increasingly desperate. That is why so-called diplomats of certain nations have frequented the NLD headquarters with the intention of driving a wedge for the sake of their self-interests. They also understand well that according to the internal and external situations, NLD has no other ways but to join hands with the government. If NLD does so in no time, their conspiracy will be an open secret and they will suffer humiliation. In other words, their transformational diplomacy will meet its end. To be able to avert such a humiliating situation, they have to cling to the skirt of the NLD, or to undermine the national unity. For NLD, they are, in truth, enemies in disguise. Keeping the woman of the NLD is not to extend a helping hand but to use and make her suffer the similar situation of Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam. In the post-cold war period, Vietnam gave a lesson militarily to the US and its associates practising the neo-colonialism. In the globalization era, Myanmar is giving a lesson politically to the US and its associates practising the neo-colonialism. It is not because of Myanmar. As a matter of fact, Myanmar is just protecting its national interest. Due to their interference in the internal affairs of Myanmar, certain big countries are now like having eaten the fruit that brings madness.

Victims to wrong policy

In olden days, the Burma Communist Party (BCP) laid down and practised the armed struggle line that was not in conformity with the prevailing situations. In the end, its members no longer followed its policy.

The Red Flag party rose against the State most violently in term of military and politics, and so it suffered evil consequences most severely. Eventually, Thakin Soe took lessons and decided to return to the legal fold.

In like manner, the confrontation policy of the NLD is not in conformity with the prevailing situations. Those who considered the confrontation policy to be a correct one and confronted the government got into various forms of negative impact. The majority of the members have quit the party. Daw Suu Kyi should have pondered the prevailing situations. In this regard, she should not follow the steps of U Nu. Supposing, Daw Suu Kyi is the saviour of the NLD, she must be able to tackle the crises the NLD is facing. If she cannot not manage to do so, she must be a dictator.

Now, the NLD is suffering various kinds of diseases due to its intake of wrong medicines. Only when it stops intake of wrong medicines will it be possible for it to recover from the diseases it is suffering. The ruling government is not able to cure its sufferings because the one that has laid down the wrong policies is Daw Suu Kyi, not the ruling government. The sufferings of the NLD are caused by the instigation of Daw Suu Kyi, so the sufferings will be cured only if she gives up her instigation. And only then will the NLD be free from various kinds of sufferings. Hence, NLD should not put all the blame on the government using the beautiful word "compromise".

Qualities of good leader

Right and wrong exist in pair. To err is man. So, one can become a good leader only when one is brave enough to admit one's mistakes and correct them.

Bogyoke Aung San bravely corrected the mistake of associating with Japan by driving them out of the country. Similarly, U Ne Win bravely corrected the mistake of exercising the one-party system by paving the way towards multi-party system. Thakin Soe abandoned the armed struggle line and sought ways to overcome various crises the BCP was suffering. Indeed, such a remedy to crises was not a reactionary act. Bogyoke Aung San once said that national reconstruction would not work if steps were not in conformity with the prevailing situations. It was not wise to say that he who stuck to his ideas from his birth to death was an educated person. **All the ideologies one first practised throughout his lifetime would not be correct. So, one had to change wrong ideologies into correct ones. The ideologies one practised that day and the following day might not be the same. People were misled into judging someone as inconsistent, and lack of concentration for his change of ideologies. In reality, lack of concentration was due to misconduct. Replacing old practices with proper ones was not "lack of concentration" but improvement of intellectual power. So, that was a factor for progress, he said.**

Daw Suu Kyi is the daughter of Bogyoke Aung San. So, it is time she changed her ideologies. If not, she is responsible for the consequences. Changing ideologies does not mean a reactionary act nor conceding defeat to the government. That represents improvement and moving on the correct path. If she does so, her name will be chronicled like her father. **So, what is the most important for the NLD today is to apply the mandate correctly. As the mandate has been already given, future outcomes of the party do not concern the members, but are responsible for the person who has been entrusted with the mandate.**

Therefore, it is needless to ask a question who is responsible for deterioration of the NLD due to misuse of the mandate. Correct application of the mandate is the only way out for NLD.

Translation: AK+MS+TMT

Myanma Alin & Kyemon: 4-10-2006

Development of a country depends on...

(from page 7)

In addition, the Vocational Training School (Mechanical Workshop) was opened on 11 September 2001 in Sittway for the students of border region youth development training schools who had failed the matriculation examination twice and for those who missed the opportunities to pursue education. At the training school, mechanical, welding and basic electronic courses that last six months each are being conducted to the trainees. Out of 129 students from the youth training schools, 88 students have been appointed at the Ministry for PBANRDA.

The Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College (Yangon) was opened on 16 June 2000 and a similar degree college in Mandalay on 12 July 2000. So far, both degree colleges have nurtured 193 engineering diploma holders and 381 arts and science graduates, totalling 574. Furthermore, 381 arts and science graduates of both degree colleges have been appointed at the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Immigration and Population, the Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races



**Minister for Electric Power No 1
Col Zaw Min. MNA**

and Development Affairs and the Ministry of Information, and 193 AGTI diploma holders at the Ministry of PBANRDA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs and the Ministry of Information.

With a view to providing vocational training courses to national race girls in border regions and enabling themselves to do businesses, 26 Women's Vocational Training Schools have been opened in various regions of the border area since 1992. At the training schools, basic domestic science, advanced tailoring and cookery courses are being conducted.

The knitting courses are being provided at the vocational training schools in Kachin, Shan, Kayah and Chin States and Naga region of Sagaing Division. Likewise, the weaving course and oyster shell art course are being given at the vocational training schools in Haka, Falam and Mindat of Chin State. Similarly, more training schools were opened on 26 December 2005 in Pakokku, Myaing, Yesagy, Pauk and Seikpyu of Magway Division and Yinmabin, Pale and Salingyi of Sagaing Division. The training schools have nurtured 791 trainees. So far, 34 vocational training schools have produced 19,359 trainees.

To flourish Myanmar traditional cultural performing arts in border regions, basic dancing were conducted to 71 trainees, and music courses to 87 trainees at vocational training schools in Kengtung, Loikaw, Hpa-an and Myeik from 24 April to 18 August 2006. At the training schools, the trainees were pro-

vided with course materials and teaching aid free of charge. They were accommodated at the hostels free of charge and provided with daily allowance and travel allowance. Moreover, 653 sewing machines have been sold to the trainees at reasonable price by installment.

Minister Col Thein Nyunt went on to report that the Works Battalion of the Committee for Progress of Border Areas and National Races started construction of the 82 miles and two furlongs long Tarkaw-et-Weinkaung-Pangsan Road in 1991, and the one-way earth road was completed in 1993. At present, the road has been upgraded for all weathers purpose. Tarkaw-et-Mongpat gravel road was constructed in 1998 and it was repaved as a tarred-road in 1999. The breadth of the road was extended to 30 feet from November 2003 to January 2004.

The upgrading task of 76 miles and six furlongs long Mongpat-Pangsan Road was carried out from 1993 to 2001. At present, the road can be used in all weathers. Mongpat-Pangsan Road, 67 miles and six furlongs long, was upgraded to the tarred road, beginning 2003-2004 financial year. The tarred road section, 50 miles and two furlongs long, has been constructed with the use of 75 heavy machinery from 2003-04 to 2005-06 financial years. Out of remaining 17 miles and four furlongs, one mile and seven furlong road section has been placed



**Minister for Home Affairs Maj-Gen Maung Oo.
MNA**

with concrete. Therefore, construction tasks for the remaining 15 miles and five furlongs long road section will be carried out in 2006-07.

Construction of new Kalewa-Mawlaik road commenced in December 2003. The 36-mile earth road from Kalewa to Mawlaik was completed on 21 March 2004, and it was placed with gravel on 31 July 2006. A total of 146 bridges under-100 feet and seven bridges above 100 feet have been built along the road up to 31 July 2006, and the remaining bridges are under construction.

The district-to-district roads are being constructed in accord with the directives of the Central Committee for Progress of Border Areas and National Races Meeting 1/2002, beginning 2002-03 financial year. No 1 district-to-district road from Yangon to Mandalay, 400 miles and one furlong long, is being constructed by Development Affairs Committees of Yangon, Bago, Magway and Mandalay Divisions. So far, the 323 miles and five furlongs earth road section, the 236 miles and six furlongs gravel road section, and the 17 miles and two furlongs tarred road section along the district-to-district road No 1 have been completed. Construction of the remaining road section will continue this year.

The Ministry of PBANRDA has started construction of the district-to-district road No 2 linking Mandalay and Mawlamyine and completed the 147 miles and one furlong earth road section, the 18 mile-gravel road section and the three-tarred road section.

Head of State Senior General Than Shwe gave



Minister for Construction Maj-Gen Saw Tun.

MNA

guidance in April 1999 to implement the 10-year plan for supplying clean and potable water at villages in three divisions of arid region. In line with the guidance, it is necessary to provide clean and potable water to 23,225 villages in the entire nation including 8,042 villages of three arid divisions. A total of 7,792 villages out of 8.42 villages in three divisions, have been supplied with potable water from 2000-01 to the end of August in 2006-07 financial year. Likewise, 8,588 villages out of 15,183 in 14 States and Divisions have been equipped with water facilities. A total of 16,380 villages out of 23,225 in the entire nation enjoy fruits of the water supply plan.

With regard to the rural housing estate project, priority is being given to construction of rural housing estates in Sagaing, Magway, Mandalay, Bago, Bago (West), Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions. From 2003-04 to 8 September 2006, 2,704 rural houses have been built in the entire nation and 110 houses are under construction.

Kokang region and Wa region abandoned poppy cultivation in 2003 and 2005 respectively. The Government is cooperating with WFP for providing food to farmers who have already abandoned poppy cultivation. Therefore, WFP distributed 760 tons of rice in 2003, 9,855 tons of rice in 2004-05 and 19,961 tons of rice in 2005-06, totalling 30,576 tons of rice worth US\$ 11.7 million to the farmers in Kokang region, Wa region, Kutkai, Kaungkha, Mongkoe, Phaung sai, Tarmoeyne, Mantung, Manpan, Phekhon, Pinlaung and Hsihseng regions.

In addition, WFP distributed 1,000 tons of rice donated by Thailand in March 2005 to Wa region through Tachilek. Likewise, the People's Republic of China will donate 10,000 tons of rice worth 30 million yuan or K 5 billion to the farmers who abandoned poppy cultivation at Myanmar-China border area, beginning September 2006. Arrangements are being made for distribution of rice to the farmers through Panwa, Laiza, Laukkai, Pangsan and Mongla.

At present, CCDAC is implementing the Wa Alternative Development Project (WADP) with the contribution of UNODC's US\$ 11.929 million in Mongpauk Township from 1998 to 2007. Similarly, the Government is implementing the human resources development project with the contribution of UNDP's US\$ 38 million from 1994 to 2007. UNDP contributed US\$ 2 million to education, health, water supply and businesses to increase family income for the phase I of the project from January 1994 to June 1996, US\$ 10.9 million to the phase II of the project from January 1997 to June 1999, US\$ 8.2 million to the phase III of the project in September 1999 to August 2002. From 2003 to 2007, the phase IV of the project is being implemented with the contribution of UNDP's US\$ 16.9

(See page 13)

Mr Gambari explains Myanmar issue at the UNSC...

(from page 16)

It has also witnessed progress in the issue concerning child soldiers. But it still has anxiety over the issue.

Mr Gambari told the meeting that he would strive for achieving progress in connection with the discussions of his previous visit.

UNSC members the US, Britain, Denmark, Argentina, Qatar, Slovakia, Tanzania, France, the Russian Federation, Japan, Ghana, the PRC and Greece took part in the discussions. But Congo and Peru did not participate in the discussions.

The US permanent representative said, human rights violations, HIV/AIDS problems, drug production and human trafficking in Myanmar pose a threat to the regional and international peace. The US welcomes Mr Gambari's proposed revisit to Myanmar. Mr Gambari should make a clarification concerning his revisit to Myanmar at the UNSC after arriving back to the UN. The US will work for laying down a decision concerning Myanmar agenda at the UNSC at the end of this year. The speech included America's usual accusation against Myanmar.

The British permanent representative said, UN involvement is required in handling the Myanmar issue. No progress can be seen in human rights, development and humanitarian assistance issues in Myanmar. There is no success in implementing the millennium objectives. After discussing the matter in accord with the American wish, he said Britain would like to extend relations with Myanmar based on cooperation.

The permanent representative of Qatar said, **Myanmar's neighbours have already expressed that Myanmar does not pose a threat to regional and international peace. The UNSC addresses the issues that are harmful to the peace and security. It should not address issues under the jurisdiction of UN agencies.** Professionalism, not selectivity is required in addressing the Myanmar issue. In this connection, there should not be confrontation between the UNSC and Myanmar. Hence, priority should be given to methodology.

In his discussions, the Russian permanent representative said, in handling the Myanmar affairs by the UN, the UNSC is not the body to address the Myanmar agenda. There are other UN bodies responsible for human rights, drugs and humanitarian aid issues. Standing by the truth, he said as Myanmar has achieved success in solving the drug problem, it deserves praise.

The Chinese delegate said, the Chinese permanent representative has already opposed the act of putting Myanmar on the UNSC agenda during the session. China continues to stand firmly on the address delivered by her permanent representative on 15 September 2006.

Discussing the matter, the Tanzanian permanent representative expressed worries about Myanmar's human rights. But the matter should be discussed within the agenda of the Human Rights Council, he said.

The Japanese permanent representative welcomed the proposal to address Myanmar issue under the good offices mandate of the UN Secretary-General. Japan welcomes Mr Gambari's proposed revisit to Myanmar. It should not be expected that comprehensive success will be achieved only with Mr Gambari's one or two visits to Myanmar. The Myanmar issue is a delicate matter.

The permanent representatives of Denmark, Argentina, Slovakia, France and Ghana welcomed Mr Gambari's visit to Myanmar, expressing their views on human rights and the National Convention of Myanmar.

The leader of Myanmar team who is the Myanmar permanent representative responded to the accusations to put Myanmar on the UNSC agenda. He said, Myanmar has been constantly cooperating with the UN. Mr Gambari visited Myanmar last May, and the nation has invited him to visit her in the coming November. There are many other issues the UNSC should discuss as urgent matters. The act of putting Myanmar on the agenda should not be conceived even in mind.

He said, Myanmar has already striven to end internal armed strife that had lasted for nearly five decades. Of the 18 armed groups, 17, with the strength of nearly 100,000, have already returned to the legal fold. Only KNU insurgent group is left behind in the jungle. Peace overtures have been extended to the group. The government is attacking only the Kayin insurgents to protect public lives and property.

As peace and stability is prevailing, Myanmar has been spending millions of US dollars and kyats to implement development projects in regions which were once under the domination of insurgents. Many alternative projects have been implemented for the national races. In addition to reducing opium production up to 80 per cent, the nation can now control drug trafficking and trafficking in persons.

Myanmar has friendly relations with not only her five neighbours, but also with all the regional countries. Throughout history, she has not committed any acts to threaten peace and security of those nations. Myanmar has never been in a position to pose a threat to regional or international peace. Neighbouring countries have already discussed in support of the fact.

Myanmar's two giant neighbours, China and India, have firmly expressed that Myanmar can never pose a threat to international peace and security. Their confirmation stands witness to the fact that accusations to put Myanmar on the agenda were nothing but lies.

The Chinese delegate unconditionally expressed opposition to the act of putting Myanmar on the agenda. The leader of Indian delegation in his speech at the UNGA said that the UNSC's act of putting Myanmar on its agenda amounts to overruling the rights of other main UN bodies.

With respect to the accusations the US unjustly made to put Myanmar on the UNSC agenda such as social and economic mismanagement, HIV/AIDS, burgeoning flow of drugs, and substantial outflow of refugees, the Myanmar resident representative, to prove the accusations groundless and illogical, referred to the figures and data issued by the UN, saying that—

- regarding the economic development, according to the report (1990) of the UNDP, Myanmar was placed in the list of countries with least human development; that seven years ago, Myanmar was put in the list of countries with normal development; that the report the UNDP issued in 2005 said that Myanmar's annual GDP growth rate was 5.7 per cent in 2003; that so, it is apparent that Myanmar government has managed to raise the standard of living of

the people;

- that the accusation "the outbreak of AIDS in Myanmar is posing a threat to neighbouring countries" is totally baseless; Myanmar is now in the course of fighting AIDS, malaria and TB designating them as the three major diseases to which the nation has to pay a serious attention; that the AIDS spread rate is 1.5 per cent in Thailand regarded as the model country in the fight against AIDS, while Myanmar's rate stands at 1.3 per cent; that according to the report of the UNAIDS, the spread of AIDS was under control and then reduced;
- that the 15-year plan is being implemented for the elimination of narcotic drugs in the nation; that the UNDOC report (2005) says that Myanmar's production of narcotic drugs declined by 81 per cent during the period from 1996 to 2003;
- that the issue on refugee camps on Myanmar-Thailand border is just an exaggeration and the majority are illegal workers earning their living there; the ministries concerned of the two nations are addressing that issue through coordination for legalizing the illegal workers there;
- Rohingya refugees living in the northern Rakhine State are indeed those from the neighbouring country who illegally entered Myanmar and Myanmar government showed its magnanimity towards them by granting permission to them to live in the nation; the issue has been tackled in a friendly way by the two nations with the assistance of UNHCR; and so far Myanmar has received more than 230,000 people who fled to Bangladesh.

He said that putting Myanmar that does not pose any threat to international peace and security, on the agenda is contrary to the UN Charter and it may become a harmful precedence in future; the NAM in its letter to UNSC members reiterated that Myanmar does not pose a threat to international peace and security, so putting the situation on the agenda is contrary to Article 24 of the Charter; that is the stance of 118 member countries; UN Charter is the world constitution and any act that violates the Charter is illegal; such an unjust act does not make any contribution towards Myanmar's democratic transition; and that Myanmar is firmly determined to continue to implement the State's seven-point road map.

Although Myanmar affairs was put on the agenda under pressure of the US, any decision cannot be made to take action against Myanmar in accordance with the procedures of the Charter. Clearly, it is particularly intended to tarnish the image of Myanmar.

The US is practising double standards to favour its associates and follower countries and to put pressure on and coerce the nations that are opposed to its domination. So, now anti-US tendency is growing worldwide. International researchers have made a view that in order to avoid being hated in the world, to divert the international attention from its invasion of Iraq, and from Israeli-Lebanon incident, the US is implementing its conspiracy to disgrace Myanmar, a soft target to it.

MNA

Development of a country depends on...

(from page 11)

million in 849 villages of 26 townships in Kachin, Chin, Rakhine, Kayin and Mon States. UNDP had spent US\$ 38 million in four phases of the project.

In conclusion, the minister reported that the Ministry of PBANRDA is implementing the policies adopted by the Central Committee for Progress of Border Areas and National Races under the supervision of the Work Committee, and the ministry is striving for achieving success in other duties assigned by the Central Committee.

Minister for Agriculture & Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo reported on the highland reclamation tasks. Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung reported on progress of eradicating slash-and-burn cultivation. Minister for Livestock and Fisheries Brig-Gen Maung Maung Thein presented reports on breeding works in border regions. Minister for Construction Maj-Gen Saw Tun reported on carrying out of construction works. Minister for Electric Power No 1 Col Zaw Min submitted reports on progress of small scale hydel power projects being implemented by the ministry. Minister for Home Affairs Maj-Gen Maung Oo reported on matters related to development of townships.

Chairman of Central Committee for Progress of Border Areas and National Races Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance, saying that border regions lagged behind the development due to the various reasons. As those region lacked peace and stability for a long time, most of their villages were ruined, and local people moved to other places. The relations between border regions and inner places were weak due to the lack of smooth and secure transportation system.

Therefore, the government is implementing practically border regions development projects to be developed in education, health and transportation sector and to be strengthened in economic and administration sector in border regions because those are first line of the nation. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen and reestablish in all sectors, he added.

In accord with the development projects laid down by the State, officials at different levels are to make field trips to border areas to find out the weaknesses while they are carrying out the development tasks. The meeting came to an end in the afternoon.

According to the guidance given by the Head of State, the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation is implementing five objectives to substitute highland plantation in slash and burn plantation, to assist food sufficiency in region, to establish permanent settlement for farmers in doing agricultural tasks from using slash and burn method, rural and border regions development tasks, to give necessary assistance in cultivation of poppy substitute crops and to make advantage in environmental conservation works.

Since 2002-03, the ministry implemented reclamation of farmlands in

Shan State (South), Shan State (North), Shan State (East) and Chin State. A total of 19,088 acres of farmland in hilly regions had been reclaimed by the ministry and farmers.

Not only in border regions but also in Kyaukhtu of Saw Township in Magway Division, 200 acres of highlands had also been reclaimed. A total of 19,292 acres of highlands had been reclaimed throughout the nation. The government had spent over K 236 million in reclamation of highland farmlands. The reclamation tasks continue 2012-13 as a ten-year plan.

The Ministry of Forestry is implementing the first five-year phase (2002-2003 to 2006-2007) for elimination of slash-and-burn cultivation in its drive for contribution towards the highland reclamation project being undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. That covers 20 townships in Kachin, Chin, Rakhine, Shan (South), Shan (North) and Shan (East) states. Implementation tasks include making a list of slash-and-burn farms, setting up mixed growing of crops and forest plantations, establishment of local people-owned forests, demonstration of growing trees, distribution of seedlings, and forming fund-raising groups.

About K 22.596 million has been spent on the plan from 2002-2003 to 2005-2006. During the same period, the Ministry of livestock and Fisheries distributed through livestock bank 47,825 local species chickens, 3,466 pigs and goats free of charge to local people to the regions where the ministry is implementing its development tasks.

Up to 31st August 2006, 246,658 broilers and 22,441 pigs have been raised in model farms in rural areas.

Veterinary units were established in border areas to vaccinate and treat cows, pigs and chickens. Moreover, model farms could distribute cows, sheep and pigs free to national races groups for the livestock breeding. So far, over K 1,491 millions have been spent in border areas development projects. Ministry of Construction has laid down plans to turn roads in border areas to all-weather roads for smooth transportation and trading in the areas.

Roads in rural areas have been upgraded from earthen roads to tarred ones step by step by the Ministry of Construction.

A total of 10,315 miles and 4 furlongs of road—4,252 miles and 4 furlongs of earthen road, 868 miles and 7 furlongs of gravel road, 3,007 miles and 6 furlongs of macadam road and 2,186 miles and 3 furlongs of tar road—have been constructed in rural areas. A total of 121 bridges—180 foot-and-above-long 76 bridges, under 180-foot-long 36 bridges and nine suspension bridges—has also been constructed in rural areas.

Ministry of Electric Power No 1 has made arrangements to establish a total of 185 small-scale hydel power plants in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine and Shan states and Sagaing, Bago, Magway and Mandalay divisions, and on completion, it is expected that over 187 MW could be generated in total from all plants. —MNA

National Convention delegates from Kayah, Taninthayi, Kachin arrive



Kayah State's delegates to the National Convention being welcomed by Chairman of Invitation and Accommodation Sub-committee on arrival at Yangon International Airport. — MNA

YANGON, 4 Oct — Delegates to the National Convention from Kayah State, Taninthayi Division and Kachin State today arrived here by air to participate in the National Convention.

They were welcomed at Yangon International Airport by Chairman of Invitation and Accommodation Sub-com-

mittee of National Convention Convening Management Committee Col Htein Lin, members of the sub-committee and responsible persons. The delegates were conveyed to Nyaungnabin Camp in Hmawby Township where the National Convention will be reconvened.

MNA

72 members quit Labutta Township NLD

YANGON, 4 Oct — Altogether 72 members of Labutta Township National League for Democracy including U Myint Aung, U Khin Maung, Daw Aye Aye Than, Daw Kyin Hmway, Daw Khin Yi, Daw Thandar Htwe, U Naing Win, U Maung Maung Lay, U Myint Naing and Daw Than Than, on 4 September, resigned from the NLD of their own volition after sending resignation letters to NLD

Headquarters and local authorities.

In their resignation letters sent to Labutta Township Multiparty Democracy General Election Sub-Commission, they said that they no longer wanted to be members of the party due to its misdeeds; that they had lost faith and trust in the party and its leaders; and that is why they, of their own accord, resigned from the party. — MNA

All national races residing ...

(from page 16)

5. Indeed, it is a totally wrong decision that the US took a lead in making a decision on 15 September 2006 to put Myanmar on the agenda of the UNSC with an accusation against Myanmar's situations posing a threat to regional stability and peace.

6. As such, the KNG hereby declares that using the UN as a tool, the US's interference in the Myanmar affairs is absolutely unacceptable, and the KNG strongly protests against such decision.

Signed
U Htay Ko
Chairman

Kayan National Defence Guards (KNG) MNA

Zaw Zaw Aung (Ba Ka Tha) from...

(from page 16)

he had made contacts with all groups in the other country, media and groups in foreign countries; that preparatory tasks were made to act harmoniously and unitedly in 2006; that K 100,000 for Ko Mei, K 100,000 for Ma Phyu Phyu Thin and K 50,000 for Ko Ko Gyi were sent; e-Mail and phone numbers were provided in the letter enabling them to inform in time situation in the country and what they wanted to do; and that he was acting as political proxy of Paw Oo Tun (Min Ko Naing) and Ko Ko Gyi.

According to the above-mentioned situation, Min Ko Naing, Ko Ko Gyi, Htay Kywe, Min Zeya and Pyone Cho of the "88" generation student group were called in for questioning by authorities concerned in order to prevent internal unrest and instability in 2006.

At a time when the five including Min Ko Naing were called in for questioning by authorities concerned, fugitives, opposite media and cohorts in the country had camouflaged the true situation and made instigation and signed letters to demand the release of Min Ko Naing and party.

Patriarchs, journalists and people criticized that such an act of signing letters to make demand amounts to causing confrontation, launching a campaign of destabilization, instigating to cause unrest and undermining the peaceful pursuit education of students. — MNA

SPORTS

Domenech refuses to justify himself to Houllier

CLAIREFONTAINE (France), 4 Oct— France coach Raymond Domenech said on Tuesday he does not have to justify himself to club managers and particularly Olympique Lyon's Gerard Houllier.

"I don't have to describe my relationship with Houllier. I'm not responsible and I don't have to justify myself," Domenech told a news conference at France's training headquarters.

The relationship between Houllier and Domenech has always been tense since the former Liverpool manager joined Lyon last year.

Houllier was annoyed by Domenech's failure to call him last week before he had named his squad for the Euro 2008 qualifiers against Scotland and Faroe Islands, saying it was the duty of the national team coach to speak to the club manager.

Houllier also said that the presence of Domenech's assistants, Bruno Martini and Pierre Mankowski, in the stands of Gerland Stadium during a Ligue 1 match was not sufficient to run the rule over his players.

Lyon provide eight of the 20 players picked for the two qualifiers.

"I can't ring all the coaches every week only to ask them if everything is okay," Domenech said. "Sometimes, watching a match can be enough to make up your mind. It's the way I work.

"But I find it very impolite to say that Bruno Martini and Pierre Mankowski were in the tribunes only to be seen by television cameras," he added.—MNA/Reuters



Thailand's Wandee Kameaim holds up 130 kgs (287 lbs) to win the gold medal clean and jerk modality of the women's 58 kgs (128 lbs) category at the World Weightlifting Championships in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on 3 Oct, 2006. Kameaim also won two bronze medals in the snatch modality and the overall.—INTERNET

Real Madrid chief wants Beckham to stay

MADRID, 4 Oct— Real Madrid president Ramon Calderon has claimed that he wanted David Beckham to stay at the Bernabeu.

The 31-year-old former England captain, whose current deal expires next year, has been in talks over a two-year extension but nothing has been signed.

"He is a genius on and off the pitch and he is a wonderful person in every sense," Calderon told Real's website.

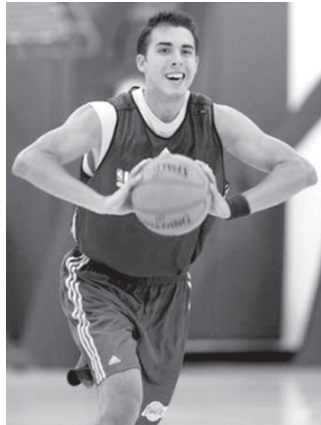
"He is one of the most charitable and lovely people I've met. I'd love him to stay because he's a great player."

If Beckham fails to agree a new deal

by January, he would be free to negotiate with other clubs.

But although the former England captain has started only two La Liga games this season, Calderon insists manager Fabio Capello has not lost confidence in the midfielder.

"Capello has confidence in him," he said. "He has been a starter in some games and now he is enjoying some minutes but he cannot play in every game."—MNA/Xinhua



Los Angeles Lakers NBA basketball guard Sasha Vujacic of Slovenia passes the ball during a workout at the Lakers training facility in El Segundo, California on 3 Oct, 2006.—INTERNET

Italy's Grosso pulls out with thigh strain

MILAN, 4 Oct— Italy defender Fabio Grosso has been ruled out of Saturday's European Championship qualifier against Ukraine due to a thigh strain.

Grosso underwent medical tests near the team's base in Florence on Tuesday. The Italian Football Federation said he had returned to his club Inter Milan and would not begin training again until next week.

Attacking left-back Grosso, a member of Italy's World Cup-winning squad, will also miss the Group B game in Georgia on 11 October.

Italy coach Roberto Donadoni has not called up a replacement for Grosso and his most likely solution against Ukraine in Rome is to ask Gianluca Zambrotta to switch to the left side of defence.—MNA/Reuters



US national soccer team player Clint Dempsey accepts the Honda Player of the Year Award during a ceremony at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles on 3 Oct, 2006.—INTERNET

Holdovers Sevilla face tricky UEFA Cup group stage

NYON (Switzerland), 4 Oct— UEFA Cup holders Sevilla were handed a tricky draw for the group stage on Tuesday while former European champions Ajax Amsterdam look to have a straightforward passage to the knockout rounds.

Sevilla were paired with Dutch side AZ Alkmaar, the 1981 finalists and 2005 semi-finalists, Czech league leaders Slovan Liberec, Swiss league leaders Grasshoppers and Portugal's Braga in Group C.

"It's always tough of

course but when you come up against four clubs who are all doing well in their domestic leagues then it makes the challenge even harder," Sevilla board member Manuel Vucaino told Reuters.

"The format of the group competition (with

each side facing their opponents just once) also means you don't get a second chance.

"But we are also in the top three of the Spanish league and have shown that we have a well-knit group so now we are looking to build on last year's

success."

Sevilla thrashed England's Middlesbrough 4-0 in last season's final in Eindhoven.

Two former winners, Bayer Leverkusen and Tottenham Hotspur, clash in Group B along with Club Bruges, Besiktas and Dinamo Bucharest.

Ajax, who surprisingly failed to qualify for the group stage of the Champions League, are in Group F along with Sparta Prague, Espanyol, Austria Vienna and Zulte Waregem.

English Premier League side Newcastle United have been drawn in an attractive-looking Group H against former winners Eintracht Frankfurt, Celta Vigo, second-placed Serie A team Palermo and Turkey's second-placed team Fenerbahce.—MNA/Reuters



Marion Bartoli of France returns a ball against Jill Craybas of the United States during the women's singles first round match of the Japan Open Tennis Championships in Tokyo on 3 Oct, 2006. Bartoli won the match 6-2,3-6,6-4.—INTERNET

Kenyan elephant kills British honeymooner

NAIROBI, 4 Oct — A British honeymooner has been killed by a stampeding elephant while on safari in Kenya, wildlife authorities confirmed here on Monday.

A British couple walking near their safari camp in the world famous Masai Mara National Reserve on Sunday

morning were caught up in a herd of elephants charging towards them and the husband was killed, said Jake Grieves-Cook, Chairman of Kenya Tourist Board.

"This was an unprovoked attack and it appears that the elephants were 'spooked' by something and the tourists were caught in their path as the elephants rushed away," Grieves-Cook said. The man, who has not been named, was just 300 metres from his camp when he was killed, Kenya Wildlife Service spokeswoman Connie Maina said.

MNA/Xinhua

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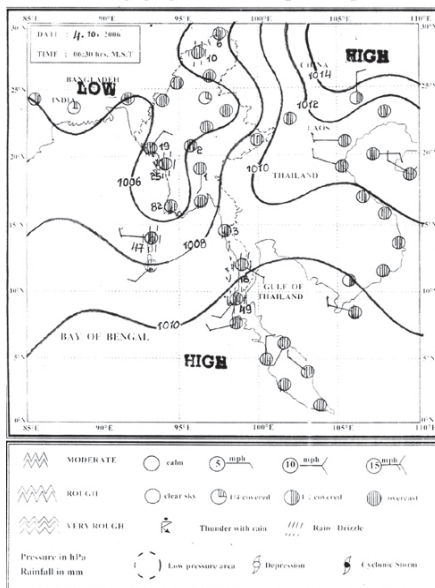
Asleep in Jesus

Lia Lian Lamh Cing @ Bel Bel (38) Years

Lia Lamh Cing, daughter of (Lt Col. Son Kho Pau (Rtd)-(Nu Esther Kyin), residing at Tahan Ward, Kalay Township, niece of (Nu Niang Pum-Pa Thian Pum), (Pa Hang Kho Cin)-Nu Vung Khan Dim (Yuzana Garden), Nu Cing Za Pau-(Pa Suang Cin Pau), Pa Tun Za Pau-Nu Cing Kho Neam, Dr Huat Za Mang-Dr Molly; sister of Dr Victor Vum Za Cin Pau-Ma Phon, Pa Peter Khup Cin Pau (Tedim Township Law Officer)-Nu Niang Lun Vung, Than Than Hlaing @ Dim Khan Cing (Staff Nurse), Nu Men Khan Cing-Pa Thawng Za Kap, Nu Pum Neam Cing-Pa Kip Kho Khai, U Ba Thaik Kyone @ David, Tg Khup Za Lian Thang, elder sister of Michael Van Dei Thang -Daw Phyu Phyu Win, aunt of Pau Do Cing (Cing Cing), Pau Khan Lian, Kim Mung, Mang Thawn Mung, Pau Khan Thang, Ta Lam Cing, Pau Lian Mung, Mang Sian Dim, Thang Lian Zuali (Sente), Zo Sang Lian (Ma Ma), Tluang Za Khim (Zar Zar), Mawi Nai Kim (Maw Maw), Lian Za Thawng (Lian Lian), Man Suan Cing (Suan Suan), Thian Lamh Uap (Thian Thian), Pau Lam Mang, Ta Thian Cing, passed away at her residence No 35, 53rd Street, Botataung, Yangon on (1-10-2006), Sunday at 7:00 am. Funeral Service will be held at Yangon Siyin Baptist Church, No.152 Bo Myat Tun Street, Botataung, Yangon on 5-10-2006 at 11:00 am (Thursday). After funeral service, the cortege and buses will leave for Yeway Christian Cemetery for entombment at 12:00 noon.

Bereaved Family

Weather Map of Myanmar and Neighbouring Areas



WEATHER

Wednesday, 4 October, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been partly cloudy in Shan State, rain or thundershowers have been isolated in Kachin and Kayah States, lower Sagaing Division, scattered in upper Sagaing Division, fairly widespread in Mandalay and Yangon Divisions and widespread in the remaining States and Divisions with isolated heavyfall in Mandalay, Magway and Ayeyawady Divisions. The noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded were Patheingyi (3.31) inches, Maungtaung (2.56) inches, Pyaw (2.40) inches, Kalay and Coco Island (2.24) inches each, Gwa and Kawthoung (2.13) inches each, Kyaukpadaung (2.09) inches, Taunggyi (1.97) inches, Nyaung-U (1.81) inches, Chauk (0.47) inch and Magway (0.44) inch.

Maximum temperature on 3-10-2006 was 89°F. Minimum temperature on 4-10-2006 was 76°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hours MST on 4-10-2006 was (87%). Total sunshine hours on 3-10-2006 was (1.1) hours approx. Rainfalls on 4-10-2006 were (Tr) at Mingaladon and (0.04) inch at Kaba-Aye and (0.12) inch at Central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2006 were (95.67) inches at Mingaladon and (108.62) inches at Kaba-Aye and (112.52) inches at Central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (9) mph from North at (13:20) hours MST on 3-10-2006.

Bay inference: Weather is partly cloudy in the West Central Bay and partly cloudy to cloudy in the Andaman Sea and elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 5-10-2006: Rain or thundershowers will be isolated in Shan and Kayah States, lower Sagaing and Magway Divisions, scattered in Kachin State and Bago Division, fairly widespread in Chin, Rakhine and Kayah States, Ayeyawady and Yangon Divisions and widespread in the remaining States and Divisions. Degree of certainty is (80%).

State of the Sea: Seas will be moderate in Myanmar waters.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Continuation of rain or thundershowers in the Lower Myanmar areas.

Forecast for Nay Pyi Taw and neighbouring areas for 5-10-2006: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring areas for 5-10-2006: Isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (80%).

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring areas for 5-10-2006: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).

Actress Aishwarya Rai

wears a diamond necklace during the unveiling of a new diamond jewellery collection in Mumbai

on 3 Oct, 2006.

INTERNET



Radio Myanmar

Thursday, 5 October

Tune in today

- 8:30 am Brief news
- 8:35 am Music: -Look at us
- 8:40 am Perspectives
- 8:45 am Music: -Nothing to it
- 8:50 am National news & Slogan
- 9:00 am Music: -First love
- 9:05 am International news
- 9:10 am Music -Lonely
- 1:30 pm News & Slogan
- 1:40 pm Lunch time music
- For all that I'm
- In love with you
- Another day
- Alone again
- Where could I be
- 9:00 pm Aspect's of Myanmar
- 9:10 pm Article
- 9:20 pm Pourri
- 9:30 pm Favourite songs chosen by music lovers
- From this moment on
- Endless love
- Up where we belong
- 9:45 pm News & Slogan
- 10:00 pm PEL



Thursday, 5 October
View on today

- 7:00 am
 1. ကျေးဇူးရှင်မင်းကုန်းဆရာတော် ဘုရားကြီး၊ နိုင်ငံတော် သံဃမဟာနာယကအဖွဲ့အကျိုးတော်ဆောင်ရွက်ပုံ၊ အဘိဓမ္မဟာရဋ္ဌဂုဏ်၊ အဘိဓမ္မအဂ္ဂမဟာသဒ္ဓမ္မဇောတိက၊ တိပိဋကဓမ္မ၊ ဓမ္မဗျာဓိ၊ ဓမ္မဗျာဓိ၊ ဓမ္မဗျာဓိတော်၊ ဘဒ္ဒန္တဝိစိတ္တသာရာဘိဝံသ၏ ပရိတ်တရားတော်
- 7:25 am
 2. To be healthy exercise
- 7:30 am
 3. Morning news
- 7:40 am
 4. တနင်္ဂနွေတော်ထင်ရှား ကျိက္ခမီ ဆရာတော်ပြည့်ရေလယ်ဘုရား
- 7:50 am
 5. "အဝိဇ္ဇာအဆောင်ရွက်"

- ညောင်အလင်းထွန်းပေါ်မြတ်ဓမ္မတရားဂုဏ်တော်" (ဣန္ဒာဆွေရေးဖွဲ့ပေး၍ ကိုကျော်ဓမ္မနှင့်အဖွဲ့သီဆိုပူဇော်သည်။)
- 8:05 am
 6. Nice and sweet song
- 8:20 am
 7. Dance of national races
- 8:30 am
 8. International news
- 8:45 am
 9. Let's Go
- 4:00 pm
 1. Martial song
- 4:15 pm
 2. Song to uphold National Spirit
- 4:30 pm
 3. ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းအမှတ် (၃) အခြေခံပညာတိုးတိုးပညာရေး၊ ဆင့်မကြိမ်ဓမ္မစုကြာဝတီ ရွတ်ပူဇော်ပွဲ (ခုတ်ယခု) (အထက-၁၊ ၁၃၇) (အမျိုးသမီးဝတ်စုံအဖွဲ့)
- 4:45 pm
 4. အထောင်တူညီညီပညာရေးရုပ်မြင်သံကြားသင်ခန်းစာ -ခုတ်ယခု (ရှုထောင့်အထူးပြု) (ရှုထောင့်)
- 5:00 pm
 5. တက္ကသိုလ်တေးများ
- 5:10 pm
 6. "တနင်္ဂနွေ" (ညီညီဇနနီ၊ လှိုင်မြတ်ဗုဒ္ဓတော်) (ခါရိုက်တာ-သက်တင်)
- 5:15 pm
 7. "ဗွားမျိုး" (စံရှားတင်၊ ဝါအယ်မရဲမာင်) (ခါရိုက်တာ-ခင်မော်(ကောသီပနီ))
- 5:30 pm
 8. ကြွယ်ပွင့်များရဲ့ရင်ခုန်သံ
- 5:45 pm
 9. မကျေးဇူးရှိစွာနဲ့ ပြဿနာနဲ့ ဘာဆုပ်ခံမလဲ တက္ကသိုလ်
- 6:00 pm
 10. Evening news
- 6:30 pm
 11. Weather report
- 6:35 pm
 12. သိရိမဟာ
- 7:10 pm
 13. နိုင်ငံခြားစာတိုလမ်းဆွဲ "အချစ်နတ်သမီး" (အပိုင်း-၆)
- 8:00 pm
 14. News
- 15. International news
- 16. Weather report
- 17. နိုင်ငံခြားစာတိုလမ်းဆွဲ "ရေသူမပေးပထမချစ်ပုံပြင်" (အပိုင်း-၅)
- 18. The next day's programme

Prime Minister congratulates Thai counterpart

NAY PYI TAW, 4 Oct— General Soe Win, Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar has sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency General Surayud Chulanont who has been appointed as Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand on 1st October 2006. — MNA

According to the UNODC report, Myanmar has been able to significantly reduce narcotic drug production during these years in her bid to totally free herself from drugs by 2014.

Mr Gambari explains Myanmar issue at UNSC Positive developments in Myanmar's cooperation with UN China, Russian, Qatar, Tanzania support Myanmar Japan says Myanmar issue delicate

Myanmar representative refutes US slanders

NAY PYI TAW, 4 Oct — A private meeting was held at the UN Security Council on 29 September for UN Under Secretary-General for Political Affairs Mr Ibrahim Gambari to explain matters concerning Myanmar in accord with the request made by the US through the

UNSC chairman after putting Myanmar on the UN Security Council agenda.

Representatives of the 15 UNSC member nations, Mr Gambari and Myanmar Permanent Representative to the UN U Kyaw Tint Swe, Ambassador U Wunna

Maung Lwin, Ambassador U Nay Win and Director-General U Win Mra attended the meeting. As the People's Republic of China does not approve the act of putting Myanmar on the UNSC agenda, it sent a third secretary, the lowest of the PRC officials responsible for the UNSC

issues.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr Gambari said that it was of vital importance to understand very well the situations Myanmar is experiencing. Myanmar is facing hardships in development undertakings and humanitarian issues.

According to the UNODC report, Myanmar has been able to significantly reduce narcotic drug production during these years in her

bid to totally free herself from drugs by 2014. The UNSC has many ways to address the Myanmar issue. The UN Secretary-General will continue to get in touch with the Myanmar officials concerned under the good offices mandate entrusted to him by the UN General Assembly.

Mr Gambari said, during his visit to Myanmar in May, he discussed with Myanmar leaders the four main issues. The follow-

up result was the release of Su Su Nway. The resumption of the National Convention on 10 October 2006 is a good news.

He was worried about the slow progress in implementing the seven-point Road Map.

He said, positive developments can be seen in Myanmar's cooperation with the UN.

Later the UN has seen positive progress in forced labour affairs.

(See page 12)

All national races residing in hills and plains striving for development of their respective regions

Using the UN as a tool, the US interference in Myanmar affairs absolutely unacceptable

NAY PYI TAW, 4 Oct — *The Kayan National Defence Guards (KNG) on 25 September issued the declaration on its stance on the decision to put Myanmar on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.*

The following is the full text of the declaration:

Kayan National Defence Guards

Kayan Region Development Group (Kayah State Special Region-1)

Moebye, Phekhn Township

The declaration of Kayan National Defence Guards (KNG) on its stance on decision to put Myanmar affairs on UNSC agenda

25 September 2006

1. The Kayan National Defence Guards (KNG) issued the declaration on its stance on 25 September 2006.
2. After returning to the legal fold, our organization is actively taking part in the development of Moebye region.
3. Development of the country depends upon peace and tranquillity that plays the most important role in the nation. As peace and stability are prevailing throughout the country, nowadays all the national races residing in hills and plains are striving for development of their respective regions. As a result, the people enjoy fruits of development and prevailing peace and stability.
4. In addition, national brethren are holding open discussions at the National Convention to shape the democratic nation for the future.

(See page 13)

Zaw Zaw Aung (Ba Ka Tha) from across the border writes a letter to Ko Ko Gyi Clear evidences borne group of Min Ko Naing and Ko Ko Gyi act through connections within and without country

Necessary inquiries and investigation made to expose truth

NAY PYI TAW, 4 Oct — Authorities concerned, on 17 December 2005, searched a Myanmar woman with suspicious behaviour who illegally crossed Thauingyin river from the other country at Moegoksetwun Gate in Myawady and exposed a letter written by Zaw Zaw Aung (Ba Ka Tha) who entered the other country illegally and a member of "88" generation student group to Ko Ko Gyi, member of the same group.

Zaw Zaw Aung entered the other country illegally in the beginning of November, 2005. In the letter, Zaw Zaw Aung said that before he left for abroad he acted according to the political concept and method taught by Ko Ko Gyi; that political analysis on internal affairs made by NCUB and FDB were the same; that

(See page 13)