INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

COUNTER-MEMORIAL OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

VOLUME VIII

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24 AUGUST 2023

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Australia, Dispatch No. 4/82 from the Ambassador of Australia in Rangoon to the Australian Foreign Minister, 4 June 1982, copy shared by the Australian Ambassador with the British Embassy in Rangoon, United Kingdom National Archives, FCO15/3162

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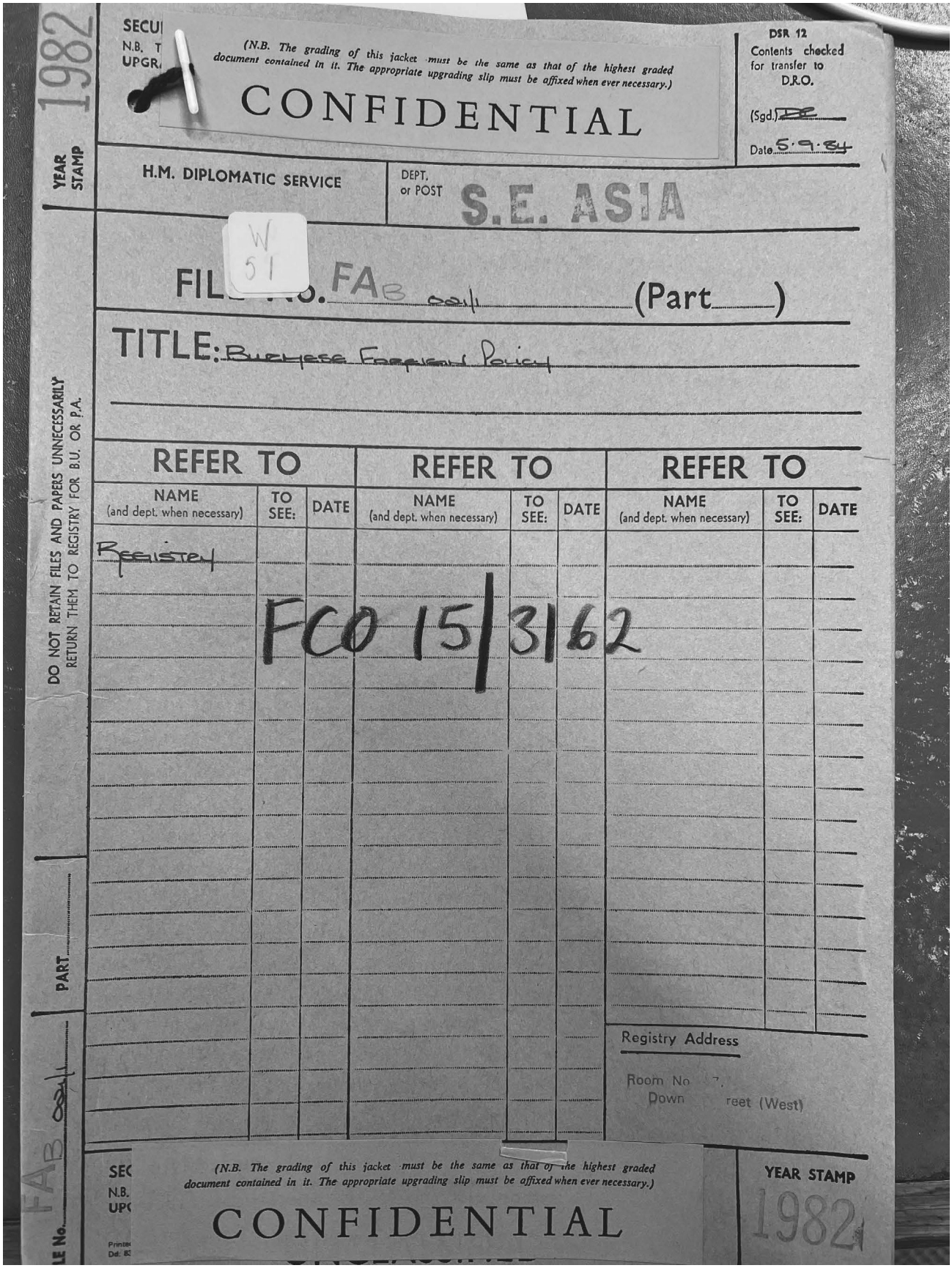

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Mr Newton to see
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BRITISH EMBASSY,
RANGOON.

(7)

021/1

7 June 1982

N J Bown Esq
SEAD
FCO

Dear Nick,

BURMESE FOREIGN POLICY

1. The Australian Ambassador and I simultaneously had the thought of writing despatches about the above. You have already had mine (despatch of 26 May) and here is his. We exchanged the drafts of each and discussed them fully together before signing them off. You will not find, therefore, many discrepancies between our themes. (a)

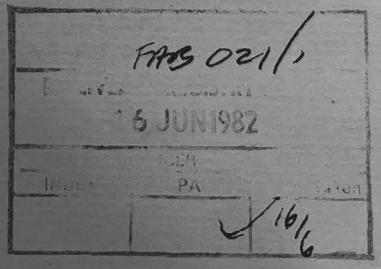
2. Such comments as I have on Richard Gate's report are scribbled in the margin. I hope you now have more than enough material to brief Ministers for the Chit Hlaing visit!

Yours ever.

Charles Booth.

Enc.

C L Booth



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in the Middle East. Burma has never accepted the NAM's call for it to break off relations with Israel, but Israel has complained about some Burmese votes at the last General Assembly and the Foreign Minister told me in a recent interview I had with him that he had doubts about Israel's bona fides in seeking solutions. Like some other states, Burma finds the even-handed path in the Middle East a difficult one.

In this speech, U Lay Maung then condemned apartheid (but Burma does not play a major role in anti-apartheid activities) and went on to deal with world economic problems - "the disruptive pressures of declining world economy". He was careful, however, not to attach blame either to developed or developing countries and I understand from the Foreign Ministry that Burma does not like the all-embracing demands made of the industrialised world by the G-77; it believes that greater cooperation between the developed and developing world is essential and that, in general, on economic matters, the Third World has set its sights too high.

Taking the two speeches together, the following seem to emerge as guiding principles of Burmese foreign policy: strict non-alignment; distrust of the great powers; condemnation of armed intervention in internal affairs; support for disarmament initiatives; good relations with all states, especially neighbours; bilateralism; support for the United Nations; cautious support for world economic reforms.

It might be assumed that Burma would generally associate itself with Third World initiatives in the United Nations and elsewhere, but a Director-General in the Foreign Ministry recently specifically denied to me that this was the case. For one thing, Burma does not get emotionally worked up about things like apartheid to the extent that, for example, India does. The same Director-General also said that Burma is always wary about "Third World" or NAM initiatives that have a political bias, even though they might at first glance seem merely technical or innocuous. Certain disarmament resolutions at the last General Assembly came into this category (e.g. Resolution 36/100 on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe) and Burma abstained on them. This was interpreted in some quarters as indicating that Burma had become pro-Western; the Director-General denied that this was the case and said that it was in line with Burma's truly non-aligned stand. In the case of resolutions on apartheid and Namibia, Burma does go along with the Third World (except in the case of the resolution linking South Africa and Israel) but here its position is easier as these are not East-West questions and the pressure on Burma to conform with the Third World is very great.

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I asked a senior Foreign Ministry official whether Burma sought to vote with "like-minded countries" and, if so, who these countries were. The reply was that Singapore was the country whose mind was most like Burma's, although Singapore was much more radical in its voting patterns than Burma. Prior to 1967, the Burmese delegation at the United Nations had been under instructions to vote with like-minded countries. At that time, there had been an influx of military men into Head of Mission appointments and these officers had a different concept of how business should be conducted. One of them succeeded in getting U Ne Win to drop the "like-minded" rule, and since 1967 all matters (on which Burmese policy had not already been formed) had to be referred back to Rangoon for decision. Very often, of course, there was no time to do so and in that case, Burma abstained.

The Burmese & Singapore delegations cooperate closely at the U.N. I think this is a matter of personalities in their delegations, as much as anything.

Nevertheless, a quick check of Burma's voting patterns at the last General Assembly has indicated that, in many cases, Burma did vote with the Third World majority. However, there were some important exceptions where it either abstained or was absent, including certain Middle Eastern, disarmament and Third Committee questions. Burma can never be taken for granted, as the ASEANs discovered to their surprise in 1980 when Burma absented itself during the voting on the Cambodian credentials question.

One area in which Burma is active is in relations with its neighbours. I have already written about relations with China in a recent dispatch on Burma and the Great Powers. Next to China in importance is Thailand and here memories on both sides are very long - harking back to the destruction of Ayuthia by the Burmese in the eighteenth century. A Director-General of the Foreign Ministry recently commented (to an Australian visitor who passed the remark on to me) that the Thais are now more friendly towards Burma than in the past but only, so the Director-General said, because the Americans and ASEAN have asked them to be. The same officer claimed that Thai nationalism has its origins in the Thais' inherent anti-Burmanism and is at odds with the friendly remarks now being made by Thai leaders (a recent alleged anti-Burmese remark by the Queen of Thailand was said to be more indicative of real Thai sentiment). Be that as it may (and the Burmese are often equally contemptuous of the Thais) both sides seem to be making a genuine attempt to solve some of their common problems. The Thai Deputy Foreign Minister was here only last week to attempt to solve some of the remaining problems on the demarcation of the land border and the Foreign Minister and Deputy Foreign Minister were here earlier this year to discuss the narcotics/insurgent question. So long as these latter two questions continue to exist, Thai/Burma relations will always be uneasy. The Thai Ambassador told me that, some time ago, when U Ne Win questioned him on the Thais' humanitarian policy of giving sanctuary to the Karen insurgents, the Ambassador replied that this had been traditional Thai policy and recalled that Thailand had given U Ne Win himself sanctuary during the war. U Ne Win took this remark very badly.

Enclosure to my letter to the Bowers of 25.5.82

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Relations with India are correct, but not as close as they were in the 1950's when both Nehru and U Nu were leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement. U Ne Win has good relations with the Nehru/Gandhi family, but the Foreign Ministry pointed out recently that the Burmese do not know many other Indian leaders well and that the Indians tend to bear down the Burmese at international conferences. Indian representation at senior levels in Rangoon has not been impressive in recent years and I suspect that the Burmese fear that India's very unbalanced policies towards the USSR and China will lead India into ill-advised initiatives in foreign affairs (such as its recognition of Heng Samrin) which will cause uneasiness in the region. A recent example was an Indian naval visit to Vietnam which the Burmese fear will bring the Sino-Indian dispute into the region. There is still no border treaty between India and Burma because, say the Burmese, the Indians refuse to accept (as the Chinese have done) in it a clause in which the area where China, Burma and India meet remains undefined (it cannot be defined until India and China settle their border). The demarcation of the maritime boundary has not yet been undertaken and could lead to difficulties because of off-shore oil.

Relations with Bangladesh suddenly assumed crisis proportions in 1978 when about 200,000 Arakanese crossed into Bangladesh from Burma. This difficult problem was solved by the sustained efforts of the late President Zia, U Ne Win and the UNHCR. U Ne Win and President Zia developed a good relationship and, more recently, President Sattar visited Burma only several weeks before the March coup, but close relations will not be developed so long as Bangladesh remains politically unstable. Burma will continue to fear population pressure from Bangladesh. The maritime border between the two countries has not been finally demarcated. The Burmese tend to see Laos as something of a poor relation, but the influence of Vietnam there, and the possibility of the Sino-Vietnamese conflict manifesting itself in Laos, give the Burmese some concern. Relations with Vietnam are correct and the Deputy Foreign Minister has told me that the Burmese feel some sympathy for Vietnam. Nevertheless, other Foreign Ministry officials have commented on certain difficulties in dealing with the Vietnamese - for example, that they do not speak English and are not Buddhists. In addition, although the Burmese do not believe that Vietnam has any more territorial ambitions, they disapprove of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia which, they claim, could not have taken place without Soviet assistance.

The expectations expressed in some Asian circles that Burma might one day join ASEAN are unrealistic. U Ne Win sees ASEAN as too close to the West and would not wish to modify Burma's independent foreign policy to the extent that membership of ASEAN would require. Nevertheless, Burma has good relations with the individual ASEAN countries and certainly has no ill-will against that organisation.

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Annex 327

Canada, Embassy of Canada—Yangon, undated statement [August 2017]



Embassy of Canada - Yangon

We welcome the final report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State and the Government of Myanmar's intention to carry out its recommendations to the fullest extent and without delay. Canada stands ready to support Myanmar in this effort and looks forward to seeing the government's roadmap for implementation in the coming weeks. The time to break from the status quo is now.

We also strongly condemn yesterday's attacks against police and security forces in northern Rakhine and extend our sincere condolences to the families of the victims. Perpetrators should be brought to justice in accordance with the rule of law. We call on the security forces to exercise restraint and to ensure the safety and protection of all civilians. Canada remains deeply concerned by allegations of serious human rights abuses by security forces against the Rohingya population following the attacks against police posts in October last year.

Annex 328

Denmark, Danish Immigration Service, *Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Thailand, Fact finding mission to Bangladesh and Thailand 4 to 17 February 2011*, May 2011

Available at:

https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4dd0d6f72.pdf

DANISH IMMIGRATION SERVICE

1/2011

ENG

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Thailand

Fact finding mission to Bangladesh and Thailand

4 to 17 February 2011



Copenhagen, May 2011

Danish Immigration Service
Ryesgade 53
2100 Copenhagen Ø
Phone: 00 45 35 36 66 00
Web: www.newtodenmark.dk
E-mail: us@us.d

officially pursue further education either in the camps or outside due to restrictions placed upon them. In Nayapara camp an adult/adolescent literacy programme was established in early 2009.

UNHCR (Bangladesh) underlined that around 60% of the camp population are born in the camps. Many children speak English and the motivation to learn English has increased after the resettlement programme started in 2006. According to UNHCR, Rohingya are often trying to assimilate their language to Bangla proper, in order not to "stand out" and some children also manage to go to secondary Bangla schools outside the camps, although it is not officially permitted.

IOM, Bangladesh informed that there are no distinctive physical features between Rohingya and Bangladeshis in the Cox's Bazar area. The Rohingya speak a Chittagonian dialect, but they have no difficulties in understanding the local language. Few words in the Rohingya language are different from the Chittagong dialect and IOM works with interpreters who speak Chittagonian Bangla. Young Rohingya children also speak English. The resettlement programme has further motivated the children to learn English in the schools inside the camps. IOM commented that after the resettlement started there seems to be more motivation for education among the refugees.

Mr. Andrew Barnard, First Secretary, EU-delegation to Bangladesh, informed the delegation that it is relatively difficult to distinguish between Rohingya and Bangladeshi citizens. The main distinctive factor is the language, which is similar but different. However, many Rohingya have been living in Bangladesh for 18 years and learned the Chittagonian Bangla dialect in order to assimilate and to avoid discrimination and the stigma of being a Rohingya.

According to Ms. Chris Lewa, it is very difficult to distinguish the language spoken on the Bangladeshi side of the border in Teknaf (Chittagong Bangla) and the language spoken on the Burmese side in Maungdaw. Ms. Chris Lewa found that the spoken Rohingya language would be used within the family also if you live in Bangladesh and it is a general feature for Rohingya that they will be in contact with other Rohingya when migrated abroad. Rohingya who lived in Bangladesh for many years will be able to switch into the Chittagong Bangla, if convenient.

A Bangladeshi researcher who studied the Rohingya explained that it is "next to impossible" to distinguish between a Rohingya and a local Bangladeshi from the border area. The only distinctive feature is the differences in the spoken language and there are no other issues which distinguish the two groups. The Bangladeshi researcher further pointed at the fact that if you are a Rohingya living in Bangladesh, you would try to assimilate your language because it has an added value to appear Bangladeshi. People born in Bangladesh would have more Bangla words in their vocabulary, and the parents bringing them up would probably also try to make them feel accepted by the local society.

A diplomatic source who works with Rohingya across East Asia stated the Rohingya speak a Chittagonian Hill Tracts dialect similar to that used by Bangladeshis from the Teknaf Peninsula.

Professor Imtiaz Ahmed, Dhaka University, similarly explained that the Rohingya speak Bengali with a Chittagonian dialect. According to him the Rohingya language is not a separate language but there are separate words. The Rohingya language changed in the camps over the years in the sense that the refugees no longer speak exactly the way they do in Rakhine State where they originally came from. Professor Ahmed stated that one cannot determine a Rohingya only by analyzing the language.

Annex 329

Japan, Press Releases, Statement by the Foreign Press Secretary Norio Maruyama, "The Attacks in Northern Rakhine State in Myanmar and the Release of the Final Report by the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State", 29 August 2017

Available at:

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Annex 329

Press Releases

The Attacks in Northern Areas of Rakhine State in Myanmar and the Release of the Final Report by the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State (Statement by Foreign Press Secretary Norio Maruyama)

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August 29, 2017
Japanese

1. Japan strongly condemns the attacks carried out against the Myanmar security forces in northern areas of Rakhine State in Myanmar since 25 August as utterly unacceptable and expresses its condolences to the bereaved families. Japan strongly expects that, with the restoration of security, the protection of civilian populations and humanitarian access is assured as soon as possible.

2. Japan will support the efforts by the Myanmar government to implement the recommendations for realizing peace and stability in Rakhine State presented in the Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State led by Former United Nations Secretary General Dr. Kofi Annan.

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➡Japan-Myanmar Relations

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Latvia, “Basic facts about Latvia”, Embassy of Latvia in Georgia, 30 August 2022

Available at:

https://www2.mfa.gov.lv/en/georgia/basic-facts-about-latvia

Basic facts about Latvia

30.08.2022. 17:10

Basic facts about citizenship and language policy of Latvia and some sensitive history-related issues

CITIZENSHIP POLICY IN LATVIA

The Republic of Latvia continues the legal personality of the state that lost its independence in 1940 following its illegal occupation by the USSR, followed by Nazi Germany, and then again by the USSR in 1945. The Baltic States were the only three countries, members of the League of Nations, which did not regain independence immediately after the Second World War.

The illegality of occupation and continuation of *de iure* independent Republic of Latvia throughout the Soviet occupation was recognized by our Western partners, and was accepted by other states, international organizations, and tribunals, among them, the European Court of Human Rights.

On 4 May 1990 the Republic of Latvia declared the restoration of its independence with all legal consequences - restoring the body of law (including the Constitution, Civil code, property law, citizenship, etc.) and democratic institutions. On 17 September 1991 the Baltic States became members of the United Nations. The USSR collapsed on 26 December 1991.

Thus, Latvia restored the status and rights of those persons who were recognized as citizens under 1919 Law, as well their descendants.

At the same time, Latvian authorities faced the reality that there was a large group of persons permanently residing in Latvia who had immigrated during the period of Soviet occupation and who lost their USSR citizenship after the dismemberment of the Soviet Union but who had never been citizens of the Republic of Latvia or their descendants.

As these individuals were not eligible to automatically acquire Latvia's citizenship, a special temporary status was established to these former USSR citizens: the status of “former citizens of the USSR without the citizenship of the Republic of Latvia or any other country” (*hereinafter* “non-citizens”).

Non-citizens of Latvia are not stateless persons. The protection provided to non-citizens in Latvia extends beyond to what is required by the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

Non-citizens enjoy the protection of state in Latvia and abroad, along with most other rights. It is the only group of persons, in addition to citizens, who are granted permanent residence in Latvia *ex lege*. They can freely reside on a permanent basis in a foreign country while retaining all rights and privileges of Latvian non-citizen, *inter alia*, to move freely and return back to Latvia at any time. Non-citizens have the same social guarantees as Latvian citizens and enjoy most political rights. The only substantive difference between Latvian citizens and non-citizens is the right to vote and to work in the civil service or occupy posts linked to national security.

Non-citizens are able to become citizens of Latvia through a simple naturalization procedure, and currently almost 142,000 persons have done so. Latvia's authorities stress that the status of non-citizens is considered temporary in nature.

Naturalization

The percentage of non-citizens has dropped to 13.0 % (282 876) in January 2014 compared to 29% (approximately 730 000) in 1995, when the naturalization process began. 83,6 % of Latvia's residents are now citizens. By 1 January 2014, **141 618** persons have been granted Latvian citizenship through the naturalization procedure.

Close to 99% of children born in Latvia are born as Latvian citizens or are registered as Latvian citizens at birth. This number is expected to rise furthermore, taking into account the amendments to the Citizenship Law, that have been in force only since 1 October 2013 (*see below*).

Latvia continues to encourage non-citizens to apply for citizenship both by adopting legislative measures facilitating naturalization and by carrying out information campaigns.

The Latvian language and history exams have been simplified. The naturalization fee has been reduced for low-income, unemployed, retired and other socially vulnerable categories and abolished for politically repressed and disabled persons, orphans and persons from social care institutions.

Amendments to the Citizenship Law, *9 May 2013*

On 9 May 2013, after more than two years of meticulous work the Saeima (Parliament) adopted Amendments to the Citizenship Law (hereinafter – Amendments). The Amendments were endorsed by the President of Latvia on 23 May 2013 and came into effect on 1 October 2013.

The overall aim of the Amendments is twofold – to adjust the Citizenship Law to developments since 1998 and to further simplify citizenship acquisition and naturalization process.

Regarding the first aim, increased mobility of Latvia's population after joining the EU and, consequently, the need to sustain ties with citizens all over the world determined the need to significantly extend the scope for dual citizenship.

Regarding the second aim, several measures have been agreed upon.

According to the Amendments, Latvian citizenship to children of stateless persons and non-citizens is granted automatically. According to the Amendments, one parent's consent is sufficient to register a new born child whose parents are stateless or non-citizens as Latvia's citizen together with birth registration at the Civil Registry Office.

A child under the age of 15 who have not been registered as Latvia's citizen at the time of the birth registration can be registered as a citizen upon an application submitted by one of the parents. Between 15-18 years of age a child can be registered as a citizen upon his/her own application. The Amendments also abolish the pledge of parents when registering citizenship of a stateless or non-citizen child.

Furthermore, the Amendments provide that pupils who have acquired more than a half of the basic educational program in Latvian language are exempted from all naturalization examinations and are registered as citizens upon submitting a naturalization application and meeting requirements provided by law.

The Amendments also simplify requirements regarding permanent residence period for the naturalization applicants, removing requirement of uninterrupted residence in Latvia. A specific paragraph of the Amendments deals with Latvian language test requirements and exemptions therefrom. Namely, the requirements of the Latvian language naturalisation test have been standardised and equated with the requirements of the centralised language tests in educational institutions, be it Latvian or national minority educational institutions. Furthermore, the Amendments provide for the possibility to acquire Latvian citizenship through naturalization procedure also to former military personnel of USSR (Russia) who have opted for residence in Latvia after the breakup of the Soviet Union.

The Amendments to the Citizenship Law attest to yet another expression of a good will on the part of Latvia to further consolidation and integration of society. Since restoration of independence in 1991 Latvia has advanced on a long and challenging way towards society integration. Every step has contributed to this overall aim and we can acknowledge what we have reached.

LATVIA'S LANGUAGE POLICY

The Latvian Constitution and laws guarantee and protect the rights of persons belonging to national minorities to preserve and develop their language and their ethnic and cultural identity.

State Language Law is aimed at preservation, protection and development of the Latvian language, but at the same time provides for the integration of national minorities in the society of Latvia by observing their rights to use their native or any other language.

Latvia continues to develop and finance its liberal education model providing state-funded education in seven minority languages: Russian, Polish, Hebrew, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Estonian, Lithuanian. Currently (academic year 2013/2014) state finances 99 schools with instruction in Russian, and 65 bilingual (Latvian and minority language programmes) schools. Every school is entitled to determine by itself which subjects are taught in Latvian, but the total should be 60% of all subjects.

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On 18 February 2012 a referendum was held in Latvia where a large majority of voters rejected constitutional amendments that would make Russian the second state language.

The referendum prompted a high turnout: 71.1% of Latvia's eligible voters participated in the referendum. Results were clear: only 17 % of eligible voters voted in favor of adopting Russian as the second state language. No substantive complaints about the conduct of referendum were received.

As regards Russia's claim that part of population (non-citizens) was not allowed to vote in referendum - the Latvian Government's position is that the right to vote is an integral part of citizenship. Non-citizens are ensured easy access to naturalization and citizenship.

The referendum reaffirmed that sensitive issues can be addressed through democratic means, and that work will continue towards developing an open and consolidated society on the basis of European democratic values and Latvian as the only state language.

SENSITIVE HISTORY RELATED ISSUES IN LATVIA

During and after the Second World War Latvia suffered under the occupation of two totalitarian regimes - Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. Using repressions and terror the occupying Nazi and Soviet powers forcibly drafted many people in Latvia to join military units on one or other side of the battle-front.

During the Second World War more than 100,000 Latvian citizens were mobilized into various formations of German armed forces and about the same number in Soviet armed forces.

Nazi Germany formed the Latvian Legion in 1943 thus breaching the Hague Convention of 1907 which prohibits occupying powers to draft inhabitants of the occupied territories for military service. The conscripts were labeled "volunteers" to circumvent the Convention. Those who attempted to avoid conscription into the Legion risked imprisonment and later - death penalty. The Latvian Legion was a frontline unit, one third of its soldiers died in the front. No member of the Legion was ever convicted of war crimes as a member of the Legion.

Former soldiers who fought on one or other side of the battlefront during the Second World War remember their fallen comrades on different dates. 16 March is not an official day of commemoration of war dead in Latvia, however, some former soldiers, purely by their private initiative, choose to pay their respects to the fallen soldiers. They attend church services, gather in cemeteries and lay flowers at the Monument of Freedom without any ideological pretext. There is no marching in order to express support to any totalitarian ideology. No Nazi uniforms, symbols or slogans appear on this or other days in Latvia - they are banned by law.

Latvia's Government or any other State institution does not provide support or participate in the private activities mentioned above. Latvia honours its fallen soldiers on Lāčplēsis Day on 11 November – the Heroes' Remembrance Day.

In recent years some radical groups have tried to disrupt the private commemorative events to call attention to themselves and their agenda. Russian Federation has attempted to conduct a smear campaign against Latvia's government to allege Nazi sympathies of Latvian government or Latvian

population.

Latvian authorities have consistently condemned all crimes against humanity committed by both totalitarian regimes. Latvia categorically denounces the Holocaust, mourns its victims and is strongly committed to education, remembrance and research of it.

Latvia is a democratic country with all the freedom guarantees provided for in the Constitution, and as a party to the European Convention for Human Rights provides the right of everyone to a peaceful assembly.

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Malaysia, Ministry of Economy, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Quarterly Demographic Statistics, Fourth Quarter 2022, 9 February 2023 release

Available at:

https://www.dosm.gov.my/portal-main/release-content/6f55f6d9-8b7c-11ed-96a6-1866daa77ef9

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EMBARGO : Only to be published or disseminated at **12 00 Hours, Thursday, 9 February 2023**

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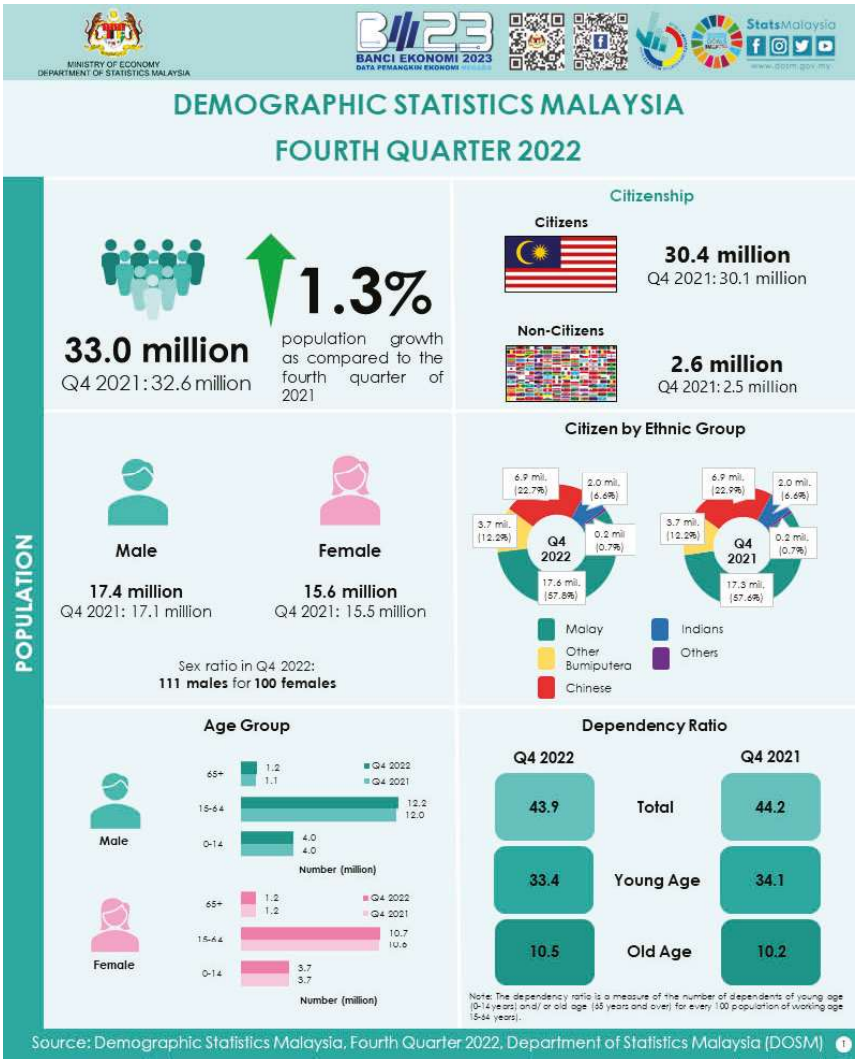
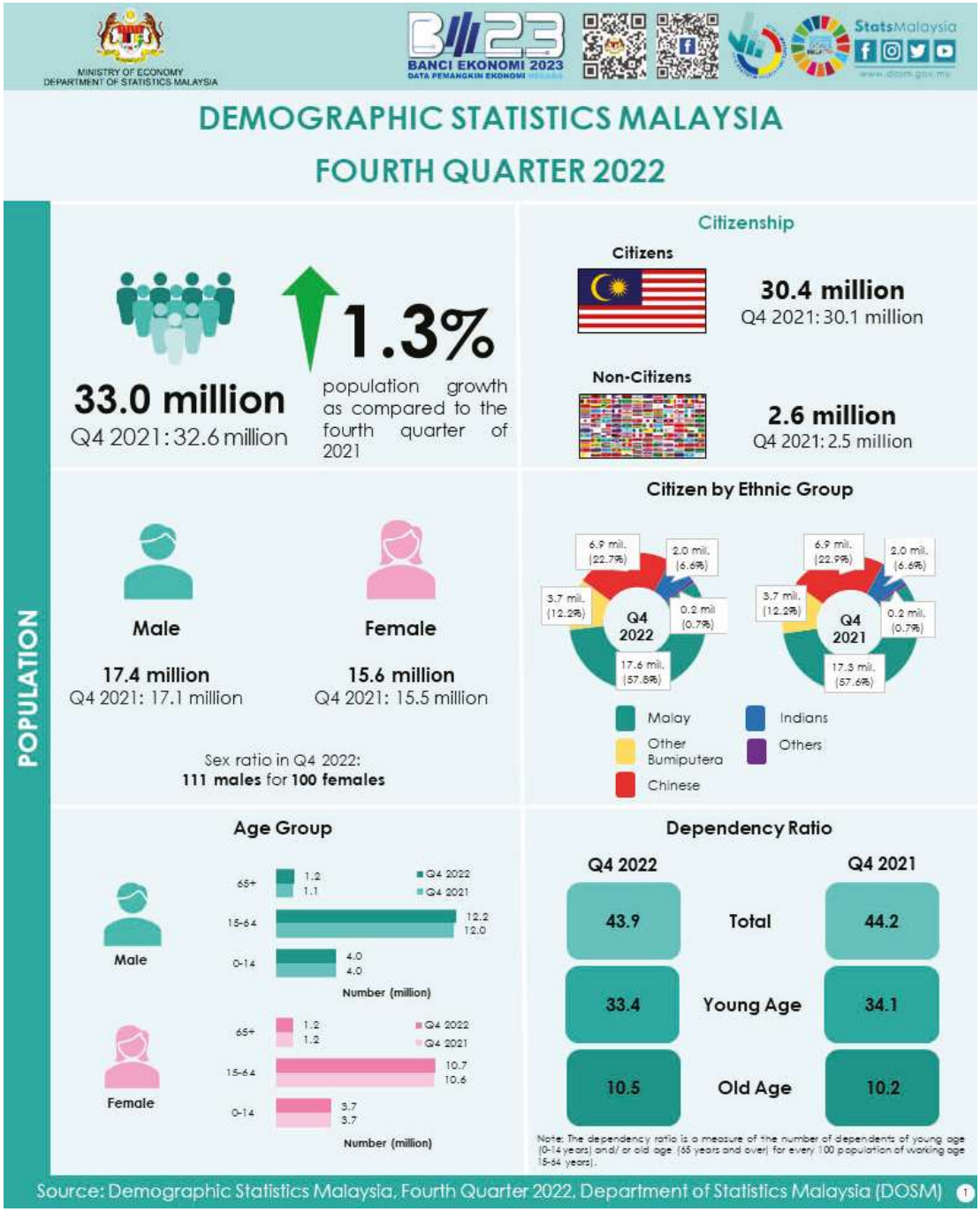
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

QUARTERLY DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
BANCI EKONOMI 2023
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI
StatsMalaysia
DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS MALAYSIA
FOURTH QUARTER 2022
POPULATION
33.0 million
Q4 2021: 32.6 million
1.3%
population growth as compared to the fourth quarter of 2021
Citizenship
Citizens
30.4 million
Q4 2021: 30.1 million
Non-Citizens
2.6 million
Q4 2021: 2.5 million
Male
17.4 million
Q4 2021: 17.1 million
Female
15.6 million
Q4 2021: 15.5 million
Sex ratio in Q4 2022:
111 males for 100 females
Citizen by Ethnic Group
6.9 mil. (22.7%)
2.0 mil. (6.6%)
3.7 mil. (12.2%)
0.2 mil (0.7%)
17.6 mil. (57.8%)
Q4 2022
6.9 mil. (22.9%)
2.0 mil. (6.6%)
3.7 mil. (12.2%)
0.2 mil. (0.7%)
17.3 mil. (57.6%)
Q4 2021
Malay
Indians
Other Bumiputera
Others
Chinese
Age Group
Male
65+ 1.2 1.1
15-64 12.2 12.0
0-14 4.0 4.0
Q4 2022
Q4 2021
Number (million)
Female
65+ 1.2 1.2
15-64 10.7 10.6
0-14 3.7 3.7
Number (million)
Dependency Ratio
Q4 2022
Q4 2021
43.9 Total 44.2
33.4 Young Age 34.1
10.5 Old Age 10.2
Note: The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of dependents of young age (0-14 years) and/ or old age (65 years and over) for every 100 population of working age (15-64 years).
Source: Demographic Statistics Malaysia, Fourth Quarter 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

LIVE BIRTHS

2.1%

109,842 live births

as compared to the fourth quarter 2021 (112,205)

Male Babies
56,348
Q4 2021: 58,022

Female Babies
53,494
Q4 2021: 54,183



Year	Month	Change (YoY)	Number
2021	October	-6.2	38,753
	November	-5.8	36,745
	December	-0.7	36,707
	October - December	**-4.3**	**112,205**
2022[p]	October	3.5	40,110
	November	-5.6	34,689
	December	4.5	35,043
	October - December	**-2.1**	**109,842**

DEATHS

10.2%

48,780 deaths

as compared to the fourth quarter 2021 (54,316)

Male
28,222
Q4 2021: 31,054

Female
20,558
Q4 2021: 23,262

Deaths due to COVID-19

	Q4 2021	Q4 2022
Total	**4,738**	**492**
October	2,366	109
November	1,394	233
December	978	150

Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia



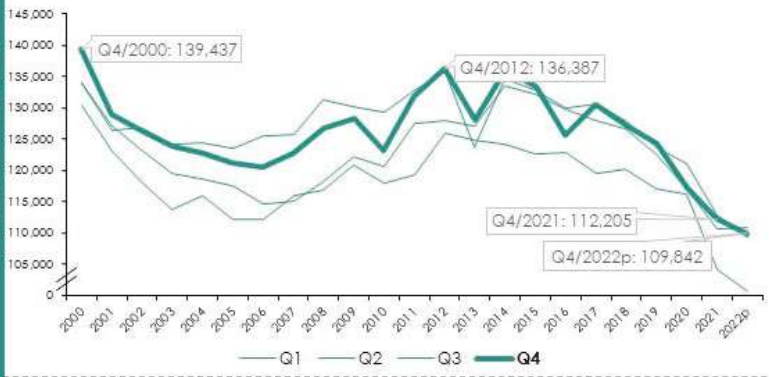
Year	Month	Change (YoY)	Number
2021	October	39.1	19,439
	November	33.1	17,165
	December	24.5	17,712
	October - December	**32.2**	**54,316**
2022[p]	October	-16.4	16,252
	November	-4.8	16,337
	December	-8.6	16,191
	October - December	**-10.2**	**48,780**

Source: Demographic Statistics Malaysia, Fourth Quarter 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) 2

Live births decreased 2.1 per cent

A total of 109,842 live births was recorded in the fourth quarter 2022, a decrease of 2.1 per cent as compared to the fourth quarter 2021 (112,205 births). Fourth quarter of 2000 recorded the highest number of births as compared to the same quarter in the period of 2000 to 2022.

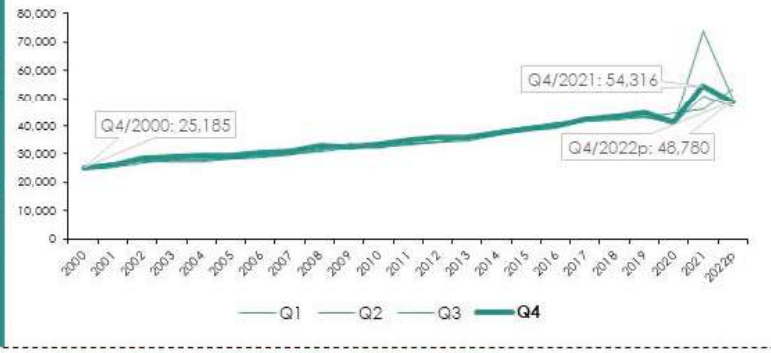
Live births by quarterly, Malaysia, 2000-2022p (Q1, Q2, Q3, **Q4**)



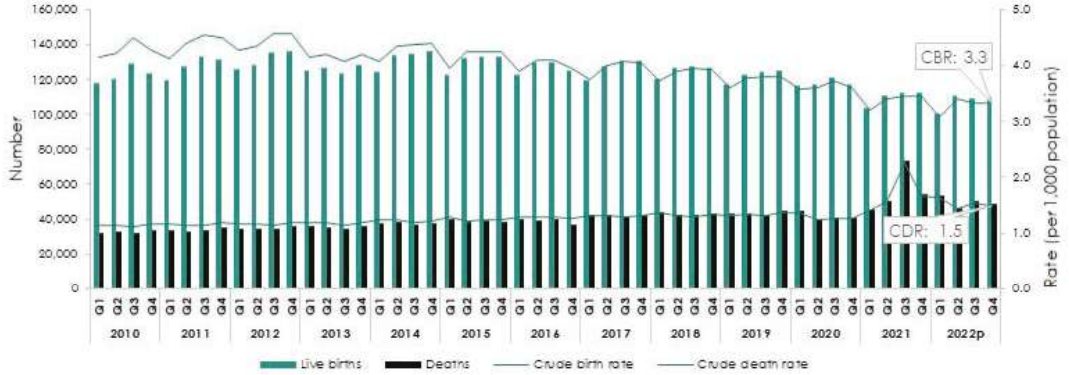
Deaths decreased 10.2 per cent

A total of 48,780 deaths was recorded for the fourth quarter 2022, a decrease of 10.2 per cent as compared to the fourth quarter 2021 (54,316 deaths). Fourth quarter of 2021 recorded the highest number of deaths as compared to the same quarter in the period of 2000 to 2022.

Deaths by quarterly, Malaysia, 2000-2022p (Q1, Q2, Q3, **Q4**)



Live Births and Deaths (Number and Rate) by Quarter, 2010-2022p, Malaysia



Source: Demographic Statistics Malaysia, Fourth Quarter 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) 3

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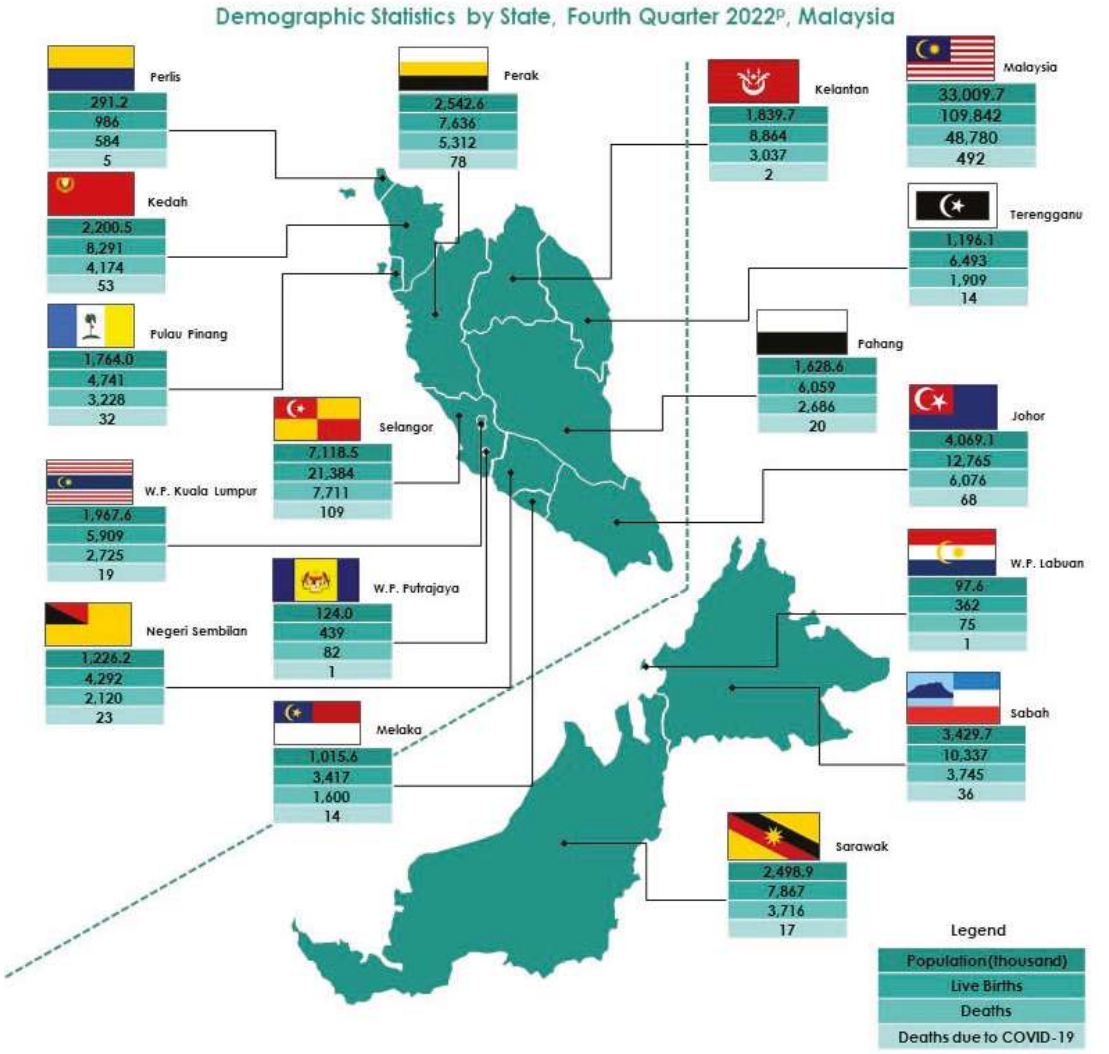
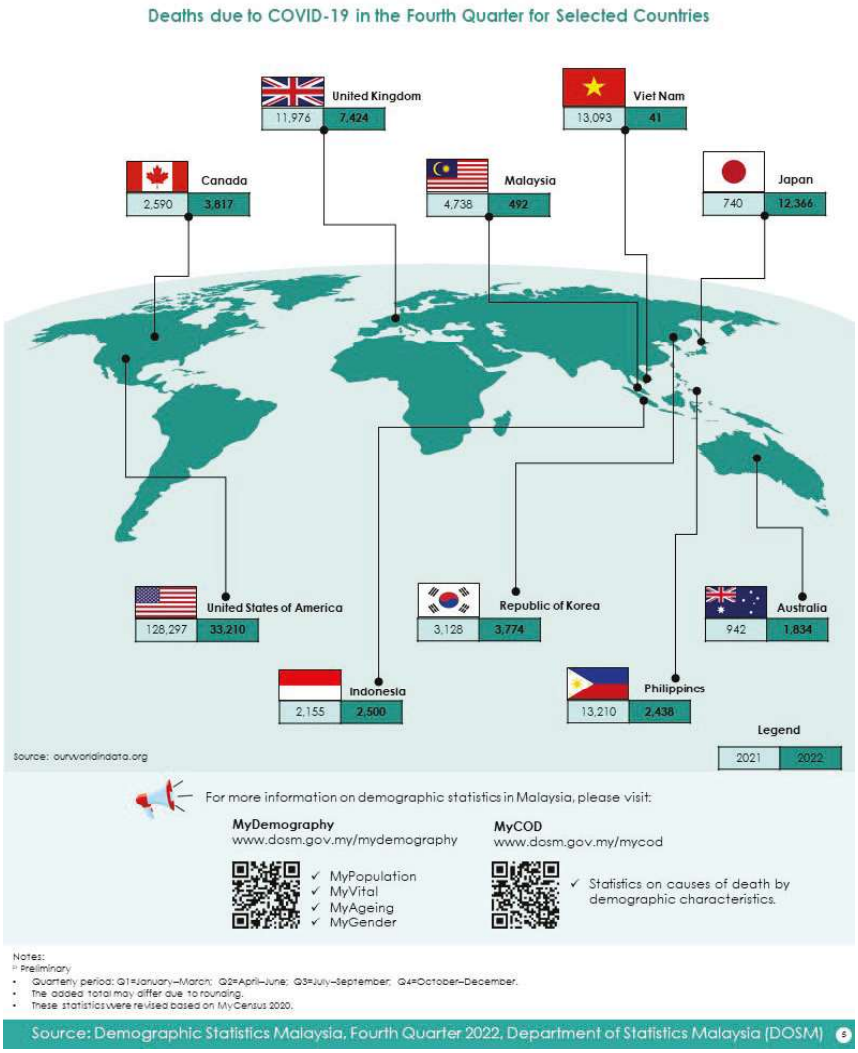


- Three states with the highest population in the fourth quarter 2022 were Selangor (21.6%) followed by Johor (12.3%) and Sabah (10.4%).
- Selangor recorded the highest number of live births with 21,384 births (19.5%) while Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recorded the lowest births with 362 births (0.3%).
- In terms of death, Selangor recorded the highest number with 7,711 deaths (15.8%) while Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recorded the lowest deaths with 75 deaths (0.2%).
- Selangor recorded the highest number of COVID-19 deaths (109 deaths) while one death was recorded in Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan and Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya.

Source: Demographic Statistics Malaysia, Fourth Quarter 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



§ Malaysia's population in the fourth quarter 2022 was estimated at 33.0 million, increased by 1.3 per cent as compared to fourth quarter 2021 (32.6 million). The total population comprised 30.4 million (92.0%) Citizens and 2.6 million (8.0%) Non-Citizens. This increase was contributed by the positive of natural increase and higher in the Non-Citizen population due to the increase of foreign workers and students into Malaysia.

§ Males population increased from 17.1 million to 17.4 million as compared to the fourth quarter 2021 while females increased from 15.5 million to 15.6 million in the same period. The overall sex ratio of population was 111 males per 100 females while sex ratio for Citizens was 104 males per 100 females. Three states with the highest population in the fourth quarter 2022 were Selangor (21.6%) followed

by Johor (12.3%) and Sabah (10.4%).

§ The number of live births for the fourth quarter of 2022 decreased 2.1 per cent from 112,205 births in the fourth quarter of 2021 to 109,842 births. Males babies outnumbered females babies with 56,348 births as compared to females babies (53,494 births). Selangor recorded the highest live births with 21,384 births (19.5%) while Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recorded the lowest (362 births: 0.3%).

§ A total of 48,780 deaths was recorded in the fourth quarter 2022, decreased by 10.2 per cent as compared to the fourth quarter 2021 (54,316 deaths). The number of deaths recorded for males were 28,222 while females 20,558 deaths. Selangor recorded the highest number of deaths with 7,711 deaths (15.8%) while Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya was the lowest with 75 deaths (0.2%).

§ Deaths due to COVID-19 decreased in the fourth quarter of 2022 from 4,738 deaths in the fourth quarter of 2021 to 492 deaths. Deaths due to COVID-19 contributed 1.0 per cent from the total number of deaths in the fourth quarter of 2022. Selangor recorded the highest number of COVID-19 deaths (109 deaths) while one death was recorded in Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan and Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya.

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Annex 332

Nigeria, Nigerian Army, press release, “Troops Carry Out Clearing Operations in Kircha Dungas and Other Areas”, 24 January 2017

Available at:

https://army.mil.ng/?p=1243



TROOPS CARRY OUT CLEARING OPERATIONS IN KIRCHA DUNGUS AND OTHER AREAS

Jun 16, 2016 Operation Lafiya Dole (Https://Army.Mil.Ng/?Cat=21) Comments Off

In a follow up operation to ensure proper clearance of suspected Boko Haram terrorists hideouts and prevent the fleeing terrorists escaping from Operation CRACKDOWN, troops of the 155 Task Force Battalion, carried out a swift clearance operation at Kircha Dungus village and surrounding environment, yesterday evening.

During the operation, the troops encountered pockets of the Boko Haram terrorists in which they killed 4 of them while few others fled leaving behind 4 women and a child. The troops have rescued and evacuated them for screening and further rehabilitation.

While checking the general area, the troops further discovered a pair of military desert camouflage uniform and a Boko Haram terrorists' flag hoisted in the village. They also recovered a Generator set and water pumping machine.

Similarly, troops of 7 Division Strike Group Team B, attached to 21 Brigade have braved harsh climatic conditions to also clear 7 villages of Boko Haram terrorists presence north east of Kumshe village.



The villages are; Mulfuta, Baibawa, Jenere, Bembem, Maksamari, Bula Kafie and Bula Bodi.

During the advance to Jenere, the troops encountered some Boko Haram terrorists elements that engaged the troops in fierce battle. The troops were able to kill 2 terrorists, wounded several others and continued with their patrol to Jenere-Hausari.

Here, they discovered that the Boko Haram terrorists now evolved new tactics of evading surveillance by drones and aircrafts. They now hide in makeshift camps covered with shrubs. The troops recovered some motorcycles, 2 Dane guns, large quantity of foodstuffs stored in a well constructed storage facility and solar panels.

RECENT POST

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REGIONAL STABILITY: UNDP, UN OFFICE FOR WEST AFRICA AND SAHEL VISIT ARMY HEADQUARTERS
Apr 28, 2021

AHQ
GOVERNOR ZULUM VISITS ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SEEKS MORE COLLABORATION TO END INSECURITY
Apr 13, 2021

Thereafter, the troops proceeded to Bembem, where the suspected Boko Haram terrorists also laid an ambush for them. It was however cleared successfully although a soldier sustained gun shot wound during the clearance. He has been evacuated and receiving treatment.

The team discovered and rescued some hostages held by the Boko Haram terrorists in the area. Although the patrol team did not encounter any terrorists in Maksamari, they made a very rewarding recovery of an invaluable communication gadget.

Through it, the troops discovered the terrorists new tactics and dispositions.
In a related development, troops of the newly created 8 Task Force Division have commenced operations in earnest.







The formations and units under its command have equally been involved in clearance operations through daily patrols, raids and offensive actions against remnants of Boko Haram terrorists.

It is in line with this that the troops of 153 Task Force Battalion conducted aggressive patrol to Gudusuri, Malalewa, Khadaamari, Rundi and Mugu villages in northern parts of Borno State. Although they did not encounter Boko Haram terrorists in the area, the troops recovered 5 vehicles, 6 motorcycles and 1 Boko Haram terrorists' flag.

In same vein, some elements of the same unit deployed at the Forward Operation Base (FOB) Old Marte, conducted another patrol to New Marte yesterday to clear suspected remnants of Boko Haram terrorists hiding in the area.

Similarly, troops of 242 Battalion deployed at FOB Gajiganna along with 2 Civilian JTF, went on patrol to Goni Kanuburi village. Here too, no contact was made with the Boko Haram terrorists as they all fled the area.

It was the same story when the patrol team of 242 Battalion deployed at FOB Gajiram, patrolled Galle village.

The troops of 157 Task Force Battalion, 7 Brigade, have also continued to conduct fighting patrols to continue to prevent remnants of Boko Haram terrorists freedom of action or escaping.

Thank you for your usual and kind cooperation.

Colonel Sani Kukasheka Usman
Acting Director Army Public Relations

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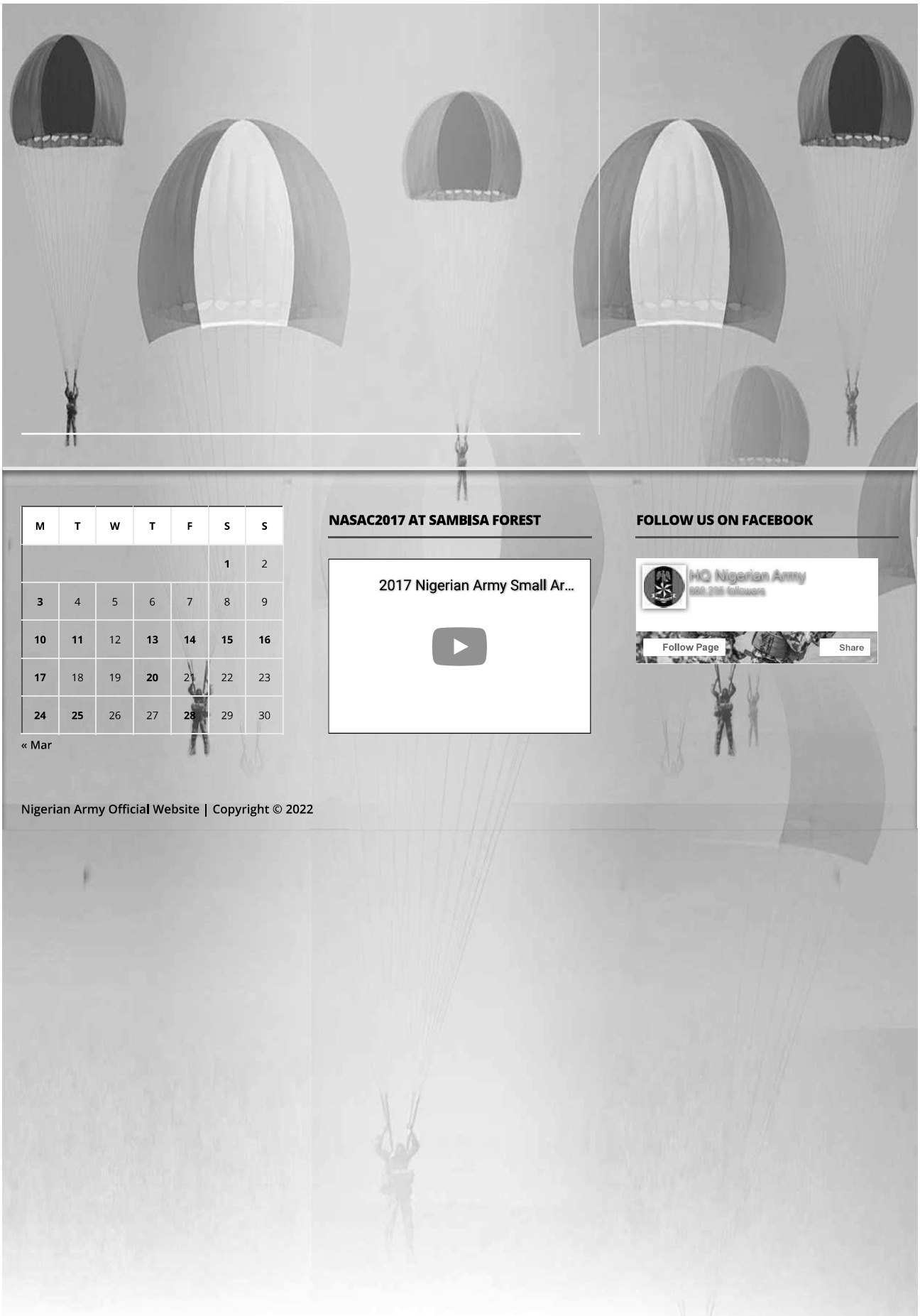

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Annex 333

Pakistan, Pakistan's official Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR), Press release no. PR-283/2009-ISPR, 2 August 2009

Available at:

https://ispr.gov.pk/press-release-detail.php?id=794

Annex 333

PRESS RELEASE

Rawalpindi - August 02, 2009
No PR-283/2009-ISPR

()

Update Operation (Rah e Rast) 2nd August 2009

1. **Search and clearance operations continued by security forces in Swat and Malakand.**

2. **Swat**

a. During search and cordon operations in area Derai and Danda, **2 Terrorists were killed and 7 were apprehended.**

b. During the search operation in B ha Valley security forces **discovered 2 tunnels of 75 meters and 60 feet length, 4 fresh dug graves and 1 training camp with bunkers and a generator.**

c. Security forces conducted search and clearance operations at Kamargai near Gulibagh and **apprehended 10 suspects including a local commander.**

d. **1 local terrorist Khair ur Rehman voluntarily surrendered to security forces alongwith his weapon at Shangla.**

e. During search operation in Gorai, Kotlai and Daragai, **2 terrorists were killed and 2 suspected terrorists were apprehended alognwith their weapons.**

f. Security forces carried out search operation in Shah Dheri and **apprehended 8 suspected terrorists and recovered 4 rifles and 3 pistols.**

g. During search operation, a cave was discovered in Amlukdara by the security forces. **3 prepared IEDs (including 1 water cooler IED), 80 Kgs explosives and 220 meters detonating cord was also discovered.**

3. **Relief Activities**.

a. So far **239,689 cash cards** have been distr buted amongst the IDPs of Malakand.

b. 12 trucks of rations, non food items and medicines were despatched for the people of Mingora.

READERS CORNER



Pakistan Resolution Day: The Ideological, Legal and Social Front for Pakistan

(https://www.hilal.gov.pk/eng-article/detail/NzA4Mg==.html)

Annex 334

Philippines, Declarations and reservations to the Genocide Convention

Annex 334

CHAPTER IV

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

Paris, 9 December 1948[1]

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 12 January 1951, in accordance with article XIII.

REGISTRATION: 12 January 1951, No. 1021.

STATUS: Signatories: 41. Parties: 153.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, p. 277.

Participant[2]	*Signature*	*Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification*
Afghanistan		22 Mar 1956 a
Albania		12 May 1955 a
Algeria		31 Oct 1963 a
Andorra		22 Sep 2006 a
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct 1988 d
Argentina[3]		5 Jun 1956 a
Armenia		23 Jun 1993 a
Australia	11 Dec 1948	8 Jul 1949
Austria		19 Mar 1958 a
Azerbaijan		16 Aug 1996 a
Bahamas		5 Aug 1975 d
Bahrain		27 Mar 1990 a
Bangladesh		5 Oct 1998 a
Barbados		14 Jan 1980 a
Belarus	16 Dec 1949	11 Aug 1954
Belgium	12 Dec 1949	5 Sep 1951
Belize		10 Mar 1998 a
Benin		2 Nov 2017 a
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11 Dec 1948	14 Jun 2005
Bosnia and Herzegovina[2,4]		29 Dec 1992 d
Brazil	11 Dec 1948	15 Apr 1952
Bulgaria		21 Jul 1950 a
Burkina Faso		14 Sep 1965 a
Burundi		6 Jan 1997 a
Cabo Verde		10 Oct 2011 a
Cambodia		14 Oct 1950 a
Canada	28 Nov 1949	3 Sep 1952
Chile	11 Dec 1948	3 Jun 1953
China[5,6,7]	20 Jul 1949	18 Apr 1983
Colombia	12 Aug 1949	27 Oct 1959
Comoros		27 Sep 2004 a
Costa Rica		14 Oct 1950 a
Côte d'Ivoire		18 Dec 1995 a
Croatia[2]		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba[8]	28 Dec 1949	4 Mar 1953
Cyprus[9]		29 Mar 1982 a
Czech Republic[10]		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		31 Jan 1989 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		31 May 1962 d
Denmark	28 Sep 1949	15 Jun 1951
Dominica		13 May 2019 a
Dominican Republic	11 Dec 1948	
Ecuador	11 Dec 1948	21 Dec 1949
Egypt	12 Dec 1948	8 Feb 1952
El Salvador	27 Apr 1949	28 Sep 1950
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia	11 Dec 1948	1 Jul 1949
Fiji		11 Jan 1973 d
Finland		18 Dec 1959 a
France	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Gabon		21 Jan 1983 a
Gambia		29 Dec 1978 a
Georgia		11 Oct 1993 a
Germany[11,12,13]		24 Nov 1954 a

Annex 334

Participant[2]	*Signature*	*Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification*
Ghana		24 Dec 1958 a
Greece	29 Dec 1949	8 Dec 1954
Guatemala	22 Jun 1949	13 Jan 1950
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
Guinea-Bissau		24 Sep 2013 a
Haiti	11 Dec 1948	14 Oct 1950
Honduras	22 Apr 1949	5 Mar 1952
Hungary		7 Jan 1952 a
Iceland	14 May 1949	29 Aug 1949
India	29 Nov 1949	27 Aug 1959
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 Dec 1949	14 Aug 1956
Iraq		20 Jan 1959 a
Ireland		22 Jun 1976 a
Israel	17 Aug 1949	9 Mar 1950
Italy		4 Jun 1952 a
Jamaica		23 Sep 1968 a
Jordan		3 Apr 1950 a
Kazakhstan		26 Aug 1998 a
Kuwait		7 Mar 1995 a
Kyrgyzstan		5 Sep 1997 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8 Dec 1950 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon	30 Dec 1949	17 Dec 1953
Lesotho		29 Nov 1974 a
Liberia	11 Dec 1948	20 Jun 1950
Libya		16 May 1989 a
Liechtenstein		24 Mar 1994 a
Lithuania		1 Feb 1996 a
Luxembourg		7 Oct 1981 a
Malawi		14 Jul 2017 a
Malaysia		20 Dec 1994 a
Maldives		24 Apr 1984 a
Mali		16 Jul 1974 a
Malta		6 Jun 2014 a
Mauritius		8 Jul 2019 a
Mexico	14 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1952
Monaco		30 Mar 1950 a
Mongolia		5 Jan 1967 a
Montenegro[14]		23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco		24 Jan 1958 a
Mozambique		18 Apr 1983 a
Myanmar	30 Dec 1949	14 Mar 1956
Namibia		28 Nov 1994 a
Nepal		17 Jan 1969 a
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)		20 Jun 1966 a
New Zealand[15]	25 Nov 1949	28 Dec 1978
Nicaragua		29 Jan 1952 a
Nigeria		27 Jul 2009 a
North Macedonia[2]		18 Jan 1994 d
Norway	11 Dec 1948	22 Jul 1949
Pakistan	11 Dec 1948	12 Oct 1957
Panama	11 Dec 1948	11 Jan 1950
Papua New Guinea		27 Jan 1982 a
Paraguay	11 Dec 1948	3 Oct 2001
Peru	11 Dec 1948	24 Feb 1960
Philippines	11 Dec 1948	7 Jul 1950
Poland		14 Nov 1950 a
Portugal[7]		9 Feb 1999 a
Republic of Korea		14 Oct 1950 a
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan 1993 a
Romania		2 Nov 1950 a
Russian Federation	16 Dec 1949	3 May 1954
Rwanda		16 Apr 1975 a
San Marino		8 Nov 2013 a
Saudi Arabia		13 Jul 1950 a
Senegal		4 Aug 1983 a
Serbia[4,16]		12 Mar 2001 a
Seychelles		5 May 1992 a
Singapore		18 Aug 1995 a
Slovakia[10]		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia[2]		6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa		10 Dec 1998 a
Spain		13 Sep 1968 a
Sri Lanka		12 Oct 1950 a
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		9 Nov 1981 a
State of Palestine		2 Apr 2014 a
Sudan		13 Oct 2003 a
Sweden	30 Dec 1949	27 May 1952
Switzerland		7 Sep 2000 a
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Jun 1955 a
Tajikistan		3 Nov 2015 a
Togo		24 May 1984 a
Tonga		16 Feb 1972 a
Trinidad and Tobago		13 Dec 2002 a
Tunisia		29 Nov 1956 a

INDIA

"With reference to article IX of the Convention, the Government of India declares that, for the submission of any dispute in terms of this article to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each case."

MALAYSIA[27]

"That with reference to article IX of the Convention, before any dispute to which Malaysia is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this article, the specific consent of Malaysia is required in each case."

"That the pledge to grant extradition in accordance with a state's laws and treaties in force found in article VII extends only to acts which are criminal under the law of both the requesting and the requested state."

MONGOLIA[28]

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares that it is not in a position to agree with article XII of the Convention and considers that the provisions of the said article should be extended to non-self-governing territories, including trust territories.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article XI of the Convention, under the terms of which a number of States are precluded from acceding to the Convention and declares that the Convention deals with matters which affect the interests of all States and it should, therefore, be open for accession by all States.

MONTENEGRO[14]

"The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not consider itself bound by Article IX of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and, therefore, before any dispute to which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a party may be validly submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this Article, the specific and explicit consent of the FRY is required in each case."

MOROCCO

With reference to article VI, the Government of His Majesty the King considers that Moroccan courts and tribunals alone have jurisdiction with respect to acts of genocide committed within the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

The competence of international courts may be admitted exceptionally in cases with respect to which the Moroccan Government has given its specific agreement.

With reference to article IX, the Moroccan Government states that no dispute relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention can be brought before the International Court of Justice, without the prior agreement of the parties to the dispute.

MYANMAR

"(1) With reference to article VI, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that nothing contained in the said Article shall be construed as depriving the Courts and Tribunals of the Union of jurisdiction or as giving foreign Courts and tribunals jurisdiction over any cases of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III committed within the Union territory.

"(2) With reference to article VIII, the Union of Burma makes the reservation that the said article shall not apply to the Union."

PHILIPPINES

"1. With reference to article IV of the Convention, the Philippine Government cannot sanction any situation which would subject its Head of State, who is not a ruler, to conditions less favorable than those accorded other Heads of State, whether constitutionally responsible rulers or not. The Philippine Government does not consider said article, therefore, as overriding the existing immunities from judicial processes guaranteed certain public officials by the Constitution of the Philippines.

"2. With reference to article VII of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not undertake to give effect to said article until the Congress of the Philippines has enacted the necessary legislation defining and punishing the crime of genocide, which legislation, under the Constitution of the Philippines, cannot have any retroactive effect.

"3. With reference to articles VI and IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government takes the position that nothing contained in said articles shall be construed as depriving Philippine courts of jurisdiction over all cases of genocide committed within Philippine territory save only in those cases where the Philippine Government consents to have the decision of the Philippine courts reviewed by either of the international tribunals referred to in said articles. With further reference to article IX of the Convention, the Philippine Government does not consider said article to extend the concept of State responsibility beyond that recognized by the generally accepted principles of international law."

POLAND[29]

As regards article XII: Poland does not accept the provisions of this article, considering that the Convention should apply to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

ROMANIA[30]

As regards article XII: The People's Republic of Romania declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention, and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should apply to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Trust Territories.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION[23]

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that it is not in agreement with article XII of the Convention and considers that all the provisions of the Convention should extend to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including Trust Territories.

RWANDA[31]

SERBIA[16,32]

"The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not consider itself bound by Article IX of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and, therefore, before any dispute to which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a party may be validly submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this Article, the specific and explicit consent of the FRY is required in each case."

SINGAPORE[27]

"That with reference to article IX of the Convention, before any dispute to which the Republic of Singapore is a party may be submitted to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under this article, the

Annex 335

United Kingdom, report from British Embassy, Rangoon, to British Foreign Office, 22 December 1949, National Archives, FO371/75660

RANGOON.

(2020/77/49)
No.425

22nd December, 1949.

CONFIDENTIAL.

F12172/1015/79

F19488

Sir,

With reference to Mr.Crombie's despatch No.269 of 9th August, 1949, on conditions in Arakan, I have the honour to report that the Commission set up to enquire into the cause of the Muslim insurrection in the North of Akyab District, and to consider the possibility of the partition of the District, appears to have lapsed as nothing more has been heard of its activities. Mr.Sultan Ahmed, a member of the Commission, accompanied the (Arakanese) Minister for Minorities, U Aung Zan Wai, whose Parliamentary Private Secretary he is, on a visit to Akyab in October; but this visit does not seem to have had any connection with the Commission. There continue to be sporadic reports of trouble in the Muslim areas, but it is clear that Pakistan has continued to preserve a strictly correct attitude, and publicity has been given to protestations of loyalty to the Union Government made to U Aung Zan Wai on his visit in October by the "Rwangya" Community (Arakanese as opposed to Chittagonian Muslims); it is doubtful whether these represent the true feelings of more than a small fraction of the North Arakan Muslims.

2. Government control in Arakan is still confined to Akyab, Kyaukpyu and a few other towns. Paletwa, the headquarters of the Arakan Hill Tracts, which now form part of the Special Division of the Chins, though still nominally held by Government, is cut off by the insurgents, who appear to be in control of all the lower Kaladan Valley, and a recent attempt to send a convoy up the river had to be abandoned; supplies to Paletwa have to be dropped by air. In the Muslim area, Maungdaw and Buthidaung are still in Government hands; but, as elsewhere in Burma, the Government have no control of the countryside.

3. The whole Sandoway District, excluding the town which is held by the White Flags, is controlled by the Red Flag Communists; efforts on the part of the "Democratic Front" from Prome to seize control of the district appear to have been repelled by the Red Flags.

4. There are other indications that the White Flag Communist Party has been strengthening its hold in Central Arakan, and according to some reports, U Sein Da, the notorious Arakanese nationalist, has transferred his allegiance from the Red to the White Flag Party.

/5.....

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

5. There are no indications of any major attempt on the part of the Burmese Government to reassert their control of the area. Occasional minor operations (such as raids on the towns of Ramree (12th September) and Cheduba (in October) and attacks on insurgent vessels in the Ramree Channel) have been reported and there are constant small skirmishes, but the truth of the matter is probably that the Government dare not arm local Arakanese forces, who as experience has shown would join the Arakanese autonomist insurgents, and cannot spare sufficient Burmese troops for a proper pacification campaign; such a campaign by Burmese troops would in any case meet with bitter opposition from all Arakanese. The Government seem content to accept the present position of stalemate, in which their hold on the towns is just sufficient to prevent a complete breakaway of Arakan from the Union of Burma.

6. I am sending copies of this despatch to the United Kingdom High Commissioners in New Delhi and Karachi and to the Commissioner General at Singapore.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

James Bowker.

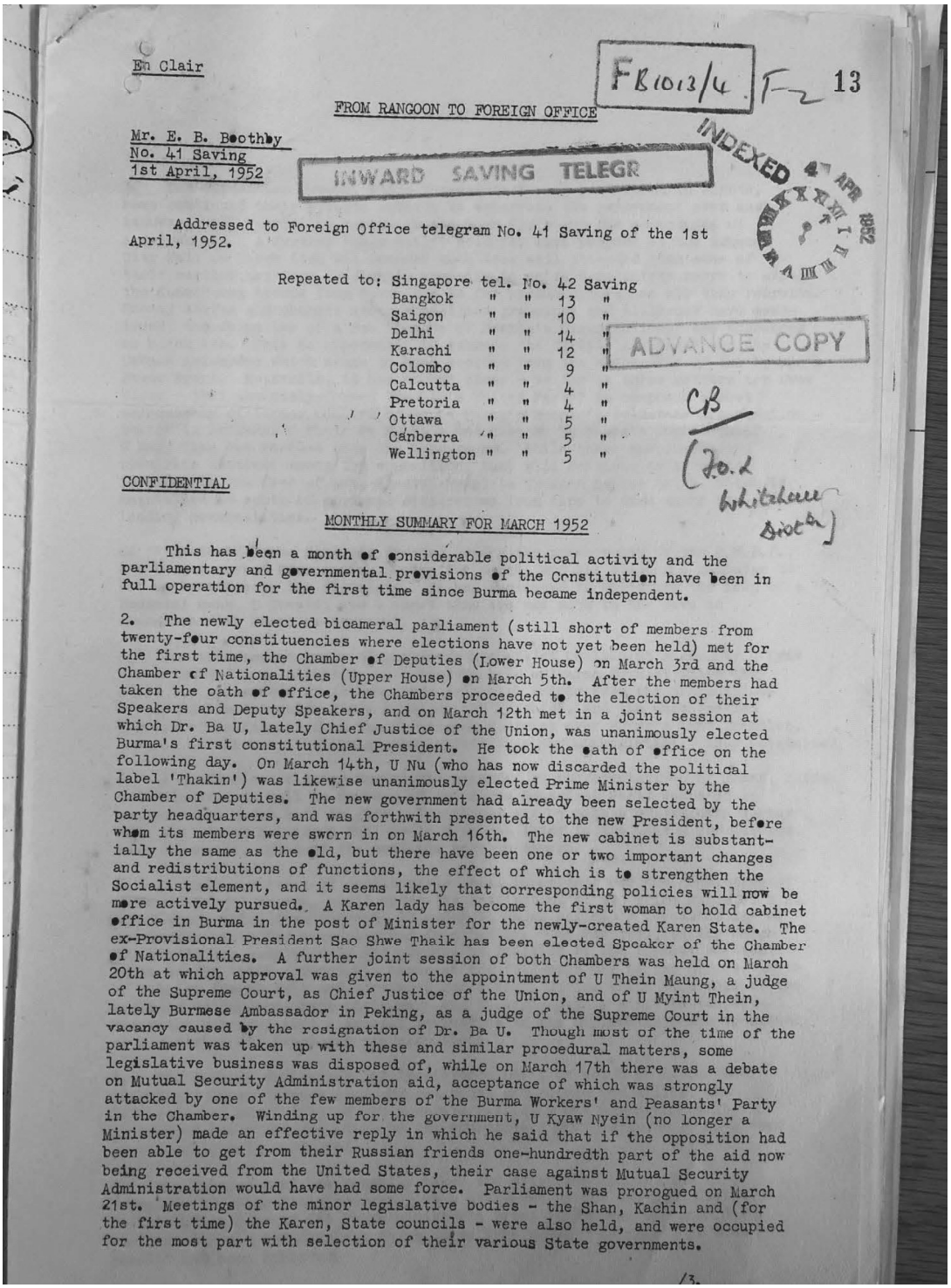
Annex 336

United Kingdom, report from British Embassy, Rangoon, to British Foreign Office, 1 April 1952, National Archives, FO371/101000

FO371-101000

Extract of the Monthly Reports

Arakan-related: para 5.



En Clair

FB1013/4 F 13

FROM RANGOON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. E. B. Boothby
No. 41 Saving
1st April, 1952

INWARD SAVING TELEGR

INDEXED 4 APR 1952

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 41 Saving of the 1st April, 1952.

Repeated to: Singapore tel. No. 42 Saving
Bangkok " " 13 "
Saigon " " 10 "
Delhi " " 14 "
Karachi " " 12 "
Colombo " " 9 "
Calcutta " " 4 "
Pretoria " " 4 "
Ottawa " " 5 "
Canberra " " 5 "
Wellington " " 5 "

ADVANCE COPY

CB

(Jo.2 Whitehall Distr.)

CONFIDENTIAL

MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR MARCH 1952

This has been a month of considerable political activity and the parliamentary and governmental provisions of the Constitution have been in full operation for the first time since Burma became independent.

2. The newly elected bicameral parliament (still short of members from twenty-four constituencies where elections have not yet been held) met for the first time, the Chamber of Deputies (Lower House) on March 3rd and the Chamber of Nationalities (Upper House) on March 5th. After the members had taken the oath of office, the Chambers proceeded to the election of their Speakers and Deputy Speakers, and on March 12th met in a joint session at which Dr. Ba U, lately Chief Justice of the Union, was unanimously elected Burma's first constitutional President. He took the oath of office on the following day. On March 14th, U Nu (who has now discarded the political label 'Thakin') was likewise unanimously elected Prime Minister by the Chamber of Deputies. The new government had already been selected by the party headquarters, and was forthwith presented to the new President, before whom its members were sworn in on March 16th. The new cabinet is substantially the same as the old, but there have been one or two important changes and redistributions of functions, the effect of which is to strengthen the Socialist element, and it seems likely that corresponding policies will now be more actively pursued. A Karen lady has become the first woman to hold cabinet office in Burma in the post of Minister for the newly-created Karen State. The ex-Provisional President Sao Shwe Thaik has been elected Speaker of the Chamber of Nationalities. A further joint session of both Chambers was held on March 20th at which approval was given to the appointment of U Thein Maung, a judge of the Supreme Court, as Chief Justice of the Union, and of U Myint Thein, lately Burmese Ambassador in Peking, as a judge of the Supreme Court in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Ba U. Though most of the time of the parliament was taken up with these and similar procedural matters, some legislative business was disposed of, while on March 17th there was a debate on Mutual Security Administration aid, acceptance of which was strongly attacked by one of the few members of the Burma Workers' and Peasants' Party in the Chamber. Winding up for the government, U Kyaw Nyein (no longer a Minister) made an effective reply in which he said that if the opposition had been able to get from their Russian friends one-hundredth part of the aid now being received from the United States, their case against Mutual Security Administration would have had some force. Parliament was prorogued on March 21st. Meetings of the minor legislative bodies - the Shan, Kachin and (for the first time) the Karen, State councils - were also held, and were occupied for the most part with selection of their various State governments.

/3.

3. The opposition groups, whose representation in Parliament is minute, have continued their efforts outside to embarrass the government over such issues as the Kuomintang troops in the Shan State and the acceptance of American aid. A further 'mass rally' held for this purpose at the Rangoon City Hall on March 11th was however much less well attended than some of their earlier meetings, and their campaign to raise a volunteer corps to expel the Kuomintang troops from Burma has so far produced more hot air than recruits. Uneasy shifts and changes among opposition groupings and alliances have continued; the formation of a new "League of People's Organisations" was announced on March 4th. This is apparently to embrace the "Triple Alliance" and the Dobama Asi-ayone which seems to have seceded from its membership of the People's Peace Front. Meanwhile, it has become clear - as far as these matters are ever clear - that the newly-formed "People's United Party" is composed almost exclusively of former members of Bo La Yaung's People's Volunteer Organisation - though it includes U Thein Pe Myint - and that Bo La Yaung's former chief U Aung Than has receded into the background. While these manoeuvres and rivalries continue among the opposition, they will continue to be quite impotent in the face of Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League unity, which is maintained in spite of personal differences from time to time among its leading personalities.

4. The World Peace Congress (Burma), under the sponsorship of the B.W.P.P., has been somewhat more active during the month, and has started a campaign to set up branches in the districts. It has succeeded in enlisting the help of a Buddhist monk, U Rewata, who a short time ago was much in the news in connexion with Moral Re-armament.

5. The independent group of Arakanese Members of Parliament headed by U Kyaw Min attracted some attention at a meeting held on March 20th at which they aired the grievances of Arakan. The principal points were the depredations of the Muslim irregular force known as the Mujahids, and the uncontrolled ingress of Pakistanis from the Chittagong district over Burma's land frontier, control of which by the immigration authorities was non-existent, they maintained.

6. A conference of Asian Socialists attended by representatives of Japan, India and Indonesia as well as members of the Burma Socialist Party was held in Rangoon from March 24th to 29th. Its object was to make a preliminary survey with the aim of holding a full-scale congress later in the year - October has been suggested. Most of the meetings were in camera.

7. A religious event of considerable local importance was the completion of a 'World Peace' pagoda, built under the inspiration of the Prime Minister U Nu about seven miles from Rangoon, in order to house relics of two disciples of the Buddha which had been received from Ceylon. The festival, during which the pagoda was completed by the placing in position of the topmost portion known as the 'hti' (umbrella), began on the full-moon day of the Burmese month of Tabaung (March 5th) and continued for a week, during which time most of the notables of Rangoon, both indigenous and foreign, paid a visit to the site. The Prime Minister sent a special invitation to the Diplomatic Corps to attend on a day when the President was also there.

8. The seventh anniversary of "Resistance Day", on which in March 1945 Aung San's Burma Defence Army changed sides and joined the Allies, was celebrated on March 27th at two separate rallies - one organised by the government party and the other by its opponents. Neither seems to have been particularly well supported.

9. The Burmese army has recently taken the offensive against the K.M.T troops in the Shan State according to a statement by the new Home Minister Bo Khin Maung Gale at the Prime Minister's press conference on March 26th. The Minister did not disclose which units were engaged or where, or what results had been achieved.

/10.

Annex 337

United Kingdom, Foreign Office, Research Department, “The Mujahid Revolt in Arakan”, 31 December 1952, National Archives, FO 371/101002

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

CONFIDENTIAL

BUR/24/52.
FB 1015/63

The Mujahid Revolt in Arakan.

Background

1. The Akyab district of Arakan, the northern parts of which are now the scene of a Muslim rebellion, is even less well provided with communications than are most parts of Burma, and its inaccessibility and its remoteness from the centre of government are principal factors in making the rising possible. The district is separated from Burma proper by the hills of the Arakan Yoma, and west of this range a series of rivers, running roughly from north to south and divided from one another by parallel ranges of higher ground, split the district into several parts between which, as between the district as a whole and the rest of Burma, communication is difficult. On the west, the Naf river flows south to the sea, and in its lower reaches forms the frontier between Burma and East Pakistan.

2. The northern part of the Akyab district comprises two administrative areas, known as townships, namely, the Buthidaung township consisting of the upper part of the Mayu river valley and the adjacent hills, and the Maungdaw township consisting of the lower Naf valley with the coastal strip running south from its estuary. The two townships, now the scene of so much disorder, are separated by hills known as the Mayu range. Though most of the Buthidaung township consists of hills, the Maungdaw townships contains the flat, intensively cultivated land along the lower Naf, and this is one of the most fertile and densely populated parts of Burma. In both townships, the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood, and apart from minor village handicrafts, there is no industry.

3. Owing to the nature of the country, the easiest means of communication both within it and between it and other parts of Arakan is water transport, either by coastal craft plying to the Naf estuary or by inland-water transport along the Naf and Mayu rivers. Roads are few and poor; railways do not exist. Formerly a light railway ran from the town of Maungdaw on the Naf to the town of Buthidaung on the Mayu, passing through two tunnels on the way; it was constructed by the Arakan Flotilla Company to link their services on the Naf with those on the Mayu and to provide an inland route by which the rice of Maungdaw might reach the rice-mills at Akyab, but it was later abandoned and developed into a metalled roadway. In general, land movement in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships must be effected by bullock-cart track or by jungle-path. Thus the north of the Akyab district is essentially isolated.

4. The area necessarily has an intimate connexion with East Pakistan. The Naf river, which forms the boundary, serves like other river-frontiers rather to bring the inhabitants of the two parts together than to separate them, for it provides a means of transport common to both while the general conditions on the one side of the river closely resemble those on the other. The Naf has, indeed, no great antiquity as a frontier: the old Kingdom of Arakan which the Burmese suppressed in 1785 at one time extended over all the Chittagong district of East Pakistan. Ethnically and linguistically, Akyab and Chittagong districts present much the same mixture of peoples. Traffic across the frontier is considerable and long has been; and the troubles which today prevail on the border have had their parallel in the past. For years after the Burmese annexation in 1785, refugees from Arakan sought safety in Chittagong and used Chittagong as a base for trans-frontier raids against the Burmese; these troubles persisted almost up to the date of the first Anglo-Burmese War (1824-26) of which they were a major cause, for the remote and wild nature of the country made it impossible for the

/authorities...

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FB 1015/63

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/authorities...

authorities on either side to exercise effective control. The transfer of Arakan to the East India Company in 1826, however, ended this prolonged state of undeclared war, and for well over a hundred years the frontier enjoyed peace, till the breakdown of British authority in 1942 and its final eclipse in 1947-48 reproduced the conditions of an earlier epoch.

5. The indigenous inhabitants of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung area are Arakanese, an offshoot of the main Burmese stock, and by religion they are Buddhists: Buddhists of the same racial origin are also found in not inconsiderable numbers in the Chittagong district, where in 1941 they numbered 80,105, or 4 per cent of the district's population*. Intermingled with them are people of other stock, largely Muslims by religion and, to use an outmoded terminology, "Indian" in origin. The great pressure of population in Bengal has led over the years to a steady movement southwards, with the result that the Chittagong district has become predominantly Indian-Muslim in character and has also become over-populated in relation to its resources; and there has naturally been an overspill into Northern Akyab. Particularly in the nineteenth century, when not only had the frontier been eliminated but also the extension of the Pax Britannica over India as a whole led to a rapid growth of population, this movement southwards developed and accelerated. In normal times, every year saw a large seasonal influx from Chittagong into Akyab district of coolies coming to work in the rice-fields: some went by sea direct to the port of Akyab, but many crossed the Naf river to Maungdaw and spread thence on foot. Naturally, some of them finally settled in the country, especially in the parts nearest their former homes, so that in 1917 the Settlement Officer reported that "Maungdaw township has been overrun by Chittagonian immigrants. Buthidaung township is not far behind". The opportunity which the area provided for immigration is shown by the circumstance that whereas in 1931 the Chittagong district had an average population of 699 to the square mile, the comparative figures were only 264 in Maungdaw and 115 in Buthidaung. As a result, by 1931, the last year for which details of population are available, Indian Muslims, nearly all originating in Chittagong, formed 57 per cent of the population of the Maungdaw township and 56 per cent of the population of Buthidaung.

6. There was intermarriage between the immigrants and Arakanese women, and as a rule the offspring of such marriages adopted the religion and ways of life of their Chittagonian fathers, though usually regarding themselves at the same time as nationals of Burma. The Census reports describe these products of mixed marriage as "Arakanese Mohamedans", but in Burmese they are referred to as Yakhaing Kala (Arakanese Indians); they prefer to call themselves Rwangyá, a word of uncertain derivation**. The 1931 Census report

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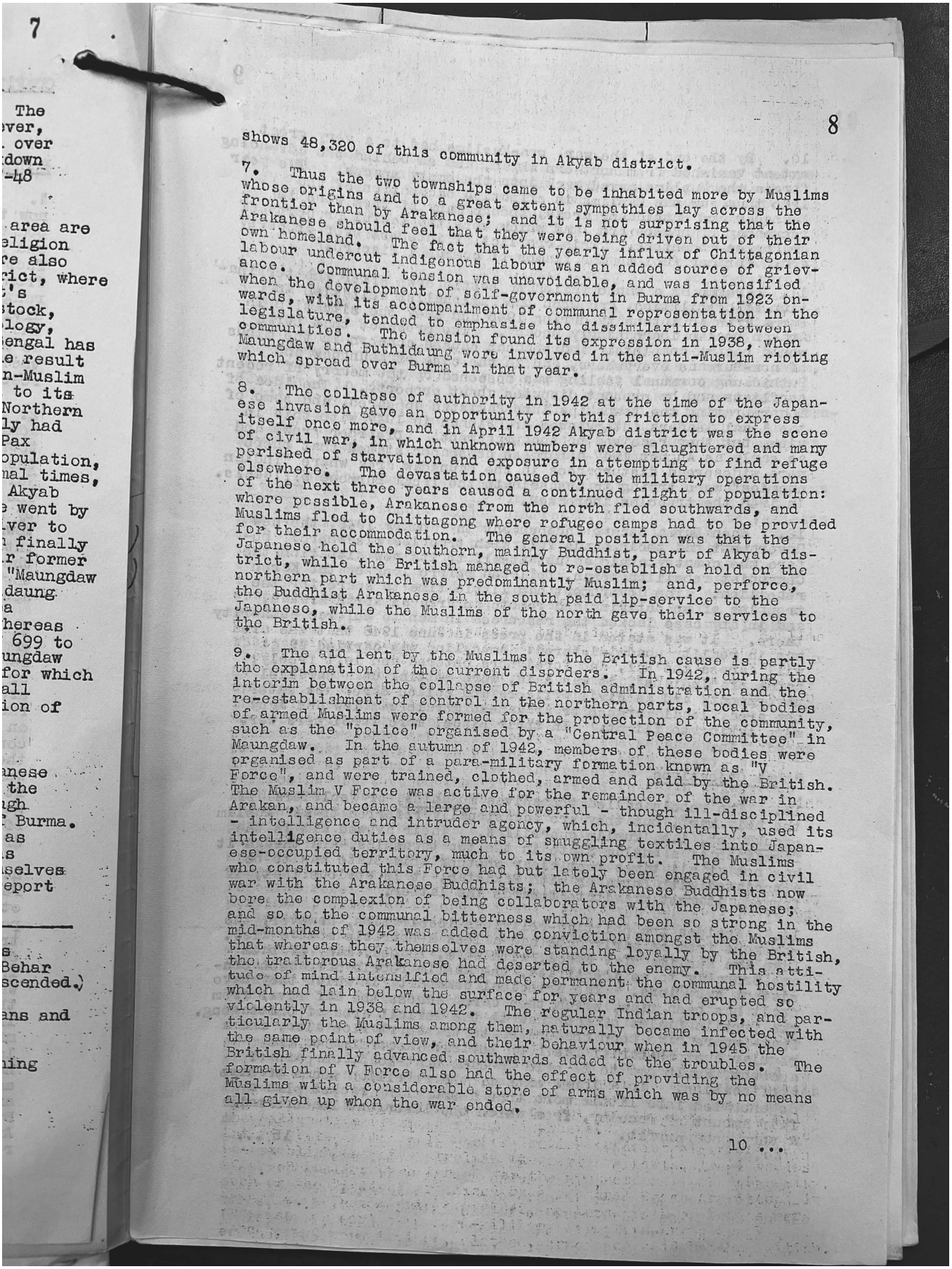
* The Bengali name for Chittagonian Buddhists is Magh (perhaps ultimately from Magadha, the name of an ancient kingdom in Behar from whose royal house the Kings of Arakan may have been descended.) The term Magh is, however, sometimes applied in Bengal to Arakanese, and sometimes applied in Burma to all Chittagonians and not only to Chittagonian Buddhists.

** Possibly from rwám, meaning "midway between", and kya, meaning "in between"; so implying the occupant of an intermediate position, i.e. a half-caste.



shows 48,320 of this community in Akyab district.

7. Thus the two townships came to be inhabited more by Muslims whose origins and to a great extent sympathies lay across the frontier than by Arakanese; and it is not surprising that the Arakanese should feel that they were being driven out of their own homeland. The fact that the yearly influx of Chittagonian labour undercut indigenous labour was an added source of grievance. Communal tension was unavoidable, and was intensified when the development of self-government in Burma from 1923 onwards, with its accompaniment of communal representation in the legislature, tended to emphasise the dissimilarities between communities. The tension found its expression in 1938, when Maungdaw and Buthidaung were involved in the anti-Muslim rioting which spread over Burma in that year.

8. The collapse of authority in 1942 at the time of the Japanese invasion gave an opportunity for this friction to express itself once more, and in April 1942 Akyab district was the scene of civil war, in which unknown numbers were slaughtered and many perished of starvation and exposure in attempting to find refuge elsewhere. The devastation caused by the military operations of the next three years caused a continued flight of population: where possible, Arakanese from the north fled southwards, and Muslims fled to Chittagong where refugee camps had to be provided for their accommodation. The general position was that the Japanese held the southern, mainly Buddhist, part of Akyab district, while the British managed to re-establish a hold on the northern part which was predominantly Muslim; and, perforce, the Buddhist Arakanese in the south paid lip-service to the Japanese, while the Muslims of the north gave their services to the British.

9. The aid lent by the Muslims to the British cause is partly the explanation of the current disorders. In 1942, during the interim between the collapse of British administration and the re-establishment of control in the northern parts, local bodies of armed Muslims were formed for the protection of the community, such as the "police" organised by a "Central Peace Committee" in Maungdaw. In the autumn of 1942, members of these bodies were organised as part of a para-military formation known as "V Force", and were trained, clothed, armed and paid by the British. The Muslim V Force was active for the remainder of the war in Arakan, and became a large and powerful - though ill-disciplined - intelligence and intruder agency, which, incidentally, used its intelligence duties as a means of smuggling textiles into Japanese-occupied territory, much to its own profit. The Muslims who constituted this Force had but lately been engaged in civil war with the Arakanese Buddhists; the Arakanese Buddhists now bore the complexion of being collaborators with the Japanese; and so to the communal bitterness which had been so strong in the mid-months of 1942 was added the conviction amongst the Muslims that whereas they themselves were standing loyally by the British, the traitorous Arakanese had deserted to the enemy. This attitude of mind intensified and made permanent the communal hostility which had lain below the surface for years and had erupted so violently in 1938 and 1942. The regular Indian troops, and particularly the Muslims among them, naturally became infected with the same point of view, and their behaviour when in 1945 the British finally advanced southwards added to the troubles. The formation of V Force also had the effect of providing the Muslims with a considerable store of arms which was by no means all given up when the war ended.

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10. By the end of the war, non-Muslims had to a very great extent vanished from northern Akyab, and so behind the advancing forces the Muslims moved back into the empty spaces. The year 1945 thus saw the Muslims in effective occupation of the Maungdaw and Buthidaung areas, though many of them were in occupancy of houses and land which were the lawful property of Arakanese absentees. This conflict of interest over property added further fuel to the flames of communal discord.

11. Arakan as a whole failed to settle down after the termination of hostilities, and when the Nationalist agitation in Burma grew in intensity during 1946 and 1947 the situation in Arakan became increasingly uneasy. The prospect that Burma would become completely independent caused concern in the minds of non-Burmans everywhere, and in the case of Maungdaw and Buthidaung communal feeling was deepened by the memory of recent conflicts and by present disputes about property. The idea of incorporating the townships into Pakistan appeared, and some of the local leaders interviewed Mr. Jinnah in 1947 with this in view, but they received no encouragement. Disorder grew, and as early as August 1947 a Burmese newspaper stated that there were widespread disturbances in the Maungdaw area where "Indian enemies" were trying to assassinate the local Burmese officials. In 1948 the troubles increased.

12. When Burma became independent in January 1948, the new Government had their hands full with troubles elsewhere: before the country could adjust itself to its new situation the Communist rebellion began, followed before long by the Karen rebellion. The Government had little time to spare for the troubles of so outlying and remote an area as north Arakan, and in any case lacked the resources in men to enforce authority there. It was stated in the press in June 1948 that the area was in reality unadministered: smuggling was carried on at will across the Naf, and foreigners entered and left freely; bands of "Indians", it was said, were setting up a parallel government, and as civil officers and police dared not enter the area, local Burmese or Arakanese morale was low and many were taking to flight. In their place, more foreigners were coming in.

Rebel Objectives

13. The rebels called themselves mujahids, or "soldiers of the holy war", but they are occasionally referred to as "Muslim pyaukkyas", i.e. Muslim guerrillas. Their avowed aim is the formation of a Muslim State in the two townships, and though it has not at all times been clear whether this State was to be associated with Burma or with Pakistan, it is obvious that, if formed, it must gravitate towards the latter.

14. Besides the politico-religious inspiration, however, the movement from an early date had a less honourable motive also. Like the Muslims of V Force, with whom, indeed, many of them are probably to be identified, the Muslim rebels have been consistent smugglers. The principal commodity in which they have dealt has been rice, which they carry across the Naf river from the fertile fields of Maungdaw to the deficit area of Chittagong. Boat-owners have been encouraged to transport rice also, and a regular customs-tariff has been levied: according to one account, Rs.15 had to be paid on each boat-load, on pain of confiscation. To a large extent, the rebellion seems to have degenerated into little more than a smuggling racket plus a fair amount of dacoity, from which the insurgent leaders made a very good profit.

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15. Possibly owing to differences arising from these devious financial interests, the movement soon broke up into rival gangs. Some of the original leaders, whose names are given as Sultan Ahmed and Jaffar Hussein, seem to have taken up residence in Chittagong, nominally to organise supplies with the aid of sympathisers in that district, but perhaps because they wish to enjoy their ill-gotten gains in comfort; other leaders thus came to the fore, and during 1951 "Major-General" Abdul Kassim and one Raschid were prominent as rivals for supremacy. By the end of 1951, however, agreement seems to have been reached between the leaders on both sides of the frontier, and some measure of co-operation was achieved in the field between the supporters of Kassim and of Raschid. Also sometimes mentioned as a leader of the rising is one Omra Meah, a former school-teacher who was active in the Maungdaw Peace Committee in 1942 and later did good service as a temporary civil servant in that area under the British military administration; but there is some doubt whether, though doubtless an ardent supporter of the principle of a Muslim State in northern Akyab, he has in fact approved violent measures.

16. Despite their more material interest, however, the various mujahid leaders have at all times maintained the claim that they sought to secure Muslim interests, and adhesion to Pakistan has certainly been avowed by some of them as their aim. Thus in 1951 they gave orders that the Pakistan flag must be flown in all villages under their control, and in the course of collecting money and recruits Kassim informed the people that their support was needed on account of the Kashmir crisis: the area of northern Akyab must, he said, become a Muslim State so that its people could fight alongside Pakistan against India.

Military Operations

17. During 1948 the mujahid gangs, some clad in an attempt at uniform comprising black shorts, green berets, and a badge on the shirt showing the star and crescent, gained complete control over the northern part of the two townships, and by November they were ambushing traffic on the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road. They were also in strength in the Mayu valley, where they shot up rivercraft. Training received during the war in V Force no doubt stood them in good stead in these operations. In November, however, the Government were able to send troops and levies to the area: they found the rebels strong near Buthidaung, where they were well dug in and where they had thrown a boom across the Mayu. The troops failed to achieve anything in this sector, but were more successful around Maungdaw: there they cleared the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and repelled rebel attacks on the hamlets of Keinchakata and Kanyindan, close to Maungdaw town; they also burnt 13 villages, including six mosques, and reported the deaths of 49 rebels. But by the end of the month the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road was again cut, while the rebels ambushed one formation of troops which was wiped out with the loss of 75 rifles, 2 sub-machine guns and 70 boxes of ammunition; they also ambushed a naval launch on the Mayu, though it managed to escape. The troops reopened the road in January 1949, but traffic could move only under escort; and though they claimed to have driven a number of rebel bands over the frontier, they had failed to take many prisoners or inflict many casualties, and the bands remained intact. Then in February 1949 the outbreak of the Karen revolt elsewhere led to the withdrawal of the 5th Burma Rifles, and the situation again deteriorated.

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18. The raids of the insurgents were now carried farther south; in July 1949 they attacked the village of Godusara, 10 miles south-east of Maungdaw, and in August held for a time the village of Alethangyaw, on the coast south of the Naf estuary. Again early in 1950 the rebel bands were astride the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road, and were once more raiding as far as Godusara; in April they drove the Government's forces from Bawli Bazaar, the principal village north of Maungdaw.

19. It does not appear that the numbers of the insurgents were ever large. It is improbable that those in the field ever totalled more than a thousand; but, in the absence of effective security forces, they were able to deprive the administration of all control outside one or two main centres, and in 1951 the authorities seem to have abandoned all hope of regaining the country north of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road and to have contented themselves with trying to prevent the rebels from raiding southwards. In July of that year the 3rd Burma Rifles, composed largely of Arakanese who were formerly enlisted as levies, were redeployed so as to provide additional posts south of Maungdaw and Buthidaung towns; and these measures seem to have prevented raiding southwards, though the rebels were still able to impede the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road, where on one occasion they tried to blow up the tunnel at the 8th mile. As against the efforts of the Government's forces to provide a line of defence, the rebels seem to have had a similar notion, for towards the end of 1951 villagers were being forced to construct military works at the Ngakyedauk Pass, controlling the war-time route from the Mayu to the Naf valley north of the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road. It was reported at this period that they had established a workshop in the Maungdaw township where four Pathans were repairing and even manufacturing .303 rifles.

20. During 1952 the general improvement in Burma showed its effect. The Burma Navy became active on the Naf and Mayu, and towards the end of the year land operations also developed. Hard-pressed, the rebel leaders quarrelled; Raschid surrendered, while Kassim, with only 150 men left, was driven into the far north of Akyab district and even, according to Burmese reports, across the border. For the moment at least the rebellion has collapsed.

Conduct of Government Forces

21. The chaotic conditions produced by the rebellion caused great hardship to the people of the district, most of whom desired nothing more than to be allowed to carry on their cultivation in peace. Non-Muslims suffered severely at the hands of the rebels, and many had to flee to the towns of Maungdaw and Buthidaung, where in May 1950 the number of destitute was 2,624 and 1,604 respectively. The levies of men and money by the rebels and their ill-treatment of anyone so ill-advised as to refuse caused great hardship to the Muslims also; but unfortunately even more ill-feeling was caused amongst the Muslims by the conduct of the Government's forces. The 5th Burma Rifles, operating in the area at the end of 1948 and the beginning of 1949, were accused of grievously maltreating the people, many of whom fled to Chittagong where the Pakistan authorities established refugee camps for them. So strong was the feeling, that even Muslim leaders who supported the Government made a protest to the Prime Minister in March 1949. When the 5th Burma Rifles were withdrawn, the situation became worse, for they were replaced by "levies" recruited from the Buddhist Arakanese, many of whom ...

probably ...

probably had personal scores to settle, and such was their misbehaviour that in August 1949 the Commissioner, Arakan Division, demanded their withdrawal as they were only inflaming communal ill-feeling. The attitude of these irregulars was illustrated at Taung Bazaar in May 1950: the Township Officer of Buthidaung, the Inspector of Police, and the president of the local branch of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (the Government's political organisation) accompanied the local levy commander to the village as a "peace mission", but when the Muslim elders complained of the misbehaviour of the levies, the commander drew his revolver and fired three rounds at the crowd, which dispersed in haste. Again, when at about the same time the local branches of the AFPFL elected some Muslim office-bearers in place of the former all-Buddhist committee the levies at Maungdaw stoned the house of the new president.

22. Exactions by the forces of free labour and free food were an added irritation.

Political Moves

23. When in 1948 the Government appointed a Regional Autonomy Commission to consider claims for local self-government, Arakan was included in its terms of reference; the Commission visited Arakan and took evidence, but there the matter rested. Again in 1949 a new Commission was appointed to enquire into the causes of the insurrection and to consider the case for a partition of the Akyab district: but this Commission also seems never to have reported. Thus no serious attempt was made to solve the problem by peaceful means.

24. Not all the Muslims of the area supported the rebellion, and probably its measure of support tended to decrease rather than increase as time went on, owing to general disgust with the chaotic situation. Many of the Rwangyas, as distinct from the "Indian Muslims", remained loyal to the Burmese Government, and an Arakanese-Muslim Peace Mission was formed in 1949 in the hope of persuading the rebels to lay down their arms, but it had little success. It was handicapped by the suspicion with which the Burmese authorities eyed it and which was illustrated by the arrest of six of its members when they visited Akyab town in October 1949. Despite this, the leading Rwangyas continued to protest their loyalty to the Government while still complaining of the misconduct of the forces.

25. The problem of ownership of property remained, however, as a cause of friction. A Land Distribution Committee formed with official sanction in Maungdaw and Buthidaung was composed exclusively of Buddhists, despite the largely Muslim character of the population, and this Committee tried to reinstate the original, Buddhist, owners of land and to oust the de facto occupants who were usually Muslims.

26. The ill-feeling between the communities was emphasised in March 1952 when the members of the Arakanese Independent Parliamentary Group, consisting of non-Muslims, held a press conference in Rangoon at which they spoke strongly about the need for firm action, both to repress the rising and to stop the unauthorised inflow of Pakistani nationals which, they said, was still going on. They affirmed that the mujahid rising was even more dangerous to the unity of Burma than was the Kuomintang trouble in the Shan States: unless the

situation ...

situation were cleared up, the Maungdaw and Buthidaung area would be finally lost to Burma. They suggested, too, that the rising had the general support of Muslims in Arakan. These statements brought a sharp retort from the Members of Parliament for Maungdaw and Buthidaung, who were Rwangyas. These stated that the Arakanese Independent Parliamentary Group had magnified the affair out of all proportion by comparing it with the Kuomintang incursion and, by misleading the people of Burma about the peaceful, law-abiding and loyal Muslims of north Akyab, most of whom were opposed to the mujahids, were trying to increase communal discord. The Muslims of north Akyab were, they insisted, the real sufferers; hundreds had been killed by the mujahids and thousands rendered homeless; the Rwangyas, they said, were as strongly opposed to infiltration from Pakistan as were the Arakanese, nor did such infiltration now occur. The Arakanese Independent Parliamentary Group also suggested that the Jamiyat-ul-Ulema in Arakan was chiefly responsible for the rising but this body, largely composed of Rwangyas, denies all sympathy with the rebels. The political counterpart of the militant mujahids appears rather to be an organisation calling itself the "Arakanese Muslim Conference", whose President is one Saleh Ahmad and its Secretary one Zahiruddin Ahmad, who in 1951 published an appeal to the Burmese Government under the title, "Stop Genocide of the Muslims who alone stand between Communism and Democracy in Arakan"; this appeal ascribed the troubles not to the insurgents but to the Arakanese, especially those enlisted in the Burmese Government's forces.

Relations with Pakistan.

27. The situation necessarily reacted unfavourably on Burma's relations with Pakistan. The mass of Chittagonians had much sympathy for their fellow-Muslims across the border, with whom in many cases they had family connexions; and, in addition, an important economic factor was involved, for Chittagong urgently needed rice which, owing to the high price imposed by the Burma State Agricultural Marketing Board on exports, could be obtained cheaply only in defiance of the Burmese authorities, and which, owing to the low price paid by the Board to the actual producer, the cultivators were eager to sell illicitly.

28. There was much wrath in Chittagong about the misbehaviour of the Burmese Government's forces. By the end of March 1949 there were over 8,000 refugees in camps in Chittagong, and many more, to the total of perhaps 20,000, scattered about the district in a state of acute poverty; and their accounts of their sufferings at the hands of the Burmese no doubt lost nothing in the telling. Such was local sympathy for the Muslims of Akyab, that the rebel leaders had no difficulty in obtaining a good deal of encouragement and aid. The influx of refugees was an embarrassment for the Pakistani authorities, for not only had they to be accommodated and fed but also there was the danger of complications from their using Chittagong as a base for trans-frontier raids. In February 1949, therefore, orders were issued for the closing of the frontier against any further entry of refugees; but in practice the border could not be sealed, and it may be doubted whether the local officials made any serious effort to enforce the order.

29. The attitude of the Central and Provincial Governments of Pakistan in regard to the mujahid problem has at all times been strictly correct, but the district officials in Chittagong have evidently shared the feelings of the mass of people in their area, and in consequence many Arakanese have come to suspect the hand of the East Pakistan Government in the rising. During 1949 it was firmly believed in Arakan that the civil officers at Cox's Bazaar were supplying arms and ammunition to the rebels; and

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there is no doubt that rebel wounded both then and later received treatment at the Government hospitals at Cox's Bazaar, Ramu and Teknaf. An unconfirmed report stated in 1949 that the Superintendent of Police and the Additional District Magistrate of Chittagong district had suggested that their Government should provide the rebels with arms and money or, better still, undertake military intervention. This proposal, if ever it was made, received no encouragement; but feeling in Pakistan was such that in April 1949 it was reported that the Pakistan Government had protested to Burma against the persecution of Muslims in Arakan. In this period it was rumoured in Burma also that uniformed guerrillas carrying the Pakistan flag had invaded the two townships and that Pakistan naval craft were standing by off the mouth of the Naf. These reports, denied by the East Bengal Government, were doubtless false, but they indicate the danger to good relations which the situation produced. At later periods too rumours have circulated, for example in the early months of 1951, that Pakistan proposed to annex the disturbed area.

30. However correct the attitude of superior authority in Pakistan might be, the rebels could feel assured of the active support of many Chittagonians and of the tacit sympathy of the local officials, and they were given added confidence by the knowledge that they could at any time withdraw across the border. Indeed, logistically the unofficial aid given in Chittagong placed the rebels in a stronger position than were the Burmese Government forces, for, with Pakistan as their base, they were nearer their source of supplies than were the Burmese troops and police who had to operate at the end of long and difficult lines of communication.

31. The need for rice was clearly a dominating factor in the attitude of the district officials in Chittagong, and they seem to have gone to extremes to protect the smugglers. Thus in May 1950 a Burmese river-police launch in pursuit of two paddy-boats smuggling rice across the Naf was obstructed by a Pakistan police-launch whose personnel, according to the Burmese story, opened fire: a Burman constable was wounded and taken prisoner. This incident, again according to Burmese sources, took place in Burmese waters. Similarly, though early in 1952 an increase in the strength of Burmese naval forces and Customs launches on the Naf was said to have reduced smuggling very considerably, it was also reported by Burmese sources that a Pakistan police-launch was regularly patrolling the river and that not only did it refrain from co-operating against the smugglers but was quite likely to protect them from the Burmese forces and officials.

32. Communal tension in Akyab district was, moreover, reflected in communal tension in Chittagong, and higher authority in Pakistan was gravely concerned lest resentment against the ill-treatment of Muslims in Arakan should lead to reprisals against the many thousands of Buddhists in Chittagong; and this, if it should occur, might in turn endanger the many more thousands of Muslims in other parts of Burma.

33. The authorities in Pakistan appear further to have feared that the mujahids might ally themselves with the Burmese Communist rebels; the establishment of a Communist enclave in the immediate neighbourhood of East Bengal, already liable to be infected by the powerful Communist elements of West Bengal, would be far from welcome. There is, however, no evidence that the mujahids have had any inclination towards such a course of action, and they profess, indeed, to be preserving the area from Communism (see paragraph 26 above), though their opponents in Burma are not averse to accusing them of Communist sympathies, and the Burma Communists would certainly like to capture the movement.

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34. The effect of the mujahid rising has thus been to prejudice good feeling between Burma and Pakistan; the Pakistan Government and people resent the sufferings inflicted on their fellow Muslims, whether of Pakistani origin or whether Rwangyas: the Burmese Buddhists resent a Muslim rising against the authority of their Government and the suffering which has certainly been inflicted on Arakanese Buddhists. Fortunately the very physical remoteness which enables the troubles to go on also renders the troubles mentally remote: the Arakanese and Chittagonians may have strong feelings on the subject, but most Burmans and most Pakistanis have far graver and more pressing problems to solve. If, however, the situation in Burma as a whole and in the Indian sub-continent generally should settle down, a peaceful solution in the Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships will be very necessary unless relations between Pakistan and Burma are to become strained.

31st December, 1952.

Research Department,
Foreign Office.

Annex 338

United Kingdom, Foreign Office, Research Department, research paper, 23 November 1953, National Archives, FO371/106675

I. THE COUNTRY

(a) Physical Features.

Rivers

The core of Burma is the Irrawaddy river, whose headwaters, the Mali and the N'Mai, rise in Tibet and form their confluence 26 miles north of Myitkyina town; the combined river flows thence approximately southwards for 1,000 miles to the Bay of Bengal, forming a vast delta as it approaches the sea. Below Mandalay, the river is joined on the west by its major tributary, the Chindwin, which flows southwards parallel to the upper Irrawaddy from the Hukawng Valley.

East of and parallel to the Irrawaddy is the Salween river, also flowing south from Tibet, and entering the sea at Moulmein; and between the two is the minor Sittang river.

Hills

Between the Chindwin and the Irrawaddy the country consists of wooded hills in the north and of open, scrubby, rolling country farther south. Between the Irrawaddy and the Sittang lies the wooded range of the Pegu Yoma. Between the Sittang and the Salween, there is to the north the rolling plateau of the western Shan States and to the south there are forested hills.

West of the Irrawaddy-Chindwin valleys are the wooded ranges of the Arakan Yoma, the Chin Hills and the Naga Hills, varying from 3,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level, with occasional peaks of 10,000 feet and more. On the north are the mountains of Tibet, where even the passes are well over 10,000 feet. On the north-east, the Kachin Hills rise to peaks of 12,000 feet, and on the east the Shan plateau, cut by the Salween, averages some 3,000 feet in altitude. The whole mountain system forms a horse-shoe of hills cutting off the Irrawaddy valley from communication with its neighbours.

Coastlands

West of the Arakan Yoma the coastland of the Bay of Bengal, known as Arakan, is politically part of Burma, and south of the Salween estuary Burma includes also a narrow strip of coast, 400 miles long, ending at Victoria Point; the southern coastal strip is known as Tenasserim. Both Arakan and Tenasserim are difficult of access from the Irrawaddy valley.

Area

Of Burma's 262,000 square miles, 175,000 are classified as forests.

(b) Frontiers.

Burma's neighbours are East Pakistan and India on the west; Tibet in the north; the Yunnan Province of China, the Kingdom of Laos, and the Kingdom of Thailand on the east.

On the west, the Naf River separates Arakan from East Pakistan; farther north, the frontier between the Chin and the Naga Hills of Burma and the Indian territories of the Lushai Hills, Manipur and Upper Assam, lies roughly along the watershed between the Irrawaddy-Chindwin valleys on the east and the Brahmaputra valley on the west. In the far north, the frontier lies across the high mountains bordering Tibet. In the north-east, it runs along the watershed between the N'Mai and Irrawaddy on the west and the upper Salween on the east; but at about 24°N it turns eastwards, crosses the Salween, and then runs more or less south-eastwards to the Mekong: from the Tibetan border in the north to the Mekong, and for a further 20 miles along the course of that river, Burma's neighbour is Yunnan. For another 150 miles, the Mekong river forms the frontier between Burma and the Kingdom of Laos, in Indo-China. On leaving the Mekong, the

Rangoon	400,415	(1941:500,800;	1953:715,520)	Prome	28,295
Mandalay	134,950	(1941:163,537)		Myingyan	25,457
Moulmein	65,506			Toungoo	23,223
Bassein	45,602	(1952:83,569)		Pakokku	23,115
Akyab	38,094			Pegu	21,712
Tavoy	29,108			Insein	20,487
Henzada	28,542			Mergui	20,405.

(c) Religion (1931).

Burma is essentially a Buddhist country, the greater part of whose inhabitants follow Buddhism of the Theravada (the Way of the Elders) school, often known as the Hinayana (Little Vehicle) in contrast to the Mahayana (Greater Vehicle) Buddhism of China, Tibet and Japan. Theravada Buddhism prevails also in Thailand and Ceylon. In 1931, 84 per cent of the total population were Buddhists. The next most important group was the Animists; no other religious group could claim as many as 600,000 adherents.

	Total	Buddhists	Animists	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
Burmans	9,627,196	9,574,053	35,645			14,596
Chins	348,994	67,712	269,101			7,821
Kachins	153,345		136,731			15,532
Shans	1,037,406	1,030,686				218,790
Karens	1,367,673	1,049,613	98,873			30,135
Indians	1,017,825	12,600		565,609	396,504	1,466
Chinese	193,594	43,399			1,474	
Europeans & Anglo-Burmans	30,851					30,851
Others	900,872	569,974	222,893	5,344	186,861	11,915
	14,647,756	12,348,037	763,243	570,953	584,839	331,106

Of the Christians, the American Baptist Mission had the greatest number of adherents (212,990); Roman Catholic Missions were second (89,678); and the Anglican Missions third (22,853).

(d) Indigenous Races (numbers at 1931 Census).

(i) Burmans (9,627,196). The dominant race, the Burmans proper, who formed in 1931 over 65 per cent of the total, occupy the most fertile areas, namely, the Dry Zone and the Delta. Their true home is the Dry Zone where in the ninth century A.D. they formed their first kingdom round the now ruined city of Pagan; their migration to the Delta was of no magnitude till the later nineteenth century, but they had long before that imposed their political dominance on all the territories now constituting Burma. Burmans are almost exclusively Buddhists. Agriculture is their primary industry.

(ii) Arakanese are closely related to the Burmans, though often with an admixture of Indian blood; they speak a dialect of Burmese; by religion, nearly all are Buddhists; but their country was incorporated into Burma only in 1785, and a demand for autonomy, encouraged by their geographical separation from Burma proper, is sometimes raised. For Census purposes they are included under Burmans, but their numbers in 1931 were about 600,000.

(iii) Chins (348,994) are akin to the Kukis of Assam. Living in remote inaccessible villages in the western hills, they are divided into numerous clans, speaking a wide variety of dialects of their basic language. Their life is somewhat primitive and most are animists. They are a virile people with good martial qualities.

/(iv)

(iv) Nagas(4,224)live in the western hills north of the Chins; many of their race are found also on the Assam side of the border. The 1931 Census recorded only those in administrered districts, and so much underestimated their true numbers. Like the Chins, Nagas live by shifting, hill-side cultivation, but production is scarcely sufficient for their needs. The practices of head-hunting and human-sacrifice in connexion with fertility rites are still indulged in. In late years some degree of political unrest has appeared, involving a demand for a merger with their fellow-Nagas, in Assam, whose living conditions appear to be better.

(v) Kachins (153,345) were for the same reason as the Nagas underestimated in the 1931 Census returns. Their true name is Jinghpaw; in Assam they are known as Singhpo; and in Yunnan as Shan-Tou: Kachin is the Burmese name for them. Like the Chins they are a martial race; they also are largely animists. Their main concentrations are in the north of Burma, in the Myitkyina, Bhamo and Katha districts, but, apart from those who live in the neighbouring lands of Assam and Yunnan, they have spread through the Shan States and are found as far south as Kentung.

(vi) Mons (336,728) called by the Burmans Talaings, are closely akin to the Khmer of Cambodia. Their principal home was formerly the Irrawaddy Delta, but, driven thence by the Burmans in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, they settled in the Thaton and Amherst(Moulmein)districts, where most are now found. They are in general Buddhists, and the great Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon was originally built by them. Though to a great extent assimilated to Burmese life and language, they have of late years developed a demand for Mon autonomy; some are now in rebellion against the Burmese Government.

Connected by ethnologists with the Mons are many minor racial groups such as the Padaungs and the Palaungs (famous for their "giraffe-necked wormen") in the Shan States; and also the Wa of the frontier between the Shan States and Yunnan. The Wa are the most primitive of Burma's peoples; head-hunting is still practised by them.

(vii) Shans (1,037,406) occupy principally the Shan States in the plateau east of the Irrawaddy and Sittang valleys; the area of the Shan States is about 56,000 square miles and the population, in 1931, 1,486,088 (1941: 1,595,971). The States vary in size, the smaller being found in the south-west. The most minute is Kyong, with 24 square miles, and the largest is Kentung with 12,000 square miles. The chiefs, known to the Burmans as sawbwas in the case of major states, and myosas or ngwegunhmus in smaller states, formerly enjoyed wide governmental authority, but in 1952 they were induced by the Burmese Government to surrender their powers.

Shans are scattered throughout northern Burma, and two small Shan States, viz. Thaungdut and Singkaling Hkamti, exist in the upper Chindwin valley, and a group of eight known collectively as Hkamti Long is found in the Putao area of the Myitkyina district. There are many Shans also in Yunnan.

Like the Burmans, the Shans are mainly cultivators, and by religion they are Buddhists. A branch of the Tai ethnic group, they are closely akin to the Siamese and Laotians.

(viii) Karens (1,367,673) are divided into two main groups, the Pwo, found in the Tenasserim division, and the Sgaw, found in the Delta and also in the Kayah or Karenni (Red Karen) hills south of the Shan plateau. The majority are in the Delta, interspersed amongst the Burmans. Hill Karens are mostly animists; others largely

/Buddhist.

Buddhist; but Christianity has made some progress amongst both and the educational advantages afforded by the missions have enabled the Christians to rise to the leadership of the community. Religious differences thus reinforce ethnic differences, and communal friction between Burmans and Karens is a major problem, added to by Karen loyalty to the British connexion. The militant Karens rose in rebellion in 1949 and the rebellion persists in the Delta and the eastern hills. The Government's offer of a Karen State with local self-government, but occupying only a small and unfertile area in the eastern hills, is not acceptable to the rebels.

The Pa-o, known to the Burmans as Taungthus, are found in the southern Shan States and in the Thaton district. They are closely akin to the Karens, and may be a branch of the Pwo. They were recorded as numbering 225,000 in 1931. A demand for Pa-o autonomy is sometimes raised.

(e) Foreign Nationals.

(i) Indians in Burma come mostly from the Coromandel coast of eastern India. Their immigration followed the British occupation of Burma: some were employed as minor officials, many were traders, most came as seasonal labourers in the rice-lands of the Delta and Arakan and as general labourers. The economic stress of the years following 1929 forced the Burman to compete with the Indian for low-paid employment; the dependence of many cultivators on Indian money-lenders (see III(k)-Land) was an added grievance; serious anti-Indian rioting occurred in both 1930 and 1938, and in 1941 rigid restrictions were imposed on Indian immigration. About half the Indians in Burma withdrew to India at the time of the Japanese invasion in 1941-42, and since the war immigration has been on a very small scale. In contrast with the pre-war figure of 1,017,825 Indians in 1931, there are in 1953 estimated to be only 500,000. Of the pre-war Indian population, 565,609 were recorded as Hindus and 396,504 as Muslims. Of the Muslims, almost 200,000 lived in Arakan, where some, known as Mujahids (soldiers of the Holy War) seek to establish a Muslim State by force.

(ii) Chinese come mainly from Kwantung and Fukien, and live by trading and such crafts as carpentry; a minority, in the Shan States, come from Yunnan, some to work in the mines, others to settle as cultivators. In 1931 the Chinese community numbered 193,594, and their numbers in 1952 were estimated at about 300,000. Normally they live within their own closed communities and play little part in the social or political life of the country. Fears of a Chinese influx following the opening of the Burma Road to China in 1939 led to a Burmese demand for restrictions on immigration, and since the war a measure of control has been adopted. The Chinese Empire in former days claimed suzerainty over Burma and this, together with the undefined character of part of the frontier (see I(b) above), causes some nervousness in Burma, added to by the activities in the Shan States of Kuomintang troops who, having retreated from Yunnan in face of the advancing Communist forces at the end of 1949, thereafter used Kengtung State as a base for forays into China and still more as a base for brigandage against the Shans and for opium-smuggling.

(iii) Europeans and Anglo-Burmans. The pre-war figure of 30,851 Europeans and Anglo-Indians included about 20,000 of mixed European and Burmese or Indian blood. As a result of the attainment of independence by Burma, the number of both Europeans and Anglo-Burmans has shrunk considerably, though detailed figures are not available. Many Anglo-Burmans have emigrated, but many also have assimilated themselves to the Burmese people, having lost their previous advantages in the way of preferential educational facilities and of a quasi-monopoly of certain forms of employment such as the intermediate posts on the railways.

/III.

Colombo and Paris; the Burmese Ambassador to Thailand is accredited to Indonesia also; a Chargé d'Affaires is stationed in Yugoslavia, and a Consul-General has been appointed to Tokyo.

Burma was admitted to the United Nations on 19th April 1948.

Note:- A valuable account of constitutional and political developments from 1826 to 1948 is contained in Donnison: Public Administration in Burma (RIIA 1952);

Also useful is COI Paper entitled Burma (No. R 2215, dated 1st November 1951).

Details of the terms of independence, including financial and defence arrangements, are contained in Cmd. 7240 of 1947.

November 23, 1953.

Research Department,
Foreign Office.

Annex 339

United Kingdom, memorandum from British Embassy, Rangoon, to British Foreign Office, 3 March 1956, National Archives, FO371/123327

CONFIDENTIAL

Rangoon.

1043/5/56

March 3, 1956.

DB10399/3

Dear Landymore,

A small delegation from Pakistan, consisting of Mr. Baig, Permanent Head of the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. G.A. Faruqui, Chief Secretary of the Government of East Pakistan, Mr. Hasan, Commissioner for the Chittagong Division and a Professor Ahmed Ali, visited Rangoon from February 18 to 22 to discuss border problems.

2. We gather from conversations with Mr. Baig and members of the Pakistan Embassy here that no decisions were taken as a result of these discussions but both sides put forward a number of proposals which are now being studied.

3. The Pakistanis would apparently like to return to the practice, similar to that followed in British times, of settling local disputes by means of discussions between the Commissioners of the Chittagong Division and the Arakan and Chin Divisions. Mr. Baig said specifically that he hoped that they would be able to settle most of their frontier disputes without having to refer them to their Embassy in Rangoon for discussion with the Burma central government.

4. The problems they discussed included, as far as we have been able to discover so far, the following:

a) Illegal emigration from Pakistan to Burma.

U Soe Nyunt, the Controller of Immigration, told me that illegal immigration of Pakistanis was a much more serious problem than that of Indians or Chinese. In some parts of the frontier area only about five per cent. of the population is of Burmese origin; the remainder are Moslems of Pakistani origin and are only too ready to help their friends and compatriots to cross the border. The Burmese immigration officials are much too thin on the ground to stop them. The Burmese would like the Pakistanis to help them to check this flow into Burma.

b) Burmese migration into Pakistan

On the other hand, the Pakistanis say that there are a number of Burmese, mostly Arakanese Moslems, on their territory who have become quite a nuisance. They think that if the Burmese would restore normal conditions in Arakan it would encourage these refugees to return to Burma. They contend (what is undoubtedly true) that the Burmese do not exercise effective authority in their frontier territories contiguous to Pakistan.

c) Kassim

Mr. Baig said that the Burmese would like Pakistan to extradite Kassim, the Mujahid leader now in custody in East Pakistan. He said that they would not extradite him but that they would continue to hold him so that he would not be able to return to Burma to do any mischief. The Burmese are continually being troubled by small groups of Mujahid rebels in Northern Arakan and are at present faced with an Arakanese separatist movement which, in preparing for the forthcoming elections here, is now putting out a good deal of propaganda. Mr. Baig said that he thought the Burmese suspected Pakistan of being behind this movement in some way and having designs on Arakan. He said that he had tried to dispel these suspicions and had assured the Burmese that the Pakistanis would not, of course, support the Arakanese separatists.

/d)

A.A.W. Landymore, Esq.,
South-East Asia Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Annex 340

United Kingdom, memorandum from British Embassy, Rangoon, to British Foreign Office, 21 January 1958, National Archives, FO371/135774

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RECEIVED IN
3 FEB 1958
DB1821/1

(K 1345/1/58)

BRITISH EMBASSY,
RANGOON.
January 21, 1958.

Dear Department, DB1821/2

In our letter of June 10 last year (K 1345/4/57) we reported that the Burma Government were taking steps to control illegal immigration into the Union. Since the problems of illegal immigration and absorbing the vast foreign population are essential to the survival of Burma, you may care to hear a little about what is being done.

2. The new Ministry of Immigration was set up on June 1, 1957, with Sao Tun Aye, a Shan A.F.P.F.L. politician, as Minister. His responsibilities are to administer all laws relating to immigration, citizenship, national registration, foreigners' registration and laws covering the transfer of immoveable property insofar as they affect foreigners. To perform these tasks the Ministry have already engaged about 500 civil servants and propose to build up to a total staff of 1,200. The most important department from the point of view of national policy is the Foreigner's Registration Department and this was taken over by the new Ministry only on January 1 of this year. We understand that it is in a state of total chaos.

3. It is hard to say how many foreigners there are in Burma at present. Article 11 of the Constitution lays it down that all members, or first or second generation descendants, of "the indigenous races of Burma" are citizens; others who qualify by residence may apply for citizenship. The census department have out-of-date records showing 705,549 foreigners, mainly Indians, Pakistanis and Chinese. The Foreigners' Registration Department have only fragmentary records. An estimate which has been made and fairly widely accepted in the press is that there are no less than two million aliens. The policy of the Government is to register them as soon as possible and to prevent any further swelling of the number by illegal entrants. The

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South-East Asia Department,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S.W.1.

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first of these two tasks is that of the Foreigners' Registration Department, but it is made very difficult by the fact that the bulk of them - particularly the Indians - are illiterate labourers. Illegal immigration, on the other hand, is to be checked by "four lines of defence": first, immigration posts on the border; second, patrols travelling on mules or horses along the mountain paths which are used by the illegal entrants; third, flying squads which pounce upon boats, trains and motor traffic used by the entrants on the main lines of communication; and fourth, and most important, investigation squads who check the towns in search of those who manage to evade detection by the first three lines of defence. These investigation squads have been extremely active throughout the whole of 1957. Altogether they have checked over 50,000 people in likely spots and have found up to about 5 per cent to be illegal entrants.

4. These measures have been energetically applied but it is doubtful whether they are sufficient to achieve a solution of the problem. They may make it a little more difficult for illegal immigrants to enter Burma and stay here, but they do not tackle the main difficulties, which are as follows.

5. In the first place, in a country with a population of anything up to 2,000,000 foreigners, it is essential to decide quickly and once and for all who is going to remain a foreigner and who is not. A great number of the foreigners living here - many of them born here, or with fathers and even grandfathers born here, and certainly fulfilling the residence qualifications of Article 11 - earnestly desire to become Burma citizens and tens or hundreds of thousands of their applications have been outstanding now ever since Independence. Between January 4, 1948 and August 30, 1956 only 7,379 applications have been granted. It was recently stated in the House of Peoples in India that a total of 6,246 Indians had received Burmese citizenship up to November, 1957. The Hindu and Muslim societies in Burma are constantly petitioning the Burma Government to deal with outstanding applications. The entire Gurkha community of Upper Burma has applied for citizenship but as far as we know not a single application has been granted. Recently about 40,000 Chinese in the Wa State area, who have been living in Burma for a very long

/time,

time, asked to be granted citizenship en bloc. But the Government are unwilling to face up to the problem, partly perhaps on grounds of racial prejudice (this applies particularly to the Indians and Pakistanis), partly because (as we explain below) they are doing very well financially out of registration fees. If they were to grant most of these applicants Burmese citizenship they would then perhaps reduce the number of aliens to manageable proportions. If there were still too many they could introduce discriminatory legislation against them with a view to forcing the return of many more to their countries of origin. But at the moment they are simply beating the air, trying to keep track of far more people than they can manage. It is quite beyond the competence of the Ministry to keep track even of births and deaths amongst this great population.

6. A lesser difficulty is that existing Burmese regulations tend to provoke illegal immigration in the most difficult area, the border with Pakistan. The population on both sides of the border is Chittagonian Muslim, and it has always been the practice for those north of the border in Pakistan to move south during the paddy cultivating season and to return home when their work was finished. There is also a steady movement of permanent immigrants southwards towards the rich and relatively thinly-populated rice lands of North Arakan. It is almost impossible for the frontier authorities to keep any check, since there are endless jungle paths which the immigrants can use. And now, apart from the impossibility of expecting people of this sort to obtain passports and visas, they are not allowed to take home the fruits of their labours. Therefore they prefer to come into the country secretly and leave in the same way and will continue to do so until they are allowed to come and go freely without formalities and to take their wages home with them.

7. Finally, as was suggested in the enclosure to our letter under reference, the Burmese have no real means of dealing with those illegal immigrants whom they arrest. Their policy is not to repatriate anyone to China who does not wish to go there. If immigrants are caught on the border the Burmese patrols may push them back into China, but if they are found in the towns there is no way of getting rid of them and the Government are forced to entertain

/them

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE

them indefinitely in jails at the public expense. (There is no sign that illegal immigration from China is diminishing and several thousands probably still enter each year.) The problem fortunately does not arise in the case of Pakistani immigrants where there can be no question of claiming political refuge, and in order to speed up expulsions new legislation has been introduced to enable immigration officers to deport without recourse to a magistrate.

8. The best thing which can be said for the present policy is that it is very profitable to the Burma Government. The fee for residence permits has been raised to K. 100 and the annual registration fee to K. 50. Apart from discouraging the poorer foreigners who certainly cannot afford such a sum, this should bring in a very large amount indeed to the Treasury and we know that when the Government were considering how to raise more taxation at the time when they were re-writing the four year plan they relied to quite a large extent on this tax upon foreigners. The other side of the picture, however, is that a great deal of money is passing into the hands of the police and to the Foreigners' Registration Department in the form of bribes for the issue of certificates. Furthermore Chinese who have entered the country illegally have been reported as paying prices ranging from K. 700 to K. 2000 for forged documents.

9. To sum up, the Government is now making some effort to cope with the problem of foreigners. The Foreigners' Registration Department are carrying out intensive checks and the frontiers are being more carefully controlled than in the past. All of this, however, will not be sufficient. The Government must face the issue of whether they are going to grant Burmese nationality to those respectable aliens settled in Burma who wish to make Burma their country. Meanwhile foreigners are a profitable source of income.

10. We are sending copies of this letter to Karachi, New Delhi and Peking.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

F.A.W.-2711

Annex 341

United Kingdom, record of a call from British Ambassador in Rangoon to the Bangladesh Ambassador to Burma, 23 December 1975, National Archives, FCO15/2041

2/13 CONFIDENTIAL

H. of C.
D.A.

TALK WITH MR K.M. KAISER, BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR IN RANGOON

1. I called on Mr Kaiser this morning to discuss recent developments in Bangladesh, his part in them and their bearing on Burmese foreign policy.

2. Mr Kaiser's own future. As we all know, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had appointed Mr Kaiser in July as the Permanent Representative for Bangladesh at the U.N. Following the bewildering succession of coups in Dacca, that appointment was cancelled and Mr Kaiser was nominated as Ambassador to Peking instead. There has been a hitch to this plan owing to Begum Kaiser's heart complaint. This is of long standing; she had been advised against surgery in 1967 but medical opinion now recommends a sophisticated cardiac operation. Mr Kaiser had doubted whether this could be performed in Peking and had obtained Dacca's consent to a delay in finalising his move to Peking. The Chinese have been sympathetic but claim they can perform the operation in Peking at their Cardiac Centre which they say has been newly equipped with the latest American surgical aids. Mr Kaiser has sought American confirmation that this is so. He is awaiting their verdict.

3. Mr Kaiser's recent activities. He gave me a dramatic account of his part in the safe conduct of the Colonels responsible for the coup in which Sheikh Mujibur was assassinated which had taken them through Thailand and thence to asylum in Libya. Although a loyal admirer of Sheikh Mujibur himself, he had been greatly disturbed (if not convinced) by the Colonels' story of the deterioration in conditions in Bangladesh which had prompted them to take drastic action. He wryly observed that the Thais had demanded their pound of flesh for accepting the Colonels in the form of the release from Bangladesh of six fishing trawlers which had been taken into custody for illegal entry into Bangladesh territorial waters. Continuing his story, he deplored India's reactions to these events and told me that he had been telephoned from Dacca with instructions to fly to Pakistan and enlist President Bhutto's support for a case that he

to make before the U.N. in protest against India's threatened military intervention. He had the good sense to fly to Dacca first in order to obtain a coherent briefing. By then Indian pressures had eased and he was despatched to Delhi instead in order to talk things out with the Indians. He found it an unsatisfactory experience.

4. Bangladesh: External Posture. Mr Kaiser believed that the anti-Indian feelings which had been aroused in Bangladesh were almost wholly spontaneous. Small countries like his reacted strongly to external interference in their domestic affairs. By the same token, the Soviet Union had come in for harsh criticism. He stoutly denied any direct Chinese involvement in recent events or in the present popular mood in Dacca. But he did admit that the Maoists, who had gone to ground during Sheikh Mujib's time, were now openly showing their hand.

5. Bangladesh and Burma. He admitted that there were upward of ½ million Bangalee trespassers in Arakan whom the Burmese had some right to eject. He had implored the Burmese authorities not to press this issue during Bangladesh's present troubles and had been pleased that the Burmese had not taken advantage of his country's misfortunes in this respect. He denied that there had been any fresh exodus into Burma of refugees from Bangladesh. The recent troubles had scarcely affected the ordinary Bangalee who was now happily anticipating a bumper rice crop. Mr Kaiser's Consul in Akyab had, in fact, spent an unusually quiet late summer and autumn.

6. Burma and China. I asked if he had seen President U Ne Win recently. He said he had; first in August when U Hla Hpone, the Foreign Minister, was in Peking. The President had volunteered at that meeting that he would like to follow up that visit himself if the Chinese would invite him to do so. Mr Kaiser took credit for passing this on to the Chinese. The second meeting took place three weeks ago shortly after the President's return from Peking. The latter had said he was entirely satisfied with the results which had brought Burma into a closer relationship with China. The President denied having made any attempt to talk about the Burmese Communist insurgents with the Chinese but said

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that he was hopeful that Chinese support would tail off while the two countries were digesting the results of the visit. I asked if Mr Kaiser had heard anything about a return visit to Burma by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister. He had not and would discount any such stories; this was no moment for the next-in-line to go travelling while such big question-marks overhung Chairman Mao and Chou En-lai.

7. I do not regard Mr Kaiser as an entirely reliable source of evidence. I have found his views in the past highly subjective and sensational. Today, however, he was in a more subdued mood and seemed anxious to talk in a relaxed manner about the alarming developments which had engulfed him during recent weeks. He has also been keeping close to the Chinese and his comments on them should not be disregarded out of hand.

T J O'Brien

23 December 1975

cc: Chancery, Dacca
Chancery, Peking
A K Goldsmith Esq, SEAD, FCO

Annex 342

United Kingdom, note from the British Ambassador in Rangoon to the British Foreign Secretary, 3 July 1979, National Archives, FCO15/2468

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BRITISH EMBASSY
RANGOON
3 July 1979

020/1

REFUGEES, BURMESE STYLE

SUMMARY

1. 170,000 out of 200,000 Muslim refugees have returned to Burma from Bangladesh, a remarkable success story.

(Paragraph 1)

2. The Arakanese frontier has always seen large scale migration in both directions and the Muslim presence in Arakan has sharply increased in recent years. The uneasy Muslim/Buddhist relationship.

(Paragraphs 2 and 3)

3. The exodus of 1978 and the reasons for it described (paragraphs 4 to 7). Successful bilateral negotiations (paragraphs 8 and 9) resulted in the Hintha Project, a determined Burmese effort to repatriate the refugees (paragraphs 10 to 13). The long term problem of resettlement was also tackled with UN aid.

(Paragraphs 14 and 15)

4. Ne Win's motives in agreeing to the repatriation examined. A lesson to South-East Asia and the world.

(Paragraphs 16 and 17)

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020/1

BRITISH EMBASSY
RANGOON
3 July 1979

The Rt Hon Lord Carrington
LONDON

My Lord,

REFUGEES, BURMESE STYLE

1. It is not often nowadays that an Ambassador can report a success story about the repatriation of refugees. This is happily my duty. 170,000 Muslim refugees have returned freely and willingly to their Burmese homes in the past eight months after fleeing to Bangladesh during the first half of 1978. Effective and speedy action by the Burmese and Bangladesh Governments, logistically backed by the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international relief organisations, achieved this. All concerned thereby averted a potentially explosive situation which, if mishandled, could have been exploited by troublemakers from the Islamic world and which would have poisoned Burmese/Bangladesh relations indefinitely. They have also provided a lesson to the rest of South-East Asia.

Background

2. Movement of population in both directions across the Bangladesh/Burma border, formed by the Naf River between the Arakan ~~Division~~ State of Burma and the Chittagong region of Bangladesh, has been a characteristic feature for centuries particularly when there have been political or economic troubles. The two areas are geographically linked and much more accessible, as the 200,000 refugees found, than the Arakan is with the rest of Burma. An independent Arakanese kingdom ruled over both sides of the Naf River for three centuries prior to 1785 until it was annexed by the Burmese. Arakanese Muslims then fled to Chittagong and conducted cross-border raids on Burma until the British annexed the Arakan in 1826, following which many Muslims from British India moved back into the Arakan. After Burma's independence in 1948 Muslim rebels attempted to set up an autonomous state in the Arakan but the rebellion was stamped out in the early 1950s and the Rangoon Government regained control. As a result about 30,000 Muslims fled to what was then East Pakistan. Leading up to the formation of Bangladesh in

/1971-72

1971-72 some 100,000 Bengali Muslims moved illegally into Burma. By 1973 when the last census was taken, Muslims formed 30% of the total Arakan ~~Division~~ State population of 1.7 millions.

3. This illegal flow has stepped up in the last few years. Muslims now predominate in the border areas of two townships (Maungdaw and Buthidaung), each of which is equivalent in size to an English county. They comprise 90% of the 400,000 population, compared with only 35% ten years ago. The few remaining Buddhist Arakanese are officials or traders with the Muslims doing the 'coolie' work or engaged in agriculture and fishing. The rest of the Buddhists have been forced to move further south by pressure of numbers. Although a majority the Muslims are the underdog in the North of Arakan and are treated with suspicion and often rough handling further South where they still represent a small minority. Not surprisingly uneasy relations exist between the two races and religions. They are competing for their livelihood in a poor and neglected part of Burma. As the influx of Bengalis has intensified so has the fear that if unchecked Burmese territorial integrity could be threatened in the long term. On the other hand there is no actual religious discrimination. Mosques abound in the Arakan just as pagodas are to be found on the Bangladesh side of the Naf River.

The Exodus of 1978

4. With such an atmosphere of mistrust between Muslims and Buddhists a comparatively minor incident can easily escalate into serious trouble. This is what happened in February 1978 when the Arakan Immigration authorities backed up by police and army support embarked on a ~~Division~~ State-wide check of registration cards issued to all legal residents, whether nationals or foreigners, as part of a programme covering the whole of Burma. The check started in Akyab Township. About 1,000 arrests took place on grounds of illegal entry. Similar checks in the Buthidaung Township yielded about 600 arrests. This clumsily handled exercise swiftly led to allegations of mass ejection of the Arakanese Muslims, genocide, rape & pillage by State officials, the military and Arakanese Buddhist thugs. Alarmist rumours spread like wildfire to the Muslim villages north of Akyab. Led by their headmen the population fled in panic across the Bangladesh border which is virtually unpoliced. A fortunate few joined relations living on the Bangladesh side. The vast majority had to be housed and fed in refugee camps hastily constructed

/by

by the Bangladesh government. The trickle became a flood. By April 1978 the Bangladesh authorities reported an influx of 30,000 refugees. By May it reached 100,000 and when the exodus finally ended in August nearly 200,000 refugees had crossed into Bangladesh.

5. By any standards this was a massive exodus with serious implications for poverty stricken Bangladesh. My former Bangladesh colleague last year blamed the authorities for ruthlessly carrying out the arrests referred to above while conditions in the gaols rapidly deteriorated. There were complaints of serious maltreatment. I think this was true, although without condoning the treatment of those found illegally in the country toughness towards the poor and simple in detention or under investigation is an Asiatic and not merely a Burmese characteristic. Similar investigations were undertaken in the Shan State in 1977 and in the Kachin State at the same time as that of the Arakan without repercussion from the Chinese minorities involved. But they are not so organised or concentrated as the Bengali communities in the Arakan. The Burmese maintain that those who fled were afraid to submit themselves to the check. This may be true in some cases although the eventual figure of holders of National and Foreign Registration cards with their families agreed to by the two governments amounted to at least 65% of the total who fled. Certainly with a few exceptions, the long established Muslim community in the town centres of Maungdaw, Buthidaung and areas further south stayed put. It was the simple and ignorant villagers who fled. The Burmese officialdom took time to realise what was happening. When they did they appealed to the fleeing Muslims to return promising to investigate any incident of brutality or ill behaviour by government officials. But this had no effect.

6. The picture was confused by stories in the Burmese press of gangs of Muslim rebels and other dacoits looting and destroying the abandonned villages. When journalists were eventually allowed to visit the area they certainly saw huts burning. Some refugees accused the Burmese army of doing this. Subsequent comment by International Red Cross observers attributes the burnings to the refugees themselves or to neighbours wishing to take over abandonned plots of land. More serious were allegations of incidents in which Bangladesh forces were said to have opened fire across the border on Burmese troops and frontier police. Foreign press correspondents reported the Burmese military as firing on the refugees and the Bangladesh border forces. Neither

/government

including the colonial government of prewar days. Roads for example are almost non existent. The US $7 million allocated by UNHCR for rehabilitating the refugees has given a much needed boost to the economy of the region. I am grateful that HMG contributed so generously to the UNHCR's appeal for funds, £350,000 of which came to Burma. My only regret is that some of the agricultural equipment bought with this money had to come from Japan instead of Britain because the British firm could not deliver on time.

The Future

16. The Muslim problem in the Arakan will not end with the Hintha project. Already some Arakanese elders have written to Ne Win expressing their concern at the preponderance of Muslim settlers in parts of the ~~Division~~ State. Yet it seems that the Burmese may now have agreed to all the refugees returning however tenuous their links with Burma. For the future the Burmese will certainly want to tighten up their control of the border and stop illegal immigration if they can. This will be difficult because the Arakan is, ironically, now more economically attractive to immigrants. But the Bangladesh and Burmese Governments have shown that with good will they can work out sensible solutions to bilateral problems without involving the intervention of other nations. This augurs well for the future. The President's State visit to Bangladesh at the end of May set the seal on their determination to cooperate.

17. The most interesting question is why Ne Win, always suspicious of foreigners, decided that the refugees should be allowed to return. The bad press Burma got at the worst of the exodus may have had a part in this though I suspect only marginally. (Foreign criticism did not deter the Burmese from expelling the Indian community in large numbers in 1963 and 1964 or from harassing the Chinese community in 1967). He must have been impressed by the way the Bangladesh Government restrained troublemakers in the Islamic world (especially Libya) from creating trouble for him. He likes and respects President Ziaur Rahman. Above all he must have wanted to avoid the possibility of a running sore on yet another of his frontiers, his armed strength already being extended in containing insurgency in the North and East. Whatever the motive the Hintha Project shows the man as imaginative and magnanimous, adjectives seldom if ever

/applied

Annex 343

United Kingdom, British Ambassador in Rangoon to British Foreign Office, 9 April 1982, National Archives, FCO15/3175

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FAB 226/1

U KYAW SWA THEIN'S TOURS OF BURMA

1. When U Kyaw Swa Thein called today to record my short message for the BBC Burmese Language Service he mentioned that he had just spent a few days, as a monk, in the Mahasi Meditation Centre. There are two American monks and one Malaysian there. The two Americans have been told that their stay permits have expired and that they are to leave Burma by the end of this week. He did not know whether the Malaysian was also leaving.

2. This confirms what U Nu told me on 30 March, namely that all foreigners in Burmese meditation centres are now being obliged to leave. Previously they had been freely granted 3 month stay permits and these had been readily extended.

3. I asked U Kyaw Swa Thein (as I earlier asked U Nu) what was the reason for this tightening up. Both said they did not know for sure but assumed that there had been some "fiddling" by visitors who really came as tourists, wanted to stay longer than 7 days, and availed themselves of the meditation centres (and the longer visas) to stay on indefinitely: in other words a tightening up by the Immigration Department and the closing of a loophole in the tourist regulations. It is however hard on those foreigners who are genuinely interested in taking the yellow robe and practising meditation.

4. U Kyaw Swa Thein said he had visited Arakan (Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway), the Delta (Bassein, Wakema and Negrais) and Tenasserim (Tavoy, Thanbyuzayat, Amherst and Moulmein) gathering material for new programmes for the BBC Burmese Language Service. In Akyab he said he had encountered Burmese/Buddhist resentment about the continuing in-flow into the North Arakan of illegal Bengali Muslim immigrants. This is, of course, a long standing problem but U Kyaw Swa Thein said that

/Akyab

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Akyab town is now 60% Muslim and that a number of previously Buddhist villages further North had been swamped by Bengalianewcomers. A Buddhist back-lash seemed to be building up (see para 16 of my despatch to the FCO of 3 July 1979 about the Arakanese/Bengali refugee problems of 1978 and 1979).

5. In Tavoy U Kyaw Swa Thein's visit had coincided with the major Burmese Army engagement with the Karens, about which we have heard from other sources. The battle lasted over a week and firing was audible in the town. It ended with the Army holding the Karen rebel village of Mitan but 800 Army troops had engaged about 1,000 rebels, with heavy casualties on both sides. Some reports say the Army suffered 50 dead.

6. In the Delta, where U Kyaw Swa Thein spent eight days, travelling by boat, he was impressed by the wealth of the villages he visited and the advances they had made in hygiene, health and education in recent years.

9 April 1982

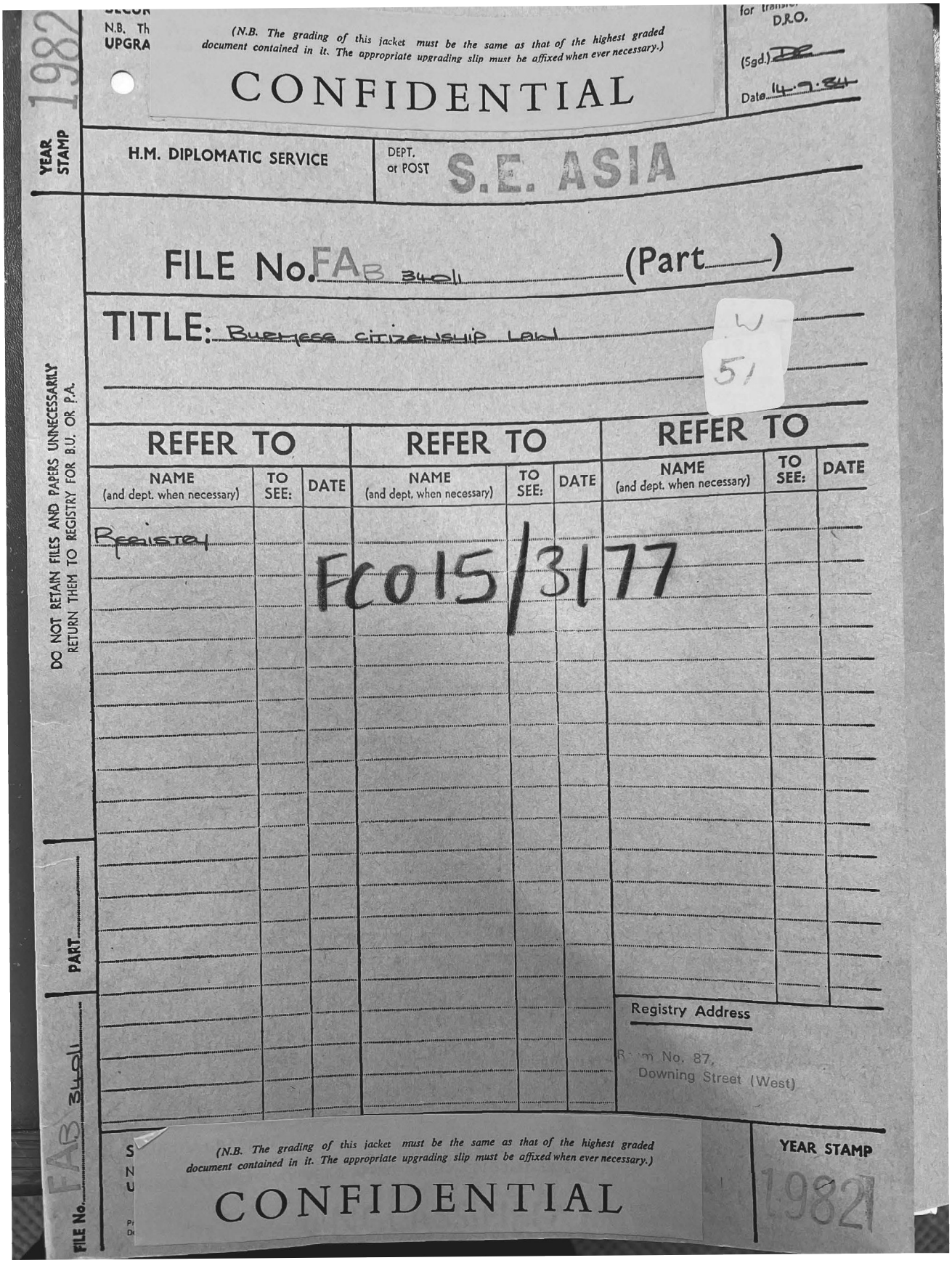
C L Booth

cc: N J Bown Esq ✓
SEAD, FCO

Col. W P Weighill
Dacca

Annex 343*bis*

United Kingdom, report from British Embassy, Rangoon, to British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 25 November 1982, National Archives, FCO15/3177



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THE GUARDIAN SUPPLEMENT

Wednesday, 21 April, 1982

Suggestions sought in connection with the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law

The Union Citizenship Act, 1948 and the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948 were promulgated at the time when Burma gained her independence. Under the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948, the period in which election of citizenship may be made ended on 30th April 1950 and as such, it may be said that this Act has no longer any legal force. Moreover, as these laws were drafted and promulgated to suit the conditions prevailing at the time Burma was fighting for her independence, many loopholes and weaknesses were found in them. As conditions have changed with the times it has now become necessary to draft and promulgate a new law.

Therefore, the Council of Ministers submitted to the Council of State in 1976 a draft law to substitute the Union Citizenship Act, 1948. The Council of State decided to prepare the said draft Law after extensive consultations.

The Council of Ministers in accordance with the decision of the Council of State redrafted the law and submitted it to the Council of State in 1977. As the matter is of utmost importance, the Council of State directed that the advice of the Party, Council, Mass and Class Organizations, people residing in the Frontier Areas, people residing in big cities and towns and the public should be sought extensively and the law re-drafted.

The Law Commission that was formed by the Council of State on the 4th July 1978 sought the advice of the public in accordance with the directive of the Council of State. Groups consisting of members of the Law Commission visited five States and held discussions with Party, Council and departmental officials.

Meetings to seek advice were held in 14 States and Divisions, 304 Townships and 11933 Wards and Village-tracts. A total of 1987145 attended these meetings.

The Law Commission after seeking the advice of the people drafted the Citizenship draft law in 1979 and submitted it to the Council of State.

The Chairman of the Council of State directed that the said draft be amended wherever necessary and to have extensive discussions by holding meetings. In accordance with the said directives a meeting was held on 22nd September 1979 under the auspices of the Council of State with persons from the Burma Socialist Programme Party, the Council of State, Central Organs of State Power. At that meeting, the Chairman of the Council of State stressed the utmost importance of the Citizenship Law and said that because of its extreme importance opinion should be sought again from the people and also that if it is drafted in haste and submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw it might create undesirable problems in the future. The Chairman also gave directions at the meetings held on 6th November 1979 and 11th December 1979 as regards the object and principles to be observed in drafting the new law.

In accordance with the directive and guidance of the Chairman, the Council of State in connection with the drafting of the Citizenship Law prepared manuals and documents regarding advice to be sought, explanations to be given and these were distributed to Burma Socialist Programme Party, Central Committee Headquarters and to the Executive Committees of the States and Divisional People's Councils. Groups consisting of the members of the Law Commission visited the various States and Divisions to clarify matters in connection with the drafting of the Law and sought advice from the people. The Clarification and Advice Seeking Groups formed at State and Divisional levels again clarified and explained in each of the various States and Divisions and sought the advice of the people.

In connection with the advice sought from the people, 37186 suggestions were received from 14 States and Divisions, 203 Townships, 1255 organizations and 188 individuals. Based on such suggestions received from the publid, the Law Commission prepared the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law and the Explanation thereto and forwarded them to the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs for necessary amendments and for further necessary action. The Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs submitted the draft Law and the explanation thereto to the Council of Ministers which in turn submitted the same to the Council of State.

At the meeting of the Council of State held in February 1982, the Chairman of the Council of State directed that suggestions be sought thoroughly. The said meeting also discussed and vetted the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law and the Explanation thereto and suggested to the Law Commission to amend the said draft Law based on the meeting's findings and place the re-drafted law before the public for suggestion.

In his speech at the Second Session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw, the Secretary of the Council of State stated that the Law Commission will in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Council of State re-draft the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law and the Explanation thereto; that in the near future the draft Law and the explanation will again be presented to the people for their suggestions; that a final draft of the law based on the suggestions received will be prepared, and that measures for its submission to the Pyithu Hluttaw will be taken as soon as possible.

The Law Commission duly re-constituted by the Council of State on 11th January 1982 prepared a revised draft of the Burmese Citizenship Law and the Explanation thereto in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Council of State (the members comprising the Law Commission and duties and powers of the Commission are mentioned in the annexure).

Advice is hereupon requested from the working people especially those from the Frontier Areas who [illegible] guidance, Party, Council, Armed Forces and Mass and Class Organizations *in connection with the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law re-drafted by the Law Commission.*

BURMESE CITIZENSHIP DRAFT LAW AND EXPLANATION -

Section	Draft Law	Explanation
	Burmese Citizenship Draft Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. , 198 .) The Pyithu Hluttaw enacts the following Law :-	
	Chapter I **Title and Definition**	
1.	This Law may be called the Burmese Citizenship Law.	(1) This draft Law includes such provisions as nationality, citizenship, naturalization, duties and powers, cessation and revocation of citizenship or naturalized citizenship. (2) In naming a law a short title indicative of the subject-matter is usually given. (3) The majority of the public have advised that the title of the law should be "Burmese Citizenship Law". (4) Hence the title "Burmese Citizenship Law" is given.
2.	The expressions contained in this Law shall have the following meaning:-	
	(a) "State" means the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma;	
	(b) "National" means persons belonging to the Burmese race such as the Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Burman, Mon, Arakanese, Shan of the State and persons belonging to such racial group as has settled in any of the territories now included within the State as their permanent home from a period anterior to 1823 A.D. (1185 B.E.);	(1) In section 5(a) (i) of the Interpretation of Clauses Law, 1973 the expression "Burmese" includes national groups such as the Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Burman, Mon, Arakanese and Shan. The use of the expression "Burmese" in this draft Law is in conformity with the interpretation made in the above-mentioned Law. (2) Although they are of such races as Kachins, Kayahs, Karens, Chins, Burmans, Mons, Arakanese or Shans, if they do not reside permanently within Burma, but reside permanently in another country they are not nationals of this country.

B

Section	Draft Law	Explanation
		(3) The First Anglo-Burmese War took place in 1824. After that period many foreigners entered and resided in Burma. For this reason the period prior to 1823 has been stipulated.
	(c) "Foreigner" means a person who is not a citizen or a naturalized citizen;	
	(d) "Certificate of Citizenship" means a certificate of citizenship granted under this Law or any other law;	
	(e) "Certificate of Naturalization" means a certificate of naturalization granted under this Law or any other law;	
	(f) "Illegitimate child" means a child born of parents not lawfully wedded or born out of wedlock;	
	(g) "Child" means a natural born child, a stepchild, a legally adopted child or an illegitimate child;	
	(h) "Person born within the State" includes a person who is born on board a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in the State irrespective of the location of such a vessel;	According to International Law a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in the State is deemed to be a part of the territory of the State. Hence, to bring out this fact it is stated that a child born on such a vessel irrespective of the location of the vessel is deemed to be born within the State.
	(i) "Person born outside the State" includes a person born on board a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in a foreign country, irrespective of the fact that such a vessel was within the territorial limits of the State;	According to International Law a ship, aircraft or any other vessel registered in a foreign country is deemed to be a part of the territory of that country. Hence, to bring out this fact it is stated that a child born on such a vessel, notwithstanding that the vessel was within the territorial limits of Burma is deemed to be born outside the State.
	(j) "Central Body" means the body established under this Law.	
	Chapter 2	
	Citizenship	
3.	(a) Every national is a citizen.	
	(b) The following persons born in or outside the State shall also be a citizen:—	
	(i) person born of parents, both of whom are nationals;	
	(ii) person born of parents, one of whom is a national and the other a citizen who is not a national;	
	(iii) person born of parents, one of whom is a national and the other a naturalized citizen;	
	(iv) person born of parents both of whom are citizens but not nationals;	
	(v) person born of parents, one of whom is a citizen but not a national and the other a naturalized citizen;	
	(vi) person born of parents both of whom are naturalized citizens.	
4.	Persons mentioned in sub-section (b) of section 3 who are born outside the State shall have their births registered either by the parent or the guardian in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period at the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or other prescribed organization.	
5.	(a) Persons who are already citizens in accordance with law on the date this Law comes into force are citizens.	(1) Under Article 145 (b) of the Constitution persons who are already citizens according to law on the 3rd January 1974, the day the Constitution came into force, are citizens.
		(2) To emphasize the fact that persons who are already citizens according to law from that date till the day this Law comes into force shall continue to remain citizens it has been so inserted.
	(b) Persons who have any of the following qualifications on the date this Law comes into force are also citizens—	
	(i) any person born within the State, at least one of whose four grandparents is a national;	
	(ii) any person born within the State of parents both of whom, if they had been alive on 4th January 1948 would have been nationals;	
	(iii) any person descended from ancestors who for two generations at least have all made the State their permanent home and whose parents and himself were born within the State.	
	(c) A person born after the date this Law comes into force shall not be entitled to citizenship by the mere fact of having the qualifications provided in sub-section (b).	(1) The rights mentioned in section 5(b) have been provided in the existing law because of the circumstances that prevailed during the transition from a British colony to an independent Burma.
		(2) The majority of the public have advised that those rights shall not be continued for persons born after the day this Law comes into force.
		(3) Hence it is clearly provided that such rights will not be given to persons born after this Law comes into force.

Annex 344

United Kingdom, cable from the British Embassy in Dhaka to British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 21 March 1992, National Archives, FCO15/6562

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FM DHAKA
TO TELELETTER FCO
TELELETTER NFR
OF 210400Z MARCH 92

FROM: C H IMRAY
FOLLOWING FOR SAD, FCO
CC CHANCERIES RANGOON, WASHINGTON, UKMIS GENEVA, UKMIS NEW YORK,
ASEAN POSTS, SAD II ODA, MODUK, ACTOR

OUR TELNO 185: ROHINGYA REFUGEES

SUMMARY

1. REFUGEES ARE ARRIVING IN LARGER NUMBERS THAN CAN BE ABSORBED: BUT THE ADMINISTRATION, UNHCR AND MAJOR NGOS ARE COPING PRETTY WELL IN THE SHORT TERM. ALL ARE WORRIED ABOUT FINDING MORE LAND FOR CAMPS, AND PREVENTING OUTBREAKS OF DISEASE DURING THE MONSOONS. THE AREA IS CYCLONE PRONE. GOB ARE TRYING TO RESTRICT THE REFUGEES MOSTLY TO THE AREA SOUTH OF COX'S BAZAR. RELATIONS BETWEEN GOB AND NGOS ARE GOOD: BUT GOB IS KEEPING TIGHT GRIP ON NON ISLAMIC NGO ACTIVITIES. SO FAR THE RESULT HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE COORDINATION. ALL INVOLVED ARE EXPECTING THE PROBLEM TO LAST AT LEAST INTO 1993.

DETAIL

2. I VISITED A NUMBER OF THE CAMPS ON 19 MARCH, ACCOMPANIED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (SENIOR GOB ADMINISTRATOR) COX'S BAZAR DISTRICT. I ALSO HAD DISCUSSIONS WITH MITCHELL CARLSON, UNHCR REPRESENTATIVE AND DR WAYNE DRAPER, UNHCR MEDICAL COORDINATOR AND THE GOB RELIEF COMMISSIONER AND HIS DEPUTY. I TALKED TO GROUPS OF REFUGEES, SOME ON ARRIVAL, SOME IN TEMPORARY SHACKS, AND SOME IN OFFICIAL CAMPS. MY WIFE SPOKE SEPARATELY IN CHITTAGONG TO MISSIONARIES WHO HAVE WORKED IN MALAMGAT HOSPITAL NEAR COX'S BAZAR FOR 20 YEARS.

3. GEORGE FINLAYSON DESCRIBES THE CONDITIONS OF THE REFUGEES GRAPHICALLY IN HIS TUR. THEY ARE ARRIVING IN LARGER NUMBERS THAN THE GOB, UNHCR, AND NGO ADMINISTRATORS CAN COPE WITH. THE ADMINISTRATION ESTIMATED 7 TO 7,500 CROSSED INTO BANGLADESH ON 18 MARCH, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 174,000 (BUT SEE PARA 9 BELOW). ON 17 MARCH 59,378 HAD BEEN PROVIDED WITH SHELTER, LEAVING 110,427 STILL

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CARRY DOCUMENTS. SOME SAID THAT THE BURMESE HAD TAKEN THEM, OTHERS CLAIMED TO HAVE JUST LOST THEM.

12. UNHCR HOPE TO BRING IN WOMEN INTERROGATORS TO GET A BETTER IDEA OF THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN REFUGEES. THE FEMALE MALAYSIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER CONFIRMED THAT SOME HAD CERTAINLY BEEN RAPED, BUT HAS COMMENTED THAT THE MOST RECENT REFUGEES ARE MOSTLY IN RELATIVELY GOOD CONDITION (AS I MYSELF THOUGHT). THE REFUGEES SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE/DIALECT AS IN THE COX'S BAZAR DISTRICT, AND LOOK EXACTLY LIKE THE BANGLADESHIS THEY ARE JOINING. MISSIONARIES IN THE AREA SAY THAT THE ROHINGYAS HAVE FOR MANY YEARS MOVED FREQUENTLY ACROSS THE BORDERS, AND HAVE CLOSE ASSOCIATIONS ON BOTH SIDES. MANY ARE POOR PEOPLE WHO MOVE TO WHICHEVER AREAS OFFER THE BEST CHANCE OF A LIVELIHOOD.

13. AS REPORTED IN TUR THE GOB, UNHCR, AND RED CRESCENT ARE ADMINISTERING THE CAMPS EFFICIENTLY. THE RELIEF COMMISSIONER AND HIS DEPUTY ARE BOTH COMPETENT OFFICERS, WITH WHOM I HAD DEALINGS
DURING THE CYCLONE RELIEF OPERATIONS, AND WHO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BACK TO THE DISTRICT TO HANDLE THE PRESENT EMERGENCY. THEY ARE USING THE SAME COMMAND CENTRE TECHNIQUES AND REPORTING PROCEDURES AS WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CYCLONE. THEY ARE SETTLING REFUGEES IN CAMPS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE - BUT CANNOT ABSORB THEM AT THE RATE AT WHICH THEY ARE ARRIVING. THE FACILITIES IN THE CAMPS FOR WATER, SANITATION AND MEDICAL CARE ARE RELATIVELY GOOD. THERE IS ENOUGH FOOD (WFP IS TAKING OVER RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING THIS FROM 1 APRIL). IT IS DISTRIBUTED BY RED CRESCENT. BUT EACH FAMILY (ABOUT 40,000 UNITS) COOK THEIR OWN FOOD DAILY. THIS CONSUMES A GREAT DEAL OF FIREWOOD AND WILL BE DIFFICULT DURING THE RAINS. I WAS TOLD IT IS IMPRACTICAL TO COOK CENTRALLY: BUT IN THE LONG TERM THIS MAY BECOME NECESSARY.

14. GOB HAVE ALLOCATED RESPONSIBILITIES TO NGOS AS FOLLOWS: RED CRESCENT, ALL CAMPS - FOOD DISTRIBUTION. WORLD VISION, 2 CAMPS: SHELTER, AND SOME FOOD. CONCERN 1 CAMP, SHELTER. MSF 3 CAMPS HEALTH AND NUTRITION. GK 2 CAMPS HEALTH AND NUTRITION. MAKU IE ISLAM 1 CAMP SHELTER. CARE, OXFAM AND SCF HAVE NOW BEEN ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE. IN ADDITION I SAW VARIOUS ISLAMIC NGOS PROVIDING HEALTH AND RELIGIOUS FACILITIES, WORKING THROUGH RABITA. THE PRESENT DC WAS UNHELPFUL TO NGOS DURING THE CYCLONE: BUT HE HAS CLEARLY BEEN TOLD TO COOPERATE. RELIEF COMMISSIONER HAS BEEN BROUGHT IN OVER HIM, AND HE IS BEING TRANSFERRED TO DHAKA AFTER EID.

Annex 345

United Kingdom, British Army, Field Manual, Volume 1, Part 10, "Countering Insurgency", Army Code 71876, October 2009

Available at:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/16_11_09_army_manual.pdf

British Army Field Manual
Volume 1 Part 10
Countering Insurgency

Army Code 71876
October 2009



host nation. A strong security presence will reinforce the host nation government's statement of intent and it will start the process of influencing the neutral majority.

4-39. Influence Activity will be necessary to support the need to avoid antagonising the population and provoking unnecessary clashes, and making good any damage and disruption, in full and without delay. While the initial operation to take control of the target area needs a heavy security force presence, operations should not be heavy handed. They must be targeted against insurgent activity and not against the population. There is an important difference between the two; operations against the insurgent will undoubtedly affect the local population, but the local population should not be treated as though they are in any way wrongdoers. This presents some practical problems for commanders; it will be a matter of fact that some of the population will have been active supporters of, or even participated with the insurgents. The message must be clearly understood that security forces are there to secure the population, not to punish it, and some engagement with active supporters or former insurgents may be a necessary step in the overall campaign.

US CLEARANCE OPERATIONS IN FALLUJAH 2004

Fallujah had been a thorn in the side of the Coalition forces since the invasion of Iraq. Protests in April 2003 against the military resulted in fifteen civilian deaths, and escalating violence throughout the summer forced the US to abandon its bases in the city. After the death of four US contractors an operation was mounted to try and prevent a recurrence.

The first battle of Fallujah in April 2004 involved two US Marine battalions assaulting the city from the north. Their enemy was the Anti Iraqi Forces (AIF), comprising former members of the Iraqi armed forces, insurgents motivated by religious and nationalist reasons and foreign fighters. After early gains, the Marines found progress increasingly difficult. After four days of fighting, sophisticated enemy resistance and the negative propaganda effects of substantial numbers of civilian casualties caused the Marines to pause. Allowing fifty thousand civilians to leave the city, the US ceased offensive operations. Six weeks later, after further serious harassment, the US announced a ceasefire and handed authority for the city over to an Iraqi Brigade. That summer, Fallujah once again became a sanctuary for foreign insurgent from which anti-coalition operations were launched. Enemy forces in Fallujah, estimated to be several thousand, were able to launch attacks both against the cordon and outside in other parts of Iraq. The decision was taken to neutralise the insurgents within the city.

The AIF had dispersed weapon and food caches and IED factories throughout the city. Maps later found indicated that the defence of the city was based on a ring of weapon sites and killing areas. Organised into groups of between 3-6 men banded into groups of 30, the AIF were using mobile telephones, commercial radio, night vision equipment and GPS. Owing to the tight US cordon around the city, the AIF's main problem remained resupply. Defence measures were again sophisticated and exploited perceived weaknesses in the attack plan, using suicide bombers, 120mm mortars, daisy-chain IEDs and 'protected' mosques for command and control centres. Information Operations were employed using Arabic and international media sources to recruit inform and sway public opinion.

Intending to deny the use of Fallujah-Ramadi as a safe-haven to insurgents, the US MEF[4] plan was to destroy the AIF in Fallujah, to deny its use to insurgents and restore legitimate governance to the city. Preparations for the attack included extensive training in Joint and Combined capability, urban operations and an enormous logistic expansion of the MEF base and supplies[5]. Preparatory operations lasting two weeks included feints of up to battalion strength to test AIF reaction, raids, artillery and CAS offensive fire support, Information Operations and SF targeting of AIF leadership. Phase 2 shaping operations the day prior to the main attack included isolating the city, electronic attack and the securing of bridges.

The decisive attack, was split into two phases. Firstly, the assault phase exploiting the 'shock, firepower and mobility of armoured forces' with offensive artillery and CAS support. Phase 2 was the 'Search and Attack in Zone', the detailed clearance of the city. The city effectively cordoned, the two RCTS[6] (seven battalions totalling 6,500 men) assaulted it from the north. While the US forces led, ISF battalions, totalling 2,000 men, cleared sensitive lines, secured lines of communication and helped gather intelligence. The final phase, saw the removal of bodies, the rapid deployment of CIMIC, distribution of food and humanitarian supplies and route clearance. By the end of the third day the Coalition had swept through the northern half of the city. Stiffening resistance in the south-west of the city slowed the advance down. Fighting only at night, use was made of offensive fire support to destroy infrastructure. After a week's fighting and forced into the south-west of the city, the AIF, now organised in larger groups of 50, fought and died. The US lost 69 dead and 619 wounded. AIF casualty estimates were 2175 killed and 2052 detained.

The strategic lessons identified were:

- Removal of the civilian population from the built-up area
- The use of overwhelming force in order to reduce casualties
- Understanding of the detailed nature of the different threat and imaginative ways to overcome them
- The rapid willingness to adapt tactics, techniques and procedures
- The willingness to accept significant collateral damage to save casualties
- The use of highly-motivated troops at every level. Right to the top.

HOLD

4-40. **Objectives**. The aim of holding a cleared area is to restore government authority in the area and to establish the security infrastructure to maintain local security. Measures to hold a cleared area depend greatly on the condition it was in before the clearance operation started. The more the area was disputed, the greater the efforts that will be required to hold it because the greater the likelihood insurgents will want to challenge government authority in its most vulnerable condition. Various control measures will be required along with the local security infrastructure necessary to protect the people, to isolate the insurgent from the population and to deal with causes of subversion in the area of operation. This will involve establishing enough security stations throughout the cleared area to be able to protect the places

[4] Marine Expeditionary Force, comprising 2 assault Regimental Combat Teams with USMC and Iraqi Security Force battalions, and a cordon Brigade. In total about 12,000 men.
[5] Named the 'Iron Mountain', constructed to treble the resources, and critically the pre-positioned supplies, available
[6] Regimental Combat Teams, effectively Brigades

where people gather during the day and to control the areas where they live at night. Neutralising any remaining insurgent threat will depend almost entirely on finding it through the acquisition of information to build an accurate intelligence picture. Gaining such information is the responsibility of every member of the force. Control measures to be considered include the imposition of curfews, the issuing of identity cards, and erecting security walls to protect the population and support movement control into and out of an area.

4-41. **The Importance of Rapid 'Follow Up' Action**. It must be clearly understood that the efforts made to clear an area will be wasted if they not followed up immediately by operations to hold the cleared area. The insurgents will return and reprisals against the population are inevitable. The government's standing will be seriously undermined by its inability to deal effectively with the insurgent threat and its failure to provide security for its people.

4-42. **Host Nation Lead**. Holding operations should be led by the host nation's security forces, under the control of the national and local government. The government's presence is essential and its efforts should be focussed on improving governance from the outset. This places a clear onus on the host nation, with the assistance of its allies or partners, to develop its security forces, and the intelligence, supporting infrastructure and any legal and judicial reforms necessary to support the undoubted increase in activity that will be required to counter the insurgency. In addition to security measures, local infrastructure will have to be secured and, where necessary repaired or developed. The government can have an immediate impact, with many social and economic benefits for the local population, by acting to improve health services, education facilities and commercial opportunities.

> The success of the operation was a watershed for operations in the Upper Gereshk Valley. The seizure and holding of ground by dismounted troops, providing the conditions in which to provide security and engage with the local population's undivided attention, is the Taliban's greatest fear and his military undoing. The enduring, non-kinetic operation has proven that if you can convince local nationals of the benefits of Governance and reassure them that Afghan security forces can bring stability, they will come on side. It is by no means easy and the steps forwards are costly and generally mingled with several steps backwards, or sideways. What is clear however is that, painful as they are, operations such as this succeed and make a difference, prove that we excel at what we do and also that it is absolutely necessary that we do it.
>
> Operations Officer - Afghanistan

4-43. **Protect People Where They Gather; Protect People Where They Live**. When the security situation is bad, markets are often the first aspect of normal life to close. They present too easy a target for an IED. When markets close, self-evidently, farmers and traders cannot sell their produce, and their economic rationale is removed. This is bad for the local economy and poor for the population's morale. Being able to re-open a market is a significant local milestone but it depends on the area being under effective security control because insurgents target places where the population gathers.

Annex 346

United Kingdom, “Types of British nationality”, GOV.UK website

Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/types-of-british-nationality

GOV.UK

Home > British citizenship

Types of British nationality

1. Overview

There are 6 different types of British nationality. These are:

- British citizenship
- British overseas territories citizen
- British overseas citizen
- British subject
- British national (overseas)
- British protected person

Further information

Contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) if you're not sure whether you have British nationality or not.

2. British citizenship

You can live and work in the UK free of any immigration controls if you're a British citizen. You can also get a UK passport.

You might be a British citizen depending on:

- where and when you were born
- your parents' circumstances when you were born

You can check if you're a British citizen if you're not sure.

> **You do not necessarily get British citizenship if you were born in the UK.**

Get British citizenship

If you're not a British citizen, you might still be able to apply to:

- register as a British citizen - for example, if you have another type of British nationality

- become a British citizen by ‘naturalisation’ - for example, after you settle in the UK

3. British overseas territories citizen

> British overseas territories citizenship was called ‘British dependent territories citizenship’ before 26 February 2002.

If you were born before 1 January 1983

You became a British overseas territories citizen on 1 January 1983 if both of these applied:

- you were a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies (CUKC) on 31 December 1982
- you had connections with a British overseas territory because you, your parents or your grandparents were born, registered or naturalised in that British overseas territory

You also became a British overseas territories citizen if you were a woman married to a man who became a British overseas territories citizen on 1 January 1983.

If one of your parents was a British overseas territories citizen

You can apply to become a British overseas territories citizen if you did not automatically become one because either:

- your parents were not married at the time of your birth
- your mother was a British overseas territories citizen

You can apply for British citizenship at the same time.

If you were born on or after 1 January 1983

You’re a British overseas territories citizen if both the following apply:

- you were born in a British overseas territory
- at the time of your birth one of your parents was a British overseas territories citizen or legally settled in a British overseas territory

You’re also a British overseas territories citizen if one of the following applies:

- you were adopted in an overseas territory by a British overseas territories citizen
- you were born outside the overseas territory to a parent who gained British overseas territories citizenship in their own right (known as ‘otherwise than by descent’)

If your parents were not married

You can apply to become a British overseas territories citizen if you did not automatically become a citizen because your parents were not married at the time of your birth.

You can apply for British citizenship at the same time.

Rights as a British overseas territories citizen

You can:

- hold a British passport
- get consular assistance and protection from UK diplomatic posts

If you're not a British citizen, you're still subject to immigration controls - you do not have the automatic right to live or work in the UK.

British citizenship

You automatically became a British citizen on 21 May 2002 if your British overseas territories citizenship was gained by connection with a qualifying territory.

If you were born in a qualifying territory on or after 21 May 2002, you also automatically became a British citizen if your parent was either:

- a British or British overseas territories citizen
- settled in that territory

The qualifying territories are:

- Anguilla
- Bermuda
- British Antarctic Territory
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Falkland Islands
- Gibraltar
- Montserrat
- Pitcairn Islands
- Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- Turks and Caicos Islands

You'll also be a British citizen if you were born outside the UK or in a British overseas territory to a parent who is a British citizen in their own right.

Register as a British citizen

You may be able to register as a British citizen if you became a British overseas territories citizen after 21 May 2002 and meet certain conditions.

4. British overseas citizen

You became a British overseas citizen on 1 January 1983 if both of these applied:

- you were a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies (CUKC) on 31 December 1982
- you did not become either a British citizen or a British overseas territories citizen on 1 January 1983

Hong Kong

If you were a British overseas territories citizen only because of your connection with Hong Kong you lost that citizenship on 30 June 1997 when sovereignty returned to China.

However, you became a British overseas citizen if either:

- you had no other nationality and would have become stateless
- you were born on or after 1 July 1997 and would have been born stateless if one of your parents was a British national (overseas) or British overseas citizen when you were born

Rights as a British overseas citizen

You can:

- hold a British passport
- get consular assistance and protection from UK diplomatic posts

Unless you're also a British citizen:

- you're still subject to immigration controls - you do not have the automatic right to live or work in the UK
- you are not considered a UK national by the European Union (EU)

Become a British overseas citizen

You can only apply to become a British overseas citizen in limited circumstances.

Stateless people

You may be able to register as a British overseas citizen if you're stateless (not recognised by any country as having a nationality) and both of these apply:

- you were born in the UK or an overseas territory
- one of your parents is a British overseas citizen

You may also be able to register if you're stateless and all of these apply:

- you were born outside the UK and qualifying territories
- one of your parents is a British overseas citizen
- you've lived in the UK or an overseas territory for 3 years or more

You have to fill in different forms depending on whether you were:

- born before 1 January 1983 - read the guidance and fill in Form S1
- born on or after 1 January 1983 - read the guidance and fill in Form S2

Children

A child under 18 can be registered as a British overseas citizen in special circumstances.

> Read the guidance notes before you apply using Form MN3.

British citizenship

You may be able to register as a British citizen if you're a British overseas citizen and meet certain conditions.

5. British subject

Until 1949, nearly everyone with a close connection to the United Kingdom was called a 'British subject'.

All citizens of Commonwealth countries were collectively referred to as 'British subjects' until January 1983. However, this was not an official status for most of them.

Since 1983, very few people have qualified as British subjects.

Who is a British subject

You became a British subject on 1 January 1983 if, until then, you were either:

- a British subject without citizenship, which means you were a British subject on 31 December 1948 who did not become a citizen of the UK and Colonies, a Commonwealth country, Pakistan or Ireland
- a person who had been a citizen of Ireland on 31 December 1948 and had made a claim to remain a British subject

You also became a British subject on 1 January 1983 if you were a woman who registered as a British subject on the basis of your marriage to a man in one of these categories.

Ireland citizens

You're a British subject if you were a citizen of Ireland on 31 December 1948 and made a claim to remain a British subject.

If you did not make a claim to remain a British subject you can apply to the Home Secretary to become a British subject if either:

- you've been in Crown service for the UK government
- you're associated with the UK or a British overseas territory by descent, residence or another way

You can do this by applying for a British subject passport.

Children of British subjects

British subjects cannot normally pass on that status to their children if the children were born after 1 January 1983.

However, a child may be a British subject if they were born on or after 1 January 1983 in the UK or a British overseas territory and all the following apply when they are born:

- one of their parents is a British subject
- neither parent is a British citizen, British overseas territories citizen or British overseas citizen
- they would be stateless without British subject status

Rights as a British subject

You can:

- hold a British passport
- get consular assistance and protection from UK diplomatic posts

However, you:

- are usually subject to immigration controls and do not have the automatic right to live or work in the UK (there are only rare exceptions to this)
- are not considered a UK national by the European Union (EU)

Becoming a British subject

Stateless people

You may sometimes be able to register as a British subject if:

- you're stateless (not recognised by any country as having a nationality)
- you were born outside the UK or British overseas territories on or after 1 January 1983

> You must meet certain conditions. Read the guidance notes before you apply using Form S2.

Children

A child under 18 can be registered as a British subject in special circumstances.

> Read the guidance notes before you apply using Form MN4.

Becoming a citizen of another country

Since 1 January 1983 anyone gaining citizenship of any other country cannot be a British subject, unless they're also a citizen of Ireland.

British citizenship

You may be able to register as a British citizen in very limited circumstances if you meet certain conditions.

6. British national (overseas)

Someone who was a British overseas territories citizen by connection with Hong Kong was able to register as a British national (overseas) before 1 July 1997.

British overseas territories citizens from Hong Kong who did not register as British nationals (overseas) and had no other nationality or citizenship on 30 June 1997 became British overseas citizens on 1 July 1997.

> If you're not already a British national (overseas), you cannot apply to become one.

Rights as a British national (overseas)

You can:

- hold a British passport

- get consular assistance and protection from UK diplomatic posts

However, you:

- are subject to immigration controls and do not have the automatic right to live or work in the UK
- are not considered a UK national by the European Union (EU)

British National (Overseas) visa

If you're a British national (overseas), you and your family members may be able to apply for a British National (Overseas) visa. It allows you to live, work and study in the UK.

British citizenship

You may be able to register as a British citizen if you're a British national (overseas) and meet certain conditions.

7. British protected person

You would have become a British protected person on 1 January 1983 if you:

- were a citizen or national of Brunei
- were already a British protected person
- would otherwise have been born stateless (without a country) in the UK or an overseas territory because, when you were born, one of your parents was a British protected person

In most cases you would have lost your British protected person status if:

- you gained any other nationality or citizenship
- the territory you were connected with became independent and you became a citizen of that country

Rights as a British protected person

You can:

- hold a British passport
- get consular assistance and protection from UK diplomatic posts

However, you:

- are subject to immigration controls and do not have the automatic right to live or work in the UK
- are not considered a UK national by the European Union (EU)

Become a British protected person

You may be able to register as a British protected person only if all the following apply:

- you're stateless and always have been
- you were born in the UK or an overseas territory
- your father or mother was a British protected person when you were born

Contact UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) if you think you might qualify as a British protected person.

British citizenship

You may be able to register as a British citizen in very limited circumstances if you meet certain conditions.

OGL

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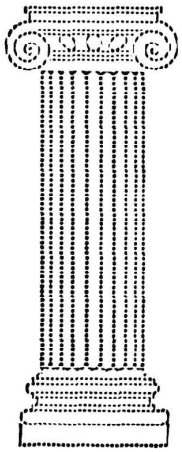
Annex 347

United States of America, President Truman, Message to the Senate, June 16, 1949, and Report of the Acting Secretary of State (Webb) to the President, undated, reproduced in M. M. Whiteman, *Digest of International Law*, vol. 11 (1968), pp. 852-857

Available at:

https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=YNILAQAAIAAJ&pg=GBS.PA858&hl=en_GB

DIGEST OF INTERNATIONAL LAW



prepared by and under the direction of

Marjorie M. Whiteman, B.A., LL.B., M.P.L., J.S.D., LL.D. (HON.)

Assistant Legal Adviser, the Department of State

VOLUME

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ate under the Charter for the prevention and suppression of any of the acts enumerated in article III. This article merely affirms the right of the United Nations to call upon an organ of the United Nations in matters within its jurisdiction.

"Article IX provides that disputes between the parties relating to the interpretation, application, or fulfillment of the convention, including disputes relating to the responsibility of a state for any of the acts enumerated in article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice, when any party to a dispute so requests.

"On December 2, 1948, in voting in favor of the genocide convention, the representative of the United States made the following statement before the Legal Committee of the General Assembly:

> "'I wish that the following remarks be included in the record verbatim:
>
> "'Article IX provides that disputes between the contracting parties relating to the interpretation, application, or fulfillment of the present convention, "including those relating to the responsibility of a state for genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III," shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice. If "responsibility of a state" is used in the traditional sense of responsibility to another state for injuries sustained by nationals of the complaining state in violation of principles of international law and similarly, if "fulfillment" refers to disputes where interests of nationals of the complaining state are involved, these words would not appear to be objectionable. If, however, "responsibility of a state" is not used in the traditional sense and if these words are intended to mean that a state can be held liable in damages for injury inflicted by it on its own nationals, this provision is objectionable and my Government makes a reservation with respect to such an interpretation.'

"In view of this statement, I recommend that the Senate give its advice and consent to ratification of the convention—

> "'with the understanding that article IX shall be understood in the traditional sense of responsibility to another state for injuries sustained by nationals of the complaining state in violation of principles of international law, and shall not be understood as meaning that a state can be held liable in damages for injuries inflicted by it on its own nationals.'

"The remaining articles are procedural in nature. By article XIV the convention is to be effective for an initial period of 10 years from the date it enters into force, and thereafter for successive periods of 5 years with respect to those Parties which have not denounced the convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations at least 6 months before the expiration of the current period.

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Annex 348

United States of America, cable from the American Ambassador in Rangoon to the US Department of State, 14 June 1978

Available at:

https://search.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/1978RANGOO02140_d.html

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Message Text

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ACTION NEA-11

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 IO-13 NEAE-00 AID-05 HA-05 CA-01
CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM-05 H-01 INR-10 L-03 NSAE-00
NSC-05 PA-01 SP-02 SS-15 ICA-11 EUR-12 /101 W
----------049713 141422Z /50
P R 140807Z JUN 78
FM AMEMBASSY RANGOON
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5527
INFO AMEMBASSY DACCA
AMCONSUL CALCUTTA
CINCPAC
USMISSION GENEVA
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK
AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 1 OF 2 RANGOON 2140

E O 11652: GDS
TAGS: PEPR, SREF, BG, BM
SUBJECT: CHITTAGONIAN REFUGEES FROM ARAKAN STATE

REF: (A) DACCA 3712; (B) DACCA 3708; (C) RANGOON 2132 ALL (NOTAL)

SUMMARY: WE URGE THAT THE DEPARTMENT AVOID ANY CHANGE IN OUR PRESS GUIDANCE ON THE SUBJECT PROBLEM WHICH MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS FAVORING ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER THERE ARE SOME INCONSISTENCIES AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS BY REFUGEES CITED IN REF B WHICH NEED FURTHER CLARIFICATION, AND WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE EVIDENCE SO FAR PRESENTED WARRANTS A SHIFT IN THE US POSITION
END SUMMARY

1 WE BELIEVE THE DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS IN MAKING REVISIONS TO ITS PRESS GUIDANCE ON THE SUBJECT REFUGEE PROBLEM IF SUCH CHANGE IS BASED ON REF B, WE NOTE SOME INCONSISTENCIES AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE CLARIFIED BEFORE REVISING THE PRESENT GUIDANCE
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2 PARAS 4 AND 6 OF REF B CHARGE THAT GUB PATROLS ARE ATTEMPTING TO STEM THE FLOW OF REFUGEES NEAR GUNDUM AND NHILA CAMPS IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE REFUGEE FLOW IN MARCH, THE BANGLADESH GOVERNMENT URGED THAT THE GUB TAKE MEASURES TO HALT THIS MIGRATION IF THE REFUGEES STATEMENTS QUOTED IN REF B ARE TRUE, IT APPEARS THE GUB IS ATTEMPTING TO COMPLY

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WITH THIS REQUEST IT WOULD SEEM THAT THIS SHOULD BE VIEWED AS A WELCOME DEVELOPMENT RATHER THAN CAUSE FOR FURTHER COMPLAINT IT WOULD ALSO SEEM INCONSISTENT IN THE LIGHT OF THIS REPORT TO NOW AMEND PRESS GUIDANCE TO READ THAT "REFUGEES STATE THAT THEY HAVE BEEN FORCED OUT OF THEIR VILLAGES IN NORTHERN ARAKAN " THE GUB MAINTAINS THAT THE REFUGEES PANICKED AFTER HEARING OF ARRESTS OF ALLEGED ILLEGAL BENGALI IMMIGRANTS IN AKYAB AND VOLUNTARILY FLED ACROSS THE BORDER WITHOUT FURTHER PRESSURE OR DURESS BEING APPLIED AS EVIDENCE THE BURMESE CAN CITE MUSLIM VILLAGES IN THE AREA WHO INHABITANTS DID NOT FLEE AND WHO REMAIN IN BURMA UNMOLESTED AT ANY RATE THERE STILL SEEMS CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE FOR BOTH SIDES OF THE ISSUE AND WE CAUTION AGAINST ANY "TILT" TOWARD ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER

3 FOR THE RECORD, WE ALSO WISH TO POINT OUT SOME MISLEADING STATEMENTS BY THE REFUGEES REGARDING BURMESE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MUSLIM MINORITY WHICH ARE QUOTED IN REF B IT IS TRUE THAT MUSLIMS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO HAVE THEIR OWN SCHOOLS THE NE WIN REGIME NATIONALIZED AND SECULARIZED ALL RPT ALL SCHOOLS IN BURMA SHORTLY AFTER IT ASSUMED POWER HENCE, ALL PRIVATE AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS, INCLUDING CHINESE SCHOOLS, CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND BUDDHIST SCHOOLS, ARE PROHIBITED THIS PROHIBITION IS ENFORCED VERY EVENLY (INCIDENTLY, GOVERNMENT SERVICES ARE IN SHORT SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS THROUGHOUT BURMA, NOT JUST IN THE ARAKAN)

4 AS NOTED IN PREVIOUS REPORTS, BIRTH IN BURMA DOES NOT AUTO-
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MATICALLY ENTITLE AN INDIVIDUAL TO BURMESE CITIZENSHIP FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN BURMA (FRC HOLDERS) ARE ALL RPT ALL SUBJECT TO TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS THE GUB MAY BE GUILTY OF LESS THAN FAIR TREATMENT OF FRC HOLDERS, BUT IT DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THE MUSLIM MINORITY PER SE WHEN THE LAST AMERICAN MISSIONARIES (TWO CATHOLIC PRIESTS) DEPARTED BURMA SOME TWO YEARS, THEY CITED THE RESTRICTIONS AGAINST THEIR TRAVEL WITHIN THEIR PARISHES AS ONE REASON WHY THEY LEFT AND TURNED ALL RESPONSIBILITY OVER TO LOCAL CLERGY THE EMBASSY IS ALSO AWARE OF CASES WHERE THIS RESTRICTION HAS BEEN APPLIED TO THE FEW NON-BURMESE BUDDHIST MONKS RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY

5 PARA 5 REFTEL A REFERS TO POSSESSION OF BURMESE-ISSUED RESIDENCE CERTIFICATES BY A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES (WE DID NOT RECEIVE DACCA 3640, TO WHICH THIS PARAGRAPH IN TURN REFERS TO WE ARE A LITTLE IN THE DARK AS TO WHAT WAS FOUND IN THE WAY OF DOCUMENTS) ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSES OF GUB NAGAMIN OPERATIONS WAS TO EXAMINE THESE CERTIFICATES AND DETERMINE WHICH WERE GENUINE AND WHICH WERE FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED ACCORDING TO INFORMATION AVAILABLE HERE (NOT FROM THE GUB), BURMESE NEGLECT AND CORRUPTION OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS HAS LED TO THE FRAUDULENT ISSUANCE OF LARGE NUMBERS OF RESIDENCY CERTIFICATES BY

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LOCAL OFFICIALS (NOT ONLY IN THE ARAKAN) THERE ARE ALSO REPORTS
OF WIDESPREAD FORGERY OF SUCH DOCUMENTS THE CERTIFICATES
CANNOT THEREFORE BE TAKEN AS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THE
LEGAL RIGHT OF THE HOLDER TO RESIDE IN BURMA

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ACTION NEA-11

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 IO-13 NEAE-00 AID-05 HA-05 CA-01
CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM-05 H-01 INR-10 L-03 NSAE-00
NSC-05 PA-01 SP-02 SS-15 ICA-11 EUR-12 /101 W
----------052140 141422Z /50
P R 140807Z JUN 78
FM AMEMBASSY RANGOON
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5528
INFO AMEMBASSY DACCA
AMCONSUL CALCUTTA
CINCPAC
USMISSION GENEVA
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK
AMEMBASSY KUALA LUMPUR

C O N F I D E N T I A L SECTION 2 OF 2 RANGOON 2140

6 AT DINNER ON JUNE 13, THE AMBASSADOR DISCUSSED BURMESE-
BANGLADESHI ISSUES WITH THE BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN, WEST GERMAN AND
MALAYSIAN AMBASSADORS TO A MAN THE OTHER DIPLOMATS AGREED THAT
ON THE BASIS OF THEIR INFORMATION THE BANGLADESH CHARGES APPEARED
TO BE CONSIDERABLY EXAGGERATED AND INCONSISTENT THEY ALSO NOTED
THAT JOURNALISTS OTHER THAN THE ONE AMERICAN EMBOFFS MET WITH
(RANGOON 2132) SAW NORMALLY FUNCTIONING MULSIM VILLAGES IN THE
ARAKAN WHICH WERE NOT BEING HARASSED BY GUB AUTHORITIES

7 THE MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR SAID THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN
ASKED AT THE RECENT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE TO BECOME INVOLVED AS A
MEDIATOR IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BANGLADESH AND BURMA, BUT
THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WAS VERY RELUCTANT TO DO SO (BURMESE
OFFICIALS HAVE TOLD OTHER DIPLOMATS THAT THE GUB DOES NOT WANT
OR NEED MALAYSIA OR ANY OTHER THIRD COUNTRY TO MEDIATE)

8 COMMENT: WE REMAIN SKEPTICAL THAT THE GUB HAS EMBARKED ON A
SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN TO DRIVE MUSLIMS OF CHITTAGONIAN ANCESTRY FROM
THE ARAKAN, OR THAT THE REFUGEE-ALLEGED ATROCITIES HAVE OCCURRED
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ON THE SCALE CLAIMED BY THE BDG, OR ARE THE RESULT OF GUB POLICY
OR EVEN OF A SERIOUS BREAKDOWN IN POLICE OR MILITARY DISCIPLINE
STRICT NEUTRALITY ON THE MERITS OF THE ISSUE IS STILL IN ORDER,
EVEN AS WE DO WHAT WE CAN TO ALLEVIATE THE HUMAN SUFFERING
INVOLVED
BEAN

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United States of America, Department of Defense, Office of General Counsel, Law of War Manual, June 2015 (updated December 2016)

Available at:

https://dod.defense.gov/Portals/1/Documents/pubs/DoD%20Law%20of%20War%20Manual%20-%20June%202015%20Updated%20Dec%202016.pdf?ver=2016-12-13-172036-190

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
LAW OF WAR MANUAL



JUNE 2015
(Updated December 2016)

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

18.1.1 U.S. Law That Can Be Used to Punish Violations of the Law of War. A number of U.S. statutes may be used to punish acts that constitute violations of the law of war. When violations of the law of war are committed within the United States, such acts usually constitute violations of Federal and State law and generally may be prosecuted under ordinary criminal statutes. However, a number of other Federal statutes may be used to prosecute conduct that violates the law of war, even though that conduct does not occur within the United States. The application of any particular statute depends on the terms of that statute and the facts of a particular case.

18.1.1.1 *Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenses*. The principal way for the United States to punish members of the U.S. armed forces for violations of the law of war is through the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Certain persons may be tried for violations of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, including, among others:

- members of a regular component of the U.S. armed forces;
- POWs in the custody of the U.S. armed forces;
- in time of declared war or contingency operations, persons serving with or accompanying an armed force in the field; and
- individuals belonging to one of the eight categories enumerated in Article 4 of the GPW who violate the law of war.[234]

Offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice that may be used to punish conduct that constitutes a violation of the law of war include, among others:

- cruelty and maltreatment;[235]
- murder;[236]

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as specific offenses relating to the law of armed conflict."). *Compare* § 18.7.3 (Enforcement of Law of War Obligations Through Military Instructions, Regulations, and Procedures).

[234] 10 U.S.C. § 802 ("(a) The following persons are subject to this chapter: (1) Members of a regular component of the armed forces, including those awaiting discharge after expiration of their terms of enlistment; volunteers from the time of their muster or acceptance into the armed forces; inductees from the time of their actual induction into the armed forces; and other persons lawfully called or ordered into, or to duty in or for training in, the armed forces, from the dates when they are required by the terms of the call or order to obey it. … (9) Prisoners of war in custody of the armed forces. (10) In time of declared war or a contingency operation, persons serving with or accompanying an armed force in the field. … (13) Individuals belonging to one of the eight categories enumerated in Article 4 of the Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (6 UST 3316), who violate the law of war.").

[235] 10 U.S.C. § 893 ("Any person subject to this chapter who is guilty of cruelty toward, or oppression or maltreatment of, any person subject to his orders shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.").

[236] 10 U.S.C. § 918.

- rape and sexual assault;[237]
- failure to obey order or regulation;[238] and
- conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.[239]

18.1.1.2 *Incorporation of Other Non-Capital Crimes and Offenses in the Uniform Code of Military Justice*. Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, "all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces, and crimes and offenses not capital," of which persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general, special, or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and shall be punished at the discretion of that court.[240]

This provision may also be used to prosecute conduct that violates the law of war. However, the preemption doctrine prohibits application of this provision to conduct already covered by specific offenses in the Uniform Code of Military Justice.[241]

18.1.1.3 *U.S. General Court-Martial Jurisdiction to Try and Punish Persons Under the Law of War*. Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, general courts-martial also have jurisdiction to try any person who by the law of war is subject to trial by a military tribunal and may adjudge any punishment permitted by the law of war.[242] For example, this authority

[237] 10 U.S.C. § 920.

[238] *See* 10 U.S.C. § 892 ("Any person subject to this chapter who—(1) violates or fails to obey any lawful general order or regulation; (2) having knowledge of any other lawful order issued by a member of the armed forces, which it is his duty to obey, fails to obey the order; or (3) is derelict in the performance of his duties; shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."); 10 U.S.C. § 890 ("Any person subject to this chapter who— … (2) willfully disobeys a lawful command of his superior commissioned officer; shall be punished, if the offense is committed in time of war, by death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct, and if the offense is committed at any other time, by such punishment, other than death, as a court-martial may direct.").

[239] 10 U.S.C. § 934 ("Though not specifically mentioned in this chapter, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces, and crimes and offenses not capital, of which persons subject to this chapter may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general, special, or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and shall be punished at the discretion of that court.").

[240] 10 U.S.C. § 934 ("Though not specifically mentioned in this chapter, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces, and crimes and offenses not capital, of which persons subject to this chapter may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general, special, or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and shall be punished at the discretion of that court.").

[241] MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL IV-102 (¶60.c.(5)(a)) (2012) ("The preemption doctrine prohibits application of Article 134 to conduct covered by Articles 80 through 132. For example, larceny is covered in Article 121, and if an element of that offense is lacking—for example, intent— there can be no larceny or larceny-type offense, either under Article 121 or, because of preemption, under Article 134. Article 134 cannot be used to create a new kind of larceny offense, one without the required intent, where Congress has already set the minimum requirements for such an offense in Article 121.").

[242] 10 U.S.C. § 818 ("General courts-martial also have jurisdiction to try any person who by the law of war is subject to trial by a military tribunal and may adjudge any punishment permitted by the law of war."

Annex 350

United States of America, Department of Defense, press release, “Iraq announces Liberation of Eastern Mosul”, 24 January 2017

Available at:

https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/1058447/iraq-announces-liberation-of-eastern-mosul/

Iraq Announces Liberation of Eastern Mosul

Jan. 24, 2017 From a Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Reso ve News Re ease

You have accessed part of a historica co ection on defense.gov. Some of the information contained within may be outdated and inks may not function. P ease contact the DOD Webmaster with any questions.

After more than 100 days of hard urban combat, Iraqi officials announced the liberation of eastern Mosul today.



Iraqi forces soldiers wait to begin training at Camp Taji, Iraq, Jan. 22, 2017. The soldiers were learning from coalition personnel how to search personnel and vehicles for improvised explosive devices. Army photo by Spc. Christopher Brecht

While clearance operations are ongoing, the Iraqi security forces control all areas inside the city east of the Tigris River, the east bank of the river around all five bridges crossing the Tigris River, Mosul University and the Ninevah Ruins.

During their offensive to liberate the city of more than one million residents, which was held by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant for more than two years, the Iraqi and peshmerga security forces fought through an elaborate defense formed over the past two years to not only keep the Iraqi security forces out, but the residents of Mosul captive. Through it all, the Iraqi security forces displayed their professionalism by placing the lives of citizens before their own and taking precautions to protect the citizens of Mosul while battling a brutal and fanatic enemy, Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Resolve officials said.

Meanwhile, they added, ISIL resorted to using children and other civilians as shields against coalition and Iraqi air and artillery strikes and used protected facilities such as hospitals, mosques and schools as weapons storage facilities and bases for its terrorist operations.

Air Strikes

Since Oct. 17, the coalition has conducted 558 air strikes in assistance of the Iraqi forces, using 10,115 munitions against ISIL targets. These munitions have destroyed at least 151 vehicle bombs, 361 buildings/facilities, 140 tunnels, 408 vehicles, 392 bunkers, 24 anti-air artillery systems, and 315 artillery/mortar systems.

During the offensive, the Iraqis fended off an average of five vehicle bombs a day, and endured daily mortar and sniper attacks, as well as surveillance and frequent attacks by ISIL unmanned aerial systems dropping grenades on friendly forces.

“This is a monumental achievement for not only the Iraqi security forces and sovereign government of Iraq, but all Iraqi people,” said Army Lt. Gen. Stephen J. Townsend, the commanding general of Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Resolve, the multi-national counter-ISIL coalition tasked with the military defeat of ISIL in Iraq and Syria.

Annex 351

United States of America, U.S. Embassy in Burma, "U.S. Embassy Statement Condemning Attacks in Northern Rakhine State", 25 August 2017

Available at:

https://mm.usembassy.gov/u-s-embassy-statement-condemning-attacks-northern-rakhine-state/

U.S. Embassy in Burma

U.S. Embassy Statement Condemning Attacks in Northern Rakhine State

August 25, 2017

We condemn the attacks that took place overnight against the security forces, and we offer condolences to victims and their families. We recognize the government and security forces have the responsibility to act to apprehend the perpetrators and prevent further violence, and we urge them to do so in a way that protects all innocent civilians. We also urge all communities to ensure their rhetoric and their actions contribute to restoration of peace and stability.

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This is the official website of the U.S. Embassy in Burma. External links to other Internet sites should not be construed as an endorsement of the views or privacy policies contained therein.

Annex 352

United States of America, President of the United States of America,
Executive Grant of Clemency, 6 May 2019

Available at:

https://www.justice.gov/pardon/page/file/1160801/download

Executive Grant of Clemency

DONALD J. TRUMP

President of the United States of America

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

BE IT KNOWN, THAT THIS DAY, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PURSUANT TO MY POWERS UNDER ARTICLE II, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION, HAVE GRANTED UNTO

MICHAEL CHASE BEHENNA

A FULL AND UNCONDITIONAL PARDON

FOR HIS CONVICTION while serving as a commissioned officer in the United States Army by a United States Army general court-martial convened in Fort Campbell, Kentucky for violation of Articles 118 and 128, Uniform Code of Military Justice, for which he was sentenced on February 28, 2009, to forfeiture of all pay and allowances, confinement for twenty (20) years (as amended from twenty-five (25) years on July 2, 2009), and dismissal from service.

I HEREBY DESIGNATE, direct, and empower the Pardon Attorney, as my representative, to sign a grant of clemency to the person named herein. The Pardon Attorney shall declare that his action is the act of the President, being performed at my direction.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth *day of* May *in the year of our Lord Two Thousand and Nineteen and of the Independence of the United States the Two Hundred and Forty-third.*

DONALD J. TRUMP
PRESIDENT

Annex 353

United States of America, Department of State, *2020 Report on International Religious Freedom*, "Bangladesh", 12 May 2021

Available at:

https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-report-on-international-religious-freedom/bangladesh/

BANGLADESH 2020 INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM REPORT

Executive Summary

The constitution designates Islam as the state religion but upholds the principle of secularism. It prohibits religious discrimination and provides for equality for all religions. On March 12, a Bangladesh Speedy Trial Tribunal convicted and sentenced to death four Muslim defendants of the group Jamaatul Mujahidin Bangladesh (JMB), a violent extremist group accused in the 2016 killing of a Hindu priest. The government continued to provide guidance to imams throughout the country on the content of their sermons in its stated effort to prevent militancy and to monitor mosques for "provocative" messaging. Members of religious minorities, including Hindus, Buddhists, and Christians, who were sometimes also members of ethnic minorities, stated the government remained ineffective in preventing forced evictions and land seizures stemming from land disputes. The government continued to deploy law enforcement personnel at religious sites, festivals, and events considered possible targets for violence. In January, the Election Commission rescheduled local Dhaka elections after students and faith groups protested scheduling the elections during a Hindu festival.

In October, media reported a crowd of several hundred persons beat to death a Muslim visiting a mosque after a rumor spread that he desecrated a Quran in Lalmonirhat District, Rangpur Division near the country's northern border. The man's body was then set on fire. In July, according to press and Sufi Muslims, a Sufi follower was stalked and killed outside a Sufi shrine in Gazipur. In July, press reported local residents exhumed the body of an Ahmadi Muslim infant buried in an Islamic cemetery and dumped the body at the side of the road in protest of the infant's burial, because they considered her family to be "infidels"; the body was later buried in a government cemetery. According to leaders in the Hindu community and media, in November, a crowd of several hundred looted, vandalized, and set on fire Hindu family homes in Cumilla District after rumors spread that local Hindu residents supported *Charlie Hebdo*'s publication in France of caricatures of the Prophet Mohammed, initially published in 2015 and reprinted in September. The Christian Welfare Trust and other human rights nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) continued to report harassment, communal threats of physical violence, and social isolation for Christians who converted to Christianity from Hinduism and Islam. The Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Unity Council (BHBCUC) said communal violence against

minorities continued throughout the year, including during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In meetings with government officials, civil society members, religious leaders, and in public statements, the U.S. Ambassador, other U.S. embassy representatives, and the U.S. Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom spoke out against acts of violence in the name of religion and encouraged the government to uphold the rights of minority religious groups and foster a climate of tolerance. During the year, the United States provided nearly $349 million in assistance for programs to assist overwhelmingly Muslim Rohingya refugees from Burma and host communities. Embassy public outreach programs encouraging interfaith tolerance among religious groups continued during the year, including an event held on November 24.

Section I. Religious Demography

The U.S. government estimates the total population at 162.7 million (midyear 2020 estimate). According to the 2013 government census, the most recent official data available, Sunni Muslims constitute 89 percent of the population and Hindus 10 percent. The remainder of the population is predominantly Christian, mostly Roman Catholic, and Theravada-Hinayana Buddhist. The country also has small numbers of Shia Muslims, Ahmadi Muslims, Baha'is, animists, agnostics, and atheists. Leaders from religious minority communities estimate their respective numbers to be between a few thousand and 100,000 adherents.

Ethnic minorities concentrated in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) and northern districts generally practice a non-Islamic faith. The Garo in Mymensingh are predominantly Christian, as are some of the Santal in Gaibandha. Most Buddhists are members of the indigenous (non-Bengali) populations of the CHT. Bengali and ethnic minority Christians live in communities across the country, with relatively high concentrations in Barishal City and Gournadi in Barishal District, Baniarchar in Gopalganj District, Monipuripara and Christianpara in Dhaka City, and in the cities of Gazipur and Khulna.

The largest noncitizen population is Rohingya, nearly all Muslim. Human Rights Watch estimates approximately 1,500 Rohingya in the refugee settlements are Christians; approximately 450 are Hindu. According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, more than one million Rohingya refugees fled Burma in successive waves since the early 1990s. Most recently, in August 2017, approximately 740,000 Rohingya fleeing violence in Burma took refuge in the

Annex 354

United States of America, Department of Defense, Victim and Witness Assistance, “Military Justice Overview”, undated

Available at:

https://vwac.defense.gov/military.aspx

An official website of the United States government Here's how you know

Search Victim and Witness Assistance Council

DoD Victim and Witness Assistance

MILITARY JUSTICE OVERVIEW

The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), enacted by Congress, contains the substantive and procedural laws governing the military justice system. The President prescr bes procedural rules and punishments for violations of crimes in the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM).

Investigations of serious offenses involving military personnel such as rape, indecent assault, drugs, or larceny are usually conducted by a criminal investigative agency, such as the Army's Criminal Investigation Command (CID). For less serious offenses and most military-connected crimes, the authority rests with military or security police investigators. In cases involving very minor offenses, the immediate commander of the military member suspected will conduct or cause to be made a preliminary inquiry. Lawyers, known as judge advocates, are actively involved in advising commanders throughout the process.

Unlike civilian communities, military commanders exercise discretion in deciding whether an offense should be charged and how the offenders should be punished. The disposition decision is one of the most important and difficult decisions facing a commander. The commander has a number of options available for the resolution of disciplinary problems. Briefly summarized, they are as follows:

1. The commander may choose to take no action. The circumstances surrounding an event actually may warrant that no adverse action be taken. The preliminary inquiry might indicate that the accused is innocent of the crime, that the only evidence is inadmissible, or the commander may decide that other valid reasons exist not to prosecute.
2. The commander may initiate administrative action against a soldier. The commander might determine that the best disposition for this offense and this offender is to take administrative rather than punitive action. Administrative action is not punitive in character; instead, it is meant to be corrective and rehabilitative. Administrative actions include measures ranging from counseling or a reprimand to involuntary separation.
3. The commander may dispose of the offense with nonjudicial punishment. Article 15, UCMJ, is a means of handling minor offenses requiring immediate corrective action. Nonjudicial punishment hearings are non-adversarial. They are not a "mini-trial" with questioning by opposing sides. The commander conducts the hearing. The service member may request an open or closed hearing, speak with an attorney about his case, have someone speak on his behalf, and present witnesses who are reasonably available. The rules of evidence do not apply. In order to find the service member guilty, the commander must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the service member committed the offense. The maximum punishment depends on the rank of the commander imposing punishment and the rank of the service member being punished. The service member has a right to appeal the imposing commander's decision to the next higher commander.
4. The commander may dispose of the offenses by court-martial. If the commander decides that the offense is serious enough to warrant trial by court-martial, the commander may exercise the fourth option, preferring and forwarding

charges. The commander may chose from three potential levels of court-martial: summary, special, or general court-martial. These courts-martial differ in the procedures, rights, and possible punishment that can be adjudged. A summary court-martial is designed to dispose of minor offenses. Only enlisted soldiers may be tried by summary court-martial. A single officer presides over the hearing. The accused has no right to counsel but may hire an attorney to represent him. A special court-martial is an intermediate level composed of either a military judge alone, or at least three members and a judge. An enlisted service member may ask that at least one-third of the court members be enlisted. There is both a prosecutor, commonly referred to as the trial counsel, and a defense counsel. In addition, the accused may be represented by civilian counsel, at no expense to the government, or by an individually requested military counsel.

A general court-martial is the military's highest level trial court. This court tries service members for the most serious crimes. The punishment authority of the general court-martial is limited by the maximum authorized punishment for each offense in the Manual for Courts-Martial. Before any charge is sent to a general court-martial, an Article 32 investigation must be conducted. The Article 32 investigation is closely akin to the civilian grand jury investigation. At the close of the hearing, the Article 32 officer, makes a recommendation concerning the disposition of the charges. The recommendation is not binding on the convening authority. The general court-martial may take either of two forms. It may consist of a military judge and not less than five members, or solely of a military judge. The accused may elect trial by judge alone in all cases except those referred as capital cases. In a trial with court members, a minimum of five members must be present. An enlisted accused is entitled to at least one-third enlisted membership upon request.

The trial of a court-martial is not unlike a civilian criminal trial. The differences lie in the procedural requirements. The military follows rules of evidence patterned after the Federal Rules of Evidence. The members or judge hears evidence and renders a decision concerning the accused's guilt. In order to convict the accused the members must be persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused is guilty. If the accused is convicted, a sentencing hearing is held.

An accused convicted by court-martial is entitled to review of his trial. Before approving a court-martial conviction and sentence, the convening authority must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the findings are supported by the evidence. The type of review depends on the level of trial and nature of the approved sentence. Some appeals may proceed all the way the United States Supreme Court.

The initial step in the appellate process is a review by the convening authority. The convening authority may approve all or any part of a legal sentence; he may mitigate a sentence or change the punishment to one of a different nature so long as the severity of the punishment is not increased.

If the convening authority approves a punitive discharge (either a bad-conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, or dismissal) or confinement in excess of one year, the record of trial must be reviewed by the Department's Court of Criminal Appeals. This court, composed of military judges, will weigh the evidence and decide whether the findings and sentence are legally correct and, if so, whether the sentence is appropriate. The court may set aside the findings and sentence or may reduce the sentence, but it cannot increase the severity of the punishment.

The next court in the appellate process, the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, is composed of five civilian judges appointed by the President for fifteen years. This Court's review questions of law only. Both the accused and the government may petition the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari from the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. The review by the Supreme Court is entirely discretionary and extremely rare.

MEDIA REPORTS

Annex 355

M. Davidson, “Burmese Border ‘War’: Moslems; Fear of the Arakanese: Pakistan’s Attitude”, *The Scotsman*, 18 May 1949

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[See next page for an enlargement of this article]



THE SCOTSMAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1949. 9

BURMESE BORDER "WAR"

Moslems' Fear of the Arakanese

PAKISTAN'S ATTITUDE

From MICHAEL DAVIDSON, "The Scotsman" Special Correspondent

AKYAB (ARAKAN), Tuesday. — A peace mission to North Arakan (which lies towards the PAKISTAN border) is trying to end "the Moslem war," which is one of the Burmese Government's many headaches.

Moslem elders, carrying an order from Prime Minister Thakin Nu, are in contact with the insurgent Moslems, and the latest reports from these emissaries say that some Moslems have already laid down their arms. These guerrilla operations are less a Moslem nationalist movement than a Moslem "communal" action against the Arakanese — a prolongation of the Moslem-Buddhist riots of 1942. The Moslems—natives of Chittagong in East Bengal, now part of Pakistan—fear oppression by the Arakanese. The Arakanese, an intensely clannish community less than a million strong, hate their Burmese kith and kin, and are afraid of losing their identity in the growing Chittagonghie population. Neither trusts the other.

A dangerous aspect of this fighting is its international aspect. Moslem insurgents have been arming for the Arakan Jihad, and many of them crossed the border at the end of Akyab — with a railway line. It is suspected that they came from across the border; the Government is not certain of it. Indeed, they first cities and communications and old stocks left behind by the Japanese and British. An official of a neutral Embassy in Rangoon told me recently that Pakistan's attitude is entirely "correct"—although if Burma were to disintegrate, Pakistan would doubtless step in. The great majority of Arakan Moslems are said to be really Pakistanis from Chittagong, even if they have been settled here for a generation. Of the 120,000 Moslems here, 80,000 are still Pakistani citizens.

TOUCHY "NATIONALISTS"

The educated Arakanese are vigorously "nationalist"; they display that touchy assertiveness of manner — akin to infant nationalism. But their resentment is no longer against the Japanese, who have gone, but against the Burmese flesh and blood, which they have too long been cut off by the Yomas mountains.

Indeed, they want Burma (if they are to remain part of it) inside the Commonwealth — some even aspire to become a separate Dominion. But the Arakan movement does not seem to extend much beyond the upper class. Arakanese insurgents are now fighting under a "national" banner. They are not simply members of "bandit" groups; there are various different political labels. There is no Arakan unity in the field, and the Government is not, perturbed by Arakan nationalism.

Here in Arakan, as in the rest of Burma, are bands of diceits calling themselves Red Communists, White Communists, or scatwhite followers of Aung San, who have disorganised the country, deprived the Government of its revenues, and ruined the rice trade.

The Government controls most of the towns, and the railway from Akyab to Prome; there is no administration outside. Beyond town limits it is all Tom Tiddler's ground. You can travel almost anywhere, if you don't mind a few bullets now and then—even up the Kaladan river, whose banks are mainly controlled by Communists of two different factions.

RED AND WHITE COMMUNISTS

On one side Red Communists seize the cargoes of paddy; on the other, White Communists are content to dry "Chinese" dues. Both are out to destroy the economic system. Where unsalted aeroplanes, wrecked ships vanished buildings, and skeletons of landing barges still bear witness to the Japanese and British occupations—there is law, but not much order. Often two sets of Government guards shoot each other up by mistake.

Government leaders here say they could clear Arakan of insurgents quickly, if they had more troops and ammunition. The regular battalions were withdrawn to defend Rangoon when the Burma civil war became grave. Arakan must make do with irregular police and the "private army" of Pinya Thiha, a yellow robed monk, who fought the Japanese in partnership with the British-led underground "Force 136," and whose great local influence keeps whole districts loyal to the Burmese Government.—Copyright.

NEED TO FACE CHALLENGE OF FREE MARKET

Mr LEONARD M. HARRIS, chairman of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, speaking at the annual trade conference of the Wholesale Textile Associations in London, yesterday said:—

"I am quite certain that we cannot deal with coming conditions by a series of restrictive practices by trade, by agreements, and generally by defensive methods. We have to face the challenge and accept the challenge of an open free market.

"If we put our faith in planning we shall be unlucky because it is the Government that will do the planning and not the business man. I believe that we must say quite clearly that we do not believe that even the most enlightened Government machine can do as well for the consumer as can the free forces of competition."

Mottram Beats Cernik

Salvage from Davis Cup-tie Wreckage

Tony Mottram salvaged something from the wreckage of Britain's second round Davis Cup match against Czechoslovakia when he beat Vladimir Cernik 6-2, 6-4, 6-4 in the first singles at Wimbledon yesterday.

Drobny had already defeated Britain's Geoff Paish 6-3, 6-0, 6-2, and so the Czechs won the tie by four matches to one. With the Czechs holding a winning margin before they began the singles it was in the nature of a formality, but Drobny took the extra opportunity to show what a great player he is.

He established the gallant Paish, hitting beautiful length and direction with his forehand, and moving well. Paish had a good first service, but he was never again in the picture.

Mottram, who had lost his service in the first set to love in the third, and was fast in danger of losing it in the fourth, showed that he had got back a good deal of his confidence, and he was never afraid to attack. He was not always successful against an opponent who had one or two obvious limitations. The Englishman was inclined to be too keen to be too allowed to dictate the pace, but in the end he showed that was hard to identify with the end of his game.

His 16-10, 6-3 victory, coming two years after his defeat by Drobny at Wimbledon, was a personal revival more serious. In a matter of minutes he was within a point of being caught at 5-all, but saw the set into love in time.

SINGLE SCAT COUNT

Clyde beat Ayrshire by three matches to two in their second round Dove Cup tie at Birmingham yesterday. Aall Clyde's points were won by Bowers, 6-3, 6-0; Cox and Rhonda Bolleter (Clyde) defeated Mavel Cox, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

Heavy rain in the early evening prevented the completion of any matches in the Edinburgh Corporation Parks at Thirsty Park and Meadowbank Centre, Pedder, Edinburgh.

A record entry of 170 has been received for the boys' singles in the West of Scotland junior tennis championships at the Physical Training Centre, Ayr. Entries for the event, which is for boys under 16 years of age, close on Saturday. Entries for the boys' doubles have increased from 50 to 70.

Glasgow Rider a Reserve for Speedway Test

Ken le Breton, a member of the Ashfield (Glasgow) team, has been chosen as a reserve for Australia's test match at Wembley on Thursday of next week. Vic Duggan will captain Australia and Jack Parker England. The teams:—

England—Jack Parker (Belle Vue) and J. Bagley (Wimbledon), W. Gilbert (Wembley) and G. Hunt (Southampton), R. Dugan (Harringay) and J. Bigg (Wembley), F. Evans (Harringay) and R. Moore (Belle Vue), Tom Croombs (Wembley) and A. Payne (Birmingham).

Australia—V. Duggan (Harringay) and J. Bigg (Wembley), K. Le Breton (Ashfield) and R. Dugan (Belle Vue), Cyril Lawson (West Ham) and J. Hunt (Birmingham), Reserve—C. Watson (West Ham), K. Le Breton (Glasgow—Ashfield) and A. Payne (Birmingham).

ASHFIELD BEAT CRADLEY HEATH

There was more exciting riding and surprisingly little machine trouble on the relaxation Ashfield, who had been beaten by Cradley Heath in the first leg of the home-and-away match. The Scottish team won by 58 points to 50. Ashfield—Jack Gardner 12, Ken Hawkins 11, Ken Le Breton 11, Jack Parker 10, Jack Young 9, Tom Croombs 3, Bill Miller 2. Bat—Cradley Heath—Alec Hunt 15, Jack Axelrod 9, Eric Wilson 9, Cyril Maher 7, Cyril Trow 5, Cecil Cook 4, Ron Clibbon 3, Roy Moore 1.

Pte. David Robertson, Fife, who was recovering in the Military Hospital, Craigiehall, Edinburgh, from a fractured leg, was presented with a silver cup won by the hospital team for the services' Gymnastic Display in the Royal Tournament, Olympia.

Scots Beaten Again in Home Internationals

England-Ireland Fight for Honours

FROM OUR GOLF REPRESENTATIVE

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday Evening

Scotland, coming with heavy loss out of the foursomes in the Unions' international series at Hayling against England, as they did against Ireland yesterday, and being beaten over the whole contest by nine matches to four with two halved, have now lost eight of the ten matches played over the holiday golf fun. For that somewhat inglorious distinction they now meet Wales to-morrow.

Broadly speaking, the English players showed unanimity in their fighting finishes, and in issues that were just bonds and go at the end it was the Englishmen who clinched the issue. Ireland, who beat Wales easily, now line up against England for the honours.

The importance of the pairs play was again accentuated, for by saving only one point of the five from the foursomes wreck the Scottish side saddled themselves with a heavy task in the singles. Bolted down in simple terms they had to beat seven of their English opponents in the singles to win the contest. No doubt they took to the tee, as Scots usually do, with the thought of "one for me," but the task was too large for them, though it was dotted with a sequence of splitting hits—moments when matches were in the swither.

As was then, there was usually a real coming gleam at the end of the long tunnel, but the English lead on the board the Scots had won two and halved two and there was still the middle chance, but by the time the next three points in a row England had set up what might call a dormy position in that they could not lose, and, as a matter of hard fact, they also won the last two singles of the day.

For G. Wilson, the Scottish leader, besides setting an example in tough finishing, also had the thrills in train by capturing the last two holes for a halved match with Ronnie White, the 20-year-old Hayling golfer, whose recent native title success merely confirms for many the view that he is the best amateur in the four countries at present time.

FINE ESSAY IN RECOVERY

Wilson's was certainly a fine essay in recovery to-day, and he launched it with a 100 yards pitch over a guarding hollow for it at the tenth hole, which measures 440 yards, after he had turned three down. That mile must have considerably shaken White, who would have been putting for a three about four yards, but, while he still went on hitting the ball with one of the most fluent of swings, Wilson, playing just the shade better, had the match all even at the thirteenth. While, however, put in a crusher at the 400 yards fourteenth, with its difficult plateau green, by winning it with three perfect shots, and by turning what looked mighty like a lost hole at the sixteenth into a win, and a prospective 4 into a halting 4 after driving into a deep bunker, he became dormy.

Wilson distinctly wobbled there, for his approach was surprisingly flabby and his putting not well controlled and went too far, so that he was out of it without being in any topographical trouble—at any rate. Coming at that stage the hole was a blow for the Scot of generally polished iron play. But Wilson gave it back to his opponent by taking three putts, and Wilson, gallantly seizing it with both hands, put a picture of an approach to within eight feet of the eighteenth flag and holed for a 3 for a solid gullie.

Kyle beat Muskett on the home green, and was the good man of the four from the foursomes wreck the Scottish side saddled themselves with a heavy task in the singles. Boiled down to simple terms they had to beat seven of their English opponents in the singles to win the contest. No doubt they took to the tee, as Scots usually do, with the thought of "one for me," but the task was too large for them, though it was dotted with a sequence of splitting hits—moments when matches were in the swither.

As was then, there was usually a real coming gleam at the end of the long tunnel, but the English lead on the board the Scots had won two and halved two and there was still the middle chance, but by the time the next three points in a row England had set up what might call a dormy position in that they could not lose, and, as a matter of hard fact, they also won the last two singles of the day.

For G. Wilson, the Scottish leader, besides setting an example in tough finishing, also had the thrills in train by capturing the last two holes for a halved match with Ronnie White, the 20-year-old Hayling golfer, whose recent native title success merely confirms for many the view that he is the best amateur in the four countries at present time.

FINE ESSAY IN RECOVERY

Wilson's was certainly a fine essay in recovery to-day, and he launched it with a 100 yards pitch over a guarding hollow for it at the tenth hole, which measures 440 yards, after he had turned three down. That mile must have considerably shaken White, who would have been putting for a three about four yards, but, while he still went on hitting the ball with one of the most fluent of swings, Wilson, playing just the shade better, had the match all even at the thirteenth. While, however, put in a crusher at the 400 yards fourteenth, with its difficult

One New Scottish Cricket "Cap"

Team to Meet Durham County

Only one new "cap," H. L. Dewhurst, the captain of Perthshire, who has experience of Scottish cricket, has been chosen for Scotland's opening match with Durham University, at Durham, on May 30 and 31. The team so selected lines up as follows:—

W. K. Laidlaw (Melville College F.P.), Glenalmond), A. Campbell (Glenmorgan), G. Forrester (Edinburgh Wanderers), Edward (Clydesdale), R. Lumsden (R.A.F.), W. Nicholson (Gallowgate), G. W. Tennent (Aberdeenshire), T. R. Crossley (Carlton), R. M. Sellar-Lawson (Cowdenbeath), P. Richardson (G) Boswells), and H. L. Dewhurst (Perthshire). Twelfth man and travelling reserve—I. G. W. Bigland (Walsonians).

For the match with Yorkshire, at Hull, on June 1, 2, and 3, neither Laidlaw nor Dewhurst is available. G. L. Willatt (Grange), the former Cambridge University and Notts player, who has already had three centuries this season and four averages of 100, and who could not accept his place against Durham County, takes over the captaincy from Laidlaw, while Dewhurst's place is meantime filled by A. N. Other, whose name will be announced after the match between the Western District Union and the Scottish Counties at Glasgow on Monday. Scotland has again been chosen as the twelfth man.

Second Century Against New Zealanders

F. T. Prentice, of Leicestershire, was an exciting hero in a three-day cricket match at Leicester between the second county-maker against the New Zealanders this season. In his first innings Prentice had 101, but was passable he took his score from 44 to 101, but was passable he took his score from 44 to 101, but was passable he took his score from 44 to 101.

When the score books are finished the pitch it will be found that Prentice batted for 3 hours 40 minutes, hit 12 fours, and was at the wicket when 207 runs were scored. Prentice was at the wicket when 207 runs were scored. Prentice was at the wicket when 207 runs were scored. Prentice was at the wicket when 207 runs were scored.

(One match halved.)

Result—Ireland beat Wales by 10 matches to 4.

Ayr Course to Be Reopened

No. 1 Balloon Barrage Centre, which closed down during the war, is to be reopened on Saturday, when the Ayr Racecourse Authority will be among the first to resume racing. Mr Hugh Scott Barbour, John Francis Wilkinson, Scottish amateur champion, and Mr Hugh Scott Barbour, reformed amateur champion, and Mr C. A. Sutherland, 38.

Race Meetings at Liverpool and Salisbury To-day

Liverpool's summer meeting, being held over the Aintree course before, begins to-day and includes the time-honoured Summer Cup, one of the best races in the north, and the City and Suburban winner, Impeccable, will have her saddles by T. Gosling, as Martin Molony is unable to cross the Irish Channel. Another recent winners, Rubalyat, Alderman, Coalition, and Romano, Rubalyat is one of the biggest horses in training, and may not stay the course. Alderman appears to have missed Warwick with this event in view, and, although Rubalyat was mastered by Spanish II at Newmarket Park, the Newbury Cup victor was not disgraced in an attempt to exceed 9st 7lb.

Romano won with a lot in hand at Alexandra Park three weeks ago, and as he has since put his quality to the test, he should be makes most appeal. Swallow Tail, almost a veteran now, has been in the money on opposite number, Sunstine, in the Knowsley Dinner Stakes. The filly ran third to Mirella at the race and Swallow Tail should have an improved chance.

As Gordon Richards has gone to Salisbury, one of his favourite tracks, the Liverpool crowd should be worth support. Gigantic and Fair Trick look to be outstanding in the Ormskirk Stakes, Berrylands, and Roaring Forties are the principal prospects in the Newsome Boys des Isles, Berrylands, and Roaring Forties are the principal prospects in the Newsome Boys des Isles, Berrylands, and Roaring Forties are Berrylands will have to be all best to account for Conservative, Roaring Fusion and Fair Trick in the Derby Trial Stakes, over 2m. 2f. 50y.

In addition, he can win the Devizes Handicap.

Liverpool

2.0—RIVERSIDE SELLING PLATE; 2-y-o; 5 f. (7 runners)

Prize Ruler, 9.0 ..... R. Perkins
March, 9.0 ..... Y. Gosling
Sunny Scratch, 8.7 ..... G. Bellamy
Lady Scratch, 8.7 ..... W. Nicholls
Lemon, 8.7 ..... W. Nicholls

Betting Forecast—4-1 Sunnyside, 5-1 Prize Ruler, 6-1 March, 10-1 Lemon, 20-1 Lady Scratch, 100-7 others.

2.30—DERBY TRIAL STAKES; 3-y-o; 1 m.

Swallow Tail, 9.0 ..... D. Smith
Sunstine, 8.9 ..... Y. Gosling
Mirella, 8.7 ..... W. Nicholls

Betting Forecast—2-7 Swallow Tail, 5-1 Sunstine, 10-1 Mirella.

3.15—LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP; 3-y-o and upwards; 1 m. 5 f. 110 yds.

Impeccable, 5.9-7 ..... Y. Gosling
Rubalyat, 5.9-0 ..... D. Smith
Coalition, 4.9-10 ..... D. Smith
Alderman, 4.9-10 ..... D. Smith
Stanbridge, 5.9-1 ..... D. Smith
Romano, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith
Sunstine, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith
Mirella, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith
Swallow Tail, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith
Spanish II, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith
Fair Trick, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith
Roaring Forties, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith
Gigantic, 4.9-7 ..... D. Smith

Betting Forecast—2-1 Impeccable, 5-1 Rubalyat, 6-1 Coalition, 8-1 Alderman, 10-1 Romano, 12-1 Sunstine, 14-1 Mirella, 16-1 Swallow Tail, 20-1 Spanish II, 25-1 Fair Trick, 33-1 Roaring Forties, 50-1 Gigantic.

3.45—BEANFEAST HANDICAP; 3-y-o; 1 m. 5 f. 110 yds.

Arrogant, 4.11-5 ..... Mr J. Hunt
Penthouse, 4.11-0 ..... Mr J. Jones
Wedding Wedding, 4.11-2 ..... Mr J. Jones
Mist, 4.10-11 ..... Mr A. Cadwell
Wilsome Wilsome, 4.10-0 ..... Major Rawlings
Sinjhara, 6.10-7 ..... Mr Straubenzee Moore

Betting Forecast—4-1 Mist, 5-1 Arrogant, 6-1 Wedding Wedding, 8-1 Penthouse, 10-1 Wilsome, 100-6 others.

4.30—DERBY TRIAL STAKES; 3-y-o; 1 m. 5 f. 110 yds.

Swallow Tail, 9.0 ..... D. Smith
Sunstine, 8.9 ..... Y. Gosling
Mirella, 8.7 ..... W. Nicholls

Betting Forecast—2-7 Swallow Tail, 5-1 Sunstine, 10-1 Mirella.

Double—ROMANO and FAIR TRICK

SELECTIONS

LIVERPOOL

2.0—SUMPELTSLIMIN
2.30—SWALLOW TAIL
3.15—ROMANO*
3.45—HINDOSTAN
4.15—SINSTA
4.45—BEANFEAST

SALISBURY

2.0—SUGAR VILLUMIN
2.30—BERRYLANDS
3.0—GIANTIC
3.30—FAIR TRICK
4.0—ROARING FORTIES
4.30—BOIS DES ILES

Double—ROMANO and FAIR TRICK

4.0—DEVIZES HANDICAP; 11½ m.

Paper Weight, 7.5-7 ..... W. Rickaby
Sunstine, 8.12 ..... Y. Gosling
Philadelphia II, 9.0 ..... D. Smith
Golden Wattle, 9.0 ..... D. Smith
Sunstine, 8.12 ..... Y. Gosling
Philadelphia II, 9.0 ..... D. Smith
Golden Wattle, 9.0 ..... D. Smith
Sunstine, 8.12 ..... Y. Gosling
Sunstine, 8.12 ..... Y. Gosling
Sunstine, 8.12 ..... Y. Gosling

BURMESE BORDER "WAR"

Moslems' Fear of the Arakanese

PAKISTAN'S ATTITUDE

From - MICHAEL DAVIDSON,
"The Scotsman" Special Correspondent

AKYAB (ARAKAN), Tuesday. — A peace mission to North Arakan (which lies towards the Pakistan border) is trying to end "the Moslem war," which is one of the Burmese Government's many headaches.

Moslem elders, carrying an order from Prime Minister Thakin Nu, are in contact with the insurgent Moslems, and the latest reports from these emissaries say that some Moslems have already laid down their arms. These guerrilla operations are less a Moslem insurrection against the Government than "communal" action against the Arakanese—a prolongation of the Moslem-Buddhist riots of 1942. The Moslems—natives of Chittagong in East Bengal, now part of Pakistan—fear oppression by the Arakanese. The Arakanese, an intensely clannish community less than a million strong, hate their Burmese kith and kin, and are afraid of losing their identity in the growing Chittagongese population. Neither trusts the other.

A dangerous aspect of this fighting is its international aspect: Moslem insurgents have been carrying the Pakistan flag, and many of them clamour for the incorporation of this end of Arakan with Pakistan. It was suspected that they drew arms from across the border; the Government, however, is now satisfied that their rifles and ammunition are old stocks left behind by the Japanese and British. An official of a neutral Embassy in Rangoon told me recently that Pakistan's attitude is entirely "correct"—though if Burma were to disintegrate, Pakistan would doubtless step in. The great majority of Arakan Moslems are said to be really Pakistanis from Chittagong, even if they have been settled here for a generation. Of the 130,000 Moslems here, 80,000 are still Pakistani citizens.

TOUCHY "NATIONALISTS"

The educated Arakanese are vigorously "nationalist"; they display that touchy assertiveness common to all infant nationalism. But their resentment is no longer against an Imperialist Power—to-day it is against their own Burmese flesh and blood, from which they have too long been cut off by the Yomas mountains.

Indeed, they want Burma (if they are to remain part of it) inside the Commonwealth—some even aspire to become a separate Dominion. But the Arakan "movement" does not seem to extend much beyond the upper class. Arakanese insurgents are not fighting under a "national" banner. They are not simply members of "bandit" groups; there are various different political labels. There is no Arakan unity in the field, and the Government is not perturbed by Arakan nationalism.

Here in Arakan, as in the rest of Burma, are bands of dacoits calling themselves Red Communists, White Communists, or erstwhile followers of Aung San, who have disorganised the country, deprived the Government of its revenues, and ruined the rice trade.

The Government controls most of the townships and administrative centres—but there is no administration outside. Beyond town limits it is all Tom Tiddler's ground. You can travel almost anywhere, if you don't mind a few bullets now and then—even up the Kaladan river, whose banks are mainly controlled by Communists of two different factions.

RED AND WHITE COMMUNISTS

On one side Red Communists seize the cargoes of paddy; on the other, White Communists are content to levy "Customs" dues. In Akyab itself—a township of bamboo houses where smashed aeroplanes, wrecked ships, vanished buildings, and skeletons of landing barges still bear witness to the Japanese and British occupations—there is law, but not much order. Often two sets of Government guards shoot each other up by mistake.

Government leaders here say they could clear Arakan of insurgents quickly, if they had more troops and ammunition. The regular battalions were withdrawn to defend Rangoon when the Burma civil war became grave. Arakan must make do with irregular police and the "private army" of Pimya Thiha, a yellow-robed monk, who fought the Japanese as parachutist with the British-led underground "Force 136," and whose great religious influence keeps whole districts loyal to the Burmese Government.—*Copyright.*

Annex 356

K. Ahmad, “Burma as I knew her-III”, *The Pakistan Observer*, 11 August 1968

Burma As I Knew Her-III

by Kamruddin Ahmad

In the early hours of the 8th of October the news of the military coup in Pakistan was received. I was confused. Somehow I did not expect any such thing in Pakistan though the news of party squabbles reached me from time to time. I was virtually absent from Pakistan ever since October 1956 except for a few flying visits to Dacca. For few weeks I was worried. This was the time when I was seriously thinking of formally calling on the new Prime Minister General Ne Win but the news from home, not being very clear to me, except what we received through diplomatic channels I decided to defer the call but in the middle of October I received hints from the Burmese Foreign office that General Ne Win was looking forward to see me. I could not therefore postpone the call. I was received by the Prime Minister at the Army Headquarters. I was not feeling at home, the atmosphere seemed to be uncongenial and suffocating—I was not used to such silence and security consciousness. We talked on few problems of mutual interest, chiefly about alleged immigrants from Pakistan and smuggling across the Naf river.

Till November I refrained from all activities except the routine duty which I was to perform as the Chief of the Mission. I began to play either tennis or golf every afternoon. The diplomatic parties became uninteresting to me because the Burmese were conspicuous by their absence. As I did not drink, dance or gamble so my only interest was making contacts with local people. After the military takeover it became a difficult task.

In November I met Col Maung Maung in a dinner by the Australian ambassador. Colonel was lively but conceited. He did not look tough but he wanted to give that impression to the people. I sat between Mrs. Loomes and Lady Allen, right opposite to me was Col. Maung Maung flanked between Mrs. Tranvandine wife of the Consul of South Vietnum and Mrs. Reyes wife of the Philippines Minister. After some cautious remarks I found the Colonel in receptive mood and so the conversation began. This was my first contact with one of those who matter in the new regime.

I was introduced to Air Commodore Clift while playing golf. He impressed me as an intelligent officer but being a christian had no entrance in the inner circle of the military Junta. By February 1959 I came to know all the top ranking army, navy and air-force officers. As Pakistan was under Martial Law they were more at home in my presence than in presence of others. I found soon that the Army was divided on ideological basis. Brig Aung Swe and Col. Maung Maung were pro-Americans but General Ne Win and Brig. Aung gye, though anti-communist, were not pro-Americans. Most of the lesser officers were pro-communist. General Ne Win with whom I became friendly in the Golf Course was a believer in neutral policy. Though he had always a smiling face he was really tough. He did not like the pronounced anti-Communist views of Brig. Aung Swe and Col. Maung Maung.

Within six months cracks became visible. All kinds of rumours started by June and one morning we learnt that there was an attempt of another coup. In the middle of June things became quiet after Brig. Aung Swe was appointed as the ambassador in Australia and Col. Maung Maung, who became a Brigadier by that time, was appointed ted ambassador in Israel.

Politicians as I said, were lying low. But I had some difficulties with U Kyaw Min a powerful politician from Akyab and the owner of the most powerful English Daily "The Nation". He was always known to be highly anti-Pakistani. He was a member of the Burmese Parliament. I thought I should call on him and discuss the problem of the Arakani Muslims. When I met him I found him a greater enemy of Mr. Sultan Mahmud, who was also Akyab and a minister in U a member of Parliament from Nu's cabinet, than the Arakani Muslims. The conversation centred round Sultan Mahmud though I tried to get away. Few days after this meeting a write-up appeared in the Nation vilifying the Muslims as a community and Islam as a religion. In contacted the Egyptian Ambassador and requested him to accompany me to the Foreign Minister to lodge a formal protest but he did not agree.



In Kachin State

In the evening when I was playing golf with the wife of the Italian ambassador I met General Ne Win at the 7th hole. His wife Mrs. Kitty Ne Win was also in the field. Leaving the two ladies together we proceeded towards the next hole. The game was finished before sunset. We returned to the club and I offered General Ne win a drink as both of us had to wait for the ladies who were still far away. He, however, decided to have a fresh lime with me. During the talk I mentioned the article in "the Nation." His face immediately changed. He told me that his attention was drawn to it earlier and he was going to take serious step against the paper. He became agitated and began to use abusive language against U Kyaw Min. I was surprised as it was unexpected. Later on when I was talking to a Burmese Lt. Colonel who was in charge of rice export I was told that it was natural for a Burmese to have that feeling against an Arakani. There was, he said, a saying in Burma that if you saw a snake and an Arakani kill the Arakani first.

U NU AS A MONK

In January 1959 U Nu, who became a wandering Monk after handing over the charge to Ne Win, decided to come to Rangoon and mediate before Shewe Daron Pagoda. People came from all over the country to see U Nu who was supposed to be the incarnation of Lord Buddha. On the previous night ex-minister Mr. Sultan Mahmud called on me and informed me about the appearance of U Nu at the Shew Dagon and asked me to see it. He said it would be a rare experience for me and that I would see real U Nu. I was myself going to see U Nu as a Monk. At about 4 p.m. U Nu came out before the waiting crowd and greeted them with folding hands. He spoke in Burmese slowly but clearly. A friend of mine was translating the gist of his speech to me. After the prayer portion was finished he said he would make certain announcements. The first announcement surprised us and probably Mr. Sultan Mahmud also who must have been standing somewhere. He said that after he became Prime Minister, the head of the Government not when he was a monk. People began to weep. After the distributions were finished he kept silent for about half an hour with folded hands on his forehead. With the night fall crowd melted away and U Nu returned to meditation.

I had seen Gandhi, supposed to be another incarnation of god Vishnu but Gandhi was never a Prime Minister. I came to know later on that for ten years when U Nu was the Prime Minister he never lived in Prime Minister's official residence. He only held office there. At night he used to retire to his own humble cottage and sleep on the matress on the floor, or by the side of a small Pagoda near his old house. He was incorruptible and kind hearted. He could never become ruthless which was sometimes necessary to run the administration in countries like Burma.

PROBLEMS FACING ARAKANESE MUSLIMS

In the last week of March 1959 news reached me that the Burmese army has started mopping up operations in the Akyab district against insurgents and in course of such operations they were arresting the Muslims of Arakan and were depositing them on the other side of the river. This brought in a clash between our border forces and the Burmese armed forces. There were quite few rounds of shooting by both sides. I called on the Foreign Minister and lodged a formal protest against the illegal and uncalled for actions by the Burmese forces.

I had also received instructions from my Government to visit Buthidaung and Maungdow and send a detailed report. I notified the Burmese Government about my intention to visit the borders. Foreign and Defence Ministries were cooperative. I flew to Akyab in the first week of April with my Secretary Ataul Karim. Kaiser Rashid was our Vice Consul in Akyab. He threw a party for me to enable me to meet all the leading people of Akyab including U Kyaw Min. I discussed the problem with both Buddhist and Muslim leaders. Burma Government allotted a launch for me and my staff for the period of my stay there. From Akyab we started for Buthidaung by launch. It took several hours to reach Budhidaung from where we took leep to go to Maungdaw. The area was infested with insurgents and attacks on the launch was expected any minute. The Burmese security guards were quite tense but I was assured by Arakani leaders that my flag would be a better protection than security guards. I met the local people mostly descendents of Pakistanis. Their fore-fathers came from Chittagong and made the place their home. There were almost few hundred thousand of them in the district of Akyab. The problem is delicate, difficult and complex. Because of the difficult nature of the problem the solution was postponed from time to time. I thought it prudent to bring the matter to climax and find-out the solution rather than delaying it. On my way back I crossed over to Pakistan and visited Teknaf bazar and St. Martin's island. I saw a number of Burmese gun boats probably engaged to watch the smuggling operations in Shambans.

Akyab is one of the four districts forming Arakan Division of Lower Burma. Its area is 5,136 sq. miles and lies between Arakan vomas (hills) and the Bay of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Chittagong, Arakan hills, on the south by Bay of Bengal and the Naaf estuary. The district is divided into four subdivisions comprising nine townships. Buthidaung Subdivision consists of Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships and is situated in the north-western corner of the district on the borders of East Pakistan. The Buthidaung township is long and narrow. The Maungdaw township is also a narrow strip of land lying to the West of Mayn hills bordering on the Naaf, which separates it from Chittagong district.



U Myint Thein, Lord Chief Justice of Burma and his wife who was the first lady Barrister in Burma. She joined Bar in 1924.

Many Muslims of Akyab claim descent from Arab merchants. During the reign of Maha-taing Sandaya (788—800 A.D.) some ships were wrecked in Ramree island and the crew who were all Arabs settled in Arakan.

One of the Kings of Arakan, it is said, invaded Bengal in 1000 A.D and set up a pillar at Chittagong which according to Arakanese, is a corruption of Burmese "Sit-ta-gaung" meaning abandoning conquest. Some Arakanese scholars however disagree with this version. They are of the view that "chita" or "chitra" in Pali means "variegated" and gaon or gam in Pali means village. Chittagong, therefore, means "a village of variegated hues".



Shan Ladies coming for a dinner in the Embassy.

Soviet Writers

FROM PAGE VII

that such a person must really be isolated. That Solzhenitsyn is still free is not due to the Communists' magnanimity but to world attention.

Solzhenitsyn's protest letter to the Writers' Union mentioned the suppression of literature. He criticised the censorship for forcing writers to revise entire chapters, always making them change words and sentences before a book could be published. The Soviet Union, he said, does not recognise the writer's right to treat historical experiences and social problems in his own way. So he was logical in demanding the abolition of censorship. But in the Communist view a person who makes such a demand is either a criminal or a madman, in any case an enemy of society who deserves to be isolated.

A demand made by OCTOBER, a literary magazine, shows how far re-Stalinisation has gone. The magazine is urging the rehabilitation of four dead writers whose main aim had been to idolise Stalin. Their books are simply atrocious. "Happiness" by Peter Pavlenko, which appeared in 1947 at the peak of the Stalin cult, tells of a wounded colonel to whom Stalin speaks during the former's convalescence in the Crimea. He faints from happiness. Another book OCTOBER also plugged stemmed from Boris Gorbatov. The title was DONBAS and it deal with a coal miner who was allowed to talk to Stalin. Dutifully he went wild with joy.

That such asinine claims can be raised shows what the trend is aiming at. The condemnation of free-thinking writers, the threats to Solzhenitsyn and the praise of toadies who glorify Stalin, however diverse these events seem, are all connected. They are a sign that the intellectual spirit in the Soviet Union is still being murdered. And anyone who does not think as the party prescribes is still in danger of arrest or, as the mildest form of isolation, the insane asylum.

Annex 357

R. Wigg, “Repatriation camps stay empty”, *The Times*, 27 October 1978

Available at:

https://www.networkmyanmar.org/ESW/Files/The_Times_1978-10-27.jpg

THE TIMES FRIDAY OCTOBER 27 1978

Burma tries to woo Muslim refugees back from Bangladesh and improve its image

Repatriation camps stay empty

From Richard Wigg
Buthidaung, Burma, Oct 26

Burma, vilifed internationally last spring as thousands of Muslims fled from it to Bangladesh, is seeking to make amends by trying to repatriate them.

Everything has been set up by the Army and civilian authorities under the "Hintha Project"—named after a mythical Burmese bird—with 10 reception camps close to the frontier. The only thing missing almost six weeks after the return was supposed to get fully under way with 2,000 repatriates arriving every three days are the refugees themselves.

So far, despite a meeting on October 7 between the Ministers of Home Affairs of both countries, at which the Burmese made further concessions concerning the refugees' documents, only 448 of them have crossed the river Naaf which forms the frontier for 50 miles.

Visiting the Ngakura camp, five hours by water in a Burmese customs launch and an hour's ride from Buthidaung on a jungle road, I found camp officials still waiting for the 201 Muslims of whose arrival they had been notified by the Bangladesh authorities several days ago. None has turned up.

A senior Burmese immigration official, who accompanied me on the five-day trip from Rangoon through the remote Arakan state, did not believe that lack of a boat to cross the river was the problem.

It was one of many such disappointments. Informed Burmese believe that, besides a natural human fear to return, the reason lies in Muslim fanatical elements who are intimidating the inmates in the Bangladesh camps.

"The time will come when the Bangladesh Government will have to force them to come back," I was told by Mr Aziz Ahmed, a Muslim schoolteacher and one of those who returned earlier this month. He had passed through the reception camp and is awaiting his old job back in Buthidaung.

He went on: "All the time there is argument going on in the refugee camps in Bangladesh." The dispute was basically between those who possess Burmese national registration cards and those who were living in Burma without documents.

Before he left the camp eight people were killed last month when those in favour of returning fought those opposed to it, with the two kinds of Bangladeshi police forces guarding the camps taking sides in the dispute.

A Muslim cheroot maker told me that he and his wife and children had got out of the camps only under armed escort. He blamed the Muslim village headmen and "criminal types" who terrorized the rest. Among the latter were some who smuggled Burmese rice to Bangladesh. Their activities had been upset when the Burmese national registration check began in Arakan state last February.

At another camp I visited, Pyinbyu, the officials had still not received any repatriates. The camp must rate as well-equipped with six 60ft by 20ft bamboo huts with straw roofs and straw matting, each to accommodate five families. Food and firewood are stored, as well as medicine, in view of the 4,000 deaths from disease reported from the Bangladesh camps.

From here the repatriates are to be sent on a three to four days' march over the mountains to their abandoned homes. Each camp has about 200 staff who are idle and lonely.

In April Bangladesh, familiar with the machinery of international relief operations, alerted the world to the exodus of Muslims from Burma.

Burmese immigration officials, conducting a nationwide survey of inhabitants in all frontier areas, stumbled into trouble in Arakan, the seriousness of which they undoubtedly should but had not remotely foreseen.

After its initial shock over the exodus, the Burmese Government realized the extent of the damage done to its reputation. In July, it reached a repatriation agreement with Bangladesh which meanwhile had withstood pressure from some hothead Islamic nations eager for another "holy war".

President Ne Win of Burma later personally stepped in, agreeing to Bangladesh's request that Burma should accept not only the holders of the registration cards but also refugees who could provide some verifiable documents of another kind or even verbal proof of prior residence in Arakan.

Burma stipulated, however, that the card holders should be repatriated first. Those few who returned until now belong to this category.

U Soe Myint, the Burmese Director-General of Immigration, told me that Rangoon estimates the total number of Muslims who fled at 140,000, including 76,000 registration card holders.

"We believe our figure is accurate but, for the sake of good relations with Bangladesh we have never contradicted them publicly", he said. (Bangladesh's last figure was 197,000 in refugee camps.)

As the Muslims fled many burnt their homes, even whole villages, but the Burmese Government was prepared to rebuild them, U Soe Myint said.

Annex 358

Reuters, "BANGLADESH: Burmese guerrillas fighting for independence say they need international arms and financial help", 27 August 1991

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Annex 358

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27th August 1991

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UNDISCLOSED LOCATION NEAR BURMESE-BANGLADESHI FRONTIER (AUGUST 27, 1991) (REUTERS) SIGN ON WALL OF BASE CAMP BUILDING, REBELS NEARBY REBELS GUARDING BUILDING ENTRANCE INTERIOR, REBEL OFFICIAL EZHAR MIA DISPLAYING MAPS AND DESCRIBING CAMPAIGN (ENGLISH) REBEL LEADERS WATCHING MARTIAL ARTS DISPLAY BY TRAINEES YOUNG BOY DRILLING WITH TROOPS AND SOLDIER WHO DROPS RIFLE BEING DISCIPLINED, RUNNING AROUND FIELD WITH WEAPON HELD OVERHEAD TRAINEES UNDERGOING MILITARY EXERCISES REBEL OFFICERS SEATED EZHAR MIA DESCRIBING FUTURE PLANS (ENGLISH) REBEL TROOPS CHEERING

Embargoed:

11th September 1991 13:00

Keywords:

Location:

UNDISCLOSED LOCATION NEAR BURMESE-BANGLADESH FRONTIER.

Country:

Bangladesh

Topics:

War / Fighting,Defence / Military

Reuters ID:

LVA4MZH5SYXN7GBIZC2A69Y243M2

Story Text:

Burmese guerrillas fighting for independence in the mainly Moslem Arakan province reported on Monday (August 26) that they were prepared to fight Burmese government troops but needed international arms and financial help.
Ezhar Mia, leader of the rebel Mujaheed Bahini faction, told correspondents who gathered on the Bangladeshi side of the Burmese border on Tuesday (August 27) that "we are ready to take on the enemies". He added, that the group needs "a steady supply line to keep the fight going". He confirmed that the Mujaheed had contacted South American weapons dealers after receiving information that "sources in Moslem countries" would assist the movement.
The Mujaheed Bahini, the military wing of the Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO) representing Burmese Moslems, was formed in 1983, and has trained an estimated 5,000 militants in combat and sabotage operations. At least 3 million people of Arakan province's 4.2 million population are Moslem. They have allegedly been deprived of their political rights by Burma's Buddhist-led governments since Britain granted the country full independence in 1948.
RSO officials have accused the Burmese military regime of forcibly evicting Moslems from their home areas, replacing mosques with pagodas and establishing non-Moslem settlements.

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Annex 359

Reuters, "EU welcomes 'measured' Myanmar response to rioting", 11 June 2012

Available at:

https://www.reuters.com/article/us-myanmar-violence-idUSBRE85A01C20120611

EU welcomes "measured" Myanmar response to rioting

By Reuters Staff

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - The European Union said on Monday it was satisfied with Myanmar's "measured" handling of the Muslim-Buddhist violence that engulfed one of its biggest towns at the weekend.



As rival mobs of Muslims and Buddhists torched houses in Sittwe, the biggest town in northwestern Myanmar, police fired into the air and Muslims fled to neighboring Bangladesh.

The fighting was the worst communal violence since a reformist government replaced a junta last year, began to allow political pluralism and vowed to tackle ethnic divisions - moves that helped persuade the United States and European Union to suspend economic sanctions.

Brussels made clear that it did not believe this situation had changed, welcoming the "measured response" of President Thein Sein, who on Sunday warned against "never-ending hatred, desire for revenge and anarchic actions".

"We believe that the security forces are handling this difficult intercommunal violence in an appropriate way," said Maja Kocijanic, spokeswoman for EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton. "We welcome the priority which the Myanmar Government is giving to dealing with all ethnic conflicts."

EU states suspended most sanctions after the government released many political prisoners, allowed opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi and her NLD party to contest by-elections, and lifted some repressive measures.

They had previously frozen the assets of nearly a thousand companies and institutions, and banned almost 500 people from entering the bloc.

At least eight people were killed and many wounded, authorities say, after fighting erupted on Friday in the town of Maungdaw, and quickly spread to Sittwe and nearby villages.

Late on Sunday, state-run MRTV announced curfews in three towns, including Thandwe, the gateway to Myanmar's tourist beaches, and Kyaukphyu, where China is building a port complex.

The United Nations said on Monday it had started evacuating staff from the area.

The violence could harm the tourism and foreign investment expected in Myanmar as it emerges from decades of army rule.

Slideshow (7 images)

INVESTMENT NEED

Western firms are keen to help meet Myanmar's vast need for investment in health, telecommunications, housing, energy and other infrastructure after decades of isolation.

It also has large untapped resources of oil and natural gas and the potential to be a major exporter of rice and wood. Moreover, Myanmar neighbors the world's two biggest emerging markets, China and India.

Buddhists and Muslims have long lived in uneasy proximity in Sittwe, where ethnic Rakhine Buddhists were carrying bamboo stakes, machetes, slingshots and other makeshift weapons at the weekend after Muslims were seen setting houses on fire.

"We have now ordered troops to protect the airport and the Rakhine villages under attack in Sittwe," Zaw Htay, director of the president's office, told Reuters. "Arrangements are under way to impose a curfew in some other towns."

Some victims of the violence were from the stateless Rohingya group of Muslims, who live in abject conditions along Myanmar's border with Bangladesh and are despised by many Rakhine, who belong to the predominantly Buddhist majority.

About 100 Rohingyas tried to flee by boat into Bangladesh but were pushed back on Monday morning, Bangladesh's border guard said.

Five boats carrying about 200 Rohingyas were pushed back out to sea on Sunday, said Anwar Hossain, a major with the guard.

Rohingya activists have long demanded recognition in Myanmar as an indigenous ethnic group with full citizenship by birthright, claiming a centuries-old lineage in Rakhine State, where they number some 800,000.

But the government regards them as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and denies them citizenship. Bangladesh has refused to grant Rohingyas refugee status since 1992.

The authorities have blamed Rohingya mobs for the violence. But Rohingya activists and residents accuse ethnic Rakhine of terrorizing their communities.

Slideshow (7 images)

The western region has been tense for more than a week after the gang rape and murder of a Buddhist woman, widely blamed on Muslims, and the reprisal killing of 10 Muslims by a Buddhist mob a week ago.

State media said three men had gone on trial on Friday for the rape and murder.

Reporting by Reuters in Sittwe, Nurul Islam in Bangladesh and Sebastian Moffett in Brussels. Writing by Andrew R.C. Marshall and Sebastian Moffett. Editing by Jason Szep and Robert Birsel

Our Standards: The Thomson Reuters Trust Principles.

MORE FROM REUTERS

Annex 360

Reuters, "U.S. praises Myanmar's response to sectarian clashes", 19 June 2012

Available at:

https://www.reuters.com/article/us-myanmar-violence-usa-idUSBRE85I0GC20120619

U.S. praises Myanmar's response to sectarian clashes

By a Reuters Staff Reporter

YANGON (Reuters) - The United States on Tuesday praised Myanmar's response to recent deadly sectarian fighting, despite criticism by rights group Amnesty International that Muslim Rohingyas are still fleeing arbitrary arrest by border forces.

The comments come a day after a district court sentenced two men to death for the rape and murder of a Buddhist woman whose killing triggered nearly a week of communal mob violence that threatened to derail Myanmar's fragile year-old democracy.

Washington's vote of confidence has given a boost to reformist President Thein Sein, a former general whose quasi-civilian government faced intense international pressure to contain the violence after a year of startling democratic reforms convinced the United States and European Union to suspend sanctions.

After two days of clashes between Muslim Rohingyas and ethnic Rakhine Buddhists, the president on June 10 declared a state of emergency in Rakhine state, sent security reinforcements, imposed a

curfew and made a televised address.

"This is something we would not have seen in the past. The government is trying to help everybody who needs it whether that is Rakhine Buddhists or Muslims," Michael Thurston, the U.S. embassy's charge d'affaires in Myanmar, told Reuters in his office in Yangon.

Despite the upbeat U.S. assessment, much of northern Rakhine state remains a no-go area from which journalists and independent observers are banned, making it impossible to verify the government's version of events.

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The World Food Programme said on Tuesday the recent violence had displaced 90,000 people, or three times more than the government's estimate. This has raised fears that the official death toll of 50 could also rise dramatically.

There has also been no mention in state media of hundreds of Rohingyas attempting to flee into neighboring Bangladesh, a point London-based Amnesty International highlighted in a report on Tuesday.

"The basic humanitarian needs of these people must be met immediately, as many still lack adequate food, water, shelter, and medical attention," Amnesty said, urging the government to allow local and international aid agencies "full and unhindered access" to all displaced people.

Amnesty said an estimated 1,500 people had been illegally denied refuge across the border last week by Bangladesh. Bangladesh border guards detained at least 150 Rohingya men on Monday trying to enter in small boats.

"They were fleeing a wave of mostly arbitrary arrests by Myanmar border forces."

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SLOW RELIEF

The clashes follow a year of dramatic political change, including the freeing of hundreds of political prisoners, the signing of peace deals with ethnic minority rebel groups and the holding of by-elections dominated by Nobel Peace laureate Aung San Suu Kyi's opposition party.

Three Rohingyas were arrested after the 27-year-old Buddhist woman was killed on May 28 but one hanged himself while in custody. The New Light of Myanmar said the two others were sentenced to death in a court in Rakhine Kyaukphyu district.

Following the woman's murder, about 300 ethnic Rakhine Buddhists beat to death 10 Muslims they wrongly believed were connected to the rape, according to witnesses. Those killings sparked Rohingya riots that descended into mob violence by both sides. No one has been held accountable for the Muslim killings.

Thurston said the government had been quick to ask for international help, in sharp contrast to the sluggish request for assistance by the then-ruling generals following Cyclone Nargis, which killed at least 138,000 people in 2008.

"The response this time is far and away better than Cyclone Nargis," Thurston said. "It's not just myself that thinks this. Most of my colleagues agree that this has been a very different and better response."

If there are human rights abuses, the United States wants to see them fully investigated, a U.S. embassy spokesman added.

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Aid workers in Rakhine, however, say thousands of displaced Rakhines and Rohingyas remained in dire conditions more than a week after the violence.

"The response of government is still so slow and the help of the government has been weak since June 10," said Khaing Kaung San, a member of local relief group Wan Latt Foundation, which is running some camps for displaced people in Rakhine state.

News coverage of the relief effort in the state-run New Light of Myanmar, which consists mainly of photos of senior military officers donating supplies, also strongly resembles the junta's post-cyclone response.

Security fears and poor infrastructure have hindered relief efforts, keeping many aid groups on the sidelines.

Rakhine state officials say eight aid groups, including the Red Cross and World Food Programme, were providing assistance.

Tensions stem from an entrenched distrust of around 800,000 Rohingyas, who are recognized by neither Myanmar nor Bangladesh, and are largely considered illegal immigrants.

The government had yet to address the underlying problem, Amnesty said. "Restoring the pre-violence status quo is not sufficient," it said, "as systemic discrimination against the Rohingyas characterizes decades of state policy in Myanmar."

Additional reporting by Andrew R.C. Marshall; Editing by Jason Szep and Jeremy Laurence

Our Standards: The Thomson Reuters Trust Principles.

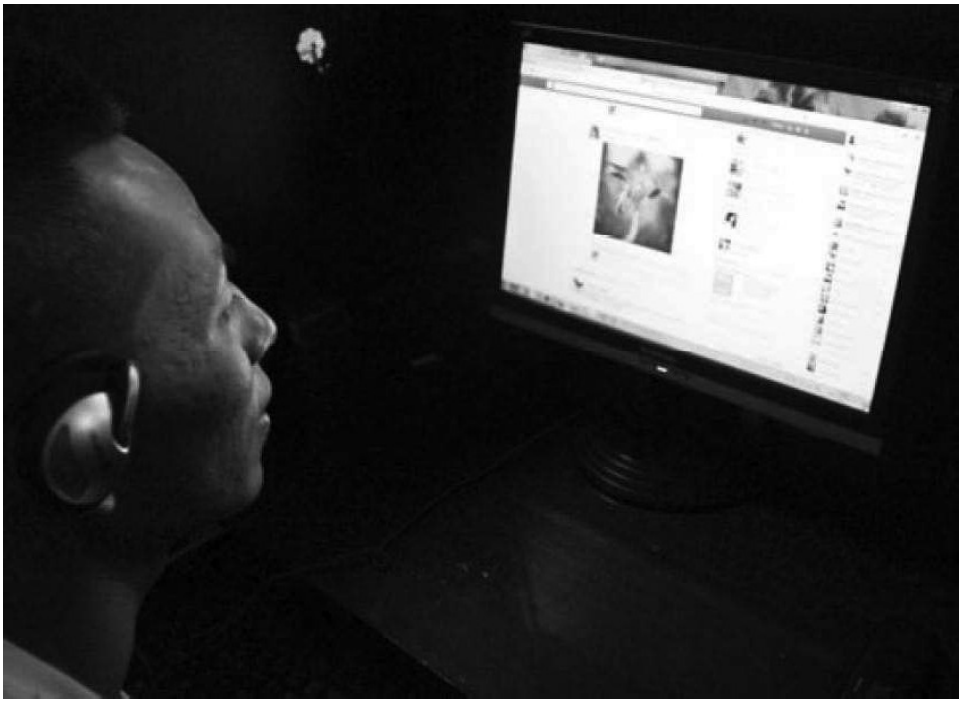
MORE FROM REUTERS

Annex 361

T. McLaughlin, “Fears Over Facebook Regulation Proposal”, *The Myanmar Times*, 15 July 2013

Available at:

https://www.mmtimes.com/national-news/7491-fears-over-facebook-regulation-proposal.html



A man uses Facebook at an internet cafe in downtown Yangon. Photo: Zarni Phyo

Fears over Facebook regulation proposal

Until the recent decision to ban Time magazine, Myanmar's media liberalisation had been one of the highlights in the string of reforms undertaken by President U Thein Sein since March 2011.

But while print media has seen increased freedom, the rising use of social media has clearly caused consternation in the government – and prompted some to question whether it should be controlled or monitored.

The concern stems largely from the country's internal conflicts, including skirmishes between the Tatmadaw and ethnic minority groups and intercommunal violence pitting Buddhists against Muslims.

Groups and individuals have seized on the power of social media using both English-language and Myanmar sites to promote their causes, while at the same time many have also used the platform to denounce the government's role and reactions in these conflicts.

Deputy Minister for Information U Ye Htut has been outspoken in his concerns that Facebook could be used to destabilise Myanmar, going as far as to say that it spreads "gunpowder" around the country by facilitating the spread of rumours and what the government views as hate speech.

"Hate speech has slowly been moving toward social media," said U Ye Htut, who is also a spokesperson for the president and is himself an active user of Facebook. "It spreads very quickly these days."

But some question whether the threat from social media is more imagined than real.

Deputy director of Human Rights Watch's Asia division, Phil Robertson, said that in Rakhine State social media has played only a minor role in inciting violence.

Instead, pamphlets and public speeches were much more frequently used to spread misinformation.

Mr Robertson said a mimeograph machine – a low-cost printing press – is a more effective tool for circulating messages in rural areas where electricity is rare and internet connections even rarer.

Asian Development Bank figures show that 74 percent of people in Myanmar lack access to power and the country's rate of internet connectivity is among the lowest in the world, with users concentrated in Yangon and other urban areas.

The same types of pamphlets were cited by Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors without Borders) as the main vehicle for spreading rumours about the organisation's work and financial backing in Rakhine State last year that led to the group being severely hindered in their efforts to provide care by citizens in the region incensed by what they had read.

Speaking at a recent workshop on hate speech, he said that people are unable to sort rumour from hard news and this can cause them to act irresponsibly.

"People are very confused," U Ye Htut said, adding that they have trouble working out "what is right and what is wrong".

He estimates that about half of the 800,000 Facebook users in Myanmar are not using their real name on their account, and the government is clearly concerned about the anonymity afforded by Facebook and other online outlets.

An editorial in the state-run New Light of Myanmar said it "would not come as a surprise" if the number of Myanmar-based Facebook accounts was larger than the number of internet users in the country. "It is said in Myanmar that a person without a Facebook identity is like a person without a home address," the editorial said.

However, it also warned that "the ordinary people of Myanmar to[o] often blindly accept anything" that they read. "There is no such mission of finding fact and fiction in Myanmar. When it meets floods of information that have broken open the long-locked gate, there arise rumours, spread hate speeches, and follow other adverse impacts of social media."

Social media is tougher to regulate than traditional media, however. Unlike news journals, the licence of a Facebook page cannot be withdrawn. Defamation charges cannot be leveled unless the owner of the page can be identified. Options are limited and generally drastic: In September 2007, the government shut down the internet to restrict dissemination of information about monk-led protests.

Where bloggers can be identified they can face 15-year prison terms under the Electronics Transactions Law if they use the internet to receive, send or distribute information that could threaten or disrupt Myanmar's state security or law and order. While the government has promised to amend sections of the law that harm the "free flow of information and free speech", U Ye Htut said that the government is also looking into a regulation system for Facebook.

"Our department is willing to develop regulations and public service media training for that," U Ye Htut said. "The government has no intention of blocking people but we are ready to stop people who are diverting from the law."

Myanmar Journalists Association vice president U Thiha Saw said that he was aware of the challenge of monitoring social media.

"Do you come up with some sort of regulations? Or do we simply self-regulate among ourselves without the government?" he said.

He said that he believed educating young people about social media use was a better way to address the issue than government regulation.

"Educate young people on the good, the bad and the consequences of social media. You can advise them. You can coach them," he said.

Facebook's own policy states that it does not allow posts or comments that it considers "hate speech, threatening, or pornographic; incites violence; or contains nudity or graphic or gratuitous violence," but has come under fire in the past for allowing posts that contain speech considered by some to be hateful, including denials of the Holocaust.

The possibility of Nay Pyi Taw reaching into cyberspace to curb freedom of speech is exactly the type of government meddling that Google executive chairman Eric Schmidt warned against during a visit to Yangon in April.

"Try to keep the government out of regulating the internet," Mr Schmidt said. "The answer to bad speech is more speech. More communication. More voices."

Mr Schmidt's views were shared by members of parliament.

When asked about possible government regulation of Facebook, National League for Democracy Pyithu Hluttaw representative U Win Htein dismissed the idea as "nonsense", saying internet access should be open to all.

"It [the internet] is impossible to control and we shouldn't control it," agreed U Khine Maung Yi, the Pyithu Hluttaw representative for Ahlone.

Annex 362

S. Herman, “Karen Refugees in Thailand Wary of Return to Burma”, *Voice of America*, 26 September 2013

Available at:

https://www.voanews.com/a/karen-refugees-in-thailand-wary-of-return-to-burma/1757577.html

EAST ASIA

Karen Refugees in Thailand Wary of Return to Burma

September 26, 2013 10:15 AM

Steve Herman

BANGKOK — Despite Burma's political opening in recent years, most of the roughly 130,000 Burmese refugees in Thailand are not expecting to return any time soon. A first-of-its kind U.N. survey of refugees indicates that many remain wary of heading back across the border.

A pilot socioeconomic survey commissioned by a United Nations agency has found the majority of those living in the largest refugee camp in Thailand prefer either to be resettled in a third country or to stay in Thailand.

Mireille Girard, the representative in Thailand of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, said the responses from more than 6,500 households in the Mae La Temporary Shelter (in Tak province), captured the mood of those living in the camps.

"A lot of people are still making up their mind as we speak. They've not really set their minds. And we're not asking them to make a choice at this stage. We're just trying to assess their intention and aspirations so we can help prepare better for the solutions that they are imagining for themselves," said Girard.

Only a small number at Mae La expressed a preference to return. The majority cited a continuing lack of trust in the Burmese government and a perceived lack of status or citizenship there. They also mentioned worries about security, how they would make a living and the lack of infrastructure in the communities they fled.

Nearly all of those living in the Mae La camp are ethnic Karen who fled their homeland to escape repression by the military in Burma (also known as Myanmar). There is no permanent cease-fire in most places to which the refugees would return.

UNHCR's Girard concurs conditions have not yet been met for those in Thailand to return home.

"Amnesty, freedom of choice by people of the place that they want to return to, access by humanitarian agencies so we make sure we can visit people on return, etc. These will

need to put in place when the time is ripe for people to return, when they are willing to return and eager to return in big numbers. And at that time then we will shift to promoting repatriation. At the moment we are not yet there," said Girard.

About 130,000 refugees are residing in nine border camps in Thailand. Many of those were born in exile. Eighty percent of the camps' residents are ethnic Karen.

Since 2005, more than 83,000 people who fled Burma to Thailand have resettled in third countries, with most going to the United States.

Thailand ended registration of refugees in 2006 and has maintained that those who are not documented are ineligible to move to a third country. An exception, since last year, is for those who have family members who have resettled elsewhere.

An estimated one million Burmese reside in Thailand, most of them undocumented migrant workers.

After 60 years of military rule, Burma peacefully transitioned in 2010 to a quasi-civilian government. But active or retired army officers continue to wield great authority.

Cease-fire agreements with most of the 13 non-state armed groups are deemed by some observers to be in jeopardy with occasional clashes continuing between ethnic rebels and the Burmese military.

Ethnic Burman dominance over the Karen and other minorities has long been the catalyst for separatist rebellions and has compelled thousands of civilians to flee their homes.

Annex 363

San Yamin Aung, “Burmese Govt Resumes Citizenship Verification of Rohingyas”, *The Irrawaddy*, 16 June 2014

Available at:

https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/burmese-govt-resumes-citizenship-verification-rohingyas

Myanmar(/country/mmr)

Burmese Govt Resumes Citizenship Verification of Rohingyas

News and Press Release

Source: Irrawaddy(/organization/irrawaddy)

Posted: 17 Jun 2014

Originally published: 16 Jun 2014

Origin: View original

By SAN YAMIN AUNG

RANGOON — Burma's government has resumed a process of verifying the citizenship status of some members of a minority group in the country's west known internationally as the Rohingya.

In late 2012, on the heels of sectarian violence between Rohingya Muslims and Arakanese Buddhists that left about 120,000 people displaced, government immigration officials began verifying the citizenship of Muslims in limited parts of Arakan State. It appears the process stalled last year, amid resistance to requirements that the Rohingya identify as Bengali.

The government refers to the Rohingya as Bengali, suggesting that they came to the country illegally from Bangladesh, though many trace their family roots back to Burma for generations.

Now, immigration officials have restarted their verification process in parts of Arakan State where most Rohingyas agreed to identify as Bengali two months ago during the nationwide census, after being told that they would not be counted if they did not identify this way.

As a pilot project in Myebon Township, immigration officials are accepting citizenship applications from anyone who identifies as Bengali, according to Maung Maung Than, director-general of the Department of Immigration and National Registration.

About 3,042 Muslims live in the township, the department says. Of these, 47 people have already applied for citizenship, according to Maung Maung Than, who added that applications would be considered according to the 1982 Citizenship Law.

The law has been criticized internationally for making it nearly impossible for the Rohingya to receive citizenship.

"The applicants will need to show the citizenship cards of their grandparents or parents, or at least family registration so we can check whether he or she is a citizen or not," Maung Maung Than told The Irrawaddy on Monday.

Later, he said, immigration officials will check the identification papers of all Bengalis in the township. In cases where the paperwork may have been falsified, the central government will make a decision and take action according to the 1982 Citizenship Law, which prescribes a fine or jail time for anyone found to be in possession of false identification.

The verification process will later be expanded, but only to townships where people identified as Bengalis in the census, Maung Maung Than said.

The state-run New Light of Myanmar newspaper reported that national ministers met in the Arakan State capital of Sittwe on Friday with state-level officials, town leaders and civil society representatives. The ministers explained "matters concerning the scrutinizing of citizenship for Bengalis under the Myanmar Citizenship Law of 1982," the newspaper reported, adding that a preliminary survey had already begun at "a Bengali relief camp in Myebon."

Last week Immigration Minister Khin Yi visited Arakan State along with the information minister, the minister of border affairs and national races, and President's Office ministers, the newspaper reported.

About 1 million Rohingya people are believed to live in Arakan State, where they face government-imposed restrictions that make it nearly impossible for them to access health care, education and other basic services. A majority of victims from the 2012 violence were Rohingya, and today they continue to live in squalid camps for internally displaced people (IDPs).

The Arakan National Party, representing Arakanese Buddhists, has called on the government to verify the citizenship of Muslims in Arakan State since 2012, according to Khin Maung Gyi, a member of the party's central executive committee.

"It is necessary that decisions are made correctly on every stage of the citizenship scrutiny process, without any bribes," he told The Irrawaddy.

Mohamed Salim, a Rohingya spokesman for the National Development and Peace Party in Rangoon, criticized the verification process as biased.

"We do not accept the term 'Bengalis.' The Muslim people in Arakan State are Rohingya," he told The Irrawaddy. "If they want to conduct an examination based on the 1982 law, they need to first amend the law in accordance with international standards, since it currently includes much discrimination, and after that they can exam us."

Primary country:

Myanmar(/country/mmr)

Source:

The Irrawaddy(/organization/irrawaddy)

Format:

Annex 364

Xinhua, "Over 60,000 Myanmar refugee arrivals in China since conflict outbreak", 7 March 2015

Available at:

https://reliefweb.int/report/china/over-60000-myanmar-refugee-arrivals-china-conflict-outbreak

China(/country/chn) + 1 more

Over 60,000 Myanmar refugee arrivals in China since conflict outbreak

News and Press Release

Source: Xinhua(/organization/xinhua)

Posted: 10 Mar 2015

Originally published: 7 Mar 2015

Origin: View original

BEIJING, March 7 (Xinhua) -- A Chinese city bordering Myanmar has seen more than 60,000 arrivals of refugees since the outbreak of conflicts in the north of the southeast Asian nation, the Party chief of southwest China's Yunnan Province said Saturday.

In a humanitarian spirit, China has provided the Myanmar refugees with some relief, including water and medical services, in Lincang, a city bordering Myanmar, said Li Jiheng, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Strict border management measures have been carried out in Lincang but the border was not closed, Li told journalists after a panel discussion with other Yunnan lawmakers at the ongoing annual session of the National People's Congress, China's top legislature.

"The border area in Yunnan is stable, the supplies are ample and the price is stable," he said. "The traffic is smooth."

Chinese Foreign Ministry has said that the ongoing Kokang conflict in northern Myanmar is an internal affair of the country without any intervention by China. No evidence has pointed to any involvement by the Chinese government in the conflict.

Li said that China and Myanmar are friendly neighbors and the Chinese side always respects Myanmar's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Editor: Yamei Wang

Primary country:

China(/country/chn)

Other country:

Myanmar(/country/mmr)

Annex 365

Business Standard, "Opposition parties slam govt over changing terminology used for Rakhine Muslim minority", 23 June 2016

Available at:

https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/opposition-parties-slam-govt-over-changing-terminology-used-for-rakhine-muslim-minority-116062300337_1.html

Opposition parties slam govt over changing terminology used for Rakhine Muslim minority

ANI | ANI Automatic | Naypyidaw

Last Updated : Jun 23 2016 | 1:22 PM IST

Follow Us

Nationalist politicians are criticizing the government for pushing an official change of terminology used to refer to a Muslim minority in Rakhine State.

The government has asked to refer to the Rakhine Muslim minority as 'the Muslim community from Rakhine State' rather than using controversial terms "Bengali" or " Rohingya"

The Arakan National Party (ANP) said in a statement that they totally reject any other term besides "Bengalis" to refer to the mostly stateless minority which self-identifies as "Rohingya", reports Myanmar Times.

ANP's Secretary U Tun Aung Kyaw stating that addressing them as 'Muslim community from Rakhine State' makes it sounds as if they have always lived in the state and

Rakhine is their place of origin, added it will create more opportunities for them to attain citizenship as it is like accepting they are Myanmar nationals.

The National Prosperity Party, also released a statement urging the government to reconsider the official terms, saying the change could cause the international community to "mistake the origins of the Bengalis".

State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has asked several visiting dignitaries to refrain from using controversial terms "Rohingya" or "Bengali", including most recently the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Myanmar Yanghee Lee.

Also Read

NIT issue: Opposition parties, VHP slam police action

Terminolog

The Ministry of Information also instructed state media on June 16 to use "Muslims in Rakhine State" instead of "Rohingya" or "Bengali", and also said it should be "Buddhists of Rakhine State" instead of ethnic Rakhine or Arakan.

The previous administration, which stripped over 660,000 Muslims in the state of their "white card" IDs and the right to vote, officially used the term "Bengali", implying the community had migrated from neighbouring Bangladesh.

Muhammad Salim, the patron of the National Development and Peace Party, a Muslim political group, welcomed the government's change in terminology, calling it a step forward.

First Published: Jun 23 2016 | 1:22 PM IST

Annex 366

Myanmar News Agency, “Security Tightened: Nine policemen killed, five injured, one missing in border attacks”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 10 October 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-10-10-red.pdf

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. III, No. 177, 9th Waxing of Thadingyut 1378 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Monday, 10 October 2016

Vice President U Myint Swe arrives in Bangkok PAGE 3



Families of Tatmadaw donate offertories to Members of the Sangha in Mandalay PAGE 2



Fully respect rights of local people in distress PAGE 8

SECURITY TIGHTENED

Nine policemen killed, five injured, one missing in border attacks



The press conference concerning attacks on border posts in Rathedaung and Maungtaw in Rakhine State in progress. PHOTO: MNA

VIOLENT armed attackers targeted three border posts in Rakhine State in the small hours of 9th October, killing nine policemen and injuring five, said Police Maj-Gen Zaw Win, Chief of the Myanmar Police Force. Eight attackers were killed.

At the press conference held in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday evening, the Police Chief clarified that the attacks happened at three separate border posts. He said that the bodies of eight attackers were found. Two attackers were captured alive and one home-made pistol was seized along with two bullets and one cartridge of bullets, the police chief said.

The press conference came after a meeting between authorities and the State Counsellor in Nay Pyi Taw. Officials said the meeting was to discuss the information to be released not to cause worry and panic among the people, according to Union Minister for Information Dr Pe Myint.

According to the clarification at the press conference, 62 assorted arms, 10,130 rounds of ammunition, one bayonet and 27 cartridges of bullets were taken by the attackers in the three attacks.

As the surviving attackers retreated, police and troops from the local battalion clearing the area found 13 more weapons that the attackers apparently discarded.

The authorities concerned have ordered troops to keep the area clear, provide the rule of law and to recover the arms and ammunition seized by the attackers.

First attack on Kyikanpyin Border Post Headquarters in Maungtaw Township

At about 1 am, approximately 10 men attacked the outpost in Maungtaw Township. Six policemen fought back and seized one home-made pistol, two bullets and one cartridge.

After the first incident, another attack occurred at the central outpost of the headquarters around 1.50 am. Police at the outpost fought against approximately 90 attackers for about an hour. The attackers held high geographic position, which prompted police to move to a hill on the left side of the central outpost and gained an advantage. The attackers withdrew around 4 am.

After the attackers withdrew, police inspected the area and found six dead policemen who had been stationed at hill No. 4. Their weapons had been taken by the attackers.

In addition to the accident, six police were killed and two injured and 51 arms and 10,140 bullets, one bayonet and 28 cartridges of bullets were taken away by the attackers.

Second attack on Kotankauk Outpost in Rathedaung Township

At 3 am, about 30 attackers jumped over the fence of the Kotankauk Outpost and attacked police with swords and spears. Ten policemen fought back, killing one attacker and capturing two. The attackers withdrew at about 3.45 am. One policeman was killed and two injured. Two weapons were taken away by the attackers.

Third attack on Ngakhuya Office

As officers from the Ngakhuya Office reinforced police at the Kyikanpyin Headquarters to repel an attack earlier in the morning, about 50 men attacked the Ngakhuya office with swords, spears and home-made weapons. The police remaining at the outpost fought back before the attackers withdrew at around 5.45 am.

After the fighting, seven bodies of the attackers were found. Two policemen were killed, one injured and one policeman remains missing.

See page 3 >>



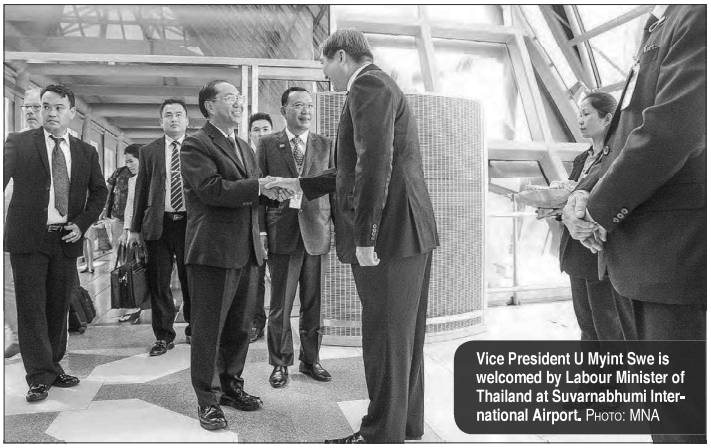
Vice President U Myint Swe arrives in Bangkok

VICE President U Myint Swe left Yangon to attend the Second Asian Cooperation Dialogue and arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon.

The vice president was welcomed at the Suvarnabhumi International Airport by the minister of labour of Thailand, Myanmar Ambassador to Thailand U Win Maung and officials.

Later, the vice president and party visited the Emerald Buddha Temple and toured the ancient palace.

In the evening, the vice president attended a dinner hosted in honour of heads of state and wives of members of the ACD by the Prime Minister of Thailand General Prayuth Chan-ocha and wife at the convention hall of Thai Royal Navy. — *Myanmar News Agency.*



Vice President U Myint Swe is welcomed by Labour Minister of Thailand at Suvarnabhumi International Airport. PHOTO: MNA

Nine policemen killed, five injured, one missing in border attacks



Union Minister for Information Dr Pe Myint.



Chief of Myanmar Police Force Police Maj-Gen Zaw Win.



Minister of State for Foreign Affairs U Kyaw Tin.



Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population U Myint Kyaing.

>> From page 1

Concerning the question on name of the organization that launched simultaneous attacks on various police posts, the chief of Myanmar Police Force said that authorities had detained two violent attackers and the process is underway to release the name of the organization based on interrogations of them at an appropriate time. In addition, he said that the Tatmadaw would cooperate with the police to relieve the concerns of local people, and troops were being mobilized with helicopter to block and arrest the fleeing attackers. Security has also been tightened in the area, according to the police chief.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs U Kyaw Tin responded to questions concerning the ways and means of dealing the issue with a neighbouring country. He said that the police have launched an investigation into the attacks according to the law and have been chasing the violent attackers in cooperation with the people and the Tatmadaw. If firm evidence of the involvement of another country, the government would discuss the issue with the Bangladesh ambassador but no involvement could be proved. If involved the government would invite the ambassador and ask for cooperation, he added. However, authorities are still waiting for evidences and such arrangement could take place sooner, he said.

As for the question on prevention of communal conflicts in Rakhine State, Union Minister for Information Dr Pe Myint said that one of the reasons to hold the press conference was to prevent such conflict based on rumours by releasing correct news as soon as possible. He also expressed his hope that the conflicts would not escalate further and the people would cooperate with the government to maintain stability, one of the foundations of the nation.

The police chief replied to question why the number of police deployed there was not enough. He said authorities have deployed the largest number of police in Rakhine State compared to other states and regions with an emphasis on security of the state. He added that the Ministry of Home Affairs is taking necessary measures to enhance security by mobilizing troops by helicopter. In addition, he said that Rakhine State had been divided into operation zone and security and law enforcement zone and Tatmadaw were mobilizing only in the operation zone and Tatmadaw troops were not normally deployed in the security and law enforcement zone.

Director of Maungtaw District General Administration Department U Ye Naing clarified that authorities have imposed curfew on the whole district.

In conclusion, the police chief said that there were loopholes in information gathering although the police and Special Branch of the police had gathered information in cooperation with the public.

Asked about situation of migration in the border area, Permanent Secretary U Myint Kyaing said the ministry has established four branch offices in the border in Rakhine State with 252 employees. There were 30 employees of the ministry's Immigration and Population Department in the areas where attacks happened. There are 11 local offices and 26 camps in remaining areas to carry out immigration work.

The Permanent Secretary said that the attackers ambushed the outposts at the time when they could not be seen by others. He continued to say the employees of the ministry would tighten the security in cooperation with local police force.

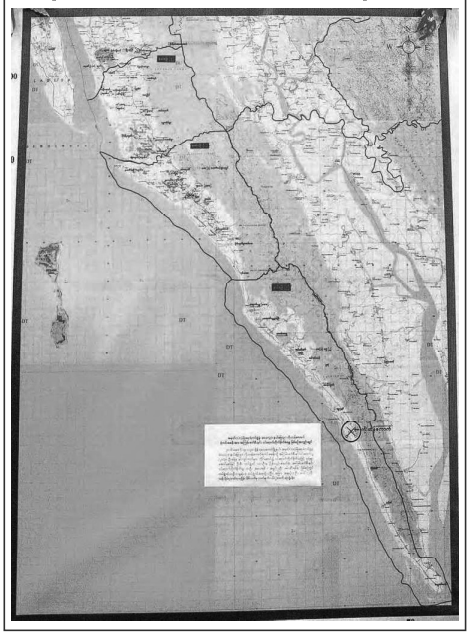
In his answer to the question of what is the aim of the attacks and how the ministry is planning to discover the attackers who might be hidden among the villagers, Police Maj-Gen Zaw Win said there are several reasons behind the attacks. Recently, local police seized about six million of Yaba pills in Maungtaw in September. He said the attacks might related to the drug trafficking according to the nature of the terrorism. The Police Chief also pledged that Myanmar Police Force would manage to arrest those who involved in the attacks and bring to the court in cooperation with local administrative bodies, leaders of the communities and religious leaders.

Measures are being taken to ease the tension between the two communities and to build trust between them, said Minister of State for Foreign Affairs U Kyaw Tin. He said that the violence coincided with the third committee meeting on human rights at the United Nations General Assembly, lifting of remaining US sanctions and announcement of EU not to submit human right report on Myanmar. Those who wanted to highlights the issue of Rakhine State might be involved behind the scene, he added. Then he said that it was necessary for the government and the people to respond in accordance with the law or otherwise would be blamed by the international community.

In conclusion, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs U Kyaw Tin urged all to react in accordance with the law as human rights report on Myanmar was scheduled at the third committee meeting at the UN, and he promised to discuss the issue in the speech at the UN in October.

The ministry will be in touch with the Bangladesh Embassy.— *Myanmar News Agency*

Map shows Kotankauk Outpost



Annex 367

Myanmar News Agency, “Troops fight back violent armed attackers, kill four”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 11 October 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-10-11-red.pdf

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

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President accepts credentials from newly appointed ambassadors PAGE 3



Whither the future for Flower City—Dawn or Dusk? PAGE 3



Missing policeman, firearm found separately after deadly armed attacks in Rakhine State PAGE 3

Vice President U Myint Swe calls for more linking among member countries to fight poverty in region

VICE President U Myint Swe called for more networking with member countries in the eradication of poverty in the region especially in light of the abundance of power and economic development at the 2nd Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Summit in Bangkok, Thailand yesterday

"The Asia Region is rapidly developing and during the past decade, Asia's participation is progressing in the world trade sector Yet member countries are facing challenges in socio-economy and environment," said the vice president

"And it greatly needs to cooperate, linking with member countries in the eradication of poverty in the region and abundance in power and economic development, more than ever," he added

"The continent of Asia, which covers 30 per cent of the planet, is the biggest and the most different from all other continents, and half of the world population is residing here, this being a place rich in human resources", he said

The opening ceremony of the 2nd ACD Summit was inaugurated with an audio presentation of a congratulatory welcoming address sent by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon The president of the Summit the Thai Premier made an opening speech

See page 2 >>



Vice President U Myint Swe delivers an address at 2nd Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) Summit in Bangkok. PHOTO: MNA

Governmental mission to clarify local people in Rakhine State about deadly attacks on border posts

FOLLOWING the deadly attacks on three border posts in Rakhine State, the Union Government sent a mission today to Rakhine to inform residents about the genuine situation of the attacks as part of an effort to maintain peace and stability

The mission led by Union Minister for Information Dr Pe Myint comprises Union Minister U Thein Swe, Chief Minister of Rakhine State U Nyi Pu, Deputy Ministers Maj-Gen Myint Nwe, Maj-Gen Aung Soe, Maj-Gen Than Htut and U Khin Maung Tin, Rakhine State Minister Col Htein Lin and Dr Chan Thar, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement U Soe Aung, Deputy Chief of Myanmar Police Force Police Brig-Gen Aung Win Oo

From 11th to 14th October, they will meet with local people, departmental employees and their families in Maungtaw, Buthitaung and Rathedaung townships, where violent attacks happened in small hours of 9th October and will clarify the situation of the attacks not to cause worry and panic

Following the attacks, the Union Government urged everyone to behave in accordance with the law, as a human rights report on Myanmar was scheduled to submit at the third committee meeting at the UN

Violent armed attackers targeted three border posts in Rakhine State in the small hours of 9th October, killing nine policemen and injuring five.—*GNLM*

Troops fight back violent armed attackers, kill four

TROOPS providing security to residents in Maungtaw Township fought back violent armed attackers yesterday after they were initially assaulted, killing four attackers and seizing one home-made gun, three bullets and one knife

Yesterday's attack occurred while soldiers were carrying out an area clearing campaign near Myothagyi Village in Manugtaw township receiving a tip-off that the attackers were present

The troops came under surprise attack by around 20 armed attackers

Recovered after the fighting were four bodies, which are still under scrutiny to provide identity together with one home-made gun, three bullets and one knife There were no casulaties among police or Tatmadaw

The troops are still searching for the violent armed attackers who retreated from the scene.—*Myanmar News Agency*



Annex 368

Myawady, "Tatmadaw attacked by 300 armed men, four soldiers killed", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 12 October 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-10-12-red.pdf

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. III, No. 179, 11th Waxing of Thadingyut 1378 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Wednesday, 12 October 2016

State Counsellor receives Norwegian, Indian ambassadors Page 3



Vice President U Myint Swe arrives back after participating in 2nd ACD Summit Page 3



Zero tolerance to violence and be cautious not to cause further conflicts Page 8

RAKHINE: DEEP-SEATED ISSUES

Government deals with aftermath of violent attacks in Rakhine State with caution

THE Union Government is dealing with issues related to the recent violent armed attacks in Rakhine State seeking a long-term solution, because the issues seem to be rooted in long-simmering controversies, a Union Minister said

At a meeting with local authorities in Sittwe, Rakhine State, Union Minister Dr Pe Myint stressed the need to find ways to solve such a "deep, sober and vulnerable issue"

"Generally, it can be assumed that such an occasional instability was attributed to subversive efforts of destructive elements", said Dr Pe Myint, who heads the governmental mission that arrived in Sittwe yesterday to inform residents of the essential facts about the attacks as part of an effort to maintain peace and stability

The Union Government responded effectively and promptly to carry out security matters, considering the current situation to be a national concern, the minister said



Union ministers, Rakhine State Chief Minister meet with Sittwe's Town-elders and departmental personnel. PHOTO: MNA

The government also took a cautious approach to the violent armed attacks that occurred in the small hours of 9 October not to cause panic among the people and to prevent viral rumours and exaggeration over the issue by individuals and organisations who do not want to see stability in Rakhine State, he said

Despite concerns that arose due to the violent armed attacks, a restrained response was required so as not to cause undesirable consequences, he added

Union Minister U Thein Swe said the government would release news and information coverage in the coming days and take legal action against law violators

Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu clarified matters to lessen public anxiety and said the Union Government is cooperating with the Rakhine State cabinet to make arrangements in achieving tranquility in the State by the newly formed Central Committee for the Rakhine State's Peace and Development

Police Brig-Gen Thura San Lwin of the Myanmar Police Force clarified that the attacks happened on 9th October —*Myanmar News Agency*

Tatmadaw troops capture four suspected attackers during area clearance operation in Maungtaw

TATMADAW troops captured two suspected armed attackers during an area clearance operation yesterday upon receiving information that there were armed individuals hiding in some villages of Maungtaw Township following incidents which occured in Maungtaw and Rathetaung Townships

Andra Mular Kein and Mawlawi Fordita Laung, whom the Tatmadaw suspects were involved in attacks in Ngakhuya Village in the township on 9 October, were captured alive in Ngakhura Village at 8 30 pm yesterday

Meanwhile, Tatmadaw soldiers, while carrying out an area clearance operation in Taung Paing Nyar Village at 9 am on Monday, came under surprise attack by eight armed villagers and engaged in a firefight.

After the incident, troops found seven bodies Swords and sticks were found with the bodies

It was reported that there were two armed individuals hiding near Maung Hnama Ale Village who took part in the attack on Kyikanpyin Headquarters and took away immunition Two men were arrested in connection with the attack

They, according to the Tatmadaw, admitted their involvement in the attack on Kyikanpyin outpost

The four attackers are currently being interrogated to aid the Tatmadaw in locating further weapons and fighters. — *Myawady*

Tatmadaw attacked by 300 armed men, four soldiers killed

WHILE conducting an area clearance campaign in Maungtaw, Rakhine State, Tatmadaw troops were attacked by about 300 violent armed men yesterday Four soldiers were killed in the fighting.

The troops were under fire by attackers who took position in advance near Pyaungpit Village in Maungtaw Township

The troops were attacked from the north and the west by hundreds of men armed with pistols, swords and knives, it is learnt

After fighting back, troops found the body of one attacker and two loaded guns

The troops also lost two guns and one soldier was injured in the fighting.

The troops are continuing to conduct clearance campaigns in nearby villages — *Myawady*



Annex 369

K. Pequenino, “Myanmar again named world’s most generous country”, *CNN*, 26 October 2016

English version available online at:

https://www.cnn.com/2016/10/26/world/world-generosity-index-caf-2016

Myanmar again named world's most generous country

CNN.com

October 26, 2016 Wednesday 2:36 PM EST

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Section: WORLD

Length: 472 words

Byline: By Karla Pequenino, for CNN

Body

When it comes to generosity, few countries can match Myanmar.

For the third year in a row, Myanmar topped the Charities Aid Foundation World Giving Index which averages out the percentage of people in each country who donated money, volunteered or helped a stranger in the previous month.

The Southeast Asia nation again topped the United States, which was No. 2 for the second straight year. In 2014, the two countries shared top honors.

According to its research, 91% of Myanmar residents gave money to charity in the past year, 62% said they had helped a stranger, and 55% claimed they had volunteered.

"It's important to remember that our Index measures countries by the proportion of the population giving -- not how much they give," CAF Media Director Simon Ward told CNN. Myanmar's population of about 56 million is less than one-fifth that of the US.

"Disasters and adversity tend to lead to an increase in numbers of people giving," he added. Myanmar suffered severe flooding in 2015.

The CAF team noted Myanmar's continuous positive results in its survey and says they could be linked to its population's cultural and religious beliefs. A large number of people in Myanmar are practicing Buddhists who follow the Theravada branch, where small, frequent acts of giving are the norm.

"The results demonstrate very sharply how a 'poor' country can be a 'rich' one through its generosity, by focusing on giving rather than getting," said Prof Dr Aung Tun Thet, economic adviser to the president of Myanmar, in discussing the report.

Only five of G20 grab top places

In a year which more people are helping others more than ever before, the US, was only one of five countries in the G20, a forum of the world's largest economies, to secure a top 20 spot.

It came ahead of Australia in third, New Zealand in fourth and Canada in fifth.

Iraq ranked highest for helping a stranger in spite of its ongoing civil war, while the entire African continent registered the biggest increase in generosity since last year.

"One of the interesting findings of this year's report is that the countries which have seen the biggest increases in giving are developing countries," Ward added.

But the CAF also found that generosity is on the rise worldwide. More than half of people in the 140 countries surveyed said they had helped a stranger, and the number of people donating money worldwide also increased.

"The generosity of people, even in countries suffering from disaster and turmoil, is truly humbling," director of CAF John Low said in a statement. "As people become more prosperous and economies grow stronger we have an opportunity to build an ever-stronger culture of giving right across the world."

Turkmenistan and Kosovo were named the most improved countries in terms of increase in overall score and in their ranking. Both moved up 56 spots.

Classification

Language: ENGLISH

Publication-Type: Web Publication

Subject: CHARITIES (90%); ECONOMY & ECONOMIC INDICATORS (89%); POPULATION SIZE (79%); ECONOMICS (77%); RANKINGS (76%); DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (73%); RELIGION (71%); ECONOMIC GROWTH (67%); BUDDHISTS & BUDDHISM (66%); ECONOMIC NEWS (63%); world-generosity-index-caf-2016 (%)

Industry: TELEVISION INDUSTRY (90%); CABLE TELEVISION (74%)

Geographic: MYANMAR (98%); UNITED STATES (91%); AFRICA (79%); ASIA (79%); AUSTRALIA (79%); AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND (79%); IRAQ (79%); NEW ZEALAND (79%); TURKMENISTAN (79%); KOSOVO (67%)

Load-Date: October 27, 2016

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Annex 370

Khin Maung Oo, “The Thorn Needs Removing If It Pierces!”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 1 November 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-11-01-red.pdf

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State Counsellor receives Industry and Trade Minister of Czech Republic
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■ NATIONAL
VP U Myint Swe receives Czech Industry and Trade Minister
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■ NATIONAL
Chief of Defence Services holds talks with Chinese counterpart
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REFORMS CALL FOR FRUGALITY

President addresses fiscal challenges at finance meeting



President U Htin Kyaw addresses the finance commission meeting 2/2016 in Nay Pyi Taw on 31st October, 2016. PHOTO: MNA

THE Union Government is preparing to speed up reforms in the monetary sector after Myanmar experienced some instability with its currency

President U Htin Kyaw made his remarks at the finance commission meeting held at the meeting hall of the President's House yesterday to revise budget estimates submitted by regions and states for the 2016-2017 fiscal year

"Myanmar experienced instability of foreign exchange rates in answer to the impact on all foreign currencies depending on the rising dollar value," said President U Htin Kyaw. "Inflation is found to be caused by consecutive deficits and imbalanced demand and supply The nation is preparing to speed up reforms in monetary sector"

He also disclosed that the government is planning to seek more subventions, or grants of money for the country's small and medium industries and to build national industries, calling for frugally and systematically spending money in times of slow global economies

When the new government took control earlier this year, budget estimates for the 2016-2017 financial year and the Law on Union Budget were amended at the 2nd Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, as the Union's ministries were reformed

Speaking at the meeting yesterday, the president urged the finance commission to submit laws on allotment of the revised budget to the 3rd regular session of 2nd Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

The governmental organisations to undertake responsibility and accountability, as there is growing concern about the national economy.

Due to the revised budget, respective ministries have to wait to spend their budget, which affects inland market to some extent, the president said

He also disclosed that the IMF urged the government to make necessary reforms because of the slow growth of the global economy

As a consequence, progress in the trade sector of Myanmar is slowing and, according to the estimate released by the IMF, Asian countries are continuing to stand at favourable levels in progress, he added

"At the same time, we need to speed up reforms in the economic sector As per the current situation of the State's macroeconomy, the nation's GDP may be lower than expected," said the president

That was attributed to a decline in produce in the agricultural sector due to natural disasters, reduced wood production in the forestry sector, a shortage of income in the oil and petroleum sector due to decreasing oil prices worldwide and a reduction in the mining of minerals to lessen the effects on the environment

"Following the State Counsellor's state visit to the United States, economic sanctions were lifted (and) co-incidentally at the time of promulgation of new investment law To promote economic development, 12 economic principles were laid down and prioritised policies on investment were issued

See page 3 >>



Opinion

Write for us

We appreciate your feedback and contributions. If you have any comments or would like to submit editorials, analyses or reports please email ***ce@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com*** *with your name and title.*

Due to limitation of space we are only able to publish "Letter to the Editor" that do not exceed 500 words. Should you submit a text longer than 500 words please be aware that your letter will be edited.

The Thorn Needs Removing If It Pierces!

Khin Maung Oo

A lie can travel half way around the world while the truth is putting on its shoes.

A lie tends to easily & promptly spread more than the truth. As per human nature, men are more interested in gory and compromising things than pleasing ones. They usually prefer idle gossips to true stories. World-famous persons such as Mark Twain, Winston Churchill and Thomas Jefferson quoted the above saying that depicts definitely human nature in their speeches. However, some lies and concocted stories are found to be conspiracies with subversive aims behind, putting on the wrong face of seeming common gossips.

Following the October 9 armed violent attack in Maungtaw District, northern border area of Rakhine State in which nine border guard policemen were killed and over 50 firearms were taken away, the area was designated as the military operation zone and area clearance operations had to be launched. Generally analyzing, timely conspired violent attacks with the aids of foreign-based terrorists and terrorist groups can be said to have achieved the success of their strategic objectives to some extent. They waged violent attacks, targeting at going astray in the government's activities to build a state of peace and stability in Rakhine State and for local ethnics to abandon their locations for fear. Concurrently, they spread rumours through website media linking with religious and racial extremists—claiming that females were raped, religious edifices burnt down and their belongings looted—worldwide without hesitation.

As regards the armed attacks in Rakhine State, the State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi emphasized, "The government's attempts to solve the problem in all fairness and calibre under rule of law need to be declared to the world. Myanmar government is trying its best in solving problems and claims on violation of human rights, and the meaning of human rights is broad, it is concerned with every country, hence the need for the global understanding and acknowledgement over the government's efforts for stability and peace in the country," in the press conference held on 12 October with the Netherlands Foreign Minister.

In October 9 violent armed attacks, border guard policemen were killed, as were the Tatmataw troops in area clearance operations. Besides, local minorities abandoned their dwelling places and farmlands to leave for safe locations. Some locals fetching firewood and wood in the forest were shot down. To hide the actual situations, social media are spreading false news and information in connection with terrorist groups via internet website, and international media also spread them, lacking the scrutiny as to whether news are confirmed or not.

As a matter of fact, affairs in northern Rakhine are not concerned with racial and religious conflicts. It is the sole affair which offends the sovereignty of Myanmar and trespasses Myanmar territory. Simultaneously, Rakhine nationals are not the aggressive ones towards foreigners who profess other religions. They have been living together with Islamists Kamans for years. The government is responsible for solving any problems of offending the country' sovereignty, threatening its populace's lives and property, violating rule of law and causing instability.

In other words, the thorn has to be removed as it pierces.

Singing Anyeint and Dancing Anyeint Part (2)

Maha Saddhamma Jotikadhaja Sithu,
Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt

(continued from 28-10-2016)

A good comedian has the inborn gift of making jokes out of practically anything and his jokes contain some grains of truth. He is a wise fool. A good *Anyeint* is judged not only by the physical beauty of the dancers and their singing and dancing or the music, but also by the joking talents of the comedians.

Anyeint comedians need to be differentiated from others of the same category such as jesters, buffoons, and clowns.

The American Heritage Dictionary explains buffoon jester and clown together as follows:

"**Clown** = buffoon or jester who entertains by jokes, antics and tricks in a circus, play or other presentation".

But on jester it gives the following explanation:

"**Jester** = at medieval court a person who spoke, acted or sang to provoke amusement and laughter".

In Myanmar history, we have court jesters, such as Amat kyi U Paw U of King Bodawpaya's reign. Court jesters occupied high position at the royal court. Ministers or junior ministers (Amat kyi). They were royal advisers. Their main duty was to help the king in his daily routine and to make jokes to please the king and his audience to reduce royal anger or temper when he was ill disposed and to inform or report to the king unpleasant mutters in a joking style. Court jesters were present at places and great houses across the world in the Medieval Age.

Buffoons appeared on the stage of Elizabethan theatre such as Shakespear's play houses. They also played the role of chroniclers who briefed the synopsis of the play to be performed soon.

Clowns are those who appear at circus. With painted face, weaving specially designed clownish dress, they come out in announced and showed their antics and tricks to cause laughter to the audience or to dispel their boredom.

So Myanmar Comedians in *Anyeint* are not exactly the same as these explained above. They are unique.

Here we may note some noted *Anyeint* dancers and comedians who were very famous in the heyday of *Anyeint*. They were singers Ma Sein Thone, and dancers Ma Sein Sin, Ma Ngwe Myaing, Au Ba Thaung, University Mya Than Kyi, College Sein, Liberty Mya Yin, UTC Shwe Hnin Zi, College Myaing I.C.S. Ma Tin Shwe, Fashion Aung Ngwe, Mya Thaung Khin, Hla Galay Sein etc.

Among comedians, U Kyin Khe, U Thin Khar, U Oat Si, U Dat San, U Dut Kho, U Taung Gyi, U Chit Saya, U Paw San etc were most well known. Later some of them appeared in Myanmar movies.

In the post Second World War period, Myanmar *Anyeint* gradually declined in every aspect. The mime causes are the impact of foreign entertainments — both live and movies. The I.C.T. Super highway of the Globalization Age has built a borderless global village, Myanmar is no exception to fall victim to the bad impact of this Age.

Myanmar *Anyeint* today becomes all night variety show, including short plays, puppets, magic, stage circus, pop, hip hop songs and dance, and music of all sorts. Songs are hush, jokey, sarcastic, politically and socially satirical, and. sometimes obscene. Dancers wear vulgar dresses; make jerky or acrobatic movements, yell out songs not easily understandable. Comedians make mockery instead of mimicry, polemics instead of satire and obscenities instead of jokes.

However there are efforts being made by the state by NGOs or by private volunteers to revive typical Myanmar *Anyeint* and bring it back to stage. Myawaddy Anyeint is one outstanding effort of today. A few weeks ago Myanmar Radio and Television MRTV has launched a series of Myanmar *Anyeint* live show on the screen reviving and re-enacting the *Anyeints* of Okkala Aye Kyi, Ma Ngwe Myaing, Liberty Ma Mya Yin, Hla Galay Sein, Daw Au Bar Thaung and many others. We heartily welcome this launch. They should be preserved in the libraries and archives.

(Myanmar performing artists ought to know the following performing arts terms given in the lexicons and dictionaries, should they want to adapt them into Myanmar Performing Arts.)

Opera = A form of theatrical presentation in a dramatic performance is set to music

Operatta = A theatrical production that has many of the musical elements of opera, but is lighter and more popular in subject and style and contains spoken dialogue. (Italian)

Orchestra = A large groups of musicians who play together on various musical instruments, usually including strings, woodwinds, brass instruments and percussion instruments.

Ballad = A narrative poem, after of folk origin and intended to be sung, consisting of simple stanza and usually having a recurrent refrain. A popular sing, romantic or sentimental

Ballet = An artistic dance form characterized by grance and precision of movement and an elaborate formal technique. A theatrical presentation of group or solo dancing in a musical accompaniment using costume and scenic affects and converging a story, theme or atmosphere.

Cabaret = A restaurant or night club providing short programs of live entertainment. The flow show billed by a cabaret.

Clown = A buffoon or jester who entertains by jokes, antics, and tricks in a circus, plays or ethic presentation

Jester = At medieval court jesters were kept to provoke amusement and laughter

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Annex 371

Myawady, "One officer, one soldier dead, several injured in fighting continuously erupts in Rakhine", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 13 November 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-11-13-red.pdf

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Peaceful coexistence helps students learn in peace as 90 per cent of students in Buthidaung and Maungtaw have returned to school. PHOTO: MIN HTET

History of peaceful coexistence among Buthidaung, Maungtaw students

Ko Ko Thet

ABOUT 90 per cent of students in Buthidaung and Maungtaw have returned to school as security has improved in the area Teachers are also encouraging parents to send their children back to school

"I moved here just in August, but I am trying my best to educate students in cooperation with other teachers," said U Aung Kyaw Zan, who was appointed headmaster of Buthidaung Basic Education High School three months ago

There is only one high school in Buthidaung with over 2,000 students, including about 570 ethnic students

Administrators said there have never been any conflicts in the history of the school, where students have been learning together for decades

"They have always lived together There is no problem," the headmaster said

SEE PAGE 2 >>

Violent armed attackers ambushes convoy of border guards and government staffs, explodes a bridge in Rakhine

A CONVOY of border guard police and government staffs in Kyikanpyin, Maungtaw, were attacked at Baily Bridge 38 by violent armed attackers near Maunghnama Village yesterday

The attackers set off an improvised explosive device as the convoy approached the bridge and advanced, but border guards repelled the men, forcing them to retreat No one was injured in the attack, but a vehicle was damaged Security forces are pursuing the attackers —*Myawady*

INSIDE
Jade mining businesses in Hkanti face difficulties due to illegal miners
► PAGE 4



One officer, one soldier dead, several injured in fighting continuously erupts in Rakhine

WHILE conducting the area clearance operations in Maungtaw and Yathedaung townships, Rakhine State, the government troops were ambushed by about 60 attackers armed with guns, knives and spears near Mayintaung village at about 6:45am yesterday

The troops fought back in forcing the attackers to move back to Gwason village which is located in the southwest of Mayintaung village

After the skirmish, the bodies of six attackers were found along with one BA-94 weapon and ammunition which are similar to arms taken away by the attackers in the 9th October attacks at the Headquarters of Kyikanpyin Border Guard Post One soldier died and several were injured in the fighting.

Government troops continued their clearance operation around the village When they arrived near Pwintphyuchaung village, they were under fire by the attackers in the village

When the troops fired back, the attackers set fire to the village and withdrew to Gwason village

In the area clearance operation, the troops arrested 36 men believing to be the attackers in Pwintphyuchaung village and handed over them to the No 1 Border Guard Post Headquarters

Troops who approached Gwason village in search for the attackers were shot by about 500 men armed with small guns, knives and spears near the village

The troops divided themselves into groups and returned fire.

The troops found themselves under attack and outnumbered by the other enemy until two helicopters from Air Force fired on the attackers, forcing them to withdraw to Gwason village. One officer from the military dead in the encounter near Gwason village

The troops have stepped up its clearance operations and are actively searching for the attackers —*Myawady*

Annex 372

Myawady Daily Newspaper, "The Terrorist Raiders Set Fire to the Houses in Wa Peik Village", 14 November 2016

Annex 372

(Unofficial translation)

The Terrorist Raiders Set Fire to the Houses in Wa Peik Village



Photo Shows Members of Tatmadaw and Border Guard Police extinguish fire from houses set ablaze by the terrorist raiders.

Nay Pyi Taw, November 13

On 13 November, 2016, at 16:50 pm, the security members received the information about 10 Bengali terrorists raided into Wa Peik village, Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State. Therefore Tatmadaw column and Border Guard Police carried out the regional security operation. The terrorists burnt the houses in the village and fled away to Zin Pai Nyar village. Therefore, members of Tatmadaw and Border Guard Police completely extinguished the fire at about 18:00 pm.

Due to the arson, 80 houses were destroyed. It is informed that the terrorists did it on purpose that Tatmadaw and Border Guard Police were misled by the people and to get the assistance from international communities.

Source: Myawady Daily Newspaper, 14-11-2016, pp-14,32

Annex 372

တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ် ပိုလ်ချုပ်မှူးကြီးမင်းအောင်လှိုင် Turin မြို့ရှိ ARIS ကုမ္ပဏီနှင့် LEONARDO AIRCRAFT ကုမ္ပဏီများသို့သွားရောက်လေ့လာ



နေပြည်တော် နိုဝင်ဘာ ၁၃

ဒီဇာလီနိုင်ငံ ရောမမြို့သို့ရောက်ရှိနေသော တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ် ပိုလ်ချုပ်မှူးကြီးမင်းအောင်လှိုင်သည် ညှိနှိုင်းကွပ်ကဲရေးမှူး (ကြည်း၊ ရေ၊ လေ) ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကြီးမြတွန်းဦး၊ ဒီဇာလီနိုင်ငံဆိုင်ရာ မြန်မာသံအမတ်ကြီး ဦးမြင့်နောင်နှင့် တာဝန်ရှိသူများလိုက်ပါလျက် နိုဝင်ဘာ ၁၂ ရက် ဒေသစံတော်ဒိုန် နံနက် ၁၁ နာရီခွဲတွင် Turin မြို့သို့ လေကြောင်းခရီးဖြင့်သွားရောက်ပြီး ARIS ကုမ္ပဏီသို့လေ့လာသည်။

တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ဦးဆောင်သောအဖွဲ့အား ကုမ္ပဏီမှ Managing Director, Dr.Giorgio Bellezza Quater နှင့် တာဝန်ရှိသူများကကြိုဆိုကြပြီး ကုမ္ပဏီ၏လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုအခြေအနေများအား အစည်းအဝေးခန်းမတွင် Power Point ဖြင့် ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားရာ တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်မှ သိရှိလိုသည်များမေးမြန်းခဲ့သည်။ ယင်းနောက် ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ထုတ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများအား လှည့်လည်ကြည့်ရှုကာ အမှတ်တရလက်ဆောင်ပစ္စည်းများ အပြန်အလှန်ပေးအပ်ကြသည်။

ARIS ကုမ္ပဏီသည် စစ်သုံးယာဉ်များ၊ မီးသတ်ယာဉ်များ၊ ကွန်တိန်နာကား၊ ဆေးရုံကားနှင့် Generator နောက်တွဲယာဉ်များကို ဒေတ်နှင့်အညီတိတွင်ထုတ်လုပ်လျက်ရှိသော ကုမ္ပဏီတစ်ခုဖြစ်သည်။

စာမျက်နှာ ၁၆ တော်လံ ၁ ★

တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ် ပိုလ်ချုပ်မှူးကြီးမင်းအောင်လှိုင်နှင့် LEONARDO AIRCRAFT ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ Vice Senior Chairman Prof; Leonardo Calabrese တို့ အဖွဲ့ဝင်များနှင့်အတူ အမှတ်တရဓာတ်ပုံရိုက်စဉ်။

စိတ်ပျိုကိုယ်နှ၍ သွေးလည်ပတ်မှုကောင်းရန်အတွက် နေ့စဉ်ပုံမှန်လမ်းလျှောက်ပါ။

မောင်တောမြို့နယ် ဂွဆုံကျေးရွာအနီးတစ်ဝိုက် နယ်ပြေရှင်းလင်းခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့်တပ်မတော်စစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်သူများထိတွေ့တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ် စာ-၁၅ သို့

တပ်မတော်စစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် နယ်ခြားစောင့်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များလိုက်ပါလာသည့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များအား အကြမ်းဖက်စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်သူများက လက်လုပ်ပိုင်းများဖြင့် ဖောက်ခွဲတိုက်ခိုက် စာ-၁၅ သို့

တာပိုးညဲမြို့နယ်ခွဲ ရပ်ကွက်(၅)တွင် ပေါက်ကွဲမှုဖြစ်ပွား၊ နှစ်ဦးသေဆုံး၊ နှစ်ဦးဒဏ်ရာရရှိ စာ-၁၅ သို့

အကြမ်းဖက်စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်သူများက ဝါးပိတ်ကျေးရွာအတွင်းရှိ နေအိမ်များအား မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီး



တပ်မတော်သားများနှင့် နယ်ခြားစောင့်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များက အကြမ်းဖက်စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်သူများ မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးခဲ့သည့်နေအိမ်များကို မီးငြိမ်းသတ်စဉ်။

နေပြည်တော် နိုဝင်ဘာ ၁၃

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ မောင်တောမြို့နယ်အတွင်းရှိ ဝါးပိတ်ကျေးရွာအတွင်းသို့ အကြမ်းဖက်စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်သူ ၁၀ ဦးခန့် ဝင်ရောက်လာကြောင်းသတင်းအရ ယနေ့ ညနေ ၄ နာရီ မိနစ် ၅၀ တွင် တပ်မတော်စစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် နယ်ခြားစောင့်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များပါဝင်သော ပူးပေါင်းအဖွဲ့က သွားရောက်ရှင်းလင်းရာ စာမျက်နှာ ၁၄ တော်လံ ၄ ■

ဟားကန့်မြို့နယ်အတွင်း ကောင်းကင်ယံမှကျရောက်ခဲ့သော အရာဝတ္ထုမှာ တရုတ်နိုင်ငံမှပစ်လွှတ်သော ဒုံးယာဉ်၏အစိတ်အပိုင်းဟုယူဆရ စာ-၁၇ သို့

နိုင်ငံတကာသတင်းအညွှန်း

နှစ်ပေါင်း ၇၀ နီးပါးအတွင်း အကြီးဆုံးလကို နိုဝင်ဘာ ၁၄ ရက်တွင် မြင်ရမည် စာ-၂၂ သို့



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■ **ကျောဖုံးမှအဆက်**

အကြမ်းဖက်စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်သူများသည် ကျေးရွာအတွင်းရှိ နေအိမ်များအားမီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးပြီး ဇင်ပိုင်ညာကျေးရွာဘက်သို့ထွက်ပြေးသွားသဖြင့် တပ်မတော်သားများနှင့် နယ်ခြားစောင့်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များက မီးငြှိမ်းသတ်ခဲ့ရာ ညနေ ၆ နာရီခန့်တွင် မီးညွှန့်ကျိုးသွားခဲ့သည်။

မီးလောင်မှုကြောင့် အိမ် ၈၀ လုံးခန့် ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးခဲ့ပြီး အဆိုပါအကြမ်းဖက်စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်သူများသည် တပ်မတော်နှင့်နယ်ခြားစောင့်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့တို့အား အများပြည်သူများအထင်အမြင်လွဲမှားစေရန်နှင့် ပြည်ပအဖွဲ့အစည်းများထံမှ အကူအညီအထောက်အပံ့များရရှိစေရန် ရည်ရွယ်လုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း သတင်းရရှိသည်။

(၁၀၀)

Annex 373

Myawady, "Clashes continue in the northern Rakhine, 25 violent attackers dead", *The Global New Light of Myanmar,* 14 November 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-11-14-red.pdf

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

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SG Min Aung Hlaing visits defence and security companies in Turin, Italy
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Government troops attacked with improvised mines in Maungtaw
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Myanmar rice market encounters challenges
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Vol. III, No. 212, Full Moon of Tazaungmon 1378 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Monday, 14 November 2016

Matho Robe-Weaving Contest at Shwedagon



The Matho Robe-Weaving Contest, a centuries-old tradition, is a competition held at prominent pagodas to see who can weave the most beautiful decorative robes for the Buddha statues in the temples. Tradition dictates that the weaving of the robe must be completed in one evening and must be offered to the Buddha before dawn. If the weaving of the robes is delayed and cannot be completed, it is considered an unsuccessful attempt. The most significant robe-weaving contest in Myanmar is the one celebrated at the Great Shwedagon Pagoda. Nine teams of weavers took part last night on the eve of the Full Moon of Tazaungmon. Each team has six members, one of them a team leader, who weave their offerings until dawn, at which time the judges choose a winner and award prizes. This ceremony not only allows for good deeds to be made, but also preserves the weaving tradition of Myanmar. PHOTO: YE HTUT

Clashes continue in the northern Rakhine, 25 violent attackers dead

The government troops continued its area clearance operations yesterday near Maungtaw Township's villages such as Mayintaung, Pwintphyuchaung and Gwason, where the deadly clashes occurred on Saturday.

While conducting the clearance operation in Gwason village around 9 am yesterday, the troops found 50 houses burnt by the armed attackers who had retreated on Saturday.

In the operation, seven violent attackers wielding with machetes ran towards the troops in order to attack. The troops returned fire, killing six.

Similarly, a combined team that comprised of the government troops and the border guard police was attacked by about 20 violent aggressors equipped with machetes and wooden clubs while the security forces were conducting the clearance operation in Dargyizartaung village around 1 pm yesterday. But the troops fired back them and 19 aggressors killed.

The troops also found the bodies of three attackers in the aftermath of its clearance operations nearby Gwason and Dargyizartaung villages. — *Myawady*

Violent attackers set fire to 80 houses in Maungtaw

THE violent armed attackers torched about 80 homes in a village, Maungtaw Township yesterday before fleeing, after the government troops and the police had hunted them.

Acting on a tip-off that about 10 violent attackers had entered Warpaik village, the government troops and the border guard police conducted their clearance operations in the village at about 4:50 pm yesterday because the attackers set the houses on fire and fled to Zinpaingnyar village.

The fires were brought under control by the troops at about 6 pm and destroyed approximately 80 houses.

Officials said that the violent attackers intentionally burn down the houses in order to cause misunderstanding and tension between the government forces and the people and get aid from the international communities.— *Myawady*

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Transportation between Buthidaung and Maungtaw has improved ▶ PAGE 3



Annex 374

Myawady, "14 violent attackers, 17 terrorist trainees arrested in Maungdaw"*, The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 15 November 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-11-15-red.pdf

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

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C-in-C of Defence Services concludes working visit to Italy
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Military's information team refutes fabrication about massive destruction in Rakhine
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■ NATIONAL
Myanmar celebrates Tazaungmon
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Vol. III, No. 213, 1st Waning of Tazaungmon 1378 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Tuesday, 15 November 2016

14 violent attackers, 17 terrorist trainees arrested in Maungtaw

SEVENTEEN people suspected of being violent attackers were arrested as they were allegedly preparing to attack the government troops, which are conducting their area clearance campaign in Maungtaw Township, in the northern Rakhine State.

While undertaking the clearance operation in Myazin village at about 7:45am, the combined team of the government troops and the border guard police found 14 people armed with wooden clubs and machetes at the home of Adul Harmi.

The armed men are Adul Harmi, Marmat Tarlaung, Marbarlaung, Ali Ruma, Saudu Armain, Bawyi Husaung, Nu Arlaung, Bawshi Ahmed, Mutstar Kama, Idi Ras, Sweyaw Tusaung, Shaw Ahli, Marmad Islam, Arbu Arlaung and Nu Husaung. The seized weapons include five machetes three-feet in length, eight knives about 18-inches long, and one three-and-half-foot long wooden club.

Similarly, the team, acting on a tip-off, conducted its clearance operation in Yedwinkyun village in Maungtaw Township yesterday and arrested 17 suspected attackers who had recently completed the terrorist training, authorities said.

They are Muhi Eulah, Mummud Salam (son of Barsarmyar), Mummud Saulein, Zaw Phaw Ahlaung, Ramauk Dullah, Artu Eullah, Rawphe, Swe Thuram, Mummud Salam (son of Mummud Siti), Abu Husaung, Mawlawi Peyu Armauk, Duodena Tamaw, Mikarsein, Rawshi Tarmauk (son of Phwezar Mauk).

SEE PAGE 2 >>



A Buddhist monk takes a photo of the moon with his mobile phone at Shwedagon Pagoda in Yangon last night. The full moon last night is called a super moon, meaning that the moon last night appears to be larger because of its closer proximity to the earth. This full moon will be not only the closest and brightest supermoon of 2016 but also the largest since 1948. PHOTO: PHOE KHWAR

Violent attackers set fire to 60 homes

ABOUT 60 houses in a village in Maungtaw Township, which were in evidence at the deadly attacks on the border outposts by the violent armed aggressors on 9th October, were torched by the attackers on 13th November.

During clearance operation on 13th November, the combined team comprising the government troops and the border guard police discovered the arson attack that destroyed 60 houses in Darkyizar village.

The attempt is aimed at sowing a seed of misunderstanding between the government troops and the people and international communities, and tarnishing the image of the troops, officials said.

— *Myawady*

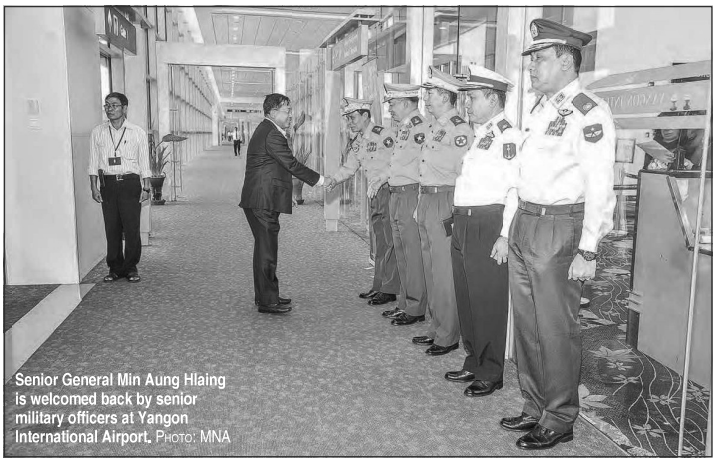
INSIDE



Mandalay's famed U Bein Bridge to be renovated next month
▶ PAGE 2

Myanmar's river catfish to penetrate Russia's market
▶ PAGE 5

KBZ BANK
STRENGTH OF MYANMAR
သင်္ခါထက်သန် မြန်မာအားမာန် ကမ္ဘောဇဘက်



Senior General Min Aung Hlaing is welcomed back by senior military officers at Yangon International Airport. PHOTO: MNA

C-in-C of Defence Services concludes working visit to Italy

A Myanmar military delegation led by Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing arrived back Yangon yesterday after participating in the European Union Military Committee-EUMC Meeting.

The goodwill delegation was seen off at the Fiumicino International Airport in Rome, Italy, on 13 November by Myanmar Ambassador to Italy U Myint Naung and officials.

The Senior General and party arrived at Yangon International Airport via Thailand at 8.50 am yesterday. They were welcomed at the airport by Adjutant-General Lt-Gen Hsan Oo, Quartermaster-General Lt-Gen Nyo Saw, Yangon Region Command Commander Maj-Gen Myo Zaw Thein and senior military officers. —*Myanmar News Agency*

Mandalay's famed U Bein Bridge to be renovated next month

WITH the advice of the Myanmar Architect Council, U Bein Bridge, which is a major tourist draw in Mandalay, will be renovated starting next month, said U Myo Thit, Mandalay Region Minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.

The two German experts invited by the MAC recently arrived in Myanmar to take part in the renovation project. According to the new scheme, old wood will be replaced with new teakwood, which will be done without damaging the bridge's original features, he said.

U Myo Thit explained the suspension of the renovation of the bridge in the past, saying that the authorities temporarily stopped the repair of the bridge while they were waiting for suggestions from the Myanmar Architect Council for the project.

In cooperation with the Department of Archaeology and the National Museum (Mandalay), the project will be implemented with the use of funds contributed by the Myanmar Teak Wood Company.

Located in Amarapura Township in Mandalay Region, the 1.2 kilometer-long U Bein Bridge was built in the 1850s over the Taungthaman Lake using traditional methods. It has become one of the most scenic places in Amarapura, with beautiful landscapes and authentic social life of the residents. — *Aung Thant Khaing*



U Bein Bridge built in the 1850s needs renovation. PHOTO: ATK



The full moon as seen from Nay Pyi Taw last night, with the Shan Hills silhouetted in the foreground. This full moon, known as a super moon, was not only the closest and brightest super moon of 2016 but also the largest since 1948, according to astronomers. The full moon will not come this close to Earth again until Nov. 25, 2034. PHOTO: AUNG SHINE OO

14 violent attackers, 17 terrorist trainees arrested in Maungtaw

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Rawshi Tarmauk (son of Nardi Hussein), Eidiyes, Mawlawi Mummud Tarmi and Rara Khah.

The 14 suspected violent attackers and 17 men who had completed the terrorist training have been handed over to the Kyeinchaung Police Station and the Kyikanpyin Border Outpost Headquarters in order to take action against them in accordance with the law. The seized weapons were also handed over to the police station.—*Myawady*



Performances in royal era celebrating the 506th founding anniversary of Taungoo, an ancient city located 220 km from Yangon, have attracted more than 200,000 people yesterday. The performance is better year by year and the annual celebration has boosted not only patriotic spirit but also skills of artists, said Daw Mar Mar Wai, retired professor and one of the responsible personnel for the celebration. PHOTO: BA AYE

Myanmar to share cane ball technique with Philippines

THE MYANMAR Cane Ball Federation is arranging to provide both financial and technical assistance to the Philippines next month with the aim of development of Chinlone, a traditional sport of Myanmar which was first introduced internationally at the 27th Southeast Asian Games in 2013.

The assistance aims to promote the continuous participation of neighbouring countries in Chinlone contests in the Southeast Asian Games, a regional multi-sport competition.

The federation plans to leave for the Philippines on 12 December and has already shared playing techniques with Laos as well as Cambodia between 7 and 11 November, MCBF's General Secretary U Ko Ko Aung said. This is part of the federation's efforts for successfully holding traditional sports at the 29th SEA Games in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia next August.

At least five countries will be granted to take part in the cane ball competition. U Kyaw Lin Oo, a sports fan, said that he warmly welcomes the federation's efforts to promote the role of traditional sports in foreign countries.—*Myitmakha News Agency*

Annex 375

Myanmar News Agency, “470 suspects still under investigation in northern Maungdaw attacks”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 10 December 2016

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2016-12-10-red.pdf

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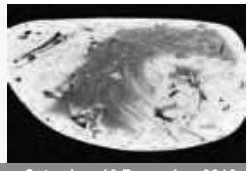

Vol. III, No. 238, 11th Waxing of Nadaw 1378 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Saturday, 10 December 2016

Rakhine State Government, UNHCR deliver aid to villages in northern Rakhine

THE aid from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reached conflict areas in Rakhine State yesterday while the Rakhine State Government is speeding up its distribution of aid relief to villagers in the area.

Officials of the UN body and Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu visited the villages in Maungtaw Township yesterday and delivered humanitarian aid relief supplies from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees-UNHCR to the villagers.

During the trip, U Nyi Pu and Mr Christopher Carter, the Assistant UN Resident Representative, distributed kitchen utensils and household goods to 27 families with 150 people in Shwebaho Village in Gawduthara Village-tract and to 20 families in Myaung Village in Duchiyartan Village-tract.

Chief Minister of Rakhine State U Nyi Pu also held talks with Mr Itaru Furuta, an officer at the UN World Food Programme (WFP), at his office on Thursday.

At the meeting, they discussed matters related to sending aid relief to conflict areas in Maungtaw.

Regarding the aid supply to Maungtaw, Chief Minister U Nyi Pu said that Rakhine State Government did not block aid relief supplies from any international organizations.

The State Counsellor has instructed the government to speed up aid supplies to the areas as to be able to sufficiently supply the humanitarian aid relief to the areas, he added.



Mr Christopher Carter delivers aid to villagers from Muslim community in Maungtaw in northern Rakhine.
PHOTO: INFORMATION TEAM OF THE STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE

WFP launched distribution of aid relief to Maungtaw today, according to the Rakhine State Information and Public Relations Department.

The government allowed United Nations agencies to resume aid delivery to Maungtaw on November 9; however, access to some villages in the area was restricted by "security reasons".

Kofi Annan, the former United Nations Secretary-General and chairman of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, visited the northern areas of Rakhine State last weekend and observed the situation there.

"We had the opportunity to hold a high-level discussion. We were told that humanitarian access will be given for aid to reach the needy," Mr. Annan told reporters in Yangon on Tuesday.

Mr Kofi Annan called for stability in the state to effectuate development of the region, which has been the site of several armed attacks on police outposts.

With the assistance of the National Disaster Management Committee, the Rakhine State Government provided humanitarian aid relief to 1,288 households in 19 villages in Maungtaw Township for the third time on 8th December.

One day after Mr. Annan's remarks, Dr Win Myat Aye, Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, held a coordination meeting with the Rakhine State Government and aid groups of the government office in Sittway, calling on aid groups to strike a proper balance between security and freedom in providing aid to the two communities in conflict areas in northern Rakhine State.

The Union minister also stressed the need to make efforts to ease tensions between the two communities while providing humanitarian aid to make fair efforts in accordance with the law.

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Legal action to be taken against the Independent Daily for fabricated news on State Counsellor

At such a time when false accusations are being made against Myanmar over human rights, some international media are describing false news on Myanmar intentionally. On the Online page of the Independent Daily Edition—http:// theindependent.sg on December 5, there was a news under the headline "Aung San Suu Kyi laughs out at Rohingya genocide allegations while in Singapore."

Concerning the reporting of a wrong report, the State Counsellor Office's Information Committee announced yesterday that responsible officials of the republic of the Union of Myanmar will respond to the Independent Daily according to the law and procedures of Journalism.

In meeting with Myanmar citizens in Singapore, Myanmar language was used as the medium of communication, but the video file referred to by the Independent Daily was the false one posted on Youtube, subtitled in English by the google account named Haikal Mansor. It is one of the unconfirmed sources of the news and the propagandist fighting Myanmar with false news. As regards the invented videos posted on Youtube by the said account, contact will be made Google Inc,. Although conscientious Myanmar citizens and responsible correspondents made critical comments, the Independent Daily failed to insert a corrigendum, not abiding by the media ethnics. Kumaran Pilla is the publisher-cum-editor of the Independent Daily, claiming that Theindependent.sg is a media describing latest news in Singapore.

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Rakhine State Government, UNHCR deliver aid to villages in northern Rakhine

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With the assistance of the National Disaster Management Committee, the Rakhine State Government on 8th December.

Authorities distributed relief aid supplies which included 322 bags of rice, 644 visses of cooking oil, 210 visses of beans, 644 visses of salt and 644 visses of dried fish to the families in 14 village-tracts, said the Information Committee of the State Counsellor's Office.—*GNLM*

NFI assessment and distribution plan

#	Township	Village-tract	Hamlet	# of Individuals	# of Households	Type of NFI to be distributed
1	Maungdaw	Gaw Du Thar Ya	Shwe Baho	150	27	Kitchen set, Tarpaulin, Core NFI kit, Sanitary kit, Sleeping mat, Blanket, Bucket, Jerry Can
2	Maungdaw	Du Chee Yar Tan	Mraung Ywa (Ashay Ywa)	56	10	Kitchen set, Tarpaulin, Core NFI kit, Sanitary kit, Sleeping mat, Blanket, Bucket, Jerry Can



Chief Minister U Nyi Pu delivers aid from UNHCR to a Muslim woman in a village in Maungtaw. PHOTO: INFORMATION TEAM OF THE STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE



Chief Minister U Nyi Pu and UN Official Mr Christopher Carter meet villagers from local community during their visit to villages in nothern Rakhine. PHOTO: INFORMATION TEAM OF THE STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE

MNDAA armed group member arrested



Wu Quin Chan.
PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE

WHILE conducting a security operation, the government forces arrested a member of the MNDAA armed group in Laukkai in north-eastern Shan State yesterday.

During the interrogation, Wu Quin Chan said he is the platoon commander of the 29th battalion of MNDAA and he is from Nyophyinsapar Village, Lonhtan Village-tract in Laukkai.

He was a service personnel of the MNDAA before fightings take place between the Tatmadaw and the MNDAA broke out.

When the fightings occurred in 2015, he fled to China and was arrested by the MNDAA troops in July and conscripted into service for the MNDAA between Nampkyar and Tarshinminkhant.

He did recruitment work for the MNDAA, touring around Shinpinkaing Village, Namkhonhaw Village, Tarkyukyaing Village and Kyartimaw Village in Konkyan Township.

He was arrested by the government troops on his way back home.

Action will be taken against him in accordance with the law.—*Myanmar News Agency*

One detainee in Maungtaw hospitalized

WHILE being detained at the Maungtaw Myoma Police Station, U Mammud Sarlain, whose health deteriorated during the detention, has to be hospitalized to Maungtaw People's Hospital on Thursday evening, according to the Information Committee of the State Counsellor's Office.—*Myanmar News Agency*

470 suspects still under investigation in northern Maungtaw attacks

A total of 575 suspects for 9th October violent attacks and subsequent attacks have been detained by security forces so far.

The suspects have been accused of being involved in ambushes, raids with the use of force and planting landmines.

Among them, 88 have been sentenced, 10 have been released, one has been released on bail and 6 have died. The rest, 470 suspects are still under investigation.—*Myanmar News Agency*

Legal action to be taken against the Independent Daily for fabricated news on State Counsellor

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Question & Answer session between Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, State Counsellor, and Myanmar Citizens in Singapore on 1-12-2-16

Question: We saw difficulties being encountered by the new government particularly those regarding the fabricated news. We totally support the government led by our mother-like leader. Now I want to ask you how you think of the trouble makers and their subversive actions by fabricating stories. Are our aims and objectives likely to be successful? Which preparations are we necessary to make? Let us hear your stance and conception presently so as to reduce our worries. (Questioner is a Myanmar citizen who loved her since at the age of 8, and supported since 1996.)

Answer by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi: "It will be a help to us as long as you know they are fabricating the news. Their noises will be nuisance for them, if we do not believe them and fall for their invented stories. I want to say that there will never become a problem. But one thing is that there is no government that does not err. So, I hereby request you all to suggest of our government needs to amend our modus operandi." (Unofficial translation)—*Myanmar News Agency*



Archived images from the now-deleted Independent Daily. PHOTO: INFORMATION TEAM OF THE STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE

Annex 376

B. Lintner, “Militancy in Arakan State”, *The Irrawaddy*, 15 December 2016

Available at:

https://www.irrawaddy.com/opinion/guest-column/militancy-in-arakan-state.html

Guest Column

Militancy in Arakan State



Burma Army troops on patrol in Maungdaw in October after militant attacks on border guard outposts. / Hein Htet / The Irrawaddy

By **BERTIL LINTNER** 15 December 2016

Ongoing violence in Arakan State has captured the attention of the outside world in a way that no other ethnic conflict in Burma has ever done. But are Muslim communities in the northwestern corner of the state subjected to ethnic cleansing verging on genocide — or is it, as two writers from the International Crisis Group (ICG) suggested in an article in Time magazine, and elaborated in a longer report, "the world's newest Muslim insurgency?" Either way, the events that have unfolded in Arakan State since conflict erupted in June 2012 are a tragedy, and widespread allegations have circulated regarding severe human rights abuses committed by Burma's security forces during counterinsurgency operations. Satellite images of the area show that entire villages were burned and thousands of people fled to neighboring Bangladesh since militants launched a series of attacks against border police stations on Oct. 9, prompting the Burma Army to intervene.

SAVE 26% SAVE 13%

persecuted minority in the world, as they are often described in the international media. Without ignoring the suffering of the local people, evidence is emerging of a more organized, Islamist-inspired militancy in the area — and the army's ferocious response to it could have far-reaching consequences. "The authorities are playing with fire," said a diplomat familiar with the issue. "There's widespread sympathy for the militants in the Muslim world." Or, as the ICG says, unless properly handled, this could well be the beginning of a new religiously motivated insurgency with outside support.

A central figure behind the scenes in the conflict is said to be a man called Abdus Qadoos Burmi, a Pakistani of Rohingya descent. Based in Karachi, Pakistan, he has appeared in videos that have spread on social media as well as in bulletins issued by his group, *Harkat ul Jihad Islami-Arakan* (HUJI-A), which may be part of a broader network usually transcribed from the name in Arabic as *Harakah al-Yaqin*, or "the Faith Movement". Qadoos Burmi, who was born in Pakistan to parents from Arakan State, is reported to be closely associated with *Lashkar-e-Taiba* (LeT), "the Army of the Righteous" and its political wing, *Jamat ud Dawah* (JuD). Both organizations are banned in Pakistan but continue to operate more or less openly. According to a US diplomatic cable dated as early as Aug. 10, 2009, and made public by Wikileaks, LeT and its "alias" JuD are affiliated with the international terrorist network al-Qaida and have raised funds for its activities from so-called charities in Saudi Arabia.

Shortly after the first bout of violence in June 2012, LeT and JuD initiated a movement called the *Difa-e-Musalman e-Arakan Conference* to highlight the Rohingya issue. In August the same year, two senior JuD operatives, identified by intelligence agencies as Shahid Mahmood and Nadeem Awan, visited Bangladesh to make contact with Rohingya in camps near the Burmese border. Religious and some military-style training is said to have been provided. At the same time, LeT-linked operatives visited the Mae Sot area in Thailand, where training was also provided to potential militants.

Using social media, the Rohingya support network has been busy releasing photos and videos of alleged atrocities committed by the security services in Arakan State. While not denying that atrocities have been carried out, veteran human rights observers are appalled by the dissemination of a flood of fake images coming from the area. Most recently, pictures of a Cambodian child being tortured by a Dutch man and two Cambodian men appeared in the British newspaper the *Daily Mail* claiming that it was a Rohingya toddler being tortured by Burmese soldiers. Pictures of victims of the May 2008 Cyclone Nargis and an earthquake in the Chinese province Sichuan, also in May 2008, have been peddled as evidence of violence against the Rohingya as well. Pictures of Christians laid in an open field and killed by Islamic militants in Nigeria were said to be dead Rohingya. Even a picture of a Muslim man killed in a traffic accident in Thailand was portrayed as a victim of violence in Arakan State.

Human Rights Watch (HRW), which has released genuine pictures of villages that have been burned down in Arakan State and other confirmed reports of abuses, has had to be careful to sort fact from fiction. According to David Mathieson, who has covered human rights abuses for HRW for 15 years, said many photos and videos they had been sent were “crude fakes.” By doing so, some Rohingya-support groups are actually undermining the work of internationally-recognized human rights organizations such as HRW. “One bad set of reporting gives the government ammunition to smear serious rights reporting and discredit professional reports,” said Mathieson. “It also shows that social media can be misused as a platform for transmitting information of complex human rights issues and users should automatically question every report and image instead of immediately posting anguish and invective. Too often people feed off their emotions during crises, and don’t rely on balanced reporting.”

The violence in Arakan State—accurate reports and rumors included—has been the main focus of the international media to the extent that many foreign reporters have equated ethnic conflicts in Burma with the Rohingya issue — while a fiercer and much more serious civil war between government forces and several armed ethnic groups is

raging between government forces and the KIA, as well as the Palaung, Kokang and Shan rebel forces. Helicopter gunships, attack aircraft and heavy artillery have been used in the heaviest fighting Burma has seen since the 1980s—at the same time the government has announced a "peace process." Burmese journalists who tell foreign colleagues that they cover the country's decades-long ethnic conflicts frequently get the response, "ah, so you are writing about the Rohingya!"

It is uncertain whether the conflict in Arakan State will become a full-fledged insurgency like those in the north, and it all depends on what kind of outside support local militants can muster from their foreign allies. So far, militant activities in the Muslim-dominated townships of northwestern Arakan State have not been particularly successful. The first Muslim resistance army in the area was set up on Aug. 20, 1947 — even before Burma's independence from Britain in Jan. 1948 — in Buthidaung Township. The leader, Jafar Hussain *aka* Jafar Kawwal was a local, popular singer who wanted to merge the area with the then newly-proclaimed independent country of Pakistan. Pakistan achieved its independence on Aug. 14, 1947, comprising a western as well as an eastern part, separated by India, which became independent on Aug. 15. The eastern part, formerly the Indian province of East Bengal, broke away in 1971 and became Bangladesh.

The first rebellion spread quickly in Maungdaw, Rathedaung and Buthidaung townships, but when it was clear that Pakistan was not going to accept the insurgents' demands, they began to advocate for local autonomy. Burmese Muslim leaders also disowned the rebels in the westerns border areas. As early as May 20, 1946, U Razak, a Muslim and one of Burma's national heroes who was assassinated along with Gen Aung San in July of that year, published a warning in the Burmese press to the

Jafar Hussain, the leader of the rebellion, was assassinated in 1950 and replaced by a man called Cassim. The rebellion petered out in the mid-1950s, especially after a military campaign in 1954 called “Operation Monsoon.” In 1961, the last remaining rebels surrendered after an agreement was reached with the government. They were going to get their self-governing area, called the Mayu Frontier Administration.

Those early rebels did not call themselves Rohingya but *mujaheeds*. It was not until the late 1950s that the name Rohingya came into use and the government recognized the designation. U Nu, who had resigned as prime minister in 1958 to give way to a military caretaker government headed by Gen Ne Win, wanted to get the Muslim vote when he sought re-election in 1960—and the creation of the Mayu Frontier Administration as well as the recognition of the name Rohingya was part of that campaign.

The origin and meaning of the name Rohingya is uncertain. Support groups often refer to writings by the Scottish geographer, botanist and zoologist Francis Buchanan-Hamilton who in 1799 wrote that a people called “Rooinga” lived in what is now northwestern Arakan State. But it far from certain that those “Rooinga” are the same people as those who today call themselves Rohingya. According to Moshe Yegar, the author of *The Muslims of Burma: A Study of a Minority Group*, published in Germany in 1972 and still one of the best sources on Burma’s Muslim communities, the meaning could be “the compassionate ones” or perhaps a distortion of the words *rwa-haung-ga-kyar*, “tiger from the ancient village” which equals “brave” and was the name given to Muslim soldiers who settled in the area after the Burmese conquest in the 1780s. Until 1784, Arakan was an independent kingdom and the Burmese king Bodawpaya used his

The area between Chittagong and Sittwe has always been a typical frontier area where the Indian Subcontinent ends and Southeast Asia begins, and there have always been Buddhists and Muslims living on both sides of what is currently the border between Bangladesh and Burma. The Buddhists on the other side speak the Arakan dialect but are called Marma, a term coined by Maung Shwe Prue, the raja of Bohmong, in the late 1940s. Marma is how Arakan people would pronounce Myanmar, as the consonant *ya gaut* is still an "r-sound" in their language, not a softened "y" as in standard Burmese. After Pakistan and Burma gained independence and the border between the two countries became an international boundary, the question of ethnic identity became important. The Arakan Buddhists in East Pakistan decided that they were Marma and, a decade later, the Muslims in northwestern Arakan, who throughout the British period was categorized as Chittagonians, resurrected the old designation Rohingya and gave it new meaning. But while the Marmas in East Pakistan/Bangladesh became citizens of that country, the Rohingya have not managed to achieve a similar status in the country where they live. Most Arakan and Burmese activists refer to them as "illegal immigrants from Bangladesh," although most of them settled in the area during British colonial time.

Long-standing frictions between the two communities became severe during the Japanese occupation in the 1940s. The Arakan Buddhists sided with the Japanese and Aung San's Burma Independence Army while nearly all the Chittagonian Muslims, according to what C.E. Lucas Phillips writes in his book about the war, *The Raiders of Arakan*, "were completely loyal to the British, who protected them from Mugh (Arakan) oppression." Both communities carried out acts of violence against one another and

community from which today's militants are drawing support.

The 1962 military takeover, which brought Gen Ne Win back to power — now permanently — meant that the Mayu Frontier Administration was abolished and all Rohingya organizations, among them the Rohingya Students' Union and the Rohingya Youth League, were outlawed. Some of the activists, among them the leader of the student union, Mohammad Jafar Habib, went underground in March 1963 and set up the Rohingya Independence Force (RIF), the first rebel group to use the name Rohingya. In 1974, it became the Rohingya Patriotic Front (RPF), but like the RIF before it, it did not carry out many activities inside Burma. It was based in Chittagong, where it published bulletins, newsletters and booklets about the Rohingya struggle.

International interest in the issue came after the Burmese government in March 1978 launched a campaign code-named Naga Min ("Dragon King") in Arakan State, ostensibly to "check illegal immigrants." By June, at least 200,000 Rohingya had fled to Bangladesh, causing an international outcry. Eventually, most of them were allowed to return, but thousands found it safer to remain on the Bangladesh side of the border. The immensely wealthy Saudi Arabian charity Rabitat-al-Alam-al-Islami began sending aid to the refugees during the 1978 crisis, and it also built a hospital, a mosque and a madrasa at Ukhia south of Cox's Bazar.

As a consequence, more militant elements broke away from the RPF in the early 1980s to set up the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO). Led by a medical doctor from Arakan State, Muhammad Yunus, it soon became the main and the most militant organization among the Rohingya in Bangladesh. Given its more rigid religious stance,

RSO camps near Ukhia, while nearly 100 RSO militants went to Afghanistan to undergo training Hizb-e-Islami in the province of Khost.

The rise of the RSO coincided with another Burmese government operation in northwestern Arakan State, which forced people to flee across the border. By April 1992, more than 250,000 Rohingya had taken refuge in Bangladesh and, at that time, Prince Khaled Sultan Abdul Aziz, commander of the Saudi Arabian contingent in the 1991 Gulf War, visited the Bangladeshi capital Dhaka and recommended a Desert Storm-like (the name of the US-led campaign to drive Iraq out of Kuwait) action against Burma, "just what was done to liberate Kuwait." That, of course, did not happen and the Burmese government, under pressure from the United Nations, eventually agreed to take most of the refugees back.

The RSO acquired weapons such as automatic rifles, machine guns and even rocket launchers on regional black markets, and, in the early 1990s, Bangladeshi media gave extensive coverage to the rebel build-up near the border. But it soon became clear that it was not only Rohingya who underwent training in the RSO's camps. Many, it turned out, were members of Islami Chhatra Shibir and came from the University of Chittagong, who used the RSO camps as a cover for their own militant activities. The RSO was, in fact, engaged in little or no fighting inside Burma. Videotapes from those camps later showed up with al-Qaida in Kabul, where the US cable TV network CNN obtained them after the American invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. The tapes were marked "Burma" in Arabic and were shown worldwide in August 2002. It was assumed that they were shot inside Burma instead of across the border in Ukhia.

There is little doubt that extremist groups in Bangladesh, Pakistan and beyond took advantage of the disenfranchised Rohingya, recruiting them as cannon fodder for al-Qaida in Afghanistan and elsewhere. In an interview with the Karchai-based newspaper *Ummat* on September 28, 1991, Osama bin Laden himself said, "There are areas in all parts of the world where strong *jihadi* forces are present, from Bosnia to Sudan, and from Burma to Kashmir." He was most probably referring to the RSO in Ukhia.

Many of the Rohingya recruits were given the most dangerous tasks in the battlefield, clearing mines and portering. According to intelligence sources, Rohingya recruits were paid 30,000 Bangladeshi taka (US$525) on joining and then 10,000 taka (US$175) per month. The families of recruits killed in action were offered 100,000 taka (US$1,750). Recruits were taken mostly via Nepal to Pakistan, where they were trained and sent on further to military camps in Afghanistan.

Rohingya National Organization (ARNO), maintaining a moderate stance and barely surviving in exile in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.

Today, the RSO as well as ARIF/ARNO are more or less defunct after Bangladeshi government drives to assume better control over the border areas. But, as the recent attacks in Arakan State show, it is evident that a new, even more militant generation of Rohingya militants has emerged and the highly publicized attacks in October were not the first attempts to enter Burma with armed personnel. In February and May 2014, militants from across the border carried out deadly attacks on Border Guard Force police in Maungdaw, events that were hardly reported in local media. At least four, some say more, policemen were killed in those attacks.

Training of more militants is being carried out in remote border areas in Bangladesh, and in Pakistan, and funds for the *jihad*, or "holy war" are coming from wealthy financiers in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries, mainly Qatar. The new groups are also reported to have links with Islamic fundamentalists in Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Exact numbers of militants, trained, armed or otherwise, are not known and the names of the groups are unclear and identities of their leaders still a bit of a mystery with most of them using different aliases. It is also not known whether today's militants, as suggested, want to establish an Islamic state in northwestern Arakan State, or are looking only for new havens for operations in the region, including perhaps even India. But it is clear that it is a growing movement that international observers only now are beginning to take seriously. And the ICG might well be right. It could be the beginning of a new Islamic-inspired insurgency in Burma, which could have a significant impact on peace and stability in other countries in the region as well.

Bertil Lintner is a former correspondent with the Far Eastern Economic Review and author of several books on Burma.

Topics: Arakan State, Rohingya

Bertil Lintner
Contributor



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Myanmar News Agency, "Terrorist trainings exposed in northern Rakhine", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 6 January 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-01-06-red.pdf

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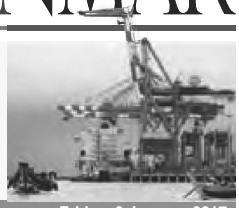

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Commission: More investigation needed on Maungtaw

THE Investigation Commission on Maungtaw pledges that it will complete its final report within the set time frame even after it was deemed that further investigation was necessary.

Vice President U Myint Swe, who chairs the commission, made the remarks at a meeting in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday.

"All members of the commission are obliged to write the report fully and correctly, said the vice president.

One of the main reasons for conflicts in Rakhine State is that the state lags behind in development and has a low living standard, said U Hla Maung, a retired ambassador and a patron of the Interfaith Friendship and Unity Group, said in his capacity as a member of the investigation commission.

"It is very important to work for brining unity, peace, understanding and development to both communities in Rakhine State," he added.

The interfaith group is planning to go to northern Rakhine as part of peace and friendship mission, U Hla Maung said. At the meeting, Chief of Myanmar Police Force Police Maj-General Zaw Win, a member of the commission, clarified charges against those who were involved in the violent attacks in northern Rakhine and the possible connection between an increase in seizing drugs in Maungtaw and violent attacks.

The commission issued its interim report on Tuesday, refuting allegations of abuses by security forces.

"Concerning the claims that women were raped, the Commission interviewed local villagers and women using various methods, finding insufficient evidence to take legal action up this date. As to the arsons, investigations are underway to get sufficient evidence. Illegal arrests and torture are also being investigated."

However, there are new cases of abduction, threats and killings of those who cooperated with departments and organisations, said the report. Legal action was taken against 485 suspects in 49 cases. Of them, 28 cases have been put on trial with 3 coming to a final conviction, according to the report.—*Myanmar News Agency*



Rice, articles of clothing and tents were delivered to villagers affected by armed attackers in Rakhine State yesterday. PHOTO: MNA

Aid flows into villages affected by armed attacks

RICE, beans, clothes and canvas tents donated by the Rakhine State Cabinet were delivered yesterday to villages affected by armed attacks.

Two-hundred ninety-eight households consisting of 3,895 family members in Kyetyoepyin village-tract's Kyetyoepyin Ywama were provided with 75 rice bags, 5 bags of beans and 600 articles of clothing, while 115 households comprised of 1,331 family members were provided with 29 bags of rice, 2 bags of beans and 200 articles of clothing.

Similarly, 25 bags of rice, 2 bags of beans, 12 canvas tents and 200 articles of clothing were provided to 83 households of 3,178 family members in Dargyizar village.

"We went to these three villages for the third time to provide subsidies. Now we have given out 128 bags of rice, 337 1/2 viss of beans and 12 canvas tents for 597 households of 8,404 people.

SEE PAGE 3 >>



Five villagers attempting to emigrate to Bangladesh arrested in Maungtaw

WHILE making regular patrols near the village of Kwanthipin in Maungtaw township, security forces found Tarzaw Mokuk of Kwanthipin (middle) village and 5 suspects, including Adushakkur, residing in the village, Auk Pyuma at 4 am on Wednesday.

According to the investigation, Tarzaw Mokuk received money from them to take them to Bangladesh. An arrangement is being made to take legal action against them in accord with the law, it is learnt.— *Myanmar News Agency*

Two more suspected terrorists detained in Buthidaung



Ibra Hein and Mammud Shar. PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE

ACCORDING to information received from detainees suspected of conducting and undergoing terrorist training in Myitnar Village, Maungyi Taung Village-tract in Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State, security forces conducted an area clearance operation nearby yesterday and found two terrorists who had completed terrorist training at about 5 pm, including Ibra Hein and Mammud Shar.

The suspects have been handed over to border guard police and the security forces are seeking further information. — *Myanmar News Agency*

China provides cash assistance to peace process in Myanmar

THE government of China provided financial assistance to Myanmar's peace process yesterday in Nay Pyi Taw.

U Kyaw Zeya, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affiars, received US$ 1 million from Mr Hong Liang, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Yangon extend to National Reconciliation and Peace Center (NRPC) of Myanmar.

The Permanent Secretary of Ministry handed over to Mr Hong Liang to the certificate oof appreciation of National Reconciliation and Peace Centre. China has pledged to donate a sum of US$ 3 million for the National Reconciliation and peace process of Myanmar.— *Myanmar News Agency*



U Kyaw Zeya receives the cash assistance presented by Chinese Ambassador Mr Hong Liang. Photo: MNA

Terrorist trainings exposed in northern Rakhine

ONE trainer and 3 trainees who were arrested loading with handmade guns in Maunggyitaung village, Buthidaung on 4th January confessed giving and receiving trainings for violent attacks in northern Rakhine.

According to interrogations, a two-week training for violent attacks was conducted at a hill west of Darpaingsayar Village in Buthidaung Township in July, 2016 and about 30 villagers from Darpaingsayar Village and nearby villages attended the training.

Two nationals from a neighbouring country and Mawlawi Adu Razauk from Paletaung Village in Chinthamar Village-tract trained them for shooting and basic martial arts.

Similarly, training for violent attacks were also given to about 15 villagers at a field near Gawduthara Village, Maungtaw Township and about 10 villagers in a valley west of Maunggyitaung Village in June last year.

About 10 villagers received training for violent attacks at Gawduthara (East) Village and five at a garden owned by Sunarli in Darpaingsayar Village in July last year.

Five villagers received the same training at a garden owned by Marmud Shah in Hsinohpyin Village in November last year.

During the training, two nationals from the neighbouring country and a trainee from Maungyitaung Village named Sardek arranged to make homemade weapons while the two people from the neighbouring countrie calculated requirements for making weapons and two trainees, Sardek and Mammaud Shoree, purchased necessary accessories from Santhit Industry from Ward-2 in buthidaung before Mammaud Shoree, Kumushu and the two people from the neighbouring country assembled homemade weapons. In June, 2016, Mammaud Shah of Maungyitaw Village and Zawtula Yuseop crossed from Tukuparlong Refugee Camp in the neighbouring country to Myanmar through an identified border gate along Kyaingchaung-Gukpeek mountain road, bringing 16 weapons to Mammaud Karyar in Maungyitaung Village, who was instructed to recruit young people and told that about 100 armed terrorists would came to Myanmar on 20 January 2017. Mammaud Karyar, Mammaud Shar and Larlu were also told to provide food, clothing and shelter for the attackers before they attack army and police outposts in Buthidaung. The financier of the group was Mammaud Shah of Maungyitaung Village, according to the interrogations.



Map shows location where terrorist trainings are conducted in northern Rakhine. PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE

Following the interrogation, authorities has detained Mumud Shah from Maunggyitaung Village for further interrogation and measures are being taken to arrest those who are connected with the trainings.—*Myanmar News Agency*

Sarmalauk village river bank collapses

A river bank near Sarmalauk village in Nyaungdon Township, Ayeyawaddy Region collapsed yesterday, damaging dozens of homes and requiring the relocation of at least 15 households, according to Hluttaw representatives, Nyaungdon Township.

The collapse of the Pan Hlaing river bank resulted in a landslide that reached within 300 feet of the Yangon-Pathein main road. The landslide damaged 15 houses and rendered another 21 households uninhabitable, which required the evacuation of its residents. Riverside houses were also damaged by the collapse of the river bank.

"The cause of the collapse is due to soil erosion by the Pan Hlaing River. The upper layers cracked, causing several villager's homes to collapse. It is worse when the tide subsides. Despite the landslides reaching nearly 300 feet from the main road, we cannot carry out relief measures. We have to focus only on protective operations," said Daw Ni Ni Moe, Nyaungdon Township representative, Ayeyawaddy Region.

Landslides along the river started on 3 January with earthen cracks measuring 400 feet in length and 60 feet in width. Nyaungdon Township natural disaster funds were spent on prevention activities, it is learnt from Hluttaw representatives.

Over 100 members of families from 15 households were resettled at a nearby monastery. Those people from households which did not collapse sought refuge in relatives' houses.

"We've built a temporary shelter to accommodate people from the collapsed houses. We also have to evacuate other households. We have sent relief assistance to disaster-affected people. We are also taken protective measures to prevent future collapses," said U Htay Win, Ayeyawaddy Region Minister for electricity, transport and communication.—*Myitmakha News Agency*

Annex 378

Myanmar News Agency, “Armed groups attack Tatmadaw camp operating area security”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 7 January 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-01-07-red.pdf

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Investigation Commission conducts second round of field trips to northern Rakhine State

Investigation Commission on Rakhine State led by Chairman Vice President U Myint Swe has begun its second field trip to Maungtaw yesterday morning, to investigate violent attacks that took place in October and November

The aim of the commission's second visit to the area is to investigate into the real causes of violent attacks in Maungtaw, to find means to prevent further attacks and to find out whether measures taken there during the incidents were in accordance with the law and in order to report its findings and recommendations to the President on time

The commission led by the Vice President left Nay Pyi Taw for Sittway and proceeded to Zinpaingnya and Myothugyi Villages which experienced violent attacks.

First, the Vice President and commission met with residents of Zinpaingnya Village at the post-primary school and discussed about security and development of the village. The village was the place where about 15 people had come and beaten family members of U Nu Mammaud before abducting his two sons, one was 18 years old and another was 12 years old, on 7 November 2016 The commission interviewed some residents and attended to their needs

Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr Win Myat Aye and Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu, who accompanied the commission, presented 99 bags of rice and 16 bags of chickpeas to residents through the village administrator The Muslim village has a population of 8821 people of 920 households



Chairman of Investigation Commission on Rakhine State talks to local people in Zinpaingnyar Village in Maungtaw Township. PHOTO: MNA

Then, the Vice President and the commission met with locals of Myothugyi Village at the post-primary school and talked about security, the socioeconomic situation, trade and transportation difficulties and organizing religious events in freedom, before attending to their needs

Members of the commission Dr Daw Thet Thet Zin and Daw Kyain Ngai Man met with Muslim women of the village at the school and asked them individually whether violence against women were committed during the incidents but the local women told the commission that there had not been any violence against women in their village and that there were only rumours of such things

> There had not been any violence against women in their village and that there were only rumours of such things.

Afterwards, the Vice President and the commission members visited the scene of clashes between security forces on area clearance duty when about 20 violent attackers armed with knives and other weapons attacked the security forces Later seven bodies of the attackers, a homemade gun and three of its bullets were seized on 10 October 2016. The village is resided mostly by Muslim and has a population of 8,879 from 1,240 households Not a house was burnt down in the village and residents live peacefully.

SEE PAGE 3 >>



Amphetamine tablets worth about kyats 2000 lakhs in the River Naf



Seized package wrapped with black-color polyethylene bags. PHOTO: MNA

DURING the patrol in the river Naf in Maungtaw Township, security forces found a suspected boat rowing into the border area of the neighboring countries at about 4:30 am yesterday and chased it Due to the pursuit of the suspected boat, those on board escaped, leaving the boat at the bank The security forces searched it, finding a package wrapped with black-color polyethylene bags

In the bag, WY brand amphetamine tablets worth Kyats 2000 lakhs—100000 or so were found. Drugs and the boat seized were handed over to authorities concerned, it was learnt. —*Myanmar News Agency*

Five more who complete training on using weapons seized in Maungtaw Township

IT IS learnt that five more villagers who completed the training on using military weapons were seized in the villages of Darpai Sayar, Maungyitaung and Gordu Thara (East)

Upon receipt of the news that trainer Mawlawi Adu Rawzaw gave a training course to 15 trainees including Mardular for nearly one month in the yard of Sunarli residing in Darpai Sayar starting from July first week of 2016. security forces examined the villagers by checking with the family list of households in the village in the morning of January 5 Sunarli avoided, failing to be examined by the authorities

So, security forces searched Sunarli's house at 8 am yesterday, arresting him at his house Similarly, security forces blocked the village of Maungyitaung at 6 am on January 6 to search the suspects, and Marmauk Noman was seized at his house, with Ismai, Marmauk Husan and Mamad Karsein arrested in Gordu Thara village at 7 am



Sunarli Marmauk Noman



Mamad Karsein Ismai Marmauk Husan

It is learnt that arrangements are being made to take legal action against them in accord with the law.—*Myanmar News Agency*

KIA/TNLA armed groups attack government troops operating area clearance by exploding remote-controlled mine

WHILE making area clearance operations in Kutkai Township, north eastern part of Shan State for the peace and stability in the area, KIA/TNLA armed group comprising of about 40, attacked the government troops in ward 6 of Kutkai at about 3 pm, by exploding a remote-controlled mine and firing with artilleries and firearms

Due to the cross-fire from the government troops, the armed group retreated into the north at 4:15pm

It is said that the government troops are making area clearance operation, seizing a body of the armed group, with some troops from the government force injured.—*Myanmar News Agency*

Three suspects accused of remote-controlled explosion under instructions of AA detained

THREE people suspected to have involved in a remote controlled detonation about three miles from Mayhlwun Village in Minbya on Yangon-Sittway Highway on 1 January were detained by authorities

A combined team of the government troops and Myanmar Police Force conducted area clearance operations to expose the perpetrators and questioned 15 suspects who worked in an iron workshop in Yotayoke Village in Ponnagyun Townshp on 3 January, and discovered that Naing Naing, Aung Aung and Yin Maung were suspected to have involved in the explosion

Naing Naing was found to have masterminded the highway under instructions of the AA, while the two others assisted him

Action has been taken against them in accordance with the law and security forces are conducting area clearance operations in the region

The AA has also been involved in violence attacks in northeastern Shan State together with the KIA and has now resorted to violence acts in Rakhine State with the aim of undermining the stability in Rakhine State —*Myanmar News Agency*



Senior General Min Aung Hlaing poses for a documentary photo with Philippine ambassador at Byintnaung guest house. PHOTO: MNA

Philippine Ambassador calls on Senior General Min Aung Hlaing

DEFENSE Services Commander-in-Chief Senior General Min Aung Hlaing received Philippine ambassador H E Mr Alex G Chua, who had completed his tour of duty, at 10am on 6 January at Byintnaung guest house in Nay Pyi Taw

During the meeting, they discussed matters relating to strengthening of ASEAN community as well as to enhancing bilateral relations between the two armed forces and co-operation of mutual benefit.—*Myanmar News Agency*

Armed groups attack Tatmadaw camp operating area security

AN ARMED group comprising of about 30 attacked the government troops at the Monepaw Camp in Muse township in north eastern part of Shan State operating area security from 1000 meter or so, of the Monepaw camp with firearms and artilleries, at about 6:45 pm Due to the cross-fire, the armed group stopped firing and retreated

It is learnt that the government is making area clearance operations nearby the area.—*Myanmar News Agency*

Arms and ammunitions seized nearby the village of Monepaw

DURING the area clearance operation in Muse township at 2 pm on January 4, the government troops found 5 small palm-thatched-and-walled huts for couples and 5 fighting pits, seizing two M21 guns, one M 22 gun, two M 22 magazines and 57 bullets, one R-3 sniper rifles with binoculars, 3 magazines and 60 bullets, one bullet-proof helmet, one solar plate and one cycle battery, it is learnt.—*Myanmar News Agency*

Vehicle explodes in Laukkai

AN EXPLOSION on a Mark II parked in Kyelsin Street in Ward-1 in Laukkai, Shan State (North) forced firefighter to put out the resulting fire yesterday afternoon

The vehicle and its driver, who left the vehicle and took a taxi, were seen on CCTV camera nearby and the authorities are taking measure to arrest the suspect.—*Myanmar News Agency*



Firefighters put out the fire of Mark II in Laukkai. PHOTO: MNA

Annex 379

Tatmadaw True News Information Team, “Press release issued over report of OHCHR Office”, *Myawady in English*, 10 February 2017

MYAWADY IN ENGLISH

www.myawady.net.mm DAILY EDITION E-mail:mwdpress@hotmail.co.uk

Press release issued over report of OHCHR Office

Nay Pyi Taw February 9

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar issued a press release on 8 February, relating to the Interviews with Rohingyas fleeing from Myanmar since 9 October 2016 reported on 3 February 2017 by a delegation sent by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights' Office (OHCHR) to Bangladesh

The press release of the government mentioned that the Investigation Commission led by Vice President U Myint Swe is conducting investigations over the accusations; instructions have been given to the security troops to carry out their tasks related to the affairs of Rakhine State within the framework of rule of law in line with the human rights and not to use extreme force; action will be taken against any offenders under the law if firm evidences related to violating the human rights are found; and the Investigation Commission will scrutinize whether all accusations including the accusations of combing the region are correct or not

An incident occurred that the terrorist groups stimulated with the foreign fund violently raided three outposts of border guard police force in northern part of Rakhine State on 9 October 2016, leaving 10 security personnel dead and bringing 65 guns and ammunition As the incident was very dangerous, encroaching not only the sovereignty of the State but also security, peace and stability of the region as well as life and property of the people, the combined security troops including the Tatmadaw and the Myanmar Police Force performed clearance operations in the region to be able to expose the terrorists and promptly retake the arms and ammunition seized by the terrorists

Officials at all levels are giving instructions and supervision to ensure that security forces stay away from using excessive force and committing human rights violations in conducting area clearance operations within the framework of law Legal action will be taken against anyone who breaks anyone of the directives

The Tatmadaw forms the investigation group with the participation of the following persons to ascertain whether there are unlawful acts including human rights violations committed by the security forces in conducting area clearance operations:

(a)	Lt-Gen Aye Win	Defence Services Inspector General	Chairman
(b)	Brig-Gen Khun Thant Zaw Htoo	Vice Adjutant-General Adjutant-General's office	Member
(c)	Brig-Gen Aung Kyaw Hoe	Commandant No 5 Defence Services Advanced Training Depot	Member
(d)	Maj Hla Myo Kyaw	Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate-General Western Command HQ	Member
(e)	Lt-Col Myo Win Aung	Assistant Judge Advocate-General Judge Advocate General's Office	Secretary

Tatmadaw True News Information Team

Small-scale gem traders in Mogok face difficulties



Photo shows a roadside gem shop seen in Mogok.

Yangon February 9

Small-scale gem market in Mogok becomes sluggish after the authority has designated it as off-limits to foreigners, according to local gem merchants

U Moe Maw, a small-scale gem merchant said: "Mogok faces much difficulties due to the new rule Small-scale gem merchants find it difficult to survive as they have to rely mainly on gem trading Our gem stones get good prices as foreigners usually buy them As a result, we see a booming gem market The trading may stop in the long run "

The current market condition is facing a cooling experience due to the low demand Workers from the related field are losing their employment opportunities even though foreigners usually buy low-cost gem stones

Currently, workers from the upper Myanmar are migrating to Mogok to find jobs More than 1,800 gem mines could create jobs for workers every year Now these gem mines are closed

Zarni

11 foodstuffs are unfit for consumption: FDA

Yangon February 9

Food and Drug Administration Department (FDA) under the Ministry of Health and Sports has recently announced that 11 foodstuffs are unfit for consumption

In an attempt to take safety measures for consumers, the FDA is conducting laboratory tests on medicines, foodstuffs and cosmetics in the markets

The 11 foodstuffs—three Jelly-branded soft drinks, three unbranded soft drinks, Cola-branded soft drink, unbranded wafer balls, fruit drink juice, pineapple juice and Kitty soft drink, are found to include unpermitted chemical dyes

The ministry has placed a ban on the use of unpermitted chemical dyes in the production of foodstuffs and warned stern actions will be taken against offenders in accord with section 28 (a) of the National Foodstuffs Law

Moe Yan Htet

Myanmar, Thailand to cooperate in tourism

Yangon February 9

Myanmar Tourism Federation said it is planning to implement a Thai-Myanmar tourism destination program in cooperation with Thailand

The program can help in promoting business ties and amity between people of the two countries Under the program, Thailand will share its tourism experience with Myanmar and help develop Myanmar tourism industry The timeframe set for the program is one year

Later, both countries will continue to make the long-term cooperation The one-year program covers border-crossing tours and marine tours Both sides will create tourism destinations by inviting international tourism companies, writers and photographer for tours

An official from the Tourism Authority of Thailand said: "Myanmar is rich in natural resources which are essential for the tourism sector Local tourism industry will see more development as Myanmar people are hospitable to others Thailand is ready to share its knowledge with Myanmar "

Last year, over 340,000 Myanmar citizens visited Thailand while Myanmar received nearly 300,000 Thai citizens

Hsaung Oo

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ဒို့တာဝန်အရေးသုံးပါး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုမပြိုကွဲရေး။
- တိုင်းရင်းသားစည်းလုံးညီညွတ်မှုမပြိုကွဲရေး။
- အချုပ်အခြာအာဏာတည်တံ့ခိုင်မြဲရေး။

မြဝတီ နေ့စဉ်

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the Myawady Daily

၁၃၇၈ ခုနှစ်၊ တပို့တွဲလဆန်း ၁၄ ရက် ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီ ၁၀ ရက်၊ သောကြာနေ့ အတွဲ(၆)၊ အမှတ်(၂၉၈)

မြတ်ဗုဒ္ဓ၏အဆုံးအမတရား

နေ့ရောညဉ့်ပါ အခါခပ်သိမ်း မေတ္တာတရား ပွားများခြင်း၌ မွေ့လျော်သောစိတ်ရှိကုန်သော မြတ်စွာဘုရား၏တပည့်တို့သည် အခါခပ်သိမ်း တရားမှန်ကိုသိကုန်၏။

မွေပဒ

ကုလသမဂ္ဂလူ့အခွင့်အရေးဆိုင်ရာမဟာမင်းကြီးရုံး၏အစီရင်ခံစာအပေါ် သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ချက်

နေပြည်တော် ဖေဖော်ဝါရီ ၉

ကုလသမဂ္ဂလူ့အခွင့်အရေးဆိုင်ရာမဟာမင်းကြီးရုံး (OHCHR)မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်အဖွဲ့အား ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံသို့စေလွှတ်စုံစမ်း၍ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၃ ရက်နေ့တွင် ထုတ်ပြန်ခဲ့သည့် Interviews with Rohingyas fleeing from myanmar since 9 october 2016 အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၊ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၈ ရက်နေ့တွင် သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ချက်တစ်ရပ်ထုတ်ပြန်ခဲ့ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။

အဆိုပါကြေညာချက်တွင် နိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရသည် ဒုတိယသမ္မတ ဦးမြင့်ဆွေ ဦးဆောင်သော စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရေးကော်မရှင်မှ ယင်းစွပ်စွဲချက်များကို စစ်ဆေးလျက်ရှိကြောင်း

စာမျက်နှာ ၁၆ ကော်လံ ၄

၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇ ပညာသင်နှစ်အတွက် တက္ကသိုလ်လေ့ကျင့်ရေး ဆရာ၊ ဆရာမများနှင့် ကျောင်းသား၊ ကျောင်းသူများအား တက္ကသိုလ်များအလိုက် လေ့ကျင့်ရေးသင်တန်းများဖွင့်လှစ်သင်ကြား



နည်းပညာတက္ကသိုလ်(သန်လျင်)၌ ၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇ ပညာသင်နှစ်အတွက် လေ့ကျင့်ရေးသင်တန်းဖွင့်ပွဲကျင်းပစဉ်။

နေပြည်တော် ဖေဖော်ဝါရီ ၉

တက္ကသိုလ်များတွင် ပညာသင်ကြားလျက်ရှိသော ကျောင်းသား၊ ကျောင်းသူများကို အခြေခံစစ်ပညာများ သင်ကြားလေ့ကျင့်ပေးခြင်းဖြင့် နိုင်ငံတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာအသိအမြင်များရရှိ၍ အနာဂတ် နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တာဝန်များထမ်းဆောင်သည့်အခါတွင် အထောက်အကူရရှိကာ နိုင်ငံချစ်စိတ်၊ မျိုးချစ်စိတ်များ ပိုမိုရင့်သန်လာစေရန်ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ဖြင့် ဆန္ဒပြုသည့် တက္ကသိုလ်ဆရာ၊ ဆရာမ၊ ကျောင်းသား၊ ကျောင်းသူများဖြင့် ဖွင့်လှစ်သည့် ၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇ ပညာသင်နှစ်အတွက် လေ့ကျင့်ရေးသင်တန်းဖွင့်ပွဲများကို ယနေ့နံနက်ပိုင်းတွင် နည်းပညာတက္ကသိုလ်(သန်လျင်) ရာနာပုံတက္ကသိုလ်၊ တောင်ကြီးတက္ကသိုလ်နှင့် မော်လမြိုင်တက္ကသိုလ်တို့၌ အသီးသီးကျင်းပပြုလုပ်သည်။

အဆိုပါတက္ကသိုလ်လေ့ကျင့်ရေးသင်တန်းများကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာတိုင်းဒေသကြီးနှင့်ပြည်နယ်တို့မှ ဝန်ကြီးချုပ်များ၊ ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(ကြည်း) ပြည်သူ့စစ်နှင့် နယ်ခြားတပ်များညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံးမှ တပ်မတော်အရာရှိကြီးများ၊ တိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ်များမှ တိုင်းမှူးများနှင့် တပ်မတော်အရာရှိကြီးများ၊ ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ

စာမျက်နှာ ၁၂ ကော်လံ ၃

နိုင်ငံတော်၏ အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည် ဖင်လန်နိုင်ငံ နိုင်ငံခြားကုန်သွယ်မှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုဝန်ကြီးနှင့်အဖွဲ့အား လက်ခံတွေ့ဆုံ

စာ - ၁၆ သို့

ဒုတိယသမ္မတ ဦးဟင်နရီဗန်ထီးယူ မြန်မာအထူးစီးပွားရေးဇုန်ဆိုင်ရာ ဗဟိုအဖွဲ့အစည်းအဝေးတက်ရောက်

စာ - ၁၇ သို့

ဒုတိယအကြိမ် ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်နှင့် အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော် စတုတ္ထပုံမှန် အစည်းအဝေးများကျင်းပ

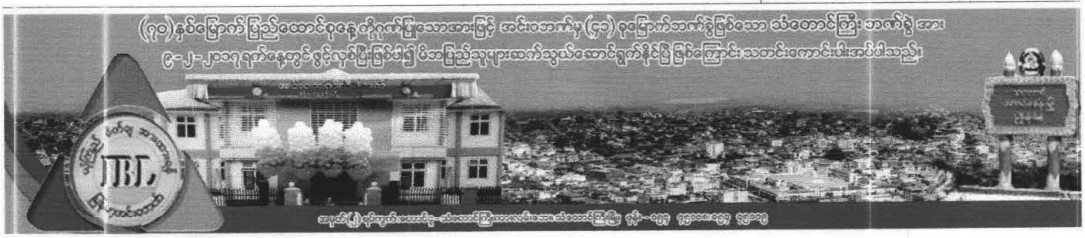
စာ - ၈ သို့

မြို့	အနိမ့်ဆုံးအပူချိန်	/	အမြင့်ဆုံးအပူချိန်
နေပြည်တော်	၁၈° C	/	၃၄° C
ရန်ကုန်	၁၈° C	/	၃၄° C
မန္တလေး	၁၅° C	/	၃၄° C

လျှပ်စစ်မီးကိုချွေတာသုံးစွဲပါ

အဖိုးတန်ရေချိုကို ချွေတာကြပါစို့

(၇၀)နှစ်မြောက် ပြည်ထောင်စုနေ့ကိုဂုဏ်ပြုသောအားဖြင့် အင်းစာဏ်မှ (၄၁) ခုမြောက်အဏ်ခွဲဖြစ်သော သံတောင်ကြီး အဏ်ခွဲ အား ၉-၂-၂၀၁၇ ရက်နေ့တွင် ဖွင့်လှစ်ပြီးဖြစ်ပါ၍ မိဘပြည်သူများ ဆက်သွယ်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ပြီ ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သတင်းကောင်းပါးအပ်ပါသည်။



နိုင်ငံတော်၏ အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည် ဖင်လန်နိုင်ငံ နိုင်ငံခြားကုန်သွယ်မှုနှင့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုဝန်ကြီးနှင့်အဖွဲ့အား လက်ခံတွေ့ဆုံ



နိုင်ငံတော်၏ အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည် ဖင်လန်နိုင်ငံ နိုင်ငံခြားကုန်သွယ်မှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုဝန်ကြီး H.E. Mr. Kai Mykkanen နှင့် အဖွဲ့အား လက်ခံတွေ့ဆုံစဉ်။ ဓာတ်ပုံ-လင်းကြည်လင်း

နေပြည်တော် ဧပြေလဆန်း ၉

နိုင်ငံတော်၏ အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်သည် ဖင်လန်နိုင်ငံ နိုင်ငံခြားကုန်သွယ်မှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုဝန်ကြီး H.E. Mr. Kai Mykkanen နှင့် အဖွဲ့အား ယနေ့ မွန်းလွဲ ၂ နာရီတွင် နေပြည်တော်ရှိ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနရုံးခန်းမ၌ လက်ခံတွေ့ဆုံသည်။

တွေ့ဆုံစဉ် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနှင့် ဖင်လန်နိုင်ငံတို့ အကြား နှစ်နိုင်ငံဆက်ဆံရေးနှင့် ကုန်သွယ်မှုပြဿနာများနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြသည်။

(သတင်း-စဉ်)

● ကျော်ဝံမှအဆက်

၈၆၄ ဦးနှင့် အားထုတ်ခွဲစိတ်လုနာ ၁၃၆ ဦးတို့ကို ဆေးရုံသဘော်ပေါ်တွင် ခွဲစိတ်ကုသမှုများဆောင်ရွက်ပေးကာ ဓာတ်မှန်ရိုက်လုနာ ၄၃၆ ဦးနှင့် ECG စက်မြင့် နှလုံးစစ်သပ်လုနာ ၄၉၀ ဦးတို့ကို ရောဂါရှာဖွေခြင်းများဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်ခဲ့သည်။

ထို့ပြင်ဆေးခွဲတက်ရောက်ကုသရန်လိုအပ်သည့် ဒေသခံပြည်သူ ၁၂၂ ဦးအား ဆေးရုံသဘော်ပေါ်တွင် ဆေးရုံတင်ကုသပေးပြီး ဆေးရုံလွှဲပြောင်းကုသရန်လိုအပ်သောလုနာ တစ်ဦးအား ဘုတ်ပြင်းမြို့ရှိ တပ်မတော်ဆေးရုံသို့ တက်ရောက်ကုသနိုင်ရေးစီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခဲ့သည်။

တပ်မတော်ပင်လယ်သွားဆေးရုံသဘော် (သံလွင်)မြင့် ယခုသွားရောက်သောကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုခရီးစဉ်သည် စတုတ္ထအကြိမ်မြောက်ဖြစ်ပြီး ပထမအကြိမ်အဖြစ် ကိုကိုးကျွန်းမြို့နှင့် ဟိုင်းကြီးကျွန်းမြို့များသို့ သွားရောက်၍ ဒေသခံပြည်သူ ၄၀၀၂ ဦးကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ ဒုတိယအကြိမ်အဖြစ် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် ကမ်းနှိုးတန်းဒေသများရှိ ဒေသခံပြည်သူ ၁၀၉၆၁ ဦးကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ တတိယအကြိမ်အဖြစ် တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ကမ်းနှိုးတန်းဒေသများရှိ ဒေသခံပြည်သူ ၁၀၈၁၈ ဦးကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ စတုတ္ထအကြိမ်မြောက် ယခုအကြိမ်၌လည်း တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကမ်းနှိုးတန်းဒေသများရှိ ဒေသခံပြည်သူစုစုပေါင်း ၈၈၀၈ ဦး စုစုပေါင်း ၃၅၂၉၉ ဦးတို့ကို ပင်လယ်ရေကြောင်းခရီးစဉ်များအတိုင်း လိုအပ်သည့်ဆေးဝါးကုသမှုများနှင့် ရောဂါရှာဖွေစစ်ဆေးပြီးကုသမှုများဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်ခဲ့ကြောင်း သတင်းရရှိသည်။

(၁၀၀)

● ဧရာဝတီမှအဆက်

ဆိုသို့ဖြင့် ဒေါ်ဝင်းမြင့်ဦးက ဆက်လက်၍ ပြောကြားခဲ့သည်။

ထို့နောက် ဦးဝင်းမြင့်ဦးက ဆေးရုံအတွင်းရှိ ဆေးရုံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာသန်းဝင်းအား ဆေးရုံအတွင်းရှိ ဆေးရုံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးရုံးခန်းတွင် ဆုတောင်းပြုခဲ့ကြသည်။

ဆုတောင်းပြုပြီးနောက် ဦးဝင်းမြင့်ဦးက

Annex 380

Al Jazeera, "Wirathu silenced by Myanmar's top Buddhist body", 12 March 2017

Available at:

https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/3/12/wirathu-silenced-by-myanmars-top-buddhist-body

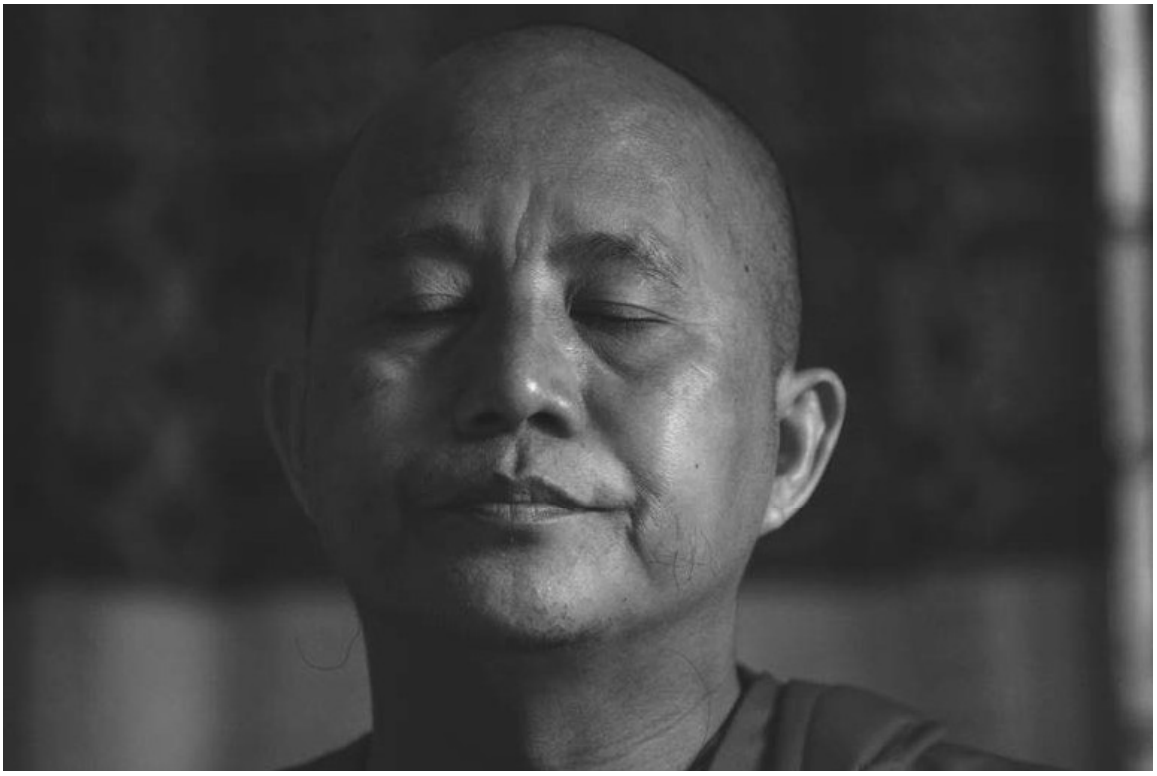
ALJAZEERA

LIVE

News | Religion

Wirathu silenced by Myanmar's top Buddhist body

'Face of Buddhist terror' ordered into silence by top religious body as deepening anti-Muslim tensions rise.



Buddhist monk Wirathu is seen in a supporter's home in Yangon in 2015 [Soe Zeya Tun/Reuters]

12 Mar 2017

A Myanmar monk infamous for his bilious anti-Muslim tirades has been banned from giving sermons for a year by the country's top Buddhist body, an unprecedented slapdown on a man whose hate speech has galvanised religious tensions.

Wirathu, a monk once dubbed the "face of Buddhist terror", has led calls for restrictions on Myanmar's Muslim population, penning hyperbolic speeches

warning of an Islamic takeover of the overwhelmingly Buddhist country.

Myanmar is gripped by deepening religious tensions that have repeatedly spilled into violence.

The unrest has been partially attributed to anti-Muslim rhetoric spread by Wirathu's wing of Buddhist monks.

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READ MORE: Myanmar government cracks down on Buddhist nationalists

Aung San Suu Kyi's government is under strong international pressure to explain a bloody crackdown on the Muslim Rohingya minority in Rakhine state over recent months.

The February assassination of Ko Ni, a respected and high-profile Muslim lawyer and long-time Suu Kyi ally, also heightened tensions.

Wirathu, who draws large crowds to his stock-in-trade Islamophobic speeches or social media posts, had already been barred from speaking at an event shortly after Ko Ni's murder.

But a special meeting of the country's most senior monks – the State Sangha Maha Nayaka – on Friday decided to ban all of his sermons.

"As he has repeatedly delivered hate speech against religions to cause communal strife and hinder efforts to uphold the rule of law", the monk "was

banned from delivering sermons across Myanmar for one year from March 10, 2017 to March 9, 2018", the council said in a statement that emerged on Saturday.

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He will face "action under the rule of law" for any breach of the order, the Sangha added, without specifying the punishment.

READ MORE: Myanmar's punk rockers challenge anti-Muslim rhetoric

Aung San Win, the director of the Ministry of Religion, confirmed the order to AFP news agency, but did not elaborate on the actions that may be taken against him, or say whether the order covered his vigorous social media profile.

Muslims make up about 5 percent of Myanmar's population.

Religious riots have roiled the country in recent years, killing scores of people – the majority of them Muslims.

The worst violence has been in Rakhine, where tens of thousands of Rohingya fled a military crackdown after deadly raids on police border posts.



Inside Myanmar: After the Crackdown – REWIND

SOURCE: AFP

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Annex 381

A. Slodkowski, “Exclusive: Rohingya Rebel Leader Challenges Myanmar’s Suu Kyi, Vows to Fight On”, *Reuters*, 31 March 2017

Available at:

https://www.reuters.com/article/us-myanmar-rohingya-interview-exclusive-idUSKBN1722H2

APAC

MARCH 31, 2017 / 6:34 PM / UPDATED 6 YEARS AGO

Exclusive: Rohingya rebel leader challenges Myanmar's Suu Kyi, vows to fight on

By Antoni Slodkowski

YANGON (Reuters) - The leader of a Rohingya Muslim insurgency against Myanmar's security forces said on Friday his group would keep fighting "even if a million die" unless the country's leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, took action to protect the religious minority.

Ata Ullah, who has been identified by analysts and local people as the leader of Rohingya Muslim insurgency Arakan Rohingya Salvation, is seen on a laptop screen during a Skype interview with Reuters in Yangon Myanmar, in this still image taken from video taken March 31, 2017. via REUTERS TV

Attacks on Myanmar border guard posts in October last year by a previously unknown insurgent group ignited the biggest crisis of Suu Kyi's year in power, with more than 75,000 Rohingya fleeing to Bangladesh in the ensuing army crackdown.

In his first independently conducted media interview, Ata Ullah, who has been identified by analysts and local people as the group's leader, denied links to foreign Islamists and said it was focused on the rights of the Rohingya, who say they face persecution at the hands of Myanmar's Buddhist majority.

"If we don't get our rights, if 1 million, 1.5 million, all Rohingya need to die, we will die," he said, speaking via a video call from an undisclosed location. "We will take our rights. We will fight with the cruel military government."

A United Nations report issued last month said Myanmar's security forces have committed mass killings and gang rapes against Rohingya during their campaign against the insurgents, which may amount to crimes against humanity.

The military has denied the accusations, saying it was engaged in a legitimate counterinsurgency operation.

"No one will be above the law," said Suu Kyi's spokesman Zaw Htay, responding to questions from Reuters on Friday about the insurgent leader's comments. "If they attack us violently, we will respond the same way. Nowhere in the world would violent action be tolerated."

ETHNIC CLASHES

More than a million Rohingya live in northwestern Myanmar's Rakhine State, where they are denied citizenship, freedom of movement and access to services such as healthcare. Serious ethnic clashes between Rohingya and ethnic Rakhine Buddhists erupted in 2012 in which more than 100 people were killed and some 140,000 were displaced.

"In 2012, lots of things happened and they killed us, so we understood at that time, they would not give us our rights," said Ata Ullah.

A report by the International Crisis Group in December said the insurgent group, which at first called itself Harakah al-Yaqin, Arabic for "Faith Movement", was formed by Rohingya living in Saudi Arabia after the 2012 violence.

It identified Ata Ullah, who appeared in a series of videos claiming responsibility for the Oct. 9 attacks on security forces, as the group's leader.

Ata Ullah said decades of resentment at their treatment had prompted hundreds of young Rohingya men to join him after he returned to Rakhine following several years in Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia.

"We can't turn on the lights at night. We can't move from one place to another during the day too. Everywhere checkpoints. That is not the way human beings live," he said.

Rohingya refugees Reuters has spoken to in camps in Bangladesh have said that many initially sympathized with the insurgents, but that the violence their campaign has unleashed had cost them support. Some have described how suspected government informers were killed by fighters.

"WE SURVIVE BY SELLING COWS"

In the earlier videos, Ata Ullah had cited Koranic verse and called for "jihad".

Suu Kyi's spokesman, Zaw Htay, said he "urged the international community to see the group's background...they are linked with terrorist organizations from the Middle East".

But Ata Ullah denied the group, which issued a statement earlier this week saying it was changing its name to the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, had any connections with other militants or received outside support.

"We have no groups who help us from behind, whether from here or also abroad...We survive here by selling cows and buffalos," he said.

Myanmar's military said last month that what it called a clearance operation in northwestern Rakhine had ended, although the area remains closed to outside observers.

Ata Ullah did not respond to several questions regarding the group's future strategy, its current location or how many fighters were left with him. Flanking him as a spoke to Reuters was another man brandishing a machine gun.

The Rohingya crisis has posed the biggest challenge to Nobel peace laureate Suu Kyi's government, which on Thursday marked its first year in power. Her defenders say there is little she can do, given the constitution gives her no control over the military.

"The people are in such trouble, the military is so cruel to many in the Rohingya community, so she should speak out, do something for these people as a Nobel prize winner," said Ata Ullah. "If she tries to do something for us, the military would do something to her government. That's why she will not protect us."

Reporting by Antoni Slodkowski; Editing by Alex Richardson

Our Standards: The Thomson Reuters Trust Principles.

Annex 382

Moe Myint, “Five Bodies Found in Buthidaung”, *The Irrawaddy,* 15 May 2017

Available at:

Irrawaddy.com/news/Burma/five-bodies-found-buthidaung.html

MENU SEARCH...

Burma

Five Bodies Found in Buthidaung



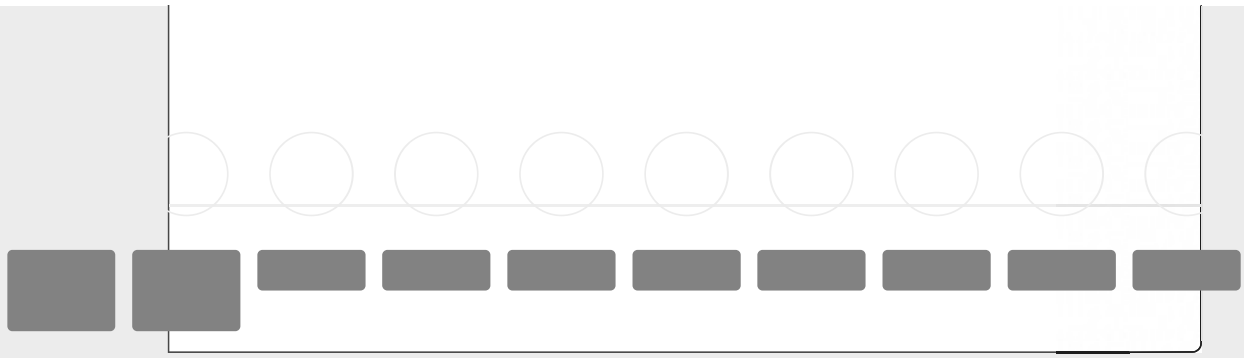
A clock tower in he center of Buthidaung town. / Ministry of Information / Facebook

By **MOE MYINT** 15 May 2017

6.0k

RANGOON — Border police unearthed five bodies in Tin May village tract of Buthidaung Township, Arakan State on Saturday afternoon.

The five men were allegedly killed in an accident with an improvised explosive device near Thae Ne village on May 3, police official Ko Kyaw Kyaw of nearby Kyi Kan Pyin border post told The Irrawaddy on Monday.



The bodies were discovered after police launched an investigation in the area on May 5 and found materials that could be used in manufacturing explosives, the police officer said.

One body was found on May 7 with the help of local residents and village administrators, he said.

According to the police officer, local villagers testified to border police that two of the deceased were Pakistanis providing militant training in the area.



Police did not obtain any official identification to verify the men's nationalities.

A resident of Buthidaung Township who works at a government school told The Irrawaddy over the phone on Monday that local sources had reported that the deceased were all from the village and surrounding area, and were not foreigners.

Authorities transferred the bodies to Buthidaung general hospital for medical examination on Sunday.

A State Counselor's Office statement on Monday stated that five bodies had been found and police were investigating.

Topics: Arakan State, Buthidaung

Moe Myint
The Irrawaddy

Moe Myint is Senior Reporter at the English edition of The Irrawaddy.

YOUR THOUGHTS …

Specials

TIMELINE: China-Myanmar Relations



Annex 383

Mratt Kyaw Thu, “Ma Ba Tha ordered to cease all activities by State Sangha Committee”, *Frontier Myanmar,* 23 May 2017

Available at:

https://www.frontiermyanmar.net/en/ma-ba-tha-ordered-to-cease-all-activities-by-state-sangha-committee/

Frontier
MYANMAR



Ma Ba Tha ordered to cease all activities by State Sangha Committee

MAY 23, 2017

By MRATT KYAW THU | FRONTIER

YANGON — Hardline nationalist group Ma Ba Tha has been ordered to cease all activities by the middle of July or face legal action, after a decision by senior clerical leaders.

The State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee met with Ma Ba Tha chairman Bhaddanta Tilawka Bhiwantha and deputy chairman Bhaddanta Thiletkhanda Bhiwantha at the body's Bahan headquarters Tuesday, presenting an order for the group to disband.

According to a statement released by the committee Tuesday afternoon, no individual or group will be permitted to operate under the Ma Ba Tha banner.

The group, also known by its English title the Association for the Protection of Race and Religion, has also been instructed to take down any posters and signboards related to the group by July 15.

The Sangha committee warned it would refer any breach of the edict to the Ministry of Home Affairs for "immediate" prosecution.

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The committee's statement said Ma Ba Tha's representatives had pledged to "obey [those decisions] exactly and inform other monks" affiliated with the group.

Ma Ba Tha had been making plans to hold its fourth anniversary conference later this week at the association's headquarters in Insein.

The anniversary event has now been officially cancelled but a "special conference" will be held in its stead, according to a Facebook post by Ma Ba Tha executive member Ashin Sopaka.

The Sangha committee's formal ban comes amid increasing tension between the government and prominent members of the nationalist cause, following a tense confrontation between activists and local residents in Yangon's Mingalar Taung Nyunt earlier this month, and the jailing of some nationalist leaders.

Last year, following a dispute sparked by Yangon Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein characterising Ma Ba Tha as "not necessary" to the nation's development, the Sangha committee responded to protest threats by announcing that the group was not an official Buddhist organisation.

In recent weeks prominent Ma Ba Tha leader U Wirathu was issued with a ban on public preaching after a series of anti-Muslim speeches. In the time since, he has made a number of provocative public appearances with his mouth taped shut to symbolise his silencing by clerical authorities.

Recent events suggest Ma Ba Tha may have had prior warning of the decision, and sources have suggested a number of closed-door meetings between the Sangha committee and Ma Ba Tha leaders have taken place in the last week.

On May 17, while pledging to initiate defamation proceedings against its critics, Ma Ba Tha announced the formation of the Dhamma Vansanurakhitta Association as a new grouping for lay supporters of the association.

Following a protest on Saturday calling for Religious Affairs Minister Thura U Aung Ko to resign — for what nationalist hardliners claim is the minister's bias towards Myanmar's Muslim community — Ma Ba Tha quickly issued a statement to deny its members were involved in organising the rally.

More stories



Despite dangers, urban revolutionaries continue anti-coup protests

Young people in Myanmar have joined the resistance against the military in many forms, from the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) to armed uprising. In urban centres, many youth continue to conduct peaceful anti-coup protests, despite the risk of arrest, torture or worse

Annex 384

J. Lipes, “Buddhist Authorities Ban Myanmar’s Ultranationalist Ma Ba Tha Group”, *Radio Free Asia*, 23 May 2017

Available at:

https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/ban-05232017152958.html

Buddhist Authorities Ban Myanmar's Ultranationalist Ma Ba Tha Group

2017.05.23



Supporters and monks belonging to the hardline Buddhist group Ma Ba Tha rally outside the US embassy in Yangon, April 28, 2016.

A government-appointed body that regulates Myanmar's Buddhist clergy has banned an ultranationalist monk organization known for its anti-Islamic rhetoric, according to media reports, ordering the group to disband or face punishment under both Buddhist and secular law.

The Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee (Ma Ha Na), a group of high-ranking monks that serves as Myanmar's Buddhist authority, informed government ministries Tuesday that it had ordered the hardline group Ma Ba Tha to end its activities, according to a document obtained by Agence France-Presse.

"People, either as individuals or as a group, cannot take any actions under the name of Ma Ba Tha," the Sangha said in its statement, which also directed Ma Ba

Tha to take down its posters and signboards around the country by July 15.

According to a report by Frontier Myanmar, the Sangha's statement also warned that any breach of its edict would lead to punishment under Buddhist law and be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for "immediate" prosecution.

Ma Ba Tha representatives agreed to "obey [those decisions] exactly and inform other monks" in the group, Frontier said, citing the statement.

Thawparka, a leading member of the Ma Ba Tha Steering Committee, told RFA's Myanmar Service that his organization is still determining how to respond to the order.

"We have to review the Ma Ha Na decision and discuss our future plans," he said.

"We will let the country know what we decide."

Thawparka added that the Ma Ba Tha's fourth anniversary conference scheduled for May 27-28 had been canceled.

AFP cited a statement from the group which said that a meeting to discuss the Sangha's decision would be held in its stead.

Myanmar has seen frequent outbreaks of religious violence in recent years amid tensions stoked by hardline groups such as Ma Ba Tha.

In one of the latest incidents, a violent confrontation between Buddhists and Muslims broke out on May 9 in a Yangon neighborhood where Ma Ba Tha monks had claimed that ethnic Rohingya Muslims were hiding illegally.

After police determined that no one in the apartments was there illegally, a scuffle between the monks and Muslim residents broke out as the monks left the building. Two people were injured, and police fired warning shots to break up the crowd.

Ma Ba Tha monks last week denied allegations that they had provoked the violence.

The Sangha's decision to shut down Ma Ba Tha came several weeks after it

banned Wirathu—a prominent monk in the ultranationalist organization—from delivering sermons for one year because his use of hate speech against religions other than Buddhism was seen as causing communal strife and hindering efforts to uphold the rule of law.

The firebrand monk has since made several appearances in front of crowds with his mouth taped shut to protest his silencing by authorities, and recently made a controversial visit to Rakhine state in western Myanmar, which is home to the Muslim Rohingya.

Myanmar's Buddhist majority views the Rohingya, a stateless group of 1.1 million, as illegal immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh, and government policy has denied them citizenship and access to other basic rights for decades.

Army refutes report

Reports of the Sangha's ban came as Myanmar's army on Tuesday cleared itself of allegations that soldiers may have carried out ethnic cleansing of Rohingya in Rakhine, despite a damning report released by United Nations investigators in February.

The army, or Tatmadaw, dismissed claims by the U.N.'s Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) that troops "very likely" committed mass killings and widespread rapes during a crackdown in Rakhine late last year based on its own investigation, the official Global New Light of Myanmar reported, citing the Tatmadaw's "True News information team."

The Tatmadaw said it carried out an investigation from Feb. 10 to March 4, interviewing 2,875 villagers from 29 villages in Rakhine regarding the accusations that "security forces performing area clearance operations committed terrorist attacks."

"Out of 18 accusations included in OHCHR's report, 12 were found to be incorrect, with remaining six accusations found to be false and fabricated accusations based on lies and invented statements," the report said.

The investigation determined that one motor bike was "driven without the knowledge of its owner" by a soldier who was later found guilty, sentenced to one year in prison and ordered to pay the owner 530,000 kyats (U.S. $387) in compensation.

A village chief and village residents who failed to extinguish a fire at a hostel for school teachers "were whipped several times," while two others were sent to jail, the report added.

The Tatmadaw's findings differ significantly from those of the OHCHR, which said security forces may have committed crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing amid the crackdown in north Rakhine aimed at capturing or killing insurgents who had attacked police border posts.

The OHCHR had based its information on interviews with hundreds of the more than 70,000 Rohingyas who fled to Bangladesh during the operation.

Myanmar's civilian government led by Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi has also denied allegations of rights abuses against the Rohingya and refused to allow a U.N. fact-finding mission into Rakhine to investigate.

Reported by RFA's Myanmar Service. Translated by Khin Maung Nyane. Written in English by Joshua Lipes.

Annex 385

The Irrawaddy, "Facebook Ban of Racial Slur Sparks Debate in Burma", 31 May 2017

Available at:

https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/facebook-ban-of-racial-slur-sparks-debate-in-burma.html

Burma

Facebook Ban of Racial Slur Sparks Debate in Burma



An apparent Facebook ban on the word “kalar” has caused outrage among netizens in Burma. / The Irrawaddy

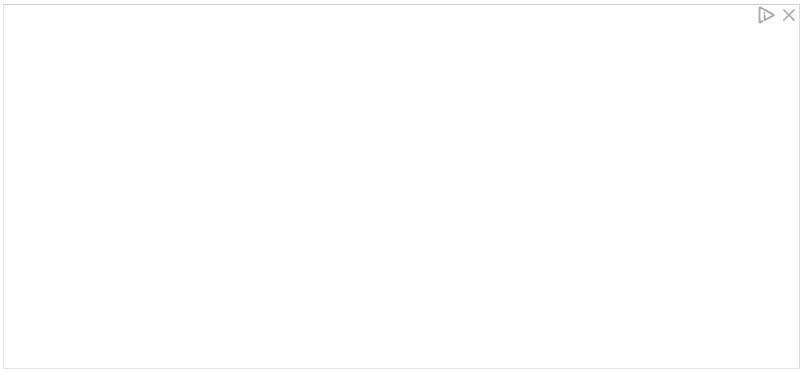
By **THE IRRAWADDY** 31 May 2017

RANGOON — An apparent Facebook ban on the word “kala,” which originally was used to describe “foreigners,” but has increasingly been used as a derogatory term for Muslims, has been criticized by some of Burma’s netizens and scholars.

News and entertainment website Mashable reported that Facebook may have imposed the ban last week in response to feedback from Burma’s online community, safety experts and NGOs in the country.

Facebook reportedly blocked posts with any reference to the word, drawing the ire of some netizens, many of whom wrote posts including the term kala and were temporarily barred from the site as a result.

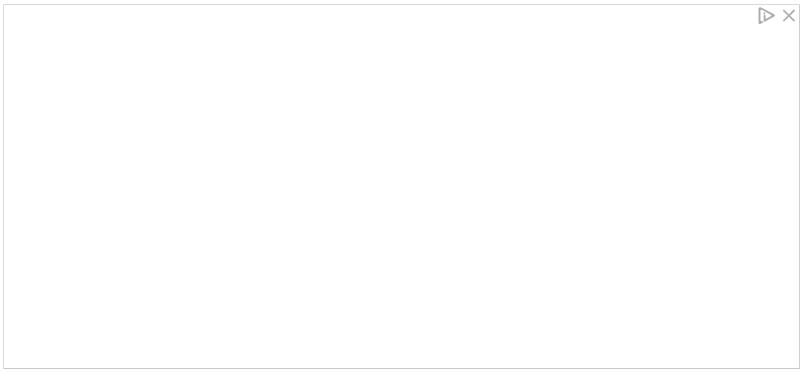
Two Facebook users held an on ine protest called “We Own Kalar” on Wednesday to vent their objections to the supposed ban.



U Khin Aye, a former Burmese professor from the Rangoon University, told The Irrawaddy that the original meaning of the word was not derogatory.

“But it imp ies a bad sense when people use the word intentionally to insult a group of people,” said U Khin Aye.

The scholar described Facebook’s ban on any post that contains the word kala—such as kala pae—as “ridiculous.”



“Those words have long been widely-used and have no racist meanings. If we don’t use them, what else should we have to describe them?” he asked.

Historian Dr. Thant Myint-U said the term kala has been the Burmese language ethnonym for “Indians” for at least 900 years, in the same way that “Tayok” is for Chinese, and “Shan” for people who refer to themselves as Tai or Thai.

“The word in Konbaung times was used more generally to refer to a perceived racial group, that included not only people from the sub-Continent, but also Persians, Arabs, and Europeans, the ‘bayingyi kala,’ including the English, sometimes the ‘tho-saung’ or ‘sheep-wearing’ kala,” he told The Irrawaddy.

“Words that are not meant to be derogatory one day can easily become offensive to some people the next. Perceptions of ethnicity are everywhere a constantly changing and often very sensitive thing. But the real problem is not the word kala but the pathology of those who might use it in a racist or demeaning way,” he added.

Lawyer U Kyi Myint said kala is an everyday term that he doesn’t consider hateful.

“Maybe Facebook is excessively concerned,” he said. “I personally think the ban may further fuel hatred. Myanmar is in a sensitive state now so I don’t want anyone to exaggerate the hate speech issue.”

According to historical records and novels, the word kala was also used to address someone with a brown complexion.

Co-founder of Religions for Peace Myanmar, Al Haj U Aye Lwin, said, “In the past, kala was not a hateful word. It depends on the intention of the speaker. But it has been used negatively lately. Today this word amounts to belittling and swearing.”

Facebook is under global pressure to clamp down on hate speech, violent threats or deliberately misleading information on their platform.

Translated from Burmese by Thet Ko Ko with additional reporting by Tin Htet Paing and Kyaw Phyo Tha.

Topics: Facebook, Society, Technology

The Irrawaddy

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Annex 386

Myanmar News Agency, “Terrorist training camps, guns uncovered in Mayu Mountains”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 22 June 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-06-22-red.pdf

GOV'T HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT PRESIDENTIAL HOUSE P-3 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 66, 13th Waning of Nayon 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Thursday, 22 June 2017









Left, the tunnel discovered by security forces used for terroroist training. Right, top: rice and cooking oil found at the training site. Right, centre: binoculars, weapons, wire and gunpowder. Right, bottom: the entrance of the tunnel. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Terrorist training camps, guns uncovered in Mayu Mountains

Security forces have discovered evidence over the past two days that terrorist training is being conducted in the Mayu Mountains in the Buthidaung-Maungtaw area in Rakhine State.

Three armed attackers were killed in self-defence during the two-day area clearance operation.

"It has been found that there are secret plots to carry out acts of terrorism by people who turn a blind eye to the State's arrangements for the rule of law and peace and stability of Maungtaw and for the people of Maungtaw", read a statement released by the State Counsellor's Office Information Committee. Security forces found a tunnel, home-made weapons, huts, rations, utensils and other items used in the terrorist training.

One man who attacked security forces with a machete was killed in self-defence on Tuesday, and two other men were killed the following day.

The security forces conducted an area clearance operation in the remote area after receiving a tip-off that villagers were undergoing terrorist training in the mountains at night.

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NATIONAL
Vice President U Myint Swe receives German Ambassador
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THE YANGON
City of dream–Yangon
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NATIONAL
Statistics for Myanmar labour force released
PAGE-3



LOCAL BUSINESS
Nearly 600,000 vehicles permitted for import
PAGE-5

LOCAL NEWS
New cancer ward in Yangon General Hospital
PAGE-4



22 JUNE 2017
THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Terrorist training camps, guns uncovered in Mayu Mountains

FROM PAGE-1

During the first day of the clearance operation, they found two home-made weapons, one 9mm bullet, five huts, two packs of gunpowder, five bags of rice, one bag of onions, one bag of potatoes, 20 wooden weapons, five chopping hoes, five dustpans, three pickaxes, two coils of wire with a length of 400 feet and 20 feet, respectively, one pair of binoculars, six blankets, 45 shirts, 45 longyis, 20 articles of clothing for women and 20 black ski masks.

The man who attacked security forces with a machete on Tuesday was described as about 35 years of age. The attack occurred in the tunnel which is five feet wide, four feet high and 80 feet long.

He was killed instantly as a member of the security force fought back.

Another masked man armed with a machete died after fighting with security forces during an area clearance operation in the tunnel the next day. A third man was killed on the same day after a member of the security force inadvertently stepped on his head, causing a struggle that ended in his death. The masked man armed with a machete had attempted to hide at the end of the tunnel by covering himself under a layer of soil. After he was discovered, the man attacked the security force member with the machete, and was fatally shot in self defence.

Also on the second day of the clearance operation, security forces discovered 100 bags of gram and five containers of cooking oil.

In the afternoon of January 4, 2017 4 persons including Gumushoo aged 19 who attended the terrorist training, were seized together with 13 pieces of local-made guns & related items at Maunggyitaung village, with Maulawi Adularmein, trainee from the terrorist training caught with 4 dwelling huts and other commodities, in the evening of March 7 in the gorges near Tinn May village.



Wooden guns used for practise were found in the tunnel.



Black ski masks found in the tunnel.

On 4th May a bomb burst out near the grove west of Theni village in Buthidaung township, killing 2 persons including Noarlaung aged 25 residing in the village of Sargaing village, together with explosives used in making weapons and commodities.

In the morning of May 26, 3 hand-made guns and bullets and one voucher showing salaries had been disbursed out to 20 people were seized in the yard of Marmed Shawphi at the village of Tharwunchaung in Maungtaw township.

At the night of May 29, masked Aduraman aged 27 and other living in Thayay Konetan village (west) who completed terrorist training who hid nearby Leyinkwin village and Leyinkwin creek. Under the investigation, they confessed that 12 religious extremists including the leader conspired to kill leader of 100-household and 10-house hold leaders, conducting military training at the fellow villager Jordy Husaung's house. And they conducted training for 5 months to village cadre youths, giving out Ks 200,000 each for a person. Foreign countries subsidized monetary aids to trainer Herbat Martawlar.

In the evening of May 31, 40 talking machines and related items were captured at one house in the village of Chaungkalar (north), with Kardil Husaung aged 30 living in Kyaukhlapyin village who completed terrorist training on Thaykan village, Buthidaung township captured and investigated.

The arrested Kardil Husaung admitted that he took part in robbing Dimarmauk, chairman of Letwe Dekpyinshay village in December, 2012, having done 7 year-imprisonment. He was released on 2nd October 2016 from Buthidaung penitentiary. Altogether, nearly 100 people including him and 4 others attended the terrorist training at the site on the western part of May Yu hillock from April 2 to May 14 2017. Under the leadership of Mawlawi Ilias residing in Handet village of Maungtaw township, trainees were given martial arts Karate and training on the use of light weapons, from 6 am to 9 am and 3 pm to 5 pm. So as to ensure keeping the matter of training secret, they had to swear by holding the holy Quran. Mawlawi Ilias told them to activate in the jungle and said that we would be sent to Bangladesh to attend advanced trainings. Ilias and 4 others asked for permission to return home where their families live, being told by the leaders to recruit more villagers and to bring back 50,000 kyats each when they came back from their houses. They organized villagers to join them, collecting no one of conscript soldiers and being arrested.

On the tip of the information, security forces made a surprise raid at the village of Kyungaung at 1 am or so, on June 20, arresting Mawlawi Jirabhuman, in-charge of finance of Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army-ARSA at his residence and investigation is under way. According to him, it was learnt that October attack, 2016 was carried out by Aqua Mul Mujahidan—AMM.

Besides, there is another group named Rohingya National Security Committee—RNSA. Combined the two groups into one, it became ARSA (Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army on 15th March 2017. In-charge of military affairs of the newly formed group is Harvit Dulhar from Aqua Mul Mujahidin AMM, it was learnt.

With a view to control and influence Maungtaw area by uses of terrorist, 34 innocent people including village elders and a librarian were killed in various ways, with 22 others abducted.—State Counsellor's Office Information Committee ■



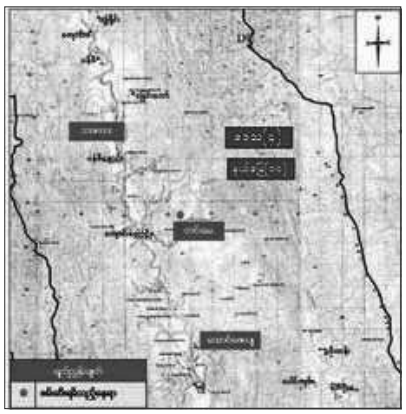
Four men suspected of running a previous training camp.



Guns and wooden sticks found in the tunnel.



Makeshift huts used for living in.



The red dot shows the spot where the camp was discovered.

Annex 387

Myint Maung Soe and Aung Kyaw Oo, “Rakhine State Gov’t calls for public cooperation for security”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 2 July 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-07-02-red.pdf

MYANMAR, THAILAND CLEAR US$133M LOAN FOR LONG-DELAYED DAWEI ECONOMIC ZONE P-5 (BUSINESS)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 76, 9th Waxing of Waso 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Sunday, 2 July 2017

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

State Counsellor Office Information Committee

National Security Advisor's Statement ; Update on the Security Situation on the northern Rakhine State

(8th Waxing of Waso 1379 ME)

(1st July 2017)

1. There have been a number of concerning developments regarding the security situation in northern Rakhine State over the past several weeks.
2. These are well documented. They include attacks by insurgents on civilians, gruesome murders of local leaders, and violent threats against both the Muslim and Rakhine communities. Most recently, the military last week found tunnels and arms belonging to terrorist groups, and on Tuesday there were coordinated attacks against Rakhine fishermen.
3. The government condemns these attacks and threats, which appear to be a coordinated attempt to destabilise the situation in northern Rakhine and incite further violence and unrest.
4. The recent violence in northern Rakhine is particularly troubling in light of independently verified evidence following the attacks in October 2016 that extremists have been receiving weapons, funding, and training from abroad.
5. The police are working to identify, capture, and prosecute the perpetrators as part of wider efforts to identify and root out the extremist elements destabilising the region.

SEE PAGE 3

Rakhine State Gov't calls for public cooperation for security

By Myint Maung Soe & Aung Kyaw Oo

SECURITY forces in Maungtaw District has been put on high alert in order to provide security for the local people, according to the Rakhine State Government.

"We will make utmost efforts at most to provide the local people with stability and security," said Rakhine State Minister for Security and Border Affairs Col Htein Lin.

Security has been tightened near villages, he added. At the meeting with local people in Kyaukpandu Village in southern Maungaw, he has called for the local people to fully cooperate with the security forces.

SEE PAGE 2



Police forces prepare to patrol in Maungdaw township in Rakhine state on October 12, 2016. **FILE PHOTO: REUTERS**





NATIONAL
Int l Co-operative Day event held
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NATIONAL
Mandalay Region Hluttaw gets new building
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NATIONAL
12 schools in Maungtaw District upgraded
PAGE-2





Speaker U Win Myint unveils the signboard of Mandalay Region Hluttaw. **PHOTO:MNA**

Mandalay Region Hluttaw gets new building

PYITHU Hluttaw Speaker U Win Myint attended an opening ceremony of a new office building for Mandalay Region Hluttaw yesterday morning at Aungmyethazan Township, Mandalay and opened the building.

The event was graced by Mandalay Region Sanghanayaka Committee Chairman Sayadaw Bhaddanta Vicittasarabivamsa, sayadaws and monks and was attended by Mandalay Region Chief Minister Dr. Zaw Myint Maung, Region Hluttaw Speaker U Aung Kyaw Oo, Deputy Speaker Dr Khin Maung Htay, hluttaw office staffs, region, district and township level officials, donors and invited guests.

First, the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker, Chief Minister Dr. Zaw Myint Maung, Region Hluttaw Speaker U Aung Kyaw Oo, officials and donors donated 'soon' to the Sayadaw and 108 monks and listened to the religious recitation of the sayadaws.

Chief Minister Dr. Zaw Myint Maung, Region Hluttaw Speaker U Aung Kyaw Oo, Mandalay Region Chief Justice U Soe Thein, Mandalay Mayor and Minister for municipal affairs Dr. Ye Lwin, Region Hluttaw representative Daw Nyein Thet Nwe and Daw Thida Nyein then opened the new office building for Mandalay Region Hluttaw by cutting a ribbon.

Next, the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker and Mandalay Region Hluttaw Deputy Speaker pressed a button to unveil the Region Hluttaw signboard and sprinkled scented waters. The Chief Minister, Region Hluttaw Speaker and Mandalay Region Chief Justice planted a commemorative tree.

Afterwards, the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker, Chief Minister, Region Hluttaw Speaker, members of region level organisations and officials took a commemorative group photo in front of the hluttaw office.

Sayadaws and monks then consecrated the Buddha statutes in the new office building after which event attendees took five precepts from the sayadaws and listened to their recitation of paritas.

Later, the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker, Chief Minister, Region Hluttaw Speaker and officials presented offerings to the sayadaws and monks and provided soon. —Tin Maung (Mann Kopwa) ■

Rakhine State Gov't calls for public cooperation for security

FROM PAGE 1

He asked the local people to contact the security forces when suspected situation happen, pledging that the security force will quickly respond to emergency situations.

Troops in northeastern Rakhine State were placed on high alert on Tuesday after nearly 200 Rakhine Buddhist villagers fled the area after a recent spate of killings and amid fears of fresh attacks by armed men.

From October 2016 to 26 June 2017, 38 civilians have been murdered in Maungtaw District, Rakhine State. During that time, 22 additional civilians have gone missing or been abducted, including four community leaders.

There has been a worrisome increase in the number of murders and disappearances in recent weeks. In the past two weeks alone, six civilians have been killed and two have gone missing or been abducted.

12 schools in Maungtaw District upgraded

A total of 12 schools were upgraded in Maungtaw District in the 2017-2018 Academic Year, providing seats for an increasing in number of students.

"With upgrading of schools would promote the education of the students in the district" said U Ohn Myint, head of Maungtaw District Education Department. In Maungtaw Township a primary school was upgraded to post primary school and a sub high school was upgraded to a high school. In Buthidaung Township, two self-help primary schools were upgraded to sub primary schools; a sub primary school to primary school, a primary school to post primary school, two post primary schools to sub middle schools, two sub middle schools to middle schools and two sub high schools to high schools totaling ten schools upgrades. For the district as a whole, two sub primary schools, one primary school, two post primary schools, two sub middle schools, two middle schools and three high schools totaling 12 schools were upgraded. —Myint Maung Soe ■



The upgraded school in Maungtaw is seen. **PHOTO: THAKKA**

Ministry of Construction inaugurates three road sections, one bridge on Yangon-Mandalay Highway

THREE road sections of the Yangon-Mandalay Union Highway-AH-1 were inaugurated yesterday following the completion of the project.

The Yangon-Mandalay Union Highway-AH-1 is more than 422 miles long and is being upgraded by the Ministry of Construction and seven companies -- Max Highway, Shwe Thanlwin, High Star, Kanbawza, Oriental Highway, Yuzana, and Thawdarwin with the BOT system.

The upgrading of the 40-mile-long Pyinmana-Yamethin Road Section to a concrete road was carried out by Oriental Highway. The company is also upgrading the Yedashe-Pyinmana-Yamethin Road Section, which is 85 miles and two furlongs long.

In his keynote address at the inauguration of the Pyinmana-Yamethin Road Section, Union Minister for Construction U Win Khaing called on road users to observe the rules of the road that there could be safe and smooth travelling.The Tawdarwin Company upgraded the Meiktila-Mandalay Road Section to a four-lane concrete road. Meanwhile, bridge No. 3/122 over the Tonkan Creek on the Yangon-Mandalay Road was constructed by High Star Company and the Bago-Nyaunglebin Road Section was upgraded to a tarred road by Shwethanlwin Company.— Tin Maung Lwin ■



Union Minister U Win Khaing and dignitaries formally open the Pyinmana-Yamethin Road Section. **PHOTO: MAUNG HMWE**

Annex 388

P. Heijmans, “The Unprecedented Explosion of Smartphones in Myanmar”, *Bloomberg*, 17 July 2017

Available at:

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2017-07-10/the-unprecedented-explosion-of-smartphones-in-myanmar

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Photographer: Taylor Weidman/Bloomberg

Businessweek | Technology

The Unprecedented Explosion of Smartphones in Myanmar

Just six years ago, only North Korea had fewer mobile phones than Myanmar. Now, almost everyone in Southeast Asia's poorest country is connected.

By Philip Heijmans
10 July 2017 at 22:00 BST

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Outside the offices of an internet startup called nexlabs, a snarl of honking cars and rickshaws grinds to a standstill on a trash-strewn street lined with crumbling buildings. Inside, though, the scene could be straight out of Silicon Valley.

Programmers in t-shirts and jeans tap away at laptops beneath posters exhorting them to "Innovate" and "Dance Like Crazy." Local demand for their smartphone apps and websites is exploding, and in the last 12 months they've inked marketing contracts with multinationals like Samsung Electronics Co. and Nestle SA.

"It's in the air," says the company's 25-year-old chief executive officer, Ye Myat Min. "Yesterday, I was in a cafe and the guys next to me were talking about building an app."



An employee make notes as she takes inventory of mobile phone accessory at a store in Yangon. *Photographer: Taylor Weidman/Bloomberg*

What's remarkable about Ye Myat Min's internet success story is that it's happening in a country where most people are farmers, the majority of roads are unpaved, and reliable electricity remains a luxury: Myanmar.

Just six years ago, when Myanmar was emerging from decades of isolation imposed by its military dictatorship, phones were an extravagance available only to the rich and well-connected. Only North Korea had fewer mobile phones. Now, though, after the airwaves were opened to foreign investors willing to bear some of the cost of building a vast wireless network, almost everyone in Southeast Asia's poorest country is connected.

"It's amazing," said Marc Einstein, an analyst at Tokyo-based consulting firm ITR Corporation, who's advised several telecommunications businesses moving into Myanmar. "I can't think of another market where things have transformed so quickly."

The watershed came in 2013, when a government led by former president Thein Sein ended the state monopoly over phone service. A smartly planned tender offer made sure new licenses weren't a simple giveaway. Investors had to commit to covering the country's farthest reaches, not just its cities, where population density makes for easier money.

By the following year, Norway's Telenor ASA and Qatar's Ooredoo Q.S.C. were starting to spend billions of dollars to cover a land mass the size of Texas, spread over steep mountains and lowlands that flood in monsoon season. Japanese carrier KDDI Corp. and trading company Sumitomo Corp. struck partnership deals with the government's Myanmar Posts and Telecommunications to invest another $2 billion.





A cell phone tower on the outskirts of Yangon. *Photographer: Ye Aung Thu/AFP via Getty Images*

Now there are thousands of cell phone towers sprouting out of forests and remote rice paddies, running off their own solar-powered electricity. Refrigerated boxes protect their computerized brains from Myanmar's sweltering heat.

In 2015, Myanmar signed up more people for mobile phone service than any country in the world except China and India, according to the Asian Development Bank. By last June, about 90 percent of the country's 54 million people had access to a phone with internet service, the Myanmar Computer Federation says. Some 60 percent use Facebook or other social media to get news, state media reported in April. In Yangon, the country's biggest city, you can now hail a car using ride-sharing apps like Uber or Grab.

Back in the days of the junta, the identification chip that goes inside a cellphone, a SIM card, could run you more than $2,000 on the black market. These days, a data-enabled card sold by Ooredoo, the Qatari company, can be had for $1.50. A smartphone itself can cost less than $20. And domestic calls are about 2 cents per minute.



Left: An Ooredoo employee shows a book containing available mobile phone numbers inside the company store in Yangon; Right: Shoppers look at mobile phones for sale at a street stall. *Photographers: Brent Lewin and Dario Pignatelli/Bloomberg*

Naing Win, a 30-year-old man selling waffles from a pushcart in Yangon, says for years he had no way to communicate with his family back home in the countryside, except by post. "It's much easier" now that everyone has a smartphone, he said.

Thiri Thant Mon, owner of a small investment bank in the city, says she still remembers how magazines from the outside world used to arrive weeks late because censors needed time to comb through them.

"Suddenly because we're on internet," she said, "people realize what the rest of the world looks like. Now it's like everybody on the street is talking about Trump. A few years ago, nobody knew what was happening in the next town."

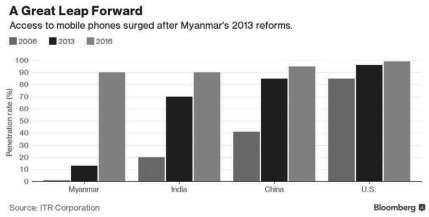
If there is a risk in Myanmar's mobile phone miracle, it's to the companies who've invested in it, according to Einstein, the telecom consultant. Asia is full of examples, he says, where regulators have allowed cut-throat competition that drives prices down fast, but also puts firms out of business.

> "A few years ago, nobody knew what was happening in the next town"

In January, Myanmar may have taken a step in that direction when it issued a fourth license to a group led by Viettel Group, the state-

owned carrier run by Vietnam's Ministry of Defense, which has a track record of entering markets in far flung places like Haiti, Tanzania and Cambodia–and mowing down the competition.

Viettel didn't respond to a request for comment. Representatives for all three of Myanmar's current carriers said the companies have always assumed they would have to deal with a fourth competitor. Einstein, the analyst, summed it up this way: "Things are going to get nasty."



For the average Burmese person, though, not so much.

Most people in Myanmar still have to carry wads of cash in their pockets – banks are scare and only 5 percent of the population has an account, according to the United Nations – but a crush of new apps may solve that.

Read more: Myanmar's Tourism Destination Dreams Fade Amid Empty Hotels

One of them called Wave Money, an app developed by Telenor with a local partner, allows people to make payments or transfer money, and even withdraw cash at thousands of general stores using nothing besides their smartphones. Some 450,000 people have used the service since its launch last August, according to the company.

"Myanmar is crying out for better financial services and smartphones make this possible without the usual brick-and-mortar investment," said David Madden, founder and CEO of Yangon-based business incubator Phandeeyar.



A man carries a Telenor umbrella in Yangon. *Photographer: Brent Lewin/Bloomberg*

Smartphones for everyone means Myanmar's farmers can now get addicted to online games just like everyone else. Local software developer My Play says it already has one million users for its five games, including one that allows players to race the obstacle course of Myanmar's roads in a rickshaw. In March, Australia's Isentric Ltd. said it agreed to purchase the company for $4.6 million.

Myanmar is offering the world an object lesson in how the internet can render obsolete some elements of physical infrastructure, like fixed line phones or even bank branches, but there are still things the internet can't replace.

At nexlabs, the Yangon start-up, the electricity failed just as CEO Ye Myat Min sat down to talk about Myanmar's mobile phone gold rush. The young entrepreneur seemed unfazed as the office plunged into darkness for a few seconds before backup generators roared to life.

Heijmans is a correspondent based in Yangon. With assistance from Jason Clenfield, Grace Huang, Masumi Suga and Mai Ngoc Chau.

Before you change the world. Bloomberg

In this article

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Crime, Chaos and Corruption: Life in South Africa's Richest City

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Myanmar News Agency, “Tents of violent attackers discovered in Mayu Mountains”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 1 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-1.pdf

SUPPRESSION AND ERADICATION OF BLACK MARKET P-8 (OPINION)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 106, 9th Waxing of Wagaung 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Tuesday, 1 August 2017



A health official assists a schoolgirl in wearing mask following recommended precautionary measures in Kawthoung. **PHOTO: KYAW SOE**

Death toll from seasonal influenza reaches 12

WITH two more deaths from H1N1 influenza yesterday, the number of death toll has reached 12 or 5.6 per cent of those who have been confirmed to have the virus, the Ministry of Health and Sports said yesterday.

Two patients receiving treatment for the seasonal influenza A H1N1 positive died yesterday after being admitted to Yankin Children's Hospital and Waibargi specialist Hospital on 28th July, said a statement released by the Ministry of Health and Sports.

The statement said that more than 210 patients are receiving treatment for the severe acute respiratory infection at hospitals nationwide, of them 62 are contracted with the swine flu.

SEE PAGE-9

Peace Commission, PNLO make joint visit to ceasefire area in Mon State

THE Peace Commission Chair and members, Union and State Government Ministers, and the Chair and senior members of the PaO National Liberation Organisation (PNLO), made a joint field visit to ceasefire areas in Thaton Township, Mon State yesterday.

The Joint Coordinating Body for Peace Process Funding, chaired by State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and comprising representatives of both government and Ethnic Armed Organisations, identified peace-supporting development as one of the priorities for peace process funding in December 2016.

The visit is a part of the priorities for peace process funding.

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LOCAL BUSINESS
Myanma Insurance, private companies allowed to sell four new policies
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Thai government opens centers for migrant workers to register

By Pwint Thitsar

THAILAND's Ministry of Labor has opened 99 centers nationwide for Myanmar migrant workers to upgrade their legal status, said the Embassy of Myanmar in Bangkok.

The ministry began work on 24 July to formalize the legality of migrant workers after new labor regulations took effect on 23 June. The ministry reports that between 24 and 30 July, 35,386 workers from Laos, 72,535 workers from Cambodia and 145,988 workers from Myanmar came to legalize their documents.

The number one industry migrant workers work in is agriculture and livestock followed by the construction industry and then by the food-service industry. Labor attaché U Moe Aung Khaing said they are ready to issue Certificate of Identity (CI) to Myanmar workers after they have received approval from Thailand's Ministry of Labor. "We have set up six centers to issue these certificate booklets," said U Moe Aung Khaing. "There are plans to open up three more centers in areas with a large concentration of Myanmar workers."

Myanmar workers who have received the CI booklet will receive a Thai visa that is valid till 31 March 2018 and U Moe Aung Khaing said visa extensions will be possible.

An agreement has also been reached with the Thai government to issue CI booklets to Myanmar workers with expired red passports, purple passports and pink ID cards.

The Myanmar Embassy in Bangkok said an estimate of 260,000 Myanmar workers came to apply for CI booklets between 3 March and 29 July. ■



U Moe Aung Khaing, the labor attaché, inspects a center issuing CI booklets in Ranong. **PHOTO: PWINT THITSAR**







Food delivered by WFP to IDP camps (Upper) and utensils and construction material (Lower left and right) are found at the hidden tents of violent attackers. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Tents of violent attackers discovered in Mayu Mountain

SECURITY forces discovered tents, foods and utensils of violent attackers in Mayu Mountain range on 30 July.

Security personnel and villagers discovered the hidden tents, construtions materials, food and utensials during a search for villager U Than Htay of Chutpyin Village, Yathedaung Township reported missing in Mayu Mountain range.

Discovered items include, a roll of green-colored water proof sheet, 12 multi-colored water proof sheets measuring 12 ft x 6 ft, a 100 ft coil of nylon rope, 4 shovels, 5 bags of rice, 7 viss of cooking oil, 5 packets of one viss dried fish pack, one viss packet of chili powder, 6 boxes of seasoning powders, betel nut 3 viss, 18 packets of one pound coffee mix packet, a carton containing 100 packets of 75 gm High Energy Biscuits with World Food Programme (WFP) logo, utensils and blankets.

Sittway based sub office of United Nations World Food Programme officials provided rice, cooking oil, salt, pea, biscuit and nutrient powders as humanitarian assistance to IDP camps in Rakhine State with the permission of Rakhine State government and investigations are underway into the case of the discovery of tents, utensils and foods.—Myanmar News Agency ■



Annex 390

Myanmar News Agency, "IED explodes in Maungdaw", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 2 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-02.pdf

PERMANENT RESIDENCY NOTIFICATION P-3 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 107, 10th Waxing of Wagaung 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Wednesday, 2 August 2017



One of the many floating tomato gardens in Inle Lake, Shan State, a major cash crop in the region. **PHOTO: AYE MIN SOE**

Better agricultural methods for floating farms of Inle Lake

THE International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, will implement the Agriculture Inputs Reform Project with an aim to boost productivity, increase incomes and improve the skills, knowledge and quality in the floating farms of Inle Lake in Shan State.

The project has the support of the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and the Government of Japan, who are all working with the Department of Agriculture of Myanmar's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI).

At a one-day workshop on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) organised by IFC and MoALI in Nyuang Shwe, 300 participants — including 200 tomato farmers — discussed how to improve and reduce the use of chemicals on their floating farms on Inle Lake. The event, a consequence of IFC's efforts to support GAP and protect Inle Lake, was aimed at seeking solutions for improved sustainable agricultural practices and ensuring the lake continues to be a leading source of income for local residents.

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Rakhine State Government meets with media

Rakhine State matter is no longer a matter of a single state but is becoming a national matter linked to international situations and had to be handled while facing numbers of difficulties and challenges said Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu during a meeting with the media on 31 July explaining about the one year work of the state government. The meeting was held in Rakhine State government office meeting room 1.

The Chief Minister added that the media and the state level departments who are in attendance will already know about the events in the state and media personnel are expected to raise questions and comments with good intention toward the development of the state.

Before this meeting, the Chief Minister met with people in various townships of the state to explain and held discussion and learnt that people were satisfied with our work. But we were unable to fully accomplish yet said the Chief Minister. However, the state government had conducted its work in accord with the country's government policies and guidelines without corruption and favoritism. The Chief Minister said we are mainly emphasizing on peace and development of the state and the State Counsellor herself is leading a Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace and Development in Rakhine State that includes all union ministers as members of the committee and had successfully fulfilled the people's requirement and conducted developmental works.

The Chief Minister also said the people's requirements were also being met additionally with President's special fund of Ks3.65 billion while Tatmadaw, Myanmar police force, departments and people are working together for peace and stability in the state.

Afterward the media raised questions on stability in Rakhine State, development, education, health, transport, media freedom in acquiring news and state government issuing timely news and the Chief Minister, state ministers and officials provided the answers.

The media meeting was attended by media personnel from Rakhine State based Radio Free Asia (RFA), Eleven Media, DMG, EPA, Roma Time Media, Narinjara News, Rakhine Gazette, MRTV/NRC, and Sky Net. — Tin Tun (IPRD) ■



Chief Minister of Rakhine State and state ministers answer to media personnel at the meeting with media agencies in Rakhine. **PHOTO: TIN TUN (IPRD)**

Better agricultural methods . . .

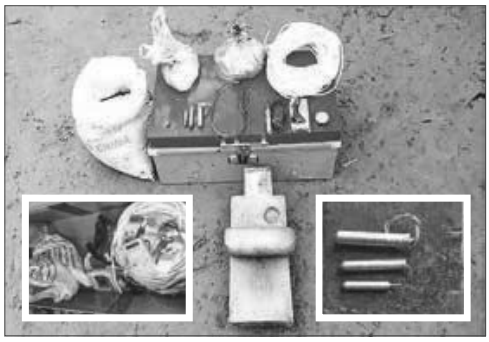
FROM PAGE-1

"Most farmers have poor knowledge about using pesticides in a safe and sustainable manner. They are known to mix chemicals with their bare hands. This not only triggers potential health risks, but also pollutes the water and soil, which in turn can contaminate the plants and fish," said Dr. Ye Tint Tun, Director General of Department of Agriculture. "Hence, it is imperative for farmers to learn how to use chemicals sustainably. MoALI is supporting the implementation of GAP for tomato farmers on Inle Lake so that farming, fishing and tourism continue to provide livelihoods to people of this area."

As a major cash crop, tomato farming on the lake has triggered increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, having long-term negative impact on the water quality. In addition to farming and fishing as key local industries, around 252,000 international tourists and 400,000 domestic tourists visited Inle Lake in 2016, thus generating incomes and jobs for local residents. Protecting the lake, therefore, is important for a sustainable growth in tourist arrivals.

The workshop shared experiences of farmers participating in the GAP program to reduce use of chemicals and improve production efficiency through preventive bio products. Tomato buyers highlighted a growing demand for high-quality products among consumers, especially in major supermarkets, where they were ready to pay more for GAP quality produce. At the event, farmers were also introduced to applications that could help them improve financial and inputs management, as well as to financial products available to support agriculture production in the Nyaung Shwe area.

"Agriculture is an area where Myanmar has a significant comparative advantage with abundant land and water resources. It is vital for these resources to be well-managed to ensure long-term sustainability of this sector as well as to ensure the health and safety of the population," said Vikram Kumar, IFC Country Manager for Myanmar. "We are pleased to support MoALI's efforts to institute GAP in the Inle Lake area and to support the Ministry at the national level to improve the regulatory environment, standards and use of agriculture inputs for other crops, such as rice and sesame seeds." The IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in emerging markets.—GNLM ■



The materials used in making an improvised explosive device in Maungtaw. **Photo: State Counsellor's Office Information Committee**

IED explodes in Maungtaw

An improvised explosive device exploded in a village in Maungtaw Township yesterday.

Following the explosion, the security forces went to the scene at Pantawpyin Village in Maungtaw Township and inspected the site.

It is found that the explosion occurred the house of Madiparl, 60, while violent attackers were making the IED, according to security forces there.

The explosion left burn and destroyed floor and some burning clothes.

The security forces also discovered two bullets of a pistol, two packs of gun powder, fertilizer which are believed to be used in making IEDs, three detonators, one coil of wire and other materials at the home.

The local police are probing the case.— Myanmar News Agency ■



Swiss National Day was held in Yangon

UNION MINISTER for Health and Sports Dr Myint Htwe is welcomed by Swiss Ambassador to Myanmar H.E. Mr. Paul Rene' Seger at a ceremony to mark the Swiss National Day which was held in Melia Yangon Hotel in Yangon at 6:30 pm on 1 August.–Myanmar News Agency

Authorities, volunteers team up to prevent H1N1

Lewe Township authorities held a coordination meeting with health officials and civil societies yesterday at the 100-bed hospital in Lewe.

At the meeting, they discussed preventive measures to be taken against H1N1 among the people. Representatives from the civil societies said they would raise awareness against H1N1 flu joining hands with the health officials and staff, giving priorities to expectant mothers, schools and aged people. The meeting was participated by two representatives of Lewe,14 departmental officials and doctors and representatives of the CSOs.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Annex 391

Kyaw Thu Htet and Hmwe Kyu Zin (Myanmar News Agency), "Rakhine State security discussed at Pyithu Hluttaw", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 25 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GLNM2017-08-25.pdf

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THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 130, 4th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Friday, 25 August 2017

Republic of the Union of Myanmar Office of the State Counsellor

Statement by the Office of the State Counsellor on the Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State

24 August 2017

1. The Office of the State Counsellor expresses its sincere appreciation to Dr. Kofi Annan and the members of the Advisory Commission for their continued efforts to find constructive ways forward for Rakhine State.

2. As the Commission recognizes, the situation in Rakhine State is deeply complex and there are no quick fix solutions. The challenges have only been compounded by chronic underdevelopment – Rakhine is one of Myanmar's poorest states. Sadly, we have also seen a resurgence of violence in recent weeks and there have been very troubling signs of external interference aimed at aggravating an already difficult situation.

3. In this context, recommendations for meaningful and long-term solutions are very welcome. We will give the report our full consideration with a view to carrying out the recommendations to the fullest extent, and within the shortest timeframe possible, in line with the situation on the ground. We hope to set out a full roadmap for implementation in the coming weeks.

4. As an immediate step, a new Ministerial-led committee responsible for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations will be established. This will comprise representatives from across government and will be responsible for overseeing delivery and reporting regularly on its progress.

5. The new Committee will be assisted by an Advisory Board on Rakhine. The Board will include regional and international experts, as well as Myanmar nationals. It will provide an external perspective and advice to support the Committee in its work.

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State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi accepts the final report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State handed over by Mr Kofi Annan, the chair of the commission. **PHOTO: MNA**

Kofi Annan urges economic, social reform in Rakhine

MYANMAR should act urgently and with sustained action on a number of fronts to prevent violence, maintain peace, foster reconciliation and offer a sense of hope to the Muslim community in Rakhine, according to recommendations by the Advisory Commission on Rakhine led by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan yesterday.

The final report of the Advisory Commission released yesterday puts forward recommendations to surmount the political, socio-economic and humanitarian challenges that currently face Rakhine State.

"Unless concerted action led by the government and aided by all sectors of the government and society is taken soon, we risk the return of another cycle of violence and radicalisation, which will further deepen the chronic poverty that afflicts Rakhine State", said Annan at a news conference yesterday.

The commission also called on the government to ensure freedom of movement for all people irrespective of religion, ethnicity, or citizenship status, and to that end reiterated

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Rakhine State security discussed at Pyithu Hluttaw

Kyaw Thu Htet, Hmwe Kyu Zin
(MYANMAR NEWS AGENCY)

The safety and security of Rakhine State was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Pyithu Hluttaw in Nay Pyi Taw.

Hluttaw representatives discussed at length the motion submitted by Daw Khin Saw Wai of Yathedaung constituency, Rakhine State, that urged the Union Government to promptly implement regional security and administration plans because Muslim extremists committing crimes in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung townships were greatly harming national security, rule of law, area consolidation and people's lives and property, it was learnt.

"Due to extremists' propaganda, threats and atrocious killings local ethnic people were forced to be displaced and made village administrators too frightened to perform their administrative duties. This led to destruction to rule of law. Losing sovereignty and power is not only the affair of northern Rakhine, but also the affair of the State, the whole populace and the Union. So, extremist-related terrorist activities, monetary and weapons aid should be sought for legal actions under the existing laws. Simultaneously, it must be found out who supported aid to these terrorist organisations by linking with international organisations, and it must be made known to the world", said U Sit Naing of Minpyar constituency, Rakhine State.

Major Aung Kyaw Hnin, Tatmadaw Hluttaw representative said: "Bengalis started to have come to Rakhine after they were brought to work as coolies in farming since 1874 under the colonial rule. Senior General Min Aung Hlaing himself publicized to the world that there were no Rohingya race in Myanmar. Nowadays, Bengalis' terrorist attacks are gradually starting to harm not only Rakhine State but also sovereignty of the State, before we recognised it.

In dealing with the affairs of Rakhine State, security matters should be prioritised for protecting the national sovereignty and depredation towards local Rakhine nationals from terrorists' danger, instead of feeling fear of international pressure.

Lt Colonel Zaw Tun Oo, Tatmadaw Hluttaw representative said: "Atrocious deeds of Bengali extremists must be severely arrested under the existing anti-terrorism law. If prompt responses are not made against these violent attacks, it may harm national sovereignty and area consolidation in the long run. So it must be submitted to the Hluttaw as an important motion, urging the Union Government as needed. It is urgently needed to bring about peace and stability, rule of law, better security system for local nationals and strengthening administrative machinery which is now in existence in Rakhine State."



Lt. General Kyaw Swe, Union Minister for Home Affairs. **PHOTO: MNA**



Daw Khin Saw Wai of Yathedaung constituency, Rakhine State. **PHOTO: MNA**

Also discussing the motion were Daw Wint Wah Tun of Shartaw constituency, U Saw Tun Mya Aung of Phapon constituency, U Ba Shein of Kyaukphyu constituency, U Naing Htoo Aung of Natogyi constituency, U Lwin Ko Latt of Thanlyin constituency, U Yi Mon (a) Maung Tin Thit of Pubba Thiri constituency, Colonel Tun Myat Shwe, Tamadaw Hluttaw representative, Daw Pyone Kathy Naing of Kalaw constituency and U Thaung Aye of Pyawbwe constituency.

Lt. General Kyaw Swe, Union Minister for Home Affairs, said action is already being taken. "The Union Government and the Rakhine State Cabinet are performing the tasks of dealing with conflicts happening between the local populace and Bengali people, as well as bringing about security, peace and stability of Rakhine State, rule of law and regional development in the State, by forming committees on Rakhine State. And Union Ministers and responsible officials of Rakhine State Cabinet frequently visit Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung townships to manage the tasks of regional security and development. For Islamists from the neighbouring country not to enter illegally the country into Buthitaung, Maungtaw and Yathedaung townships abutting Bangladesh situated in northern Rakhine State, the No. 1 border guard security control team consisting of the Myanmar Police Force, National Registration and Citizenship Department and Customs Department were deployed", Lt. General Kyaw Swe said.

"Although the tasks of security and development are being carried out, extremist terrorists took the opportunity over the State Government's actions taken against their attacks in accord with the existing rules and laws in Maungtaw District. Therefore these violent attacks will be severely eradicated according to the law. Security is to be increased to protect innocent people from the danger of those terrorists and those who abetted those terrorists will also be arrested in accord with the law. And the motion should be put on record by the Hluttaw," said Lt General Kyaw Swe. The Hluttaw decided to put the motion on record. ■



Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker meets Viet Nam Communist Party General Secretary in Nay Pyi Taw. **PHOTO: MNA**

Speaker Mahn Win Khaing Than receives Viet Nam Communist Party General Secretary

Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker Mahn Win Khaing Than received General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong yesterday afternoon at the hall of Amyotha Hluttaw in Nay Pyi Taw.

The meeting addressed Myanmar-Viet Nam cooperation, including between the two nations' parliaments. Present at the meeting were Deputy Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw U Aye Tha Aung, chairmen of Amyotha Hluttaw Permanent Committees, chairman, secretary and members of the Myanmar-Viet Nam parliamentary friendship group and other officials. — Myanmar News Agency ■

Home Affairs official briefs Amyotha Hluttaw on land claims and surveying efforts

Thura Zaw, Mi Mi Phyoe
(MYANMAR NEWS AGENCY)

Deputy Minister for Home Affairs Major General Aung Soe announced to the Amyotha Hluttaw yesterday that lands confiscated by various government agencies cannot be returned until each case is subjected to scrutiny by a review committee.

The deputy minister said training courses are being prepared for those review committees, which are organised by officials at the townships, states and regions and Union level.

Major-General Aung Soe also said that the Sagaing Region government allocated in FY2016-2017 Ks100 million budget to survey 266 land plots in Monywa Township, Sagaing Region.

In the Sagaing Region government's FY2017-2018 budget it allocated Ks239 million for Monywa, Ks16 million for Ayartaw Township, Ks5.1 million for Budalin Township and Ks12 million for Chaung-U Township.

Major-General Aung Soe said the region government FY2018-2019 budget allocated Ks55 million to survey 152 land plots in Tamu Township. ■

Viet Nam Communist Party's General Secretary Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong arrives in Nay Pyi Taw

Upon the invitation of President U Htin Kyaw, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong arrived at Nay Pyi Taw International Airport on a chartered plane yesterday for an official visit.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong and his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Union Minister for Transport and Communications U Thant Sin Maung, Union Minister for Commerce U Kyaw Win and officials.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Annex 392

Myanmar News Agency, "Extremist terrorists attack on police outposts in N-Rakhine", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 26 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-26.pdf

GENERAL SECRETARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIET NAM ARRIVES YANGON P-9 (NATIONAL)

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Joint Statement on the Comprehensive Cooperative Partnership between Myanmar and Viet Nam
PAGE-6

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Residents from Khamaungseik, Taungpyo Letwe and Myinlut villages evacuated
PAGE-4



THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 131, 5th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Saturday, 26 August 2017

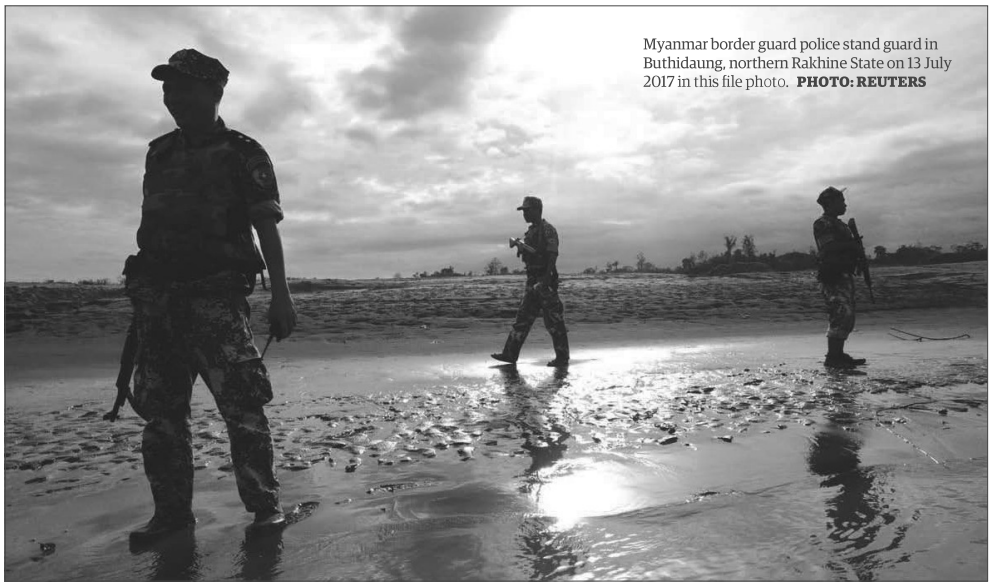
Extremist terrorists attack on police outposts in N-Rakhine

EXTREMIST terrorists staged a coordinated series of attacks on dozens of police outposts in in northern Rakhine yesterday, leaving 77 extremist terrorists, two arrested and 12 members of the security forces dead.

The fighting, which began at about 1am and continued throughout the day, was a major escalation in the ongoing conflict in Rakhine State since last October, when similar attacks prompted a major military sweep. Myanmar officials said yesterday's attacks seemed to be intentionally scheduled with the release Thursday of the report by an advisory commission led by former UN chief Kofi Annan and the upcoming UN meetings in New York.

"The coordinated attacks were timed to coincide with the release of the final report of

SEE PAGE-3



Myanmar border guard police stand guard in Buthidaung, northern Rakhine State on 13 July 2017 in this file photo. **PHOTO: REUTERS**

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Anti-terrorism Central Committee

Order No. 1/2017
1379 MY 4 Waxing Day of Tawthalin
(25 August 2017)

Declaring as Terrorist Group

The Anti-Terrorism Central Committee has issued this Order with the approval of the Union Government in exercise of the Anti-Terrorism law Section-72 Sub-section (B).

1. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has formed various committees to undertake the tasks for security, stability and peace, rule of law, regional development in Rakhine State and also carried out for the regional security and development tasks, health care services and fulfilling the requirements of the State.

SEE PAGE-3

State leaders take charge after violent attacks in Rakhine State

UNION Ministers briefed the President and State Counsellor on the status of the violent attacks in Rakhine State yesterday morning.

The President's Office contacted the Commander-in-Chief (Army) and coordinated on deploying additional security forces and resources.

The Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services (Army) also briefed the President on the situation and met with the State Counsellor in the Presidential Palace at 2 p.m. to discuss the effective protection and defence of people in Rakhine State from the extremist terrorists and how to effectively defeat the extremist terrorists. The State Counsellor called a meeting with Union Ministers for Home Affairs, for Defence, for Border Affairs, for the State Counsellor's Office, the National Security Advisor, and Union Minister for the President's Office in the National Peace and Reconciliation Center in Nay Pyi Taw at 3 p.m.

At the meeting, the Union Ministers for the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Border Affairs explained the simultaneous attacks by extremist terrorists on police and security force outposts, stations and bases which started at about 1 a.m. yesterday, the casualties among security personnel and civilians, the status of evacuating surrounded and blockaded civilians, the status of security personnel responding to the situation and the Rakhine State government's report on the situation on the ground.

SEE PAGE-4



State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi holds talk with Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong , General Secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Viet Nam in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi receives CPVCC General Secretary

State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi received General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam (CPVCC) Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong and party yesterday morning at Presidential Palace diplomatic hall. Matters relating to regional cooperation in ASEAN region and bilateral cooperation were discussed.

With the State Counsellor in the meeting were Union Ministers U Kyaw Tint Swe, U Thant Sin Maung, U Kyaw Win, Deputy Minister U Min Thu, Permanent Secretary U Kyaw Zeya, Myanmar Ambassador to Viet Nam U Kyaw Soe Win and officials while the party led by the General Secretary was accompanied by Viet Nam Ambassador H.E. Dr. Luan Thuy Duong.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Declaring as Terrorist Group

FROM PAGE-1

2. On 9 October 2016 the terrorists launched a surprise attack on the No.1 Border Guard Police Head Quarter (Kyikanpyin), police outpost at Kotankauk and Ngakhuya local administrative office. In that incident 9 police were killed and 48 assorted arms, 6624 bullets, 47 bayonets, 164 bullet cartridges were seized by the terrorists. It was investigated that the terrorists had infiltrated the area where the majority of the residents were Muslim and organized to escalate the extremist terrorism in that area.
3. In light of these events, the Border Security Troop No (1) have increased their troop numbers and are collaborating with the Tatmadaw to provide security in the region. The multiple killings, threats and propaganda have slowed down the process for regional peace and rule of law to take place. Clearance operations in May Yu Mountain have also uncovered multiple terrorist training camps.
4. On 25 August extremist terrorist groups launched sneak attacks on thirty police sentry outposts in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung townships and also on the Area Regiment Headquarters in Taungthazar village. It is reported that 10 Myanmar police officers, 1 Tatmadaw soldier and 1 immigration officer were killed while 9 security officers and multiple civilians were wounded and six firearms were stolen.
5. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar firmly disapproves of these terrorist activities and will do all in its power to prevent these from happening and bring justice to the perpetrators and their supporters.
6. Therefore, the Union Government herely declares that the aforementioned extremist terrorist groups and the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) which is responsible for the aforementioned extremist terrorists are extremist terrorist group in accordance with the Counter-Terrorism Law Section 6, Sub-Section 5.

Chairman
Anti-Terrorism Central Committee
(Unofficial Translation)

Extremist terrorists attack on police outposts in N-Rakhine

FROM PAGE-1

the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State and the UN General Assembly, which is scheduled to be held from 12 to 25 September," said a statement of the Information Committee of the Office of the State Counsellor.

Kofi Annan condemned the violence yesterday, saying "no cause can justify such brutality and senseless killing".

The Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), a group previously known as Harakah al-Yaqin, which instigated the October attacks, claimed responsibility for the early morning offensive, and warned of more, Reuters reported.

The extremist terrorists began the coordinated attacks by throwing an improvised explosive device (IED) into a police station in the district at 1am, officials said.

Following the attacks, State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi held an emergency meeting with Union Ministers, discussing urgent measures and long-term plans for restoring peace and stability in Rakhine State.

It was attended by Union Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen Kyaw Swe, Union Minister for Defence Lt-Gen Sein Win, Union Minister for Border Affairs Lt-Gen Ye Aung, Union Minister for the Office of the State Counsellor U Kyaw Tint Swe, and National Security Adviser U Thaung Tun.

The United Nations condemned a "coordinated series of attacks" on Myanmar security forces on Friday and called on all sides in the crisis in the northern state of Rakhine to refrain from violence.

The sustained, planned terrorist attacks drew quick rebuke from western countries.

"We condemn the attacks that took place overnight against the security forces, and we offer condolences to victims and their families", a statement from the U.S. Embassy in Yangon said. "We recognise the government and security forces have the responsibility to act to apprehend the perpetrators and prevent further violence, and we urge them to do so in a way that protects all innocent civilians".

A statement from the British Embassy in Yangon similarly denounced the attacks.

"The situation in Rakhine State cannot be improved through violence, and we condemn last nights attacks," the statement from the British Embassy said.



The landmine planted by terrorists is being removed. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Following the 1 am bombing of a district police station, an unknown number of extremist terrorists attacked Nanthataung Police Station at 3:35 am, resulting in the death of one policeman and one terrorist.

The police outpost in Thinbawgwe came under attack at 3:45 am by about 100 terrorists. One terrorist was killed in the attack.

The Kyikyun Outpost was attacked by an unknown number of terrorists at 5:25 am, leaving five policemen, including one officer, injured. The attackers withdrew at 5:30 am, according to the State Counsellor's Office.

At 4:20 am, an unknown number of extremist terrorists opened fire on the Mitaik Chaungwa police outpost and also attacked police with machetes, killing two policemen. Three weapons were stolen from the outpost by the attackers, who withdrew at about 4:45 am.

Dozens of other police stations and outposts were attacked by extremists yesterday including locations in Natchaun Launddon, Maungni, Thiho, Zinpaingnya, Kyaukpyinseik, Padinkaung, Panyaungky and Shweyinaye.

An attack on the Zipinchaung police outpost by an estimated 150 terrorists at 4:30 am caused the death of one policeman. One communication machine and one weapon were stolen from the outpost by terrorists.

In the attack on the Chainkharli outpost, one terrorist was killed.

The Myinlut police outpost came under attack by an estimated 100 extremist terrorists at 4:45 am. Two policemen were killed and two arms were stolen by terrorists.

An immigration officer was killed in a 4:50 am attack on Ale Thankyaw police outpost.

About 100 extremist terrorists attacked the Udaung outpost at 5:10 am, while a group of the terrorists also staged a dawn attack on the Hnarkaungto outpost.

Six bodies of extremist terrorists were found after the attack on the Kotankauk police outpost.

About 10 terrorists also attacked the Taungbazar Police outpost at 3:40 am. Police fought back before the terrorists withdrew, leaving five bodies of attackers.

In the attack on the Phaungtawpyin outpost at 4:25 am, two policemen were killed. The bodies of two terrorists were also found.

The terrorists also attacked a traffic police office and a local anti-drug office with IEDs and also destroyed an old concrete bridge.

After the morning attacks on security posts and police stations in the Maungtaw region, extremist terrorists then burnt down their villages and internally displaced person camps and fled, according to local authorities.

"After the attack on the security forces, villagers in Chanekali Bengali village, Yathedaung Township burnt down their own homes around noon and fled into the Mayu Mountain range", according to a military source.

Similarly, extremists in Zedipyin Bengali village, Yathedaung Township burnt down about 60 houses at about 12pm and fled toward Chin Village. Officials said yesterday evening that the extremist terrorists attacks on 30 security posts and police stations in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung Townships resulting in the death of 11 security personnel (one Tatmadaw and 10 police) and one immigration officer; injuries to 11 security personnel and the loss of six weapons stolen by the terrorists. One extremist was captured and 59 bodies of extremists recovered, officials said.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Annex 393

The Hindustan Times, "India raises serious concern over Myanmar violence, extends support", 27 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-raises-serious-concern-over-myanmar-violence-extends-support/story-bndcPbpm8Cga2RWzx3jxZM.html

India raises serious concern over Myanmar violence, extends support

Press Trust of India, New Delhi | By HT Correspondent

Aug 27, 2017 12:19 AM IST

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We hope that the perpetrators of these crimes will be brought to justice, external affairs ministry spokesperson said.

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India on Saturday raised "serious concerns" over the report of renewed violence and attacks in Myanmar and extended its "strong" support to the Myanmarese government at this "chall nging moment".

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Myanmar border guard police officers in Buthidaung, northern Rakhine state, Myanmar.(Reuters)

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External affairs ministry spokesperson Raveesh Kumar said, "India is seriously concerned by reports of renewed violence and attacks by terrorists in northern Rakhine State of Myanmar. We are deeply saddened at the loss of lives among members of the Myanmar security forces".

"Such attacks deserve to be condemned in the strongest possible terms. We hope that the perpetrators of these crimes will be brought to justice and we extend our strong support at this challenging moment to the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar," Kumar said.

At least 89 people, including a dozen security forces, were killed as Rohingya militants besieged border posts in northern Rakhine State.

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Annex 394

MNA, “Security Increased for Ongoing terrorist attacks in N-Rakhine”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 27 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-27.pdf

MERCHANTS, INDIAN AMBASSADOR HOLD TALK OVER MYANMAR-INDIA BEAN TRADE P-3 (NATIONAL)

NATIONAL
Vice President attends opening of MYTEL Head Office
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NATIONAL
Restrictions lifted, H5N1 virus outbreak under control
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CPVCC General Secretary and party leave Yangon after working breakfast
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SUNDAY SPECIAL
Pull-out supplement

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 132, 6th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Sunday, 27 August 2017

Security increased for ongoing terrorist attacks in N-Rakhine

FOLLOWING at least six more deaths of civilians in another wave of ambushes by extremist terrorists in northern Rakhine that included shooting attacks and the use of improvised explosive devices, security forces have boosted their operations in the restive western state, according to the Information Committee of the State Counsellor's Office.

Yesterday afternoon, extremist terrorists killed Abu, also known as Bibi, 62, who is the head of the 100 households of Maungtaw's Myoma Taung Ward, officials said.

The statement from the State Counsellor's Office also claimed that Lateya Village acting village head Sweta Long, the head of 100 households Saed Kula and the village head office assistant Zahid Tusong were killed by extremist terrorists on Friday under the suspicion of being government informants.

Those killed were Lateya Village's acting village head Sweta Long, head of 100 household Saed Kula and village head office assistant Zahid Tusong (father) Saleh, aged 37.

Terrorists also fired into the house of a Hindu family in front of Maungtaw Hospital about 2 pm, killing one child and injuring a man. Earlier in the day, an armed clash occurred between security forces and extremist terrorists near Myothugyi Village in Maungtaw Township at about 11 am after the terrorists ambushed a police convoy with improvised explosive devices, leaving one terrorist dead, according to officials.

In another incident near Nwayontaung Village in the township at about 9.30 am, about 150 extremist terrorists armed with machetes tried to attack security forces but were repelled.

Police at the Kyunpauk Pyusu police outpost in Maungtaw Township also dispersed about 300 extremist terrorists approaching the outpost at around 11:30 pm.

The terrorists also burnt down a village in Myinlut, destroying 88 houses, more than 100 shops, two mosques, eight religious schools, nine vehicles and four motorcycles.

SEE PAGE-3



Villagers and security forces are trying to put out the fire in a village which was set fire by extremist terrorists.
PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE



Vice President attends opening of MYTEL Head Office

A ceremony was held yesterday morning for the opening of the Telecom International Myanmar Co., (MYTEL) head office in Dagon Township, Yangon, which was attended by Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam (CPVCC).

The ceremony was also attended by Vice President U Myint Swe, Union Minister for Defence Lt-Gen Sein Win, Union Minister for Transport and Communications U Thant Sin Maung, Union Minister for Education Dr. Myo Thein Gyi, Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein, Quartermaster-General Lt-Gen Nyo Saw, Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army), Yangon Command Commander Maj-Gen Thet Pone, officials from MYTEL and invited guests.

As part of the ceremony, CPVCC General Secretary Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong, Vice President U Myint Swe, Quartermaster-General Lt-Gen Nyo Saw, the MYTEL CEO and officials opened the MYTEL head office by cutting a ceremonial ribbon.

The MYTEL CEO then spoke about the status of completed project works, followed by MYTEL Chairman U Khin Maung Soe's remarks about implementing a high-speed telephone communications system in Myanmar and other future works. Afterwards, the Ministry of Education and MYTEL signed an agreement for cooperation between the company and the ministry in the education field.

The CPVCC General Secretary then delivered a closing speech, after which he signed the visitors' book together with the Vice President and other guests. This was followed by a photo session after which the ceremony was concluded. – Myanmar News Agency ■



Vice President U Myint Swe, CPVCC General Secretary Mr. Nguyen Phu Trong and officials cutting ribbon to open MYTEL head office in Yangon yesterday. **PHOTO: ZAW MIN LATT**

Security increased for ongoing terrorist attacks in N-Rakhine

FROM PAGE-1

About 500 extremist terrorists tried to enter HsinOh Village in the Ahtet Nanyar Village-tract in Yathedaung Township about 10:40 pm on Friday, but villagers and police were able to fight them off.

Extremist terrorists planted IEDs, killed villagers

Extremist terrorists are setting up mines to impede the movement of security forces and are attacking the vehicles of security forces with improvised explosive devices and are also killing village officials they suspect of being government informants, according to a news release issued yesterday afternoon by the State Counsellor's Office.

The news release said extremist terrorists reportedly told villagers to avoid the internal road along Ward 5 in Maungtaw and the motor vehicle road on the Maungtaw-Myo Oo (Italia)-Cashew Plantation because mines had been planted to restrict the movement of security forces.

A three-vehicle convoy of security forces was attacked by extremist terrorists with mines and guns on a village road in Maungnamagyi Village, Maungtaw Township and a brief gun battle erupted, during which two Foton vehicles in the convoy were damaged. When the area was cleared after the brief firefight, security forces found a hand-made gun, wires and a small battery, according to the State Counsellor's Office. Yesterday morning, security forces discovered two mines on Maungtaw-Buthidaung Road near the old Myothugyi Village. The mines were connected with wires to a nearby house. The news release mentioned that there was a brief firefight between extremist terrorists and security forces near that village. Meanwhile, the Anti-Terrorism Central Committee declared the attackers as a terrorist group and warned those who might assist the insurgents. More security forces have been supplied to assist in operations being conducted in the areas where extremist terrorists are known to hide, according to the Information Committee of the State Counsellor's Office.—MNA



An improvise explosive device used by extremist terrorists in northern Rakhine. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Merchants, Indian Ambassador hold talk over Myanmar-India bean trade

May Thet Hnin

A meeting between India's Ambassador to Myanmar H.E. Mr. Vikram Misri and representatives of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI) and sister associations met yesterday in the UMFCCI office in hope of restoring stability to the Myanmar-bean trade after import restrictions from India rankled the market.

The meeting was also attended by officials of the Myanmar Rice Association, Yangon Region Commodity Trading Depot, Ministry of Commerce and Department of Agriculture.

H.E. Mr. Vikram Misri said bean production this year is up by more than 40 per cent compared to previous years, resulting in a drop of bean prices and prompting restrictions on imports to control the declining local bean prices in India.

The Myanmar Pulses and Beans Merchants Association explained the difficulties faced by the pulses and bean sector and farmers. Such difficulties have not been seen during the past 30 years of the two countries' cooperation in the bean sector. It becomes harder to resolve these difficulties when restrictions are imposed without prior notice, said merchant association chairman U Tun Lwin. An urgent need to have a government-to-government agreement for a stable trade in bean between the two countries was also included in the discussion. Furthermore, discussions were also made on resolving the matter of beans that are already on their way to India, said U Ye Min Aung.

The announcement of India's new policy on beans that severely restricted imports was made on 22 August. Since that day, bean trade in Bayintnaung has been temporarily suspended. Bean farmers and businesses in Myanmar rely almost exclusively on the Indian market, and many difficulties are now being faced, officials said. According to farmers, there is now a problem to find a market for beans that have already been harvested, as well as for beans that will be grown during the coming open season. With the uncertainty of the market conditions, it is becoming increasingly difficult to decide whether to plant any beans in the coming season, they said. ■

National Human Rights Commission's statement

THE Myanmar National Human Rights Commission issued a statement yesterday condemning Friday's deadly terrorist attacks by Muslim extremists.

The statement said extremist terrorists attacked 30 police oudposts in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung Townships and also the regional Tatmadaw battalion headquarters, on Friday morning, resulting in the death of one Tatmadaw personnel, 10 Myanmar Police Force personnel, one immigration department official, and injuring nine security personnel. Many innocent civilians were also wounded and six weapons were lost, the statement said."The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission strongly condemns such brutal attacks with various arms and weapons by extremist terrorists.

"These acts are considered to adversely affect the efforts of the government on stabilisation and reconciliation in Rakhine State", said the statement. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Annex 395

The Global New Light of Myanmar, 28 August 2017, pp. 1-3 and 6-7
Anti-terrorism Central Committee Order No. 1/2017, 25 August 2017, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) Declared as a Terrorist Group

State Counsellor Office Information Committee, "Terrorists trying to destroy Maungtaw"

Myanmar News Agency, "Warning in Relation With Extremist Terrorists"

Myanmar News Agency, "Issuing notification of acknowledging and urging the people not to encourage, support and abet extremist terrorists",

Myanmar News Agency, "Collective efforts under way to alleviate sufferings of victims",

Myanmar News Agency, "Extremist terrorism on the rise!"

Myanmar News Agency, "Six relatives killed amid firefight between terrorists and soldiers"

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-28.pdf

EXTREMIST TERRORISM ON THE RISE! P-6 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 133, 7th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Monday, 28 August 2017

Terrorists trying to destroy Maungtaw



Fire fighters putting off fire at a house in Maungtaw which was hit by extremist terrorists attacks. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

EXTREMIST terrorists blew out improvised bombs, set fire the villages and attacked the police outposts in Region-2 of Maungtaw yesterday from the morning to afternoon.

About 100 extremist terrorists attacked Ngayantchaung police outpost with four hand-made bombs. In the incident, one of the hand-made bombs exploded and the security forces repulsed the extremist terrorists who retreated from the scene to the nearby mountain range in the east. About 500 extremist terrorists staged second attack on Ngayantchaung police outpost where they were met with a police repulse. Similarly, extremist terrorists surrounded Minkhamoung police outpost in Region-2 where they were fought back by security personnel. Security personnel rescued a wounded woman while on patrol between Saylay and Yankha Cedi Villages. SEE PAGE-7

(Official Translation)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Anti-terrorism Central Committee

Order No. 1/2017
1379 MY 4 Waxing Day of Tawthalin
(25 August 2017)

ARAKAN ROHINGYA SALVATION ARMY (ARSA) DECLARED AS TERRORIST GROUP

Following is the full text of the official translation of the announcement which declares the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) a terrorist organization. An unofficial translation of the announcement was covered on the front page of the 26-8-2017 issue of the Global New Light of Myanmar.

The Anti-Terrorism Central Committee has issued this Order with the approval of the Union Government in exercise of the Anti-Terrorism law Section-72 Sub-section (B).

1. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has formed various committees to undertake the tasks to ensure security, stability and peace, rule of law and regional development in Rakhine State. It has also carried out regional security and development tasks and provided health care services fulfilling the requirements of the State.

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NATIONAL
Six relatives killed amid firefight between terrorists and soldiers
PAGE-6



NATIONAL
Ethnic affairs office for Mon State
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Medical specialists from Republic of Korea teach practical Cadaveric Surgery in University of Medicine, Mandalay
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Warning In Relation With Extremist Terrorists



Extremist terrorists hatching plot for another brutal attack. **PHOTO: MNA**



Utensils and construction material seized from extremist terrorists. **PHOTO: MNA**



Food delivered by WFP to IDP camps are found in the hidden tents of terrorist **PHOTO: MNA**

Information Committee of State Counsellor' Office issues the warning notification which states not to do supporting to or abetting the extremist terrorists and ARSA, supplying , or writing in medias in support of extremist terrorists and ARSA, it is learnt.

Myanmar Counter-terrorism Central Committee has already declared the extremist terrorists and ARSA who perpetrated in the terrorist attacks in Maungtaw area on 25 August 2017 as Terrorist Group.

While the extremist terrorists were besieging and blocking the Taungbazar village on 26 August, the news that some INGO staffs were seen in the terrorist group was secured. The investigation is going on to verify the news. Likewise, the information about finding high-energy biscuits which had been supplied by WFP at the terrorist camps on Mayu mountain on 30, July 2017 was also issued.

Furthermore, some news media used the other terms (for instance "insurgents") in reporting the news avoiding the use of officially acknowledged word "extremist terrorist".

Now, the news had already been issued that the United Nation, United States State Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, American Embassy and British Embassy in Myanmar strongly condemned the terrorist attacks of extremist terrorists in Maungtaw area.

The responsible personnel are now undertaking the necessary procedures to inform the governments of foreign countries through the International Police to take necessary action on the persons who are connected with or helping the extremist terrorist and ARSA, or the persons or organizations that make financial support to them.

It is highly important to stamp out the extremist terrorists and ARSA since the Counter-terrorism is the common interest for the families of the world, international organizations including the United Nations, and international governments. In this warning notification, supporting to or abetting the extremist terrorists and ARSA, supplying , or writing in medias in support of extremist terrorists and ARSA are banned and if those acts described above are found committed in domestic, action will be taken in accordance with Counter-terrorism Law. If those from foreign countries are found not abiding by the warning, they will be informed to the International Police for necessary action. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Issuing notification of acknowledging and urging the people not to encourage, support and abet extremist terrorists

It is learnt according to the news release from Information Committee of State Counsellor's Office at 6.45 pm of yesterday evening the encouraging, supporting and cooperating with extremist terrorists are strictly banned.

In that news release Central Committee of Counter Terrorism of Myanmar has declared that extremist terrorist and ARSA, which involved in Maungtaw terrorist attacks on 25 August 2017 as Terrorist Groups.

Currently the security forces have been striving to protect the properties of people and to maintain peace and stability in Maungtaw, together with the people in accordance with the existing law. In the event of this attempt, the main target is to subdue the acts of extremist terrorist and it does not target to the people who are not connected to or involved in the terrorist's acts.

Nevertheless, in suppressing the terrorists, terrorists has countered the attack of security forces by using the children as human shield, burning the villages of minority ethnic people and terrorized killing. Those who get involved in those terrorist acts will be assumed as terrorists.

Bengalis who are not connected or don't abet with extremist terrorists need not be apprehensive. Besides, the news release advised the local people not to be malicious and aggressive, not to hold sticks, knives or swords or any other weapon while the security forces are undertaking their duties and not to get outside in the time prohibited by 144 Curfew Order.

In the news release, people are urged for those who want to stay in peace and stability to cooperate with security forces and administrative personnel without any concern in keeping peace and stability in the area.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Anyient should be mixture of artistic values and democracy essence

The preliminary level Anyient contest of the Democracy Festival took place at National Theatre in Yangon yesterday, with an opening address by Union Minister for Information Dr Pe Myint.

In his address the Union Minister expressed hope the performances will be a mixture of democracy essence and artistic value of the Anyient, a kind of show that entertains spectators with elegant styles of traditional dances to the accompaniment of Myanmar orchestra and jokes that are really funny and clean.

A typical Anyient troupe consists of three elegant dancers, three of four comedians and a Myanmar orchestra, who usually dance the night away.

Composers and vocalists are now raising public awareness of democracy and knowledge and views on democracy, said the Minister.

Likewise, today's movies are also portraying the democratic mindsets and essences, he added.

After an address by Yangon Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein, U Thura mostly known as Comedian Zakana explained the purpose of the contest. Twenty-one troupes are taking part in the contest held for three days from 28 to 30 this month.

In addition to the first, second and third prices, best dancer, best comedian team and best orchestra will also be given. The value of the prices will be from K 5 million to one million. —Myanmar News Agency ■



Anyeint contest in progress at National Theatre in Yangon. **PHOTO: MNA**

Ethnic affairs office for Mon State

Ethnic Literature and Culture Department and Ethnic Rights Protection Department of the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs drove stakes to build their director's office of Mon State on Kyaikmaraw road at Min village, Mawlamyine yesterday morning.

The ceremony was attended by Union Minister Naing Thet Lwin, Chief Minister of Mon State Dr Aye Zan, state cabinet members and officials.

An official presented a brief account of the project. The Union minister, the chief minister and officials drove in the stakes.



Stakes driven in for building an ethnic affairs office in Mawlamyine. **PHOTO: MNA**

The special construction group 13 of the Ministry of Construction is building the 48-ft by 60-ft two-storey concrete office.

Kayin and Kayah states and Ayeyawady and Bago regions will also get such offices in the fiscal year 2017-2018. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Collective efforts under way to alleviate sufferings of victims

Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr. Win Myat Aye and Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu provided relief aids to the wounded or displaced ethnic people taking refuge in Maungtaw region, Rakhine State, yesterday morning.

The group comprising the Union minister and the chief minister together with relief aids including food and medicines arrived in Buthidaung by helicopter supplied by Air Myanmar Aviation Services Co Ltd. They made coordination with Lt-Gen Aung Kyaw Zaw of the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army) to keep the displaced persons and government staff in safe places and to facilitate the arrival of aids to the refugee camps.

They visited persons receiving treatment at the hospital and displaced persons, and presented relief aids and gave words of encouragement to them.

During their visit to a refugee camp at a high school in Maungtaw, he gave words of encouragement, especially to senior citizens, expectant mothers and postpartum mothers and presented relief aids to all. They then looked into the requirements of security measures taken in Maungtaw.—Myanmar News Agency ■



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Printed and published at the **Global New Light of Myanmar Printing Factory** at No.150, Nga Htat Kyee Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, by the **Global New Light of Myanmar Daily** under Printing Permit No. 00510 and Publishing Permit No. 00629.

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Due to limitation of space we are only able to publish **"Letter to the Editor"** that do not exceed 500 words. Should you submit a text longer than 500 words please be aware that your letter will be edited.

Preliminary survey of farm animals conducted in Pekon of Shan State

A PRELIMINARY farm animal survey has been conducted in a village of Pekon Township in Shan State, ahead of the national livestock census, according to Pekon Township Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department.

The survey was conducted in Kathe Village in Konsone Village-tract on 26 August to ensure food security and provide more information about the population and well-being of livestock.

An official of the department said Myanmar has not conducted a national livestock survey since 1993. —Ko Htwe (Pekon) ■



Officials surveying from animals. **PHOTO: KO HTWE (PEKON)**

Japanese water project to benefit over 900 villagers

WITH the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Thayettaw Village of Kyaukpadaung Township, Mandalay Region is implementing a water project.

Thanks to the project, drinking water will soon be more readily available to 900 residents and 180 households of this village in Myanmar's arid zone.

Two wells will be dug in the village.

The project began 7 August.—Ko Nay (Kyaukpadaung) ■



A tube-well is drilled in the arid zone of Myanmar. **PHOTO: KO NAY (KYAUKPADAUNG)**

No new outbound tour licences granted

The Ministry of Hotels and Tourism suspended grants for new outbound tour licences, according to a report of yesterday's edition of Myawady Daily.

This year, number of outbound tour companies increased as tourism is changing.

Some tour agencies are taking advantage of licences by linking locals with oversea recruitment agencies, say officials, who have stayed in those countries to look for jobs.

At present, more than 400 outbound tour licences have been granted. Those tour companies will be revoked their licences if their customers flout foreign nations' visa restrictions. —GNLM ■

Forest police confiscate five tons of illegal hardwood

POLICE seized five tons of contraband lumber on Friday but have not arrested any suspect in the case, local investigators said.

Acting on a tip, Forest Department and township police officers inspected a truck parked near C-8 junction in Nyaunghnapin Industrial Zone-3 in Hlegu Township, Yangon. They discovered and confiscated 46 pieces of lumber weighing 5.4 tons.

Police are still investigating the case in an effort to question the driver of the truck and one other person who fled from the scene.—Maung Maung Than Win ■



Police members measuring seized timber. **PHOTO: MAUNG MAUNG THAN WIN**



Employees work at a fish export factory at Hlinetharya Industrial Zone in Yangon. **PHOTO: REUTERS**

Marine exports increased by over $19 million in current FY

MARINE products exports this financial year were estimated at US$203 million, a $19 million increase compared to last year, according to the official figures released by the Ministry of Commerce Friday.

All Myanmar fisheries exports were private transactions, rather than government transactions. Last financial year, the country exported fisheries products worth $183 million, mainly to neighbouring countries.

Myanmar's marine exports reached its peak in 2011-12 FY, earning $705 million. It decreased to $624 million in FY2012-13 and declined further for three consecutive years. Myanmar fisheries exports rebounded to more than $580 million in FY2016-17. Plans are underway to implement a five-year project to improve the country's livestock and fishery industry in collaboration with the European Union (EU) and GIZ, German government-owned organization.—Khine Khant ■

Import of capital goods by private sector decreased by $42 million

THE IMPORT of capital goods by the private sector reached over US$2.353 billion this financial year, a decrease of $42 million when compared to the same period of last year, the Ministry of Commerce's Friday report.

Between April and mid-August of this year, the government sector imported $195 million worth of similar products from its trade partners, an increase of $112 million more than that of last year.

In the current FY, the total import value between Myanmar and international trade partners amounted to more than $7 billion, including $2.549 billion worth of capital goods, $2.761 billion worth of intermediate goods and $1.748 billion worth of consumer products.

According to the ministry, the total import figures are over $1 billion more than that of the similar period of the last FY.

Although the country saw a decrease in the capital goods in the current FY, the imports of intermediate goods have increased by over $826 million while consumer products rose by $354 million.—Swe Nyein ■

China demand for Myanmar pineapple increases

CHINA is consuming more Myanmar pineapple as the pineapple season progresses, with export volume reaching 280 tons in second week of August.

Most pineapple exports to China go through the Muse border, which recorded 216 tons of pineapple exports, worth US$17,496, between 5 and 11 August.

Another 62 tons of pineapple exports worth $5,000 were recorded at Chinshwehaw border gate.

More than 100 tons of pineapple exports to Thailand were recorded at the Tachilek land port of entry, worth $14,815, during the same period.



PHOTO: SUPPLIED

Pineapple is cultivated in Katha, Kawlin, Indaw and Htigyaing townships in Sagaing Region. Pineapple plantations have expanded along Shwebo-Myitkyina Road in Indaw Township in Sagaing Region.—Shwe Khine ■

Suspended Mung beans trade restarts with new price

BAYINTNAUNG Commodity Depot ceased the pulses trade for four days and then set a market price for mung beans again on 26 August.

Three baskets of high quality mung beans are worth Ks60,000 and a 20-viss bag of mixed variety mung beans is worth Ks19,500. On 26 August, a ton of mung beans cost Ks600,000.

Prior to closure of pulses market, a ton of pigeon pea RC cost Ks500,000 compared to Ks800,000 for mung bean RC in Yangon Market.

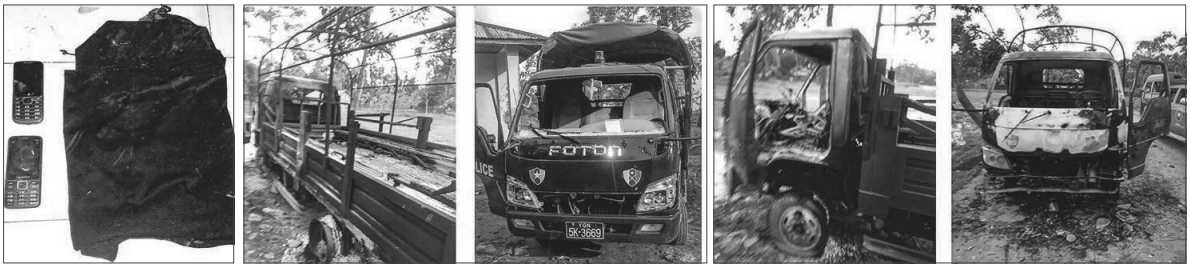
Mung bean prices slumped by Ks200,000 a ton when its market was reopened.

Around 800 containers of mung bean RC traded at Ks1.1 million from 20 to 25 March.

A market observer said that Yangon pulses market saw incredible trading on 21 March with 190 containers of mung beans RC selling for Ks1,150,000 per ton and on 9 March, 195 containers of pigeon peas RC sold for Ks795,000 per ton. — Khin San ■



Extremist terrorism on the rise!



Equipment left behind by terrorists. Cars torched by extremist terrorists. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

As the extremist terrorists were committing arson, mine and terrorist attacks against villages, security posts and Buddhist monasteries and butchering innocent people in Maungtaw area the whole day on 26 August, security forces have been launching operations to stabilize and control the area, according to the news release issued by the Information Committee of the State Counsellor Office yesterday morning.

About 50 extremist terrorists attacked members of security force with small arms from the edge of a mangrove forest about 70 yards away at 9.20 am on 26 August. The security members who joined forces with their counterparts in Kyunpaukpyusu-chaungwa outpost of area 4 in Maungtaw Township from Kyaukchaung outpost were on their way back from Htanchaung-chaungwa outpost where they took their rations. The security forces arrived back at Kyunpaukpyusu-chaungwa outpost after fighting back and clearing off the extremist terrorists.

At that time, about 300 extremist terrorists from Phetleikpyin and Zeebinchaung-myauk villages of Kyunpaukpyusu village-tract were approaching the outpost and were reaching at a place just 500 yards from it. Hence security forces fired back and halted them. Security forces from the Tatmadaw joined forces with the Kyunpaukpyusu-chaungwa outpost shot back the extremist terrorists with small arms. The extremist terrorists retreated.

While security forces were conducting area clearance operations at 9.30 am on 26 August, extremist terrorists attacked their truck with a directional mine near Nwayontaung village. So the security forces fought back and cleared them off.

About 300 extremist terrorists armed with sticks and knives besieged Kyunpaukpyusu-chaungwa outpost of area 4, Maungtaw Township at 10.20 am. Hence Ngaman gunboat of the fleet of Tatmadaw vessels at POE gate of Maungtaw rushed to the area as reinforcement.

About 20 ethnic Dienet people of Yanka-zaydi village, area 2 of Maungtaw Township, at 2.30 pm went to Aungzan ethnic village to stay there. But they were attacked by nearly 100 extremist terrorists from Kyaukdoe village armed with sticks and knives when they reached the place near the entrance bridge of the village. Only U Maung Ba Sein (28) escaped the attack. He informed the Aungthabye area office about the attack, saying that he had no idea how many of the persons who were left behind were killed or still alive.

Seventeen improvised mines planted by extremist terrorists exploded at Zinpaingnya junction and its surrounding areas of the area 6 in Maungtaw Township from 2.45 pm to 4.42 pm on 26 August. Two home-made bombs were blown up during the time between 4.40 pm and 4.55 pm at Kyaukhlayga village. At 5.20 pm, extremist terrorists burnt down Natchaung outpost. At 5 pm, about seven extremist terrorists in two groups came and attacked about 370 students of Nantthataung Parahita monastic education school who were at the high school of Taungpyoletwei sub-township. But when Tatmadaw columns fought back extremist terrorists fled, leaving behind two dead bodies.

Meanwhile, security forces pursued and cleared off four masked extremist terrorists at Wapeik village near outpost No 4 of the No 1 border guard police force HQ. At 5.33 pm, extremist terrorists launched hit-and-run grenade attack on Zinpaingnya outpost. Security forces had to clear the mines planted by extremist terrorists near the outpost at 5.35 pm.

At 5.45 pm, extremist terrorists torched their own homes in Zinpaingnya village and fled. Ten minutes later, they prepared to attack a police outposts followed by an exchange of gunfire between the two sides at 6.05 pm. Security forces had to returned the fire and cleared the extremist terrorists off as they started attacking Gawduthara outpost at 6.17 pm. A mine planted by extremist terrorists exploded at 7.15 pm at Pyathat outpost. One minute later, extremist terrorists burnt down the temporarily abandoned Gatkyein outpost. At the same time, extremist terrorists and security forces exchanged fire on the road between Laundon and Kyeinchaung villages.

Extremist terrorists burnt down 42 houses, 13 shops and a village monastery at Nanthantaung village, Kuntheebin village-tract, Maungtaw Township at 7.30 pm on 26 August. Ethnic people of the village are now taking refuge at Taungpyo-letwei high school. At 8.25 pm, a home-made mine exploded at Kyaukhklayga village 50 yards from Pyinphyu outpost. Eight minutes later, security forces while conducting area clearance operations found about 10 extremist terrorists. When the security forces pursued them, they fled after burning down their five homes. At 8.45 pm, another home-made bomb exploded near Gawlidula village. As the extremist terrorists from Gawduthara village were moving towards the fence of Pyinphyu area office at 9.45 pm security forces were taking security measures with full combat readiness.

The extremist terrorists while using broadly home-made bombs in committing terrorist acts were besieging the minority ethnic villages with mobs holding, sticks, knives and guns. So the security forces have to launch area clearance operations. The extremist terrorists are murdering village administers who are also Muslims like them while using battery-ignited launcher-like guns in committing terrorist acts.

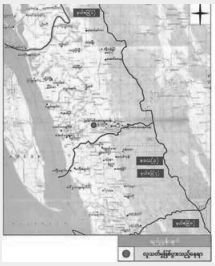
The extremist terrorists committed their terrorist attacks in parallel with the release of the final report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State and the date of the UN meetings that is drawing nearer. Moreover, they chose 25th August (Friday) as their launching date.

As the Central Committee for Counter Terrorism has already declared them as a terrorist group, any supporter or helper shall also be branded as terrorist.
—Myanmar News Agency ■

Six relatives killed amid firefight between terrorists and soldiers

Six members of a 12-member family were shot to death while returning to their home in Maungtaw from their jobs as labourers during clashes between terrorists gunmen and Myanmar Army soldiers, on Saturday.

During the shooting, the family, all of them Hindus, sought cover in a nearby construction site. Two men, a woman and three children were killed. Two other women were critically injured. Four children survived without injury. The dead were taken to Maungtaw Hospital.
—Myanmar News Agency ■



The red spot on the map shows where the murders took place.

Illegal electronic products confiscated in Shan State

Law enforcement officials seized contraband electronic products they discovered during a vehicle inspection at Yaypu checkpoint, Hseindi Township, Shan State on 26 August.

The officers found televisions, mobile phone accessories and other electronic devices wroth Ks17 million in a Toyota Mark II truck.

On the same day, police conducted 10 seizures of goods worth an estimated worth Ks21 million in Mayanchaung checkpoint, Kyaikto Township, Mon State.
—GNLM ■

ARAKAN ROHINGYA SALVATION ARMY (ARSA) DECLARED AS TERRORIST GROUP

FROM PAGE-1

2. On 9 October 2016, the terrorists launched a surprise attack on the No.1 Border Guard Police Command Headquarters (Kyikanpyin), police outpost at Kotankauk and the Ngakhuya local administrative office. In that incident, 9 policemen were killed and 48 assorted arms, 6624 bullets, 47 bayonets, and 164 bullet cartridges seized by the terrorists. Investigation reveals that terrorists had infiltrated the area where the majority of the residents were Muslims and organized violent attacks to escalate terrorist acts in that area.
3. In response to the situation, Border Guard Police Command No.1 reinforced troops and has been collaborating with the Tatmadaw to provide security in the region. The multiple killings, threats and propaganda have adversely affected the process for regional peace and rule of law. Clearance operations in May Yu mountain range have also uncovered multiple terrorist training camps.
4. On 25 August, extremist terrorist groups again launched sneak attacks on 30 police outposts in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung townships as well as against the Regiment Headquarters in Taungthazar village. 10 police officers, 1 soldier and 1 immigration officer were killed. 9 security officers and a number of civilians were wounded. 6 firearms were lost.
5. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar strongly condemns these terrorist acts and will do all in its power to prevent them from occurring again. It will strive to bring the perpetrators to justice.
6. The Union Government hereby declares that the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) and its supporters, responsible for the acts of terrorism, as a terrorist group in accordance with the Counter-Terrorism Law Section 6, Sub-Section 5.

Chairman
Anti-Terrorism Central Committee

Terrorists trying to destroy Maungtaw

FROM PAGE-1

Extremist terrorists set fire Yeaung Chaungwa police outpost in Region-3 in Maungtaw Township before proceeding to Thayargon Village. As about 500 extremist terrorists wielding sticks and swords surrounded Thayargon Village, the security forces attempted to disperse them by opening fires. The crowd destroyed Nantthataung Village and a monastery.

Security forces were ambushed by about 200 extremist terrorists holding small firearms, sticks, swords and spears near Taungpyo-Letwe Village while making their way to Nantthataung Village. The security forces resisted the extremist terrorists who retreated to nearby villages. The security forces seized 60 rounds of ammunition and 62 spears from the perpetrators.

The security forces exchanged fires with extremist terrorists in Nwayontaung Village in Region-6 this morning. The extremist terrorists torched the village and blew out an IED before fleeing.

Moreover, extremist terrorists blew out two IEDs about 700 yards of east of Zinpaingnyar police outpost and an IED in the village. Similarly, two improvised explosive devices went off in Kyaukhlaygar Village. They also destroyed Pyathat Village.

When four extremist terrorists wielding firearms attempted to attack the security personnel as the latter are removing sand bags placed on motor road near Maungni Village this evening, they met with warning shots from the latter. The terrorists retreated to Maungni bazaar.

An unidentified number of extremist terrorists attacked Chopyin outpost in Region-11 with homemade bombs where they were repulsed by security personnel. No causalities reported in the incident. Likewise, about 200 extremist terrorists attacked Kyaungtaung police outpost in Region-10 in Maungtaw Township in the evening. In yesterday's incidents, one security personnel went missing and one small gun and ammunition taken.

At 3:30 pm, extremist terrorists burned down three houses belonged to Hindis in Ywathitkay ward in Maungtaw. At 5 pm, they set fire to about 100 homes in Bengali Ward. Two handmade bombs blasted inside two houses while firefighters and security personnel were putting out the fire with the use of four fire engines.

At 5:15 pm, extremist terrorists fired two shots at the security forces who were putting out the fire and fled the scene.

Maungtaw, a district-level town is home to both Bengalis and ethnic minority. The extremist terrorists themselves torched their houses with the intention of flaming the violence to totally destroy the town.

(State Counsellor Office Information Committee)

Translated by GNLM



Extremist terrorists gathering to commit atrocities against innocent ethnic people. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE**



Extremist terrorists turn homes into inferno. **PHOTO: STATE COUNSELLOR OFFICE INFORMATION COMMITTEE.**

Annex 396

Myanmar News Agency, “Extremists attack, kill five Daingnet ethnic villagers”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 29 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-29.pdf

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THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 134, 8th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Tuesday, 29 August 2017



Ethnic Rakhine people who fled from Maungtaw after extremist terrorists had attacked, cram into a car on their way to Buthidaung yesterday.
PHOTO: THEIN ZAW

Extremists attack, kill five Daingnet ethnic villagers

ONGOING violence in northern Rakhine State resulted in the evacuation of a village, five more deaths and several injuries to civilians and the military.

Security forces yesterday evacuated 55 surviving members of the Daingnet ethnic tribe in Rakhine State who were attacked by extremists on Saturday, resulting in the death of five of villagers, according to the Information Committee of the State Counsellor's Office.

It was previously reported that six members of a Hindu family were killed after shots were fired in their home on Saturday.

Saturday's killings came a day after an ambush of several police and border guard outposts that left over 90 dead across northern Rakhine State. Security forces were attacked again yesterday with dozens of improvised explosive devices (IEDs),

The Information Committee's report released yesterday states that 22 Daingnet ethnic villagers left Yankar Zaydi village on Saturday for Aungzan village in an effort to ensure safety for their people after the violence in northern Rakhine rapidly escalated on Friday. When they neared Kyaungdoe village, they were attacked by about 100 terrorists who were armed with sticks and machetes. U Maung Ba Sein, 28, managed to escape and said that security forces arrived in Yankar Zaydi village on Sunday and rescued 38 tribespeople who had remained.

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State Counsellor receives Commissioner Professor Ju-Ho Lee
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Vice-President U Myint Swe addresses at 9th Meeting with Myanmar Entrepreneurs
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NATIONAL
Speaker Mahn Win Khaing Than receives JMPFA's General Secretary
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NATIONAL
Round-table talks on revision and preparation for Union Peace Conference
PAGE-3

KBZ BANK
STRENGTH OF MYANMAR
သင့်ဘဏ်သန် မြန်မာအားမာန် ကမ္ဘောဇာတ်

Vice President U Myint Swe addresses at 9th Meeting with Myanmar Entrepreneurs

Vice President U Myint Swe, Chairman of the Private Sector Development Committee, attended the 9th meeting between the Private Sector Development Committee and Myanmar entrepreneurs held with a view to easing the difficulties and fulfilling the needs of Myanmar entrepreneurs, at the UMFCCI in Yangon at 9:00 am yesterday morning, and delivered the opening speech.

Also, present at the meeting were U Kyaw Win, Union Minister for Planning and Finance, U Phyo Min Thein, Chief Minister of Yangon Region Cabinet and Yangon Region Ministers, departmental heads and central executive committee members of UMFCCI and responsible officials. In addressing the meeting, Vice-President said, "Monthly regular meetings with entrepreneurs for the development of private sector have been being held since 1st December 2016 by sectors, the present one being the 9th meeting. Up to the last 8th meeting, the respective ministries, Region and State Cabinets and working committees have replied to all the suggestions and difficulties presented by entrepreneurs, whereas some cases are still being coordinated as they are closely related to two or three ministries. The Private Sector Development Committee held its meetings once every two months, now reaching 4 times. Working committees which took the responsibilities of 5 Panels held their meetings once a month, having held meetings for 38 times."



Vice President U Myint Swe delivers opening remarks at meeting with entrepreneurs. **PHOTO: MNA**

The Vice-President added, "The State has been exerting its efforts for the national economic development in every way. In the present financial year foreign investments reached US $ 3500 million, increasing considerably compared to that of the previous year—US $ 400 million. As for the investment of Myanmar citizens as well, it reached K 1275 billion in the present financial year, exceeding by a large margin that of the last year—K 109 billion. Regarding the investments in Regions and States, Yangon Region reached 80 per cent with Bago Region reaching 11 per cent only.

Efforts need to be made in every way for the investments to enter regions and states proportionally. As Region and State Investment Committees had been formed and assigned respectively, the said committees are implementing to issue approval orders to enterprises with the capital investment under US $ 5 million or K 6000 million. Now due to restriction of India's import policy over Myanmar's pulses—mung beans, green gran and toor whole, bilateral negotiations are under way to solve the difficulties of Myanmar beans and pulses merchants. Private entrepreneurs need to openly discuss their difficulties and give suggestions."

Afterwards, Union Minister for Planning and Finance U Kyaw Win, Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein and UMFCCI Chairman U Zaw Min Win explained the situations on the achievements in various sectors for private sector development.

The meeting came to a conclusion after the closing address by the Vice-President. —Myanmar News Agency





Ethnic Rakhine people who fled from Maungtaw after extremist terrorists had attacked, are shelteing at an IDP camp in Buthidaung (Left) and other ethnic Rakhine people cram into a car to flee to Buthidaung yesterday. **PHOTO: THEIN ZAW**

Extremists attack, kill five Daingnet ethnic villagers

FROM PAGE-1

The surviving 16 villagers who were attacked near Kyaungdoe village arrived at the district police station yesterday morning. Ma Oo Khin Khin, 27, suffered slash wounds and was hospitalised. Among the five Daingnet villagers killed on Saturday was U Sein Htun Maung, 28, according to the Information Committee.

The violence in northern Rakhine State continued unabated yesterday when extremist terrorists ambushed security forces with improvised explosive devices, small arms and machetes, resulting in injuries to one policeman and one civilian.

"From 27th to 28th August, 45 explosions of IEDs occurred", said a statement from the Information Office. "Seven villages, one police outpost and two wards in Maungtaw were (also) burnt down by extremist terrorists".

Dr Win Myat Aye, the Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, and Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu visited a local battalion in northern Rakhine and spoke words of encouragement to the ethnic Rakhine people and civil servants taking shelter there.

At the meeting, the internally displaced people asked authorities for their help in returning to their native towns.

With the killings of the Daingnet ethnic villagers, the death toll from the violence that erupted on Friday with coordinated attacks by extremist terrorists has climbed to at least 110.

Meanwhile, the government said it was investigating whether members of international aid groups had been involved in an alleged siege by the extremist terrorists of a village in Rakhine.

UN, foreign countries condemn terrorist attacks in Rakhine

The United Nations and foreign ministries of the United States of America, India and Turkey and embassies of USA, Britain and Australia released statements recently condemning deadly attacks on border posts in northern Rakhine.—GNLM/ Myanmar News Agency

Annex 397

The Global New Light of Myanmar, 30 August 2017, pp. 1 and 3

The Global New Light of Myanmar, "'Maximum restraint' in countering terrorism: NSA"

Myanmar Information Committee, "Terrorist hideouts discovered, items provided by int'l organisations found"

Myanmar News Agency, "Seriously injured patients in ARSA extremist terrorists' attacks transferred to Sittway General Hospital"

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-30.pdf

SOLVING RAKHINE ISSUE MEANS NOT FALLING FOR EXTREMISTS' TRAP P-8 (OPINION)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 135, 9th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Wednesday, 30 August 2017



Ethnic Rakhine disembark from a boat that brought them from violence-plagued Maungtaw to Buthidaung, Rakhine State. **PHOTO: THEIN ZAW**

'Maximum restraint' in countering terrorism: NSA

THE Union Government has a sovereign right to defend itself against terrorist acts, but the government would exercise "maximum restraint" in order to avoid collateral damage and casualties among innocent civilians, said National Security Adviser U Thaung Tun at a press conference in Yangon yesterday.

Violence in northern Rakhine state has driven thousands of ethnic Rakhine people to Buthidaung and Sittway, while women and children from the Muslim community have fled toward the Bangladesh border. The National Security Advisor called on all communities to cooperate with the government in its endeavours to restore peace and stability to the affected areas.

At the press conference, Union Minister for Home Affairs Lieutenant General Kyaw Swe clarified the situation in Rakhine, saying that the ongoing attacks by the extremist terrorists indicate their goal to create an Islamic State in the Maungtaw and Buthidaung area.

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သဒ္ဓါထက်သန် မြန်မာအားမာန် ကမ္ဘောဇဘက်

Central Committee for Confiscated Farmlands holds meeting



Vice President U Henry Van Thio delivers an opening speech at the meeting of the Central Committee for Rescrutinizing Confiscated Farmlands and Other Lands in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

THE Central Committee for Reviewing Confiscated Farmlands and Other Lands held a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of Home Affairs in Nay Pyi Taw.

Chairman of the Central Committee, Vice President U Henry Van Thio, delivered the opening speech.

Attending the meeting were Vice Chairman of the Central Committee and Union Minister Dr. Aung Thu, Union Ministers Lieutenant General Sein Win, U Ohn Win, U Khin Maung Cho and U Win Khaing, Union Attorney General U Tun Tun Oo, Chairman of the Nay Pyi Taw Council Dr. Myo Aung and chairmen of state and region level committees for reviewing confiscated farmlands and other lands.

The Vice President said the Central Committee and the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw met on 31 July 2017 and discussed the policies and framework of the Central Committee. They discussed on how to include members of the Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw and Regional and State Level Hluttaw into the Central Committee.

The Central Committee said they had notified the various Hluttaw representatives in advance of including them in sub-committees on reviewing confiscated farmlands for each region and state. The Central Committee said there needs to be reports on surveying and reviewing confiscated farmlands. The central committee said they need to place importance on direct complaints signed by victims of confiscated lands and review complaints sent by representatives of the victims.

The Vice President then went on to say the Central Committee conducts meetings with state and regional Hluttaw representatives and ministry officials to solve complaints of the confiscated lands. So far the Central Committee has solved cases from Mandalay and Bago regions, Kachin, Kayah, Chin and Shan states.

The Vice President said that the sub-committees need to issue official reports on land that has been returned to their owners so as to raise public awareness.

U Tin Myint, Permanent Secretary of the Central Committee, presented the status of reviewing complaints of victims of confiscated lands and restoring ownership. Afterwards, the Vice President gave his overall remarks based on the presentations made.—Myanmar News Agency ■



Items provided by international organisations are found in terrorist hideouts. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Terrorist hideouts discovered, items provided by int'l organisations found

SECURITY forces discovered six tents for shrimp pond guards about 1500 meters north of Kyeekyun outpost at 3 am on 28 August while on patrol as they saw the rays of torchlight and heard shouts of the ARSA extremist terrorists.

Energetic biscuits and empty packets of snack, empty cans of soft drink provided by WFP were found inside the suspected hideouts of ARSA extremist terrorists. The security personnel found two small wooden boats in a bush beside the prawn pond. Security personnel on duty discovered polythene bags in the bushes by ARSA extremist terrorists at the foot of the mountain outside Koetankauk Village in Yathedaung Township at 11 am. Seven packs of different medicine, one USAID-branded rice packet, one WFP-branded rice packet, three IEDs made of steel rods, three remote sensors, three sacks of wires, 6 remote controls, three Panasonic-branded 9V batteries and 7 bullets of .303 rifle were confiscated.—Information Committee ■

'Maximum restraint' in countering terrorism: NSA

FROM PAGE-1

He also explained that the police have been taking the principal role to protect the population, pledging that the security forces are taking care to carry out their duties in keeping with their code of conduct and the law.

In ongoing attacks on Monday, the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) extremist terrorists burnt down more than 2,300 houses, according to the statement released by the information committee of the government.

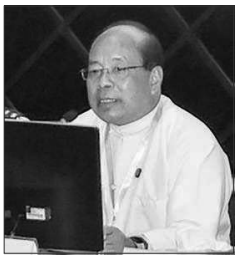
"ARSA extremist terrorists planted improvised explosive devices in the homes and set fire to the homes so that security forces would get injured when the IEDs exploded due to the fire," said the statement.

There are challenges, especially providing health care to internally displaced people (IDPs), said Dr Win Myat Aye, Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, who visited ethnic Rakhine people who fled their homes and are currently being sheltered at IDP camps.

"It is important to send food to them quickly. We need to provide health care to them. And we need to arrange to transport injured people to the hospital," said the Union Minister in an exclusive interview with the Myanmar News Agency.



A ship is crowded with ethnic Rakhine people who fled conflict areas. **PHOTO: THEIN ZAW**



U Thaung Tun, National Security Advisor speaks to the media and diplomats at a press conference in Yangon yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

Daw Aye Aye Nyunt, a local resident of Mawyawady village, Maungtaw Township, said although the terrorists were dressed in black and hid their faces she knows that they are from nearby villagers. "I grew up with the various people in the region, so I can tell," she said. "There have been many deaths and casualties in our neighboring villages too."—GNLM ■

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR
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Printed and published at the **Global New Light of Myanmar Printing Factory** at No.150, Nga Htat Kyee Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, by the **Global New Light of Myanmar Daily** under Printing Permit No. 00510 and Publishing Permit No. 00629.

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Due to limitation of space we are only able to publish **"Letter to the Editor"** that do not exceed 500 words. Should you submit a text longer than 500 words please be aware that your letter will be edited.

Seriously injured patients in ARSA extremist terrorists' attacks transferred to Sittway General Hospital

According to Sittway General Hospital, 5 patients who were seriously wounded in the attacks launched by extremist terrorists and currently receiving medical treatment at Maungtaw hospital were transferred to Sittway general hospital yesterday morning.



Injured civilians are seen on a ship on their way to Sittway. **PHOTO: THEIN ZAW**

Dr Shwe Thein, Superintendent of State General Hospital, Sittway said, "Today, 2 in-patients and 3 out-patients from Maungtaw were transferred in a motor boat. We here in Sittway have had specialist medical doctors and a sufficient amount of drugs. All the patients who reached here were given out medical treatment free of charge, including medicines and surgical operations. If necessary, we accept all the patients transferred, as indoor or outdoor patients." After series of terrorist attacks, on 26th August 2 injured patients from Buthidaung hospital, one injured patient from Ponnagyun township arrived at the Sittway general hospital, while on 28th August, one injured patient from Buthidaung township, two from Yathedaung and on 29th August two injured and 3 out-patients from Maungtaw arrived at the hospital. All the patients have their wounds operated, it was learnt. At about 11 am on 28 August, personnel from Road Department had been wounded by a burst of the hand-made mine planted by ARSA terrorists, while riding on motor-bike nearby Koetangauk in Yathedaung township, receiving medical treatment at Sittway hospital, it has been learnt.

U Maung Thein Aung, supervisor of road department who was receiving medical treatment at Sittway general hospital due to the attack by ARSA extremist terrorists recounted, "On my way from Koetangauk, our bike stepped over the hand-made mine planted by ARSA extremist terrorists. Shrapnel hit me on my head, my back and my hands. Out of four on the two bikes, only our bike was hit. The front one was completely unharmed. As soon as it took place, I ordered the bike rider to go straight to Ah Ngu Maw port as quickly as possible. While shedding blood, we came straight to Sittway hospital, by boat from Ah Ngu Maw." Similarly, Ko Zaw Myo Aung, supervisor 2, Phaungtawpyin rural health department in Buthidaung township, who was wounded by the attack of ARSA extremist terrorists on 25 August said, "At about 2 am on 25 August, ARSA extremist terrorist attackers amounting to 100 made an armed attack over Phaungtawpyin police outposts, armed with swords, firearms and bombs. At that time I was sleeping at the police outpost. I was seriously wounded on my hand, with my leg slightly injured. Some police forces were killed in the attack. I was hospitalized to Buthidaung hospital and then transferred to Sittway general hospital."

Among the patients who were injured and hospitalized due to armed attacks from ARSA extremist terrorists, a police man named Thura Naing died of serious wounds at Sittway hospital.— Myanmar News Agency ■



Horse-cart driver takes the passengers to get around the ancient city of Inwa. **PHOTO: TEIN TAMAN**

Women operate horse carts for tourists in ancient city of Inwa

There are currently about 200 women operating horse wagons for tourists in Inwa, Mandalay Region.

The horse-cart gate is located in Ohtoktaw Ward and many operators are able to effectively communicate with tourists as they have been taking foreigners for scenic rides for decades.

A horse-cart ride costs foreigners Ks 10,000 and tourists are welcome to take photos of the horse-cart drivers. Horse-cart drivers typically make two trips per day.

Most of the rides feature four famous tourist sites in the ancient city. If tourists wish to deviate from their set route, it costs extra, said a woman horse-cart driver. — Tein Taman ■

Traditional textile exhibition to be held next month in Yangon

"Let Khat Than," an exhibition of Myanmar traditional hand-woven textiles will take place from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm, 5-10 September at the National Museum on Pyay Road in Yangon, according to a report in the Myawady Daily yesterday.

The exhibition is being organized by the British Council, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation the Embassy of Switzerland with support from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture. Let Khat Than is following On the Line: New perspectives on Craft in Southeast Asia Exhibition in London, which was held in May 2017 in London. The London exhibition was organized by the Royal College of Art and featured crafts created by women in Myanmar, Viet Nam and Thailand. Let Khat Than exhibition is the first part of a three-year textile project. Seminars will take place on the first two days of the exhibition.—GNLM ■

Annex 398

Myanmar News Agency, “Seven more civilians killed in Rakhine”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 31 August 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-08-31.pdf

UNION MINISTER DR. MYINT HTWE VISITS PATIENTS INJURED IN TERRORIST ATTACKS P-6 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 136, 10th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Thursday, 31 August 2017



Villagers from northern Rakhine State fled to Sittway above, and Bangladesh border to escape the ongoing terrorist attacks. **PHOTO: MNA**

Seven more civilians killed in Rakhine

Members of the Mro ethnic tribe killed in a terrorist attack by ARSA; thousands continue to flee to Sittway and border

THE government confirmed yesterday that seven Mro ethnic people were killed and five injured by terrorists on Monday during an attack on Khon-Taing Village in Maungtaw Township, Rakhine State.

Hundreds of extremists Terrorists from the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) descended on the small village, killing the villagers and then burning down their homes, the government said.

"About 400 ARSA extremist terrorists attacked Khon-Taing Village of Mro ethnic people in Maungtaw Township on 28th August afternoon and burnt down the homes. In the attack, three men and four women were killed while two men and three women were injured while one man and two women are still missing," said a report released by the information committee of the government.

The ARSA extremist terrorists continued their attacks with improvised explosive devices (IEDs) against security forces and burnt down neighbouring villages, according to the report.

Ethnic villagers from the conflict areas are fleeing to Buthidaung and Maungtaw and nearby police outposts. One soldier, 11 policemen, one civil servant, seven members of a Hindu family, five Daingnet ethnic people and seven Mro ethnic people have so far been killed in the attacks, in addition to scores of terrorists, which started with a series of coordinated attacks by ARSA extremist terrorists on security forces on Friday.

"A mass of extremist terrorists came to our village in large group. While defending against them, an arrow they shot hit me on my leg through. At that time, our villagers gathered, frightening the terrorists to run away," said Maung Tha Aung, a local ethnic man from Tharyargone Village in Maungtaw township, who fled to Sittway.

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Two home made bombs for setting homes on fire. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**



ARSA extremist terrorists burn down homes in Maungtaw. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**



Banker built by ARSA extremist terrorists inside a village. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Seven more civilians killed in Rakhine

FROM PAGE-1

"Terrorists were estimated to be about one hundred. As children were accompanying them, they seemed to live in nearby villages. I was greatly annoyed with being bullied by them. I would not leave our locations. On our way to the place, there were many people left at their places, as there were not any vehicles such as cars and boats," he added.

Since then, more than 18,000 Muslims from Rakhine State, have fled the violence in northwest Myanmar, while thousands more are stuck at the Bangladesh border or scrambling to reach it.

In addition, the government has evacuated thousands of Rakhine Buddhists further south to Sittway.

The United Nations, while condemning the militant attacks, has asked the Union government to protect civilian lives without discrimination and appealed to Bangladesh to admit those fleeing the military counteroffensive.

At least 109 people have been killed in the attacks by ARSA extremist terrorists, most of them terrorists but also members of the security forces and civilians.

The violence marks a dramatic escalation of a conflict that has simmered since October, when a similar coordinated attacks on security posts . —Myanmar News Agency ■

Independent journalists visit conflict areas in Maungtaw



Journalists talk to people fled from Maungtaw. **PHOTO: MNA**

A group of independent journalists including local and foreign media yesterday talked to people, who fled their villagers after terrorist attacks, sheltering at schools in Maungtaw.

During their tour, they witnessed preparations for burning down homes and improvise explosive devices planted by ARSA extremist terrorists in Maungtaw. They will tour around the conflict areas from 30th August to 1st September.

The group includes 18 journalists from Kyodo News, TV Asahi, Nippon TV, The Irrawady, Asahi Shimbun, Fuji TV, Nikkei Shimbun, Skynet Media, VOA, News Watch, Mizzima and the Voice. This the fourth visit of the independent journalists to northern Rakhine following their third visit in July 2017.

The first trip made from 19 to 22 December in 2016 and the second from 28th March to 1st April in 2017.—Myanmar News Agency ■

India relaxes restrictions on pulses import from Myanmar

Indian Embassy in Yangon announced yesterday relaxation of the limitation on beans import from Myanmar in attempts to address the concerns related to to cases in which contracts had been entered into by making advance payments. "In view of the special relationship between India and Myanmar, the Government of India has now intimated a relaxation of the provisions of Para 1.05 of the Foreign Trade Policy in order to provide for registration of such import contracts of Toor Dal (Pigeon Pea) for which advance payments had been made prior to 5th August, 2017, and for which contract papers and proforma invoices authenticated by the Government of Myanmar and copies of SWIFT documents authenticated by the bank concerned are available," said the statement released by the embassy.

The announcement came after discussions between the Embassy of India and Myanmar authorities.— GNLM

"Light, where Darkness was"

FROM PAGE 8

For many years U Myo Thant [Maung Hsu Shin] was the prime mover of the activities of Sarpay Beikman. There was a quarterly Sarpay Beikman magazine which is now a monthly magazine Thuta Padetha.

The writer is proud to say that he, as a student at the Yangon University was an observer and later participant in the activities of Sarpay Beiman. Later he was chosen as member of the central Executive Committee of Writers and Journalists Association and permanent member of Sarpay Beikman. In these capacities, he had served until his very old age of 80 years in the activities of both Sarpay Beikman and Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association —literary talks, Seminars, Discussion, Exchange program at home and abroad.

Today he attended this auspicious ceremony of 70th Anniversary of Sarpay Beikman graced by the presence of the Union Minister for Information H.E Dr. Pe Myint.

Today in this 21st century of Globalization Age need new generation of good and efficient translators.

It is not an easy job to train good and efficient translators. Dictionary alone cannot produce good efficient translators. Language and literature are very fluid.

They abruptly change according to time, place and circumstances. Translator must move with current changes picking up and paying special attention to usage, jargons jokes of the time translators must be able to read between lines. So on this occasion of Sarpay Beikman 70th anniversary, the writer makes a clarion call for the training of a new generation of Translators. ■

Invitation to young writers for Sunday section

The Global New Light of Myanmar is accepting submissions of poetry, opinion, articles, essays and short stories from young people for its weekly Sunday Next Generation Platform. Interested candidates can send their works to the **Global New Light of Myanmar** at No. 150, Nga Htat Kyee Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon or by email to **dce@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com** with the following information: **(1)** Sector you wish to be included in (poetry, opinion, etc.), **(2)** Real name and (if different) your penname, **(3)** Your level of education, **(4)** Name of your School/College/University, **(5)** A written note of declaration that the submitted piece is your original work and has not been submitted to any other news or magazine publishing houses, **(6)** A color photo of the submitter, **(7)** Copy of your NRC card, **(8)** Contact information (email address, mobile number, etc.).— Editorial Department, The Global New Light of Myanmar news office

Annex 399

J. Head, “Myanmar conflict: Fake photos inflame tension”, *BBC*, 2 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-41123878

Myanmar conflict: Fake photos inflame tension

2 September 2017



BETTMANN/GETTY

This photo is from Bangladesh in 1971 but is being shared on social media to describe Rohingya people in Myanmar as terrorists

By Jonathan Head
South East Asia correspondent

A recent surge in violence in the northern part of Myanmar's Rakhine state has been accompanied by a slew of misleading images being shared on social media.

Photos and video purporting to be from the conflict have been circulated widely.

Much of it is gruesome and inflammatory, and much of it is wrong.

Deep-seated mistrust and rivalry between Rohingya Muslims and the majority Buddhist population in Rakhine have led to deadly communal violence in the past.

The Rohingya have faced decades of persecution in Myanmar where they are denied citizenship.

WARNING: This article contains images some people may find upsetting.

Information is very sketchy and journalists have very limited access to this region.

Even those who have managed to reach the area have found that the volatile situation and intense hostility towards the Rohingyas makes it very difficult to gather information.

Here is what we know about what is happening in Rakhine:

- Last week, after weeks of rising tension, militants from a new group calling itself the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army attacked at least 25 police posts
- Clashes were reported in many other areas, sometimes involving Rohingya villagers joining the militants to fight the security forces
- But in many cases the security forces, sometimes backed by armed Buddhist civilians, burned Rohingya villages and opened fire on their inhabitants, according to reports
- Buddhist communities have also been attacked, and some of their inhabitants killed
- **The UN estimates 40,000 Rohingya** have crossed the border to Bangladesh, bringing stories of appalling abuses

On 29 August, the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister, Mehmet Simsek, tweeted four photographs, urging the international community to stop the ethnic cleansing of Rohingyas.

His post was retweeted more than 1,600 times, and liked by more than 1,200 readers.

But he was quickly criticised about the authenticity of the photographs.

Three days after his tweet, with many people challenging the images, Mr Simsek deleted it.


Mehmet Simsek
@memetsimsek
There is a massacre against #Rohingya Muslims. Stop turning a blind eye to ethnic cleansing in #Arakan #Myanmar
Int'l community must act now
Abraham,42: "Think not that Allah
ed the deeds of those who do wro
t giveth them respite against a Day
the eyes will fixedly stare in horror'

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Earlier this year, when a team from the **United Nations Human Rights Commission carried out research** into alleged human rights violations in Rakhine state, it refused to use any photographs or video it had not taken itself, because of the problem of authenticating such material.

Their report gives meticulous details of their methodology.

Yet its findings, of "devastating cruelty" towards the Rohingya community, and actions it said could amount to crimes against humanity, were rejected by the Myanmar government, which then refused to issue visas for a fact-finding mission to Rakhine state.

The information we are piecing together from different sources on the current situation in Rakhine state paints a clear picture of a serious conflict, with large-scale human casualties.

There appear to have been atrocities committed by both sides, but the situation for the Rohingya, now under sustained attack by the security forces and armed civilians, appears to be far worse.

Obtaining an accurate picture of what is happening, though, will take a long time, given how little access neutral observers have to the area.

But the social media disinformation campaigns will harden attitudes on both sides, and quite possibly make the conflict worse.

REALITY CHECK

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More on this story



Rohingya exodus: 'They shot dead my husband'

1 September 2017

Annex 400

Ye Kaung Nyunt, "Hindu Women and Children Escape from Terrorists", *The Global New Light of Myanmar,* 4 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.toaep.org/pbs-pdf/105-sometaya/

BEWARE OF THE SPREAD OF FALSE INFORMATION ON SOCIAL MEDIA P-7 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 140, 14th Waxing of Tawthalin 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Monday, 4 September 2017



A nurse looks after Ma Kaw Marlar in Buthidaung General Hospital. **PHOTO: MNA**

Hindu women and children escape from terrorists

By Ye Kaung Nyunt

In a ward in Buthidaung General Hospital, a 25 year old Hindu woman lies in bed with a 50 year old woman and a 3 year old child sitting by her bedside. Her name is Ma Kaw Marlar.

Two nurses help Ma Kaw Marlar sit up to answer questions to some news reporters.

"I lost my family," said Ma Kaw Marlar. "My husband, my child, my brother and his wife, six of them were killed. I managed to escape despite some injuries."

She was speaking in Hindi but one of the nurses helped with translating her words.

Around 11 am on 26 August, Ma Kaw Marlar and ten Hindu family members were returning to Maungtaw city from Myinlut city when they walked into a terrorist attack near Myothugyi village. They hid themselves in an unfinished Maungtaw District court building in the village. However, there were ARSA members in the building who upon seeing Ma Kaw Malar and her family shot and killed two men, one woman and three children.

Ma Kaw Marlar and another woman and two children managed to escape but she received serious injuries.

"There were over 100 terrorists in that unfinished building and they shot at us when we went in," said Ma Kaw Malar.

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Minister of State U Kyaw Tin attends FEALAC Foreign Ministers' Meeting and Mekong-ROK Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Busan
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Union Minister visits displaced persons in Rakhine
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ARSA extremist terrorists destroy border fence
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သဒ္ဓါထက်သန် မြန်မာအားမာန် ကမ္ဘောဇာတ်

ARSA extremist terrorists destroy border fence

ARSA extremist terrorists were making movements after tearing the border fence apart, cutting off the heads of Buddha statues of a pagoda in Nantthataung village and burning down a monastery, a Buddhist school and homes in Maungtaw Township.

Security forces while on their area clearance and anti-terrorist operations in the surrounding areas of Nantthataung village in the township on 1 September found two damaged sections of the fence – one 120-foot long and the other 32-feet long – between Meetaikchaungwa outpost and Kunthebinchaungwa outpost. The ARSA extremist terrorists were easily crossing the border through the damaged parts and moving along the mouths of the creeks.

The security forces found that the terrorists cut off all the heads of the Buddha statues of the pagoda and burnt down a monastery, a Buddhist school and 37 homes. —Myanmar News Agency ■



Photo shows the damage caused by ARSA extremist terrorists. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Interview with the family members of the villagers slain by ARSA extremist terrorists

Rakhine State Chief Minister and responsible personnel went to Wailar Taung village where the remaining families of the 5 Daingnets killed by ARSA attacks were taking temporary refuge and supplied the monetary assistance to them. The Rakhine State government donated Ks. 200,000 each and total Ks. 1,000,000 and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement gave Ks.300,000 each and total ks. 1,500,000.

In that journey, the interview with the remaining family members of the 5 Daingnets killed by ARSA extremist terrorist attacks were made and hereby presented.

U Thar Hla (Daingnet, Yankar Zedi village)

Our village is consisted of 10 households. All the inhabitants are Daingnets. All the villagers fled the village when terrorist attacks broke out.

The five families fled to new land territory. We fled to Wailar Taung village. Our group consisted of 22 people and at about half way about 100 terrorists attacked us with knives and swords. 5 villagers were killed and some were wounded. My wife, daughter-in law, my son and my grandchild were killed.

The bodies of my wife and grandchild were recovered thanks to the help of security forces. The bodies of my wife and son still remained undiscovered. The government had supported Ks.500,000 each for my deceased family members.



U Thar Hla (Daingnet, Yankar Zedi village).



Maung Ba Maung (Daingnet, Aungzan village).

Maung Ba Maung (Daingnet, Aungzan village)

The deceased due to the attack of terrorists is my cousin brother Maung Thein Hla. He was killed on the roadside near Anobali village while he was on his way to Khamaukseik on 25 August. Though I wished to search for the body of my brother I dared not go on security ground. Now, people from Aung Zan village and Thet village came to the monastery of Waila Taung village to take refuge. Meals are going well here as the government sent the food for the displaced people. Police are deployed here for the security.

This is the time for all people to unite and cooperate in wiping out the ARSA terrorists from the land of Myanmar. This interview is written to let the people know about the heart-rending incidents of Daingnet people. ■

Hindu women and children escape from terrorists

FROM PAGE-1

Ma Kaw Marlar gestured slowly with her injured right arm while telling the reporters that the terrorists were mostly dressed in black pants, shirts and masks while a few of them had normal attire on. "Some were armed with sticks and swords and some were armed with guns," she said.

Ma Kaw Marlar witnessed her husband, child and relatives shot and slashed to death and herself shot. The terrorists left, thinking she was dead but Ma Kaw Malar and the three other survivors later hid themselves inside a barrel.

"I was shot on the left side of my chest," said Ma Kaw Marlar. "They thought I was dead and left. Another women and two children were hiding in a barrel and I joined them. Now I, this child, and the other two are the only ones who survived," said Ma Kaw Marlar as she gestured to the three-year old boy by her bedside.

Although she survived, Ma Kaw Marlar lost her family in the attack.

The doctor looking after Ma Kaw Marlar said that the bullet to her chest ripped off some of her left breast and they are transferring her to Sittway's hospital for better treatment.

The unfinished two-storied court building stands silently as armed policeman are stationed nearby. A red Surf vehicle is parked in front of the building with all its windows smashed, littering glass onto the concrete road.

Dr. Kyaw Maung Maung Thein, a senior medical staff of Maungtaw General Hospital, was part of a group who carried the bodies of the Hindu family that were killed in the attack on 26 August.

"There were children among the six Hindu family members that were killed," said Dr. Kyaw Maung Maung Thein. "It's very sad. They were children around the ages of 5, 7 and 9 years. It's very cruel," he said.

Up till 25 August, Maungtaw city was full of people of diverse races and languages living peacefully. ARSA terrorists led a coordinated attack on 25 August and invaded 30 security posts and police outposts in Maungtaw, Buthidaung and Yathedaung townships and Taungbazar village, killing security personnel, an immigration officer and innocent civilians.

ARSA terrorists had disrupted the peace that was slowly building in Rakhine.

Counter-terrorism is a global concern for the United Nations, international organizations and international goevrnments and is equally important for everybody to oppose it.

Now is the time for us to collaborate to push back the terrorists not only in Rakhine State but in other states across the country as well.

Ma Kaw Marlar lays down on a bed in the outpatient ward. Her eyes are resting upon her three-year old son, her only family left. ■

Annex 401

R. Ratcliffe, “Fake News Images Add Fuel to the Fire, after more than 400 deaths”, *The Guardian*, 5 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/sep/05/fake-news-images-add-fuel-to-fire-in-myanmar-after-more-than-400-deaths



Global development

This article is more than **5 years old**

Fake news images add fuel to fire in Myanmar, after more than 400 deaths

Images from other conflicts, some decades old, are being used as propaganda in the struggle between Rohingya Muslims and the military in Rakhine state

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About this content

Rebecca Ratcliffe

Tue 5 Sep 2017 08.42 BST

Misleading images claiming to depict violence in Myanmar and being being shared on social media are sowing distrust and undermining the work of human rights group, say campaigners.

As real attacks have escalated, graphic images, in some cases relating to atrocities elsewhere, are being posted alongside claims of violence both by the Rohingya people, and against them.

Circulation of misleading images follows an eruption of violence in Rakhine state that has killed more than 400 people and triggered an exodus of 40,000 Rohingya Muslims into Bangladesh.

The most recent conflict began when insurgents attacked Myanmar security forces, prompting a huge counter-offensive by the military. Refugees who arrived in Bangladesh last week reported villages raided and burned down by soldiers. The government claims rebels have burned their own homes and killed Buddhists and Hindus, a claim repeated by some residents.

The violence has led to a flood of social media posts purporting to depict torture and killings. Last week, the Turkish deputy prime minister, Mehmet Simsek, was criticised for tweeting graphic images of corpses, alongside a message warning of a massacre against the Rohingya. “Stop turning a blind eye to ethnic cleansing in #Arakan #Myanmar Int’l community must act

now," he said on Twitter. He later deleted the tweet and issued a correction after readers questioned whether the images depicted Myanmar.

> Correction: My earlier twit regretfully included pics that wrongfully depicted massacre taking place in #Rohingya against #Muslims by error.
>
> — Mehmet Simsek (@memetsimsek) September 1, 2017

His post was shared more than 1,600 times online and liked by more than 1,200 people. One of the photographs had been taken in Rwanda in 1994.

Matthew Smith, chief executive of the human rights group, FortifyRights, said such posts are "tremendously unhelpful" and fuel mistrust.

"We're trying to work with the Rohingya community and other communities in Myanmar to document the human rights abuses that are taking place, which are horrific. But when false images are connected to otherwise legitimate allegations it discredits all of the work that's being done to document and establish the truth," said Smith, speaking from the Bangladesh border.

The difficulty of checking the authenticity of images is a longstanding challenge for researchers. Last year, a United Nations Human Rights Commission report assessing potential human rights violations against Rohingya people, stated that it would not use any photograph or video that had it had not taken itself.

Images shared by Simsek prompted allegations on Twitter that reports of human rights abuses against Rohingya people are fake. Meanwhile, an image being shared which claimed to prove that Rohingya are militia has been shown to depict soldiers training in Bangladesh.

Smith said a range of misleading footage was being shared - either unwittingly or as part of a coordinated attempt to discredit rival narratives. "Mixed in there are very large number of well-meaning people who genuinely believe the international community has got it wrong, and I think that's the profound aspect of what's happening among discourse in Myanmar."

Article count on

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The free press is under attack from multiple forces. Media outlets are closing their doors, victims to a broken business model. In much of the world, journalism is morphing into propaganda, as governments dictate what can and can't be printed. In the last year alone, hundreds of reporters have been killed or imprisoned for doing their jobs. The UN reports that 85% of the world's population experienced a decline in press freedom in their country in recent years.

Last week marked the 30th annual World Press Freedom Day, a day for everyone to reflect on the importance of free expression as fundamental for all other rights. It is also an opportunity to pledge support for independent media - because without a robust and free press, a healthy democracy is impossible.

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Annex 402

Myanmar News Agency, “Press conference on situation in Rakhine”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 7 September 2017

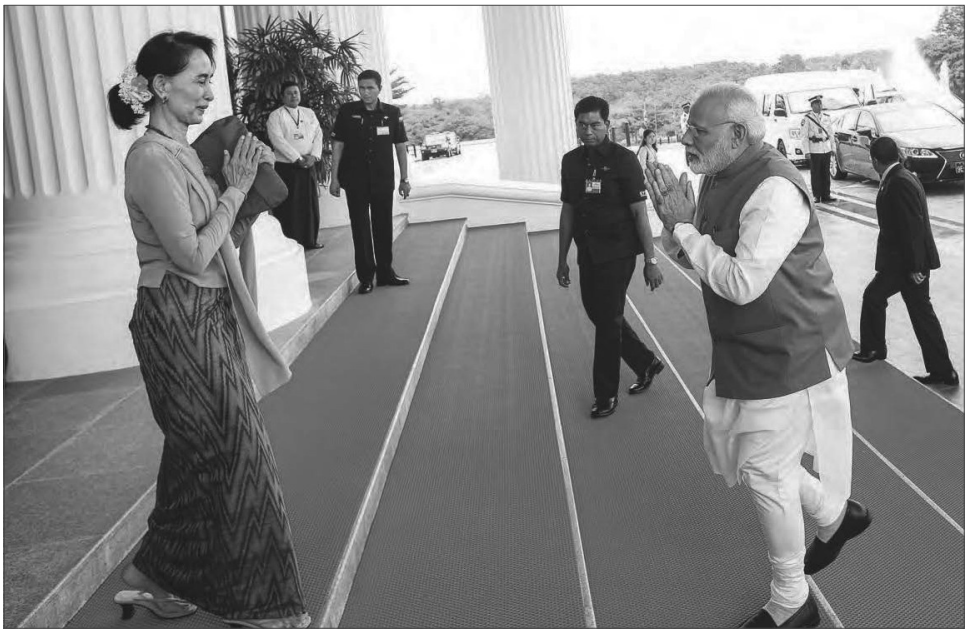
Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-09-07-red.pdf

INDIA-MYANMAR JOINT STATEMENT ON STATE VISIT OF INDIAN PM TO MYANMAR P-6 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 143, 2nd Waning of Tawthalin 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Thursday, 7 September 2017



Daw Aung San Suu Kyi (left) welcomes India Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi as he arrives in Nay Pyi Taw for a state visit. **PHOTO: AUNG SHINE OO**

Terrorism won't thrive, Myanmar, India pledge

STATE Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi thanked Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi yesterday for his support against the acts of terrorism that Myanmar faced and assured him that terrorism would not gain a foothold.

"Together, both countries will ensure that terror is not allowed to take root", State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said.

"We would like to thank India for the strong stand that it has been taken with regard to the terrorist threat that came to our country," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi responded that "India completely understands the challenges."

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said the knowledge and support from India will be invaluable to Myanmar.

"There are many areas in which we can cooperate. I would like to talk about the role India has played in capacity building, because that is what our country is more in need of - to build up the capacity of our people that we may be able to construct truly safe and lasting federal democratic unions."

"India has always been eager to join us in our efforts, to strengthen our democratic institutions of our country and for this also, we appreciate the relationship between the two countries. The friendship between our countries has always been good. We need to further strengthen what we already have, what we built up at the time of our Independence 70 years ago," Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said.

The State Counsellor said the rich, intertwining history of the two countries will ensure lasting cooperation.

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Statement on Peace, Stability and Rule of Law
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Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker visits Shanghai
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2nd visit to Maungtaw made by journalists
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LOCAL NEWS
New dolphin born in conservation area
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Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Presidential Palace

Statement on Peace, Stability and Rule of Law

Nay Pyi Taw, 6 September — The President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar was debriefed at the Presidential Palace today by the Union Ministers who visited Maungtaw and Buthidaung regions in Rakhine State following the terrorist attacks which took place there in August 2017.

The Union Ministers debriefed the President on the latest situation in the Rakhine State.

The government's plans to restore peace and stability to the region was discussed by the participants at the briefing.

On 5th September 2017, the Office of the State Counsellor issued a statement to prevent unwarranted tension and unrest due to news of possible ARSA terrorist group's attacks in the country.

The Office of the State Counsellor has urged the people to remain vigilant against possible incitements.

Necessary measures are being put in place by security forces to safeguard against possible terrorist attacks. At the same time, taking into account that people with extreme ideology can use the climate of fear to incite unrest, instructions were issued to the security forces to deter such attempts and to take legal action against perpetrators.

Peace, stability and rule of law are of the utmost importance to the State. Therefore, the people are urged to render their cooperation to the Government by respecting the rule of law. ■

Food and clothing supplied to displaced civilians

The Tatmataw, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and State government distributed and supplied food and clothing to displaced civilians who were forced to flee from recent ARSA extremist terrorist attacks in northern Rakhine State.

From 25 August to 4 September, 2,910 sacks of rice, 4,055 visses of cooking oil, 143 liters of cooking oil, 140 buckets of cooking oil and 675 bottles of cooking oil, 1,376 visses of salt, 90 sacks of salt and 90 bottles of salt, 10,976 visses of beans, an unknown number of sacks of beans, bean cans, chicken sausages, 1,463 visses of pork sausages, 684 visses of potato, 1,835 visses of onion, 27 sacks of onions, seven buckets of fish paste, 150 sacks of chili, 115,838 packets of noodles, 295 boxes of noodles, 1,800 cakes of soap and 510 articles of clothing were provided.

More aid from local and international donors will be distributed to the displaced civilians without discrimination, according to a press release. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Safety, welfare, healthcare of displaced civilians discussed

The Union Minister for Border Affairs Lt-Gen Ye Aung received Mr. Scot Marciel, the United States Ambassador to Myanmar, at his office in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday.

During the meeting, they discussed matters relating to the sustainable human resource training of ethnic youths in border regions; the development of border regions; the situation of ARSA extremist terrorist attacks in Maugtaw Township, Rakhine State and the peace and stability of the Maungtaw region.

Also discussed were the timeline of information released to know the conditions on the ground of terrorist attacks in Maugtaw by international countries; the safety, welfare, and healthcare of civilians; supporting urgently needed food and goods for displaced civilians by helicopters and motorboats; the reconstruction of infrastructure buildings destroyed by ARSA extremist terrorists; the bilateral cooperation of the two countries and the ability to involve international organisations to support the displaced civilians and long-term peace and development of Rakhine State. — Myanmar News Agency ■



Union Minister for Border Affairs Lt-Gen Ye Aung holds talks with Mr. Scot Marciel, the United States Ambassador to Myanmar, in Nay Pyi Taw. **PHOTO: MNA**

Press conference on situation in Rakhine

Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr. Win Myat Aye and National Security Advisor to the Union Government U Thaung Tun briefed the local and foreign media on the current situation in Rakhine State at the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday.

At the press briefing, the National Security Advisor provided an update on the general situation in Rakhine State. He stressed that fabricated news on the situation in Rakhine are written and published with the intent to mislead the public. These social media campaigns are aimed to promote the interests of the terrorists by creating further divisions between the already divided communities in northern Rakhine. These also cause international misperception on Myanmar. He urged the media to join hands with the Myanmar government in its efforts to bring in peace, stability and development to Rakhine State by reporting the situation there in an objective manner.



National Security Adviser U Thaung Tun (Left) and Union Minister Dr Win Myat Aye (Right) are seen at the press conference on situation in Rakhine. **PHOTO: AUNG SHINE OO**

He emphasized the difference of the current round of terrorist attacks from the previous violence in October 2016, which was the result of communal tensions. But, the current attacks clearly indicate the intention of the terrorist groups to seize and separate the territory. To achieve this aim, they carried out the attacks with a strategy. They kill security and government staff, people who collaborate with the government, ethnic people and also threaten the remaining inhabitants to leave these areas. He stressed that government cannot condone terrorism in any form or manner and will do its utmost not to allow terrorism to spread other parts of the State.

With regard to the report of the Advisory Commission, he reiterated the government's commitment to carry out the recommendations to the fullest extent, within the shortest possible timeframe, in keeping with the situation on the ground. He underlined the roadmap for the implementation which includes the establishment of a new Ministerial-led committee to oversee progress as well as an Advisory Board to be formed with eminent persons at home and abroad to give advice.

Subsequently, the Union Minister Dr. Win Myat Aye briefed the government's efforts to bring humanitarian assistance and relief aid to all communities affected by the recent attacks. He also explained his visits to affected villages by a helicopter provided by Air Myanmar Aviation Services Co.Ltd. He said that the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, in cooperation with Rakhine State government, delivered humanitarian and relief aid to the displaced people, addressed their health and security needs, provided them with moral support and facilitated the reunion of divided families.

The Union Minister stated that effective measures are being put in place to distribute humanitarian assistance to all inhabitants displaced by the recent terrorist attacks, in coordination among the Union Government, the State Government, and the Red Cross Movement.

The Union Minister and the National Security Advisor answered the questions raised by the foreign and local journalists. The press briefing was concluded at 15 00 hrs. It was attended by more than (70) representatives of (57) foreign and local news agencies.— Myanmar News Agency ■

Annex 403

Information Committee, "All Myanmar Islamic Religious Organization strongly condemns ARSA terrorist group, urges Muslims to cooperate with authorities concerned for peace and stability", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 11 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-09-11-red.pdf

ETHNIC VOICES HEARD

P-7 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 147, 6th Waning of Tawthalin 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Monday, 11 September 2017

President U Htin Kyaw's colon surgery successful

NAY PYI TAW — 10 September, President U Hti Kyaw left for Bangkok on 8th September 2017 to take necessary medical check-up. A colonic polyp was discovered in the check-up and underwent surgical operation as required. It was reported that the operation was successful.—Myanmar News Agency■



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Donations for displaced persons, fallen security members
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NATIONAL
Deputy Speaker U Aye Tha Aung returns from Czech Republic
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NATIONAL
Perpetrators in Taungdwingyi incident to be brought to justice
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NATIONAL
Local Order issued in Yathedaung Township
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Ready to render assitance



Fire engulfs an ethnic village in northern Rakine State. **PHOTO: MNA**



"It is a natural that things left behind in the aftermath of the outbreak of fire are taken away by passers-by or people around the place. Every conflict-area usually has some people who breach the law."

SEE PAGES-6+10

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Security personnel and locals provided with cash and food Local Order issued in Yathedaung Township

THE displaced people, security personnel and departmental staff were provided with cash, food and personal goods in Sittway.

The Chairperson of Myanmar Women Affairs Federation and party presented Ks 2 million and relief supplies for the security personnel, departmental staff and local people in Maungtaw Region at the hall of Regional Command in Sittway on 8 September through the commander of Regional Command.

They also provided food, clothes and Ks 500,000 for 313 ethnic people from 96 households sheltering at Mani Yadana Monastery in Sittway and Ks 500,000 for the widows, the two girls who survived the attacks in which their family members were killed and a mother who lost her two sons. Next, they donated cash and food items for the displaced ethnic people at a temporary relief camp in Buthidaung Township today. As many as 234 houses in Thapyaytaw Village were being burnt down and the villagers fled while security personnel from Region-10 Cedipyin, Buthidaung Township were on the way to the village for clearance operations at 2:30 pm on 9 September. At least Ks 12 million worth of property lost in the fire.



Tatmadaw men helping evacute displaced persons from conflict areas in northern Rakhine State.
PHOTO: INFROMATION COMMITTEE

Regarding the violent attacks, General Administration Department in Yathedaung Township released the local order (1/2017) signed by Township Administrator on 10 September.

The local order requested the local people not to hold sticks, swords, arms and explosive devices, not to carry out attack, not to commit arsons and looting and not to circulate false news that could lead to unrests, with the intention of staging violent attacks in Yathedaung Township and to come forward with information to the GAD and security personnel concerned if they found any suspicious activity. Those who are in breach of the existing order shall be taken action in accord with the existing laws. 255 students and 7 teachers from Nantthataung philanthropic center, three staff from Ministry of Education and 101 villagers totaling 366 people from Taungpyo Letwe Township were transported to Maungtaw by six military vehicles and one civilian vehicle. The evacuees arrived at Myoma monastery in Maungtaw at 5:30 pm today. —Information Committee ■

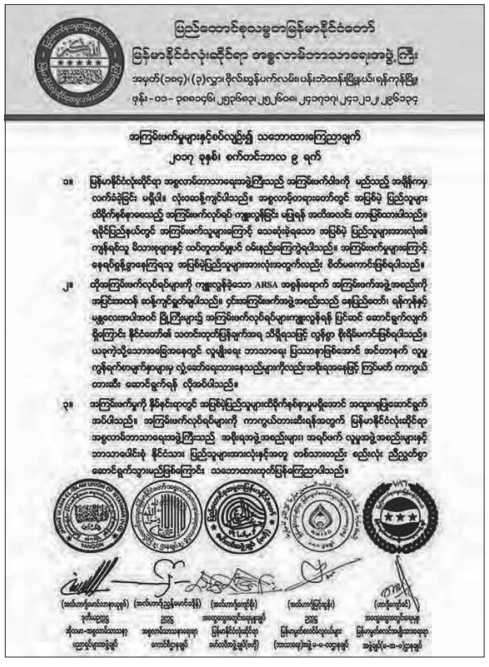
All Myanmar Islamic Religious Organization strongly condemns ARSA terrorist group, urges Muslims to cooperate with authorities concerned for peace and stability

THE All Myanmar Islamic Religious Organization on 9 September announced its stance towards terrorist acts in northern Rakhine and issued special request to Muslims.

In its announcement, it is stated that the AMIRO has never ever accepted terrorism and is totally against it; that the Islamic teachings prevent terrorist acts which are detrimental to innocent people; that it is deeply touched by the plight of families of victims who died due to violence in Rakhine State. The announcement also added that the organization felt very sorry for innocent people who have been displaced and condemned strongly the ARSA extremist terrorist group that committed the violent acts, expressing grave concerns over the government's announcement that the ARSA was preparing for terrorist acts in major cities including Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon and Mandalay.

The government also needs to prevent the online incitements to cause racial and religious conflicts circulated by Facebook and SMA to both communities across the country, said the statement.

In prevention of terrorist acts, the organizations pledged collaboration with the government, interfaith groups and the public. The statement called for people not to share, believe nor react emotionally to those online instigations and to come forwards with information to authorities concerned if they found any suspicious activities.



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

ဗြန်မာနိုင်ငံလုံးဆိုင်ရာ အစ္စလာမ်တရားသောရေးအဖွဲ့ကြီး

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ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တွင် အကြမ်းဖက်သူများကြောင့် သေဆုံးခဲ့ရသော အခြေမဲ့ ပြည်သူများအားလုံး၏
ကျန်ရစ်ရှာ ဝီသားများနှင့် သက်တူရင်းချင်း ဝမ်းနည်းကြေကွဲရပါသည်။ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုများကြောင့်
ဒေသခံနှစ်နာခြင်းရှာ အခြေမဲ့ပြည်သူများအားလုံးအတွက်လည်း စိတ်မကောင်းဖြစ်ရပါသည်။

၂။ ထိုအကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်များကို ကျူးလွန်ခဲ့သော ARSA အဖွဲ့ခေတ္တ အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းကို
အပြင်းထန်ဆုံးကျင့်ဆိုပါသည်။ ၄င်းအကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် ဒေပြည်တော်၊ ရန်ကုန်နှင့်
မန္တလေးအပါအဝင် မြို့ကြီးများသို့ အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်များကျူးလွန်ရန် ပြင်ဆင် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်
ရှိကြောင်း နိုင်ငံတော်၏ သတင်းအုတ်မြစ်များအရ သိရှိရသဖြင့် လွန်စွာ စိုးရိမ်ကင်ခြင်ရပါသည်။
ယခုကဲ့သို့သောအဖြေအရေးတွင် လူမျိုးရေး ဘာသာရေး ပြဿနာဖြစ်စေသော အင်တာနက် လူမှု
ကွန်ရက်အများစုများမှ လွဲမှောင်ရေးသားရေးသည်များကိုလည်း အစိုးရအနေဖြင့် ကြပ်မတ် ကာကွယ်
တားဆီး ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

၃။ အကြမ်းဖက်မှုကို နိမ့်နှင်းရာတွင် အခြေမဲ့ပြည်သူများထိခိုက်နစ်နာမှုဖိုးတောင် အထူးမျှော်ဆောင်ရွက်
အပ်ပါသည်။ အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်များကို ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရန်အတွက် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံလုံးဆိုင်ရာ
အစ္စလာမ်တရားရေးအဖွဲ့ကြီးသည် အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ အရပ်ဖက် လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့်
ဘာသာဝင်မိသိုး နိုင်ငံသား၊ ပြည်သူများအားလုံးနှင့်အတူ တစ်သားတည်း စည်းလုံး ညီညွတ်စွာ
ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သဘောထားထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာပါသည်။



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

ဗြန်မာနိုင်ငံလုံးဆိုင်ရာ အစ္စလာမ်တရားသောရေးအဖွဲ့ကြီး

အမှတ်(၁၀၄)၊ (၃)လွှာ၊ ဗိုလ်ချုပ်မဟာလမ်း၊ ပန်းဘဲတန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊
ဖုန်း-၀၁- ၃၀၀၀၄၆၊ ၂၅၃၆၀၈၊ ၂၅၂၆၀၇၊ ၂၅၃၁၇၃၊ ၂၅၃၂၂၂၂၊ ၂၅၆၁၃၄

အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာဝင်များသို့ အထူးအသိပေးဖော်ကြွေးခြင်း

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ စက်တင်ဘာလ ၉ ရက်

၁။ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်၌ ဒီတင်းနေထိုင်ကြသော အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာဝင်များသည်
နိုင်ငံတော်အား အစဉ်ကျွေးမွေးသော်ငှင့်သိမ်းသကာ ဘာသာမခြားနိုင်ငံ နိုင်ငံသားပြည်သူများနှင့်
အေးအေး ပူးပေါ့ ခင်မင်ရင်းနှီးစွာနေထိုင်ကြပါသည်။

၂။ အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာဝင်များသည် အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်
များကို လက်မခံ ဆန့်ကျင်ရှုတ်ချ၍ နိုင်ငံတည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်မှုများ မဖြစ်
ပေါ်ရေးအောက် နိုင်ငံသားပြည်သူတစ်ရပ်လုံးနှင့်အတူ ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ကြရမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃။ ယခုအခါ အင်တာနက် လူမှုကွန်ရက်အများများတွင် ဘာသာတစ်ခုနှင့် တစ်ခုအကြား
မလိုလားအပ်သော ပဋိပက္ခများဖြစ်ပေါ်လာစေရန် ဘာသာရေး ပုတ်ခတ်စော်ကားမှုများ၊
လှုံ့ဆော်မှုများ၊ လုပ်ကြံသတင်းသွဲ့မှုများ ဆောင်ရွက်လာသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိစေရပါသည်။
ယင်းလုပ်ရပ်များကို အစ္စလာမ်ဘာသာဝင်များအနေဖြင့် လက်ခံပယ်ကြည်ခြင်း၊ မြန်စေခြင်း၊
စိတ်ပိုက်ဆန်မိ တုံ့ပြန်ခြင်းများ မပြုလုပ်ကြပါရန်နှင့် ဝိဒိတို့ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင် အများ
အပေါက်လုပ်ရပ်များ မဆက်ဘဲရပ်တန့်ပြီးပါက နီးစပ်ရာ အစိုးရ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့များသို့
အချိန်မီ အသိပေးအကြောင်းကြားပါရန် ပန်ကြားအပ်ပါသည်။

၄။ ထိုအခြေအနေများကို ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရန်အတွက် ဗြန်မာနိုင်ငံလုံးဆိုင်ရာ အစ္စလာမ်
တရားရေးအဖွဲ့ကြီးသည် အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ အရပ်ဖက် လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့်
ဘာသာဝင်မိသိုး နိုင်ငံသား ပြည်သူများအားလုံးနှင့်အတူ တစ်သားတည်း စည်းလုံး ညီညွတ်စွာ
ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သဘောထားထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာပါသည်။

(အယ်လ်ဟာဂျ်ဦးဝါဆူမူဟာမဒ်)
ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
ဗဟုသုတ-အထူးပြင်ဆင်ရေးတာဝန်ခံ
ဗြိတိသျှကိုလိုနီခေတ်
(အယ်လ်ဟာဂျ်ဦးဝါဆူမူဟာမဒ်)
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ဗြိတိသျှကိုလိုနီခေတ်
(ဟာဂျီဦးဝါဆူမူဟာမဒ်)
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ဗြိတိသျှကိုလိုနီခေတ်

(အယ်လ်ဟာဂျ်ဦးဝါဆူမူဟာမဒ်)
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ဗြိတိသျှကိုလိုနီခေတ်

Annex 404

R. S. N. Singh, "Why Rohingyas cannot be allowed in India", *Indian Defence Review*, Net Edition, 11 September 2017

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http://www.indiandefencereview.com/news/why-rohingyas-cannot-be-allowed-in-india/

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INDIAN DEFENCE REVIEW

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Geopolitics

Why Rohingyas cannot be allowed in India

By RSN Singh
Issue Net Edition | Date : 11 Sep , 2017

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It is now proven that Pakistan through the ISI and LeT has converted the Rohingya problem into global jihad. Earlier several media reports highlighted the visits of top LeT functionaries to Bangladesh- Myanmar border region, inhabited by Rohingyas to set up the structure for global jihad. Pakistan's ISI, in concert with the LeT, has for long been manipulating to assimilate the Rohingya radicals into global jihad to destabilize Sheikh Hasina and target the Modi government.

The crackdown on jihadi groups by Sheikh Hasina dispensation, more so death sentence to top Jamait-e-Islami (Jel) leaders for war crimes has enraged jihadi outfits not only in Bangladesh but in the entire subcontinent. Khaleda Zia, it is well known, has overwhelmingly depended on these jihadi forces for her brand of politics. In fact the Jel was her partner in the government. It is a common refrain that whenever Khaleda Zia was in power, it is the ISI that ruled Bangladesh.

> For India, the problem is not mainly about 40,000 Rohingya refugees, but its facet of global jihad that impacts on its security.

For India, the problem is not mainly about 40,000 Rohingya refugees, but its facet of global jihad that impacts on its security. In the year 2012, the reverberations of the Rohingya – Buddhist clashes manifested in communal riots in Kokrajhar (July 2012) and subsequently the jihadi narrative moved to Mumbai (August 2012), wherein the 'Amar Jawan' was desecrated, something which went viral on social media. The reverberations were then felt in Hyderabad and Bengaluru wherein jihadi threats resulted in the exodus of thousands of boys and girls from Northeast (India). Similarly in July 2013, the Indian Mujahideen tried to target pilgrims from Myanmar on Bodhgaya temple by use of bombs. Even before 2012 clashes Abudul Kareem Tunda of LeT had revealed to Indian interrogators that he had travelled from Pakistan to Bangladesh to explore the possibility of recruiting Rohingya youth for terror.

The ongoing clash between Myanmar security forces and Rohingyas has resulted in deaths of thousands and displacement of 2 5 lacs. As per Myanmar, Bangladesh and Indian sources, this upheaval has been engineered by Pakistan's ISI and LeT. Inputs

suggest that on 23/24 August 2017, intelligence agencies of these countries intercepted three long duration conversation in which one of the person was Hafiz Tohar, leader of Aqa Mul Mujahideen (AMM). The ISI authorities were heard to be exhorting the Rohingya militants to launch pre-dawn attack on Myanmar security forces.

Hafiz Tohar and his core team were trained by the LeT in Pakistan. He is considered to be the mastermind of deadly attack on Myanmar Security Forces last year. Subsequently, other Rohingya recruits of AMM, mobilized from refugee camps in Bangladesh, were trained in Cox's Bazaar and in Naikhongcherri in Chhitagong Hill Tracts (CHT).

> …the ISIS after massive reverses in Middle-East is activating other theatres for its brand of global jihad. The purpose is also to dissipate the Indian focus on Kashmir and energize jihadi organizations in Bangladesh like the JMB.

Interrogation of Jamait-ul-Mujahideen – Bangladesh (JMB) jihadi militants revealed that 63 JMB activists and 88 Rohingya militants had received training in Naikhongcherri training camp and were responsible for suicide bombings throughout the country. The training camp was raided by Bangladesh Army and six JMB jihadi militants were captured. During the raid, phone numbers of one Major Salamat and Brigadier Ashfaq of ISI was recovered. Intriguingly, another number of an ISIS recruiter based in Iraq was also part of the haul.

Bangladesh in concert with Indian intelligence agencies had subsequently kept these numbers on surveillance. The yield was critical. It emerged that Brig Ashfaq of ISI is in-charge of operations in Eastern parts, i.e. Bangladesh and contiguous areas. Bangladesh media citing intelligence sources revealed that Brig Ashfaq during his meeting with Khaleda Zia had spurred her to give impetus to the Rohingya insurgency so that the Sheikh Hasina government could be dislodged by means of the forces of global jihad. Recently on 23 August, Intelligence agencies intercepted a conversation in which Brig Ashfaq was directing Hafiz Tohar to hit multiple targets in Myanmar. There was also a call from Iraq (ISIS), which conveyed best wishes to the cadres of Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) for the attacks. t appears that the ISIS after massive reverses in Middle-East is activating other theatres for its brand of global jihad. The purpose is also to dissipate the Indian focus on Kashmir and energize jihadi organizations in Bangladesh like the JMB.

Given the global jihadi dimension of the Rohingyas issue, which involves ISI, LeT, ISIS, and JMB, the Indian and Bangladeshi dispensation have refrained from labelling the Rohingya issue as genocide.

> Pakistan was not created for the love of Muslims. The Rohingyas too wanted to join East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), but were spurned by Jinnah.

It is now established that in the Indian Subcontinent or the world as such, there is nothing called local jihad, every jihadi group has a global mindset and orientation. This is increasingly becoming true for radicalized Rohingyas as well. This revelation has also exposed the links between the Pak ISI, ISIS, LeT and JMB. In the wake of 2012 Muslim-Buddhist clashes in Myanmar, Bangladesh intelligence agencies unraveled Pakistan's plan to radicalized the Rohingyas with liberal financing from Saudi Arabia. Interrogations also reveal that Al-Qaeda's explosive expert Nur Bashar and Mufti-al-Burmi, a prominent member of Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan had travelled to Rakhine in the year 2004. Burmi was earlier a university teacher in Karachi. Therefore, the ferment of metamorphosis of the Rohingya insurgency into global jihad has been taking place for more than a decade.

India was partitioned in 1947, then Pak broke in 1971 and Bangladesh was created, nevertheless the Pakistani attitude and hatred for Hindustan only accentuated over the years. Pakistan was not created for the love of Muslims. The Rohingyas too wanted to join East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), but were spurned by Jinnah. During the World War-II, the British had armed the Rohingyas to fight the Japanese, but soon in the wake of the war the armed Rohingyas turned against the State (Burma) and the Buddhists in their bid to secede and join East Pakistan.

Consequently Arakan Muslim League was formed with the objective of self-determination. Again in 1970, Pakistan's pre-dominantly Punjabi military embarked on Operation Search Light against the Bengali Muslims. This in effect pushed a large

number of Bengalis into Myanmar, thus altering the demography of the Rakhine region of Myanmar.

> The presence of Rohingya refugees in India specially around Delhi and in Jammu is consciously courting global jihad.

The main culprit for the Rohingya crisis is therefore Pakistan, whose military-intelligence establishment is the biggest global jihadi enterprise. Swapan Das Gupta in an article in Times of India says, "Since the 1980s Rohingya separatism has steadily acquired an Islamist dimension. The main group on the ground is the Harakah-al-Yaqin (HaY) which, according to an International Crisis Group (ICG) report of 2016, is controlled by a 20-man group of Rohingya expatriates based in Mecca and Medina. Many of them have received military training in Pakistan and Afghanistan Further citing the ICG report Swapan adds that the clerics of the region and other parts of the world justify the jihadi campaign against the Myanmar security forces and is perfectly legitimate because it deals with those who are opposed to Islam."

It is a foregone conclusion that Pakistan would leverage its jihadi links amongst the radicalized Rohingya refugees in India for sabotage and anti-India activities. The presence of Rohingya refugees in India specially around Delhi and in Jammu is consciously courting global jihad. Zakir Musa, the Kashmiri terrorist and one time Hizb-ul-Mujahideen commander who now subscribes to global jihad in Kashmir in his latest video release said that there will be blood bath if 8,000 Rohingyas in Jammu removed.

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About the Author



RSN Singh
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7 THOUGHTS ON "WHY ROHINGYAS CANNOT BE ALLOWED IN INDIA"

Anil Kumar Tandale
on **September 12, 2017 at 7:37 pm** said:

As always deep researched. The so-called civil-human rights groups have very excellent communication channel with all the saboteurs. They instantly come out in support of these fringe elements. Even organizing a small party or gathering or procession / march takes time to prepare. But these outfits gather instantly with candles, their second row associates carry in flammables and the moles in media come at moment's time for dictating agenda to demand answers from Modi. The channels and links need to be destroyed first before crushing them.

Rajesh kumar

Annex 405

Myanmar News Agency, “Senior General meets locals in N-Rakhine, receives Japanese delegation in Nay Pyi Taw”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 22 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-09-22-red.pdf

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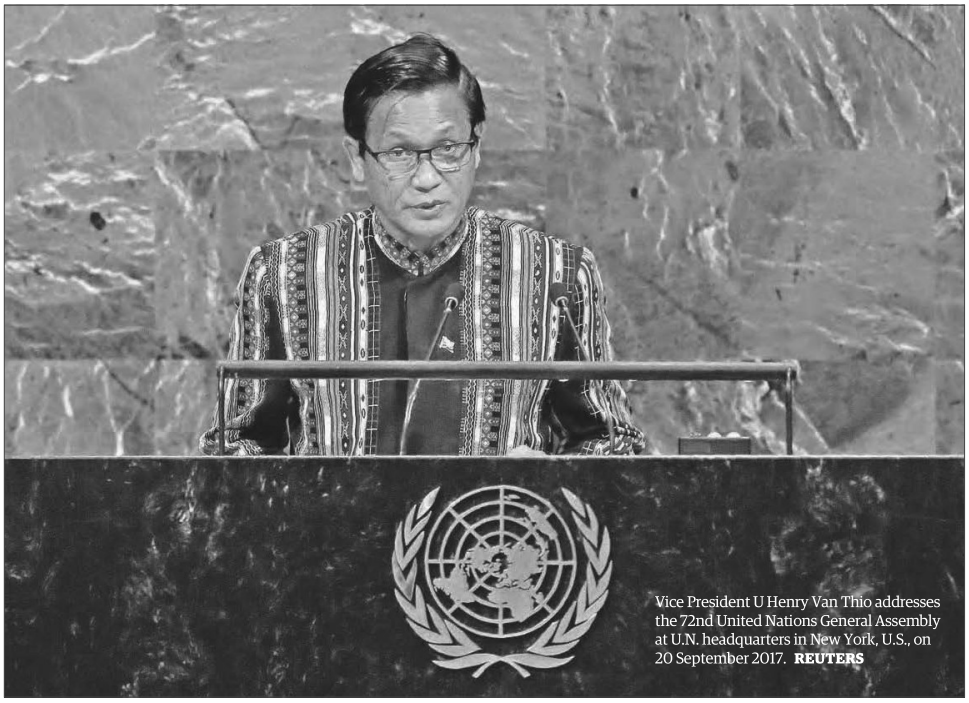


Vice President U Henry Van Thio addresses the 72nd United Nations General Assembly at U.N. headquarters in New York, U.S., on 20 September 2017. **REUTERS**

VP U Henry Van Thio: Government 'deeply concerned' about Rakhine

Vice President U Henry Van Thio told the U.N. General Assembly yesterday that the situation in western Rakhine state is improving, but remains a serious concern for the government.

"Let me be clear, the government of Myanmar is deeply concerned about the present situation in Rakhine," U Henry Van Thio said. "There is no denying that this is a problem of significant magnitude."

He also said the government is concerned by reports that the number of Muslims crossing into Bangladesh continues unabated.

"We would need to find out the reason for this exodus," U Henry Van Thio told world leaders at their annual gathering in New York City. He claimed that "the great majority of the Muslim population" has remained in their villages and said there have been no armed clashes reported since 5 September. SEE PAGE-3

Chinese media arrives in Sittway

A media group from China arrived in Sittway last night to gather information on the 25 August extremist terrorist attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) that occurred in Maungtaw Township, Rakhine State.

The Chinese media group included six journalists from the People's Daily, China Radio International and Phoenix TV (Hong Kong). They were accompanied by officials from Ministry of Information. They will gather information in the Maungtaw area from 22 to 23 September.

Local and foreign media, including independent journalists, have been allowed to visit northern Rakhine State five previous times, the first time on 19 to 22 December, 2016 and the fifth time on 6 to 8 September, 2017. The visit of the Chinese media group is the third visit allowed since the 25 August ARSA terrorist attack.

The visit of Chinese media began some days after Myanmar protestors at home and abroad held peaceful demonstrations against the proliferation of false news on the situation in Rakhine State, where dozens of border police outposts were attacked on 25 August. SEE PAGE-9



Senior General meets locals in N-Rakhine, receives Japanese delegation in Nay Pyi Taw

DEFENCE Services Commander-in-Chief Senior General Min Aung Hlaing and party met and encouraged displaced ethnic nationals in Aungmyaybawdi Sasana Yeiktha in Maungtaw Township yesterday.

The Senior General also met with displaced villagers and teachers from Ngayechaung, Inndin, Pyatha and Taungpyo Letwe villages and volunteers in Alodawpye Monastery who shared their experiences about the terrorist acts that began on 25 August, discussed security requirements due to higher population of nearby Bengali villages, the clearing of remaining terrorists in the area, the difficulty of livelihood, road communication, travel and construction of a firm and secure border fence.

After the meeting, the Senior General and wife cordially greeted the local populace and provided food and goods.

The Senior General and party then met separately with displaced Hindus staying in Basic Education High School Maungtaw and displaced Bengali staying in Myoma Kanyintan primary school who had fled from the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) extremist terrorist attacks.

Afterwards, the Senior General and party inspected border gate 1 and then went on to meet displaced villagers from nearby villages who were staying in No. 2 sub school in the 4 mile area. The Senior General and wife encouraged the villagers and provided aid.



Senior General Min Aung Hlaing meets with local people in Sittway, Rakhine State. **PHOTO: MNA**



Senior General Min Aung Hlaing holds talks with Japan Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Iwao Horii. **PHOTO: MNA**

In the afternoon, the Senior General and party met with security personnel and public servants serving in Rakhine State at U Ottama Hall, Sittway and later gave a speech at a donation ceremony for ethnic nationals who were displaced by the ARSA terrorist attacks and for construction of a border fence.

Donations included Ks1,267.6 million for two miles of border fence by the Ayeyawaddy Foundation, Ks200 million by protection of race and religion Buddha Dhamma Parahita Foundation (central), Ks300 million by Kun Kho Ya Foundation, Ks100 million by Shwe Than Lwin Sky Net company and Ks2.5 million by Vice President U Myint Swe, wife Daw Khin Thet Htay and family. Yesterday's third donation of cash and goods totalled Ks2,277.8 million in cash, 750 bags of peas, 100 bags of rice, 100 Viss of cooking oil and goods worth Ks2.5 million.

The Senior General and party then went to Sittway Airport and met with State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu and members of the state government. Matters relating to regional security, resettling displaced ethnic nationals, resettlement of villages destroyed by fire, improving road transport and fencing the border were discussed.

Later in the day, Defence Services Commander-in-Chief Senior General Min Aung Hlaing received Japan Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs H.E. Mr. Iwao Horii in Bayintnaung Guest House, Nay Pyi Taw.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Displaced villagers begin to return home

By Min Htet Aung & Tin Maung Lwin

Some local nationals taking shelter at rescue camps for displaced people due to the recent terrorist attacks are starting to return to their villages as the region regains peace and stability.

There were 6,421 displaced people taking shelter at rescue camps in Maungtaw on September 13, a number that has dropped to 4,736 on Wednesday. According to statistics of the Maungtaw district general administration department, 1,685 were found to have gone back to their villages.

"As the region started to become peaceful and stable, some local nationals from neighbouring villages taking shelter at conventional rescue camps are returning to their places daily.

We are supporting subsidies to the remaining ones as normal", said U Ye Htut, Deputy Commissioner of Maungtaw District General Administration Department.

Local nationals and Hindus displaced due to the 25 August terrorist attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), which has been described by the government as a terrorist group, have been accommodated at 15 camps in Maungtaw — Sasana Bimman, Alotawpyae, Maungtaw SHS I, Myoma Monastery, 3 mile-philanthropic camp, 4 mile, Mingyi Monastery, Train Monastery, Tamanthar, Thupanaka, Aung Zan Monastery, Kha Maung Seik (Na Kha Kha), Aung Thabyay, Taungpyo (SHS) and Long Dong. ■

Implementation Committee on recommendations on Rakhine State holds second meeting

THE second meeting of Implementation Committee on recommendations of Advisory Commission on Rakhine State was held yesterday at Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and attended by secretary, joint secretary and members of the committee.

At the meeting, Dr Win Myat Aye, Chairman of Implementation Committee and Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement said the respective ministry had to list the priority tasks within two weeks as discussed in the first meeting.

He also stressed the needs to implement the projects in time as the report covering four months has to be released on 12th January that in the end date of four months 12 September, to immediately carry out the works that leads to the benefit of the people and peace and stability of the country, in spite of the difficulties, to organize the people to take part as much as possible, to clarify your performances transparently, to take great care for the terrorism not to take place again, to exchange the information among the committee members and to coordinate between the ministries.

When permanent secretary of Ministry for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement as well as joint secretary for implementation committee was presenting the true situation of Maungtaw area discovered by committee members, he stressed the requirement for security, to establish the industries to create the job opportunities for the local people, to set up the villages for the ethnic people, to support the necessary agricultural implements and to issue of National Visa Card (NVC).

Deputy Minister for Border Affairs as well as secretary for implementation committee discussed the matter of urgent implementations according to finding of ground surveys, the priority implementation procedures for short term and long term are needed to sort out, to cooperate in security affair and resettlement programs.

Then, members of the committee discussed the implementation works of respective ministry according to ground surveys, priority of implementation works and necessary cooperation.

The Implementation Committee has to carry out the works for the benefit of the people and long term works for the development of the area in line with the need of ground situation in implementing the suggestion of final report of Advisory Commission and the report of Maungtaw investigation committee. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Annex 406

Myanmar News Agency, “Houses burnt, IEDs found in Maungtaw region”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 24 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-09-24-red.pdf

CHINESE MEDIA: 'THERE WERE NO LIMITATIONS ON US' P-9 (NATIONAL)

NATIONAL
VP U Myint Swe addresses the 10th regular meeting with Myanmar entrepreneurs
PAGE-3

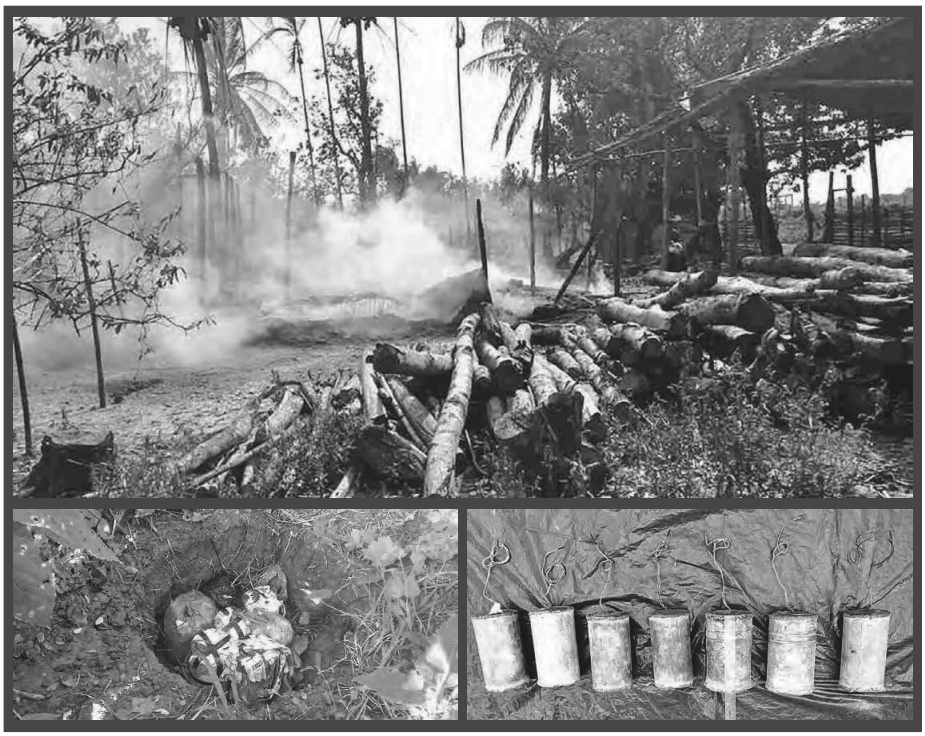


NATIONAL
Chinese media returns to Yangon after gathering information in Sittway and Maungtaw
PAGE-3

SUNDAY SPECIAL
Pull-out supplement

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 160, 4th Waxing of Thadingyut 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Sunday, 24 September 2017



Upper: Fire in Ngasarkyu village, Maungtaw Township, on 22 September. Lower: Improvised explosive devices- IEDs found in Chein Khar Li Village, Yathedaung Township, Rakhine State, on 23 September. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

Houses burnt, IEDs found in Maungtaw region

Seven Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) suspected of being planted by Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) extremist terrorists were found yesterday in Chein Khar Li Village, Yathedaung Township. SEE PAGE-2

Cost of terrorist attacks compiled

According to the Maungtaw District General Administration Department, data collecting teams started conducting ground surveys yesterday to determine the losses and damages from last month's terrorist attacks and to collect information for administrative purposes.

The data collection is being conducted by five teams consisting of personnel from the Maungtaw District General Administration Department and five other related departments, said U Ye Htut, deputy commissioner of Maungtaw District General Administration Department.

"Ground surveys are being conducted to get the true losses and damages resulting from the terrorist attacks. While the attacks were unfolding, contact with village/ward administrators, heads of ten and hundred households were lost and detailed information were not obtainable. Data on ethnic nationals were obtained, but data on Muslims were not accurately obtained. In order to determine losses and damages accurately, the latest data needs to be compared with previous data and that is why five teams are collecting data now.

SEE PAGE-2



Union Minister Dr Pe Myint meets Myanmar Press Council, attends journalism diploma graduation

Union Minister for Information Dr. Pe Myint met with officials from the Myanmar Press Council in Kyauktada Township, Yangon yesterday morning.

In the meeting, the Union Minister said the media was observed being used for political matters with fake news and views of international media on the northern Rakhine State terrorist events. The Union Minister added that the ministry will cooperate with the Myanmar Press Council's process on setting up a Media Monitoring Committee that observes and differentiates fake news, while news media organisations and private media should analyse their performance, progress and development. He urged all to discuss what ought to be done to develop the status of the news media.

The Union Minister and officials from Myanmar Press Council then discussed distribution of true news from Myanmar to the world. Also discussed were programmes to be drawn up for cooperation.

The meeting was attended by officials from Ministry of Information, two vice chairmen and members of the Myanmar Press Council.

In the afternoon, the Union Minister attended the certificate presenting ceremony of the third full-time and part-time Multimedia Journalism Diploma Programme Graduation Ceremony (2017) of the Myanmar Journalism Institute (MJI) held at the Sule Shangri La Hotel in Yangon.



Union Minister Dr Pe Myint poses for a documentary photo with dignitaries following the graduation ceremony of Multimedia Journalism Diploma Programme in Yangon. **PHOTO: MNA**

At the ceremony, MJI executive director U Thiha Saw delivered an opening speech, followed by comments from the Union Minister, who said the country's media sector consists mostly of people who came over from the literature sector and learnt media work on the job, by observation and self-study. It is encouraging to see youths entering the media sector through systematic courses like this one, he said. Media personnel need to be well-versed in basic media principles as well as knowledgeable and observant of media ethic, the Union Minister said.

Afterwards, videos depicting news gathering, news writing, print, audio, video and online media activities conducted during the course were shown. The 32 trainees who attended the third multimedia journalism course (2017) were presented with certificates in the ceremony.

The Myanmar Journalism Institute was established in 2014 and has a full-time diploma course for untrained and inexperienced journalists, and a part-time and short-term diploma courses for working journalists. The MJI has so far presented diplomas to 700 trainees in the trainer course and 120 trainees in the multimedia news training course.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Houses burnt, IEDs found in Maungtaw region

SEVEN Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) suspected of being planted by Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) extremist terrorists were found yesterday in Chein Khar Li Village, Yathedaung Township, according to authorities.

While on patrol, security forces found two IEDs made from automobile pistons with a diameter of 4.5 inches and a length of 9 inches and five IEDs made from 9-inch long iron pipe with a diameter of 4.5 inches hidden in a hole in the ground covered with straw. The bombs were deactivated and no injuries were reported. Police from Inndin are investigating. On Friday, security forces responding to reports of multiple fires in Ngasarkyu and Kyein Chaung villages, Maungtaw Township found six houses destroyed by fire. The cause of the fires is under investigation.

On the same day, eight Hindu houses were burnt down in Kyein Chaung, causing damage estimated at Ks800,000.

The fires were found to have started from a Muslim house and spread to nearby Hindu houses. The cause of the fire is being investigated and a case will be opened according to the law. —Myanmar News Agency ■



The outbreak of fire started at a Muslim house is seen before spread to Hindu houses in Maungtaw. **PHOTO: MNA**

Cost of terrorist attacks compiled

FROM PAGE-1

The main data will be collected first and other required data will also be collected. It is estimated to take about a month to collect the data and the data will assist in the redevelopment works", said U Ye Htut.

Teams 1 and 2 started data collection yesterday, it is learnt. Team 1 is conducting surveys in six wards of Maungtaw as well as Shwezar, Kappakaung, Paungzar, Kanyintaw, Zinpaingnya, Kyikanpyin, Nwayonetaung, Thihokyun, Myothugyi, Myo U, Kanyintan (Myoma), Pantawpyin, Padin, Nyaungchaung, Tatoochaung, Duchiatan, Dunyaungpingyi, Panyaungpingyi, Thayekontan, Gawduthaya and Aungzeya villages, while team 2 is conducting surveys in villages south of Maungtaw which include eight wards in Myinlut town, Kyaukpandu, Thinbawkwe, Inndin, Thawinchaung, Thabyetaw, Kyaungtaung, Alethankyaw, Kanpu, Udaung, Ohntaw, Wacha, Kanyintan, Thanda and Zawmatet villages.

The team includes staff from the General Administration Department and also from the land records department, agriculture department, border area ethnic national development department, and the education and immigration departments.—Tin Maung Lwin, Min Htat Aung ■

Annex 407

Myanmar News Agency, "Remains of Hindus found: Dead bodies found in the north-west Yebawkya village, Maungdaw Township, Northern Rakhine State", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 25 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-09-25-red.pdf

REMOTE-CONTROLLED PIPE BOMB FOUND IN N RAKHINE P-6 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 161, 5th Waxing of Thadingyut 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Monday, 25 September 2017

Rally shows solidarity with State Counsellor



A large number of people gather at Maha Bandoola Park in Yangon, showing their solidarity with State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. **PHOTO: ZAW GYI PANNITA** (FULL STORY ON PAGE-3 >>)



NATIONAL
Number of visitors to Wingabaw Elephant Camp increased by 80 %
PAGE-9

OPINION
Approach towards the acquisition of self-management
PAGE-8



BUSINESS
Myanmar earns about $5 million from export of bamboo
PAGE-5

Remains of Hindus found

Dead bodies found in the north-west of Yebawkya village, Maungtaw township , Northern Rakhine State

DEAD bodies were discovered buried in the earth pit, 1200 meter away in the north-west of Yebawkya village, Maungtaw township at 11:05 am on 24 September.

According to a villager of Hindu faith, a resident of Yebawkya village, who, nevertheless, was now in neighboring country made a contact by phone to U Ni Mal (a leader in helping Hindu people), a resident of 4 mile Maungtaw, now displaced to Sittway due to ARSA terrorist attacks, informing that about 300 ARSA terrorists had arrested and took away about 100 men and women of Yebawkya village on 25 August and at about 1000 meter in the west of the village the ARSA terrorists killed the villagers except 8 women who were forced-to covert to Islam and brought to Bengladesh.

He was currently staying at the house of a Hindu in Kutupalong refugee camp in Bengladesh, it was informed.

To confirm the information, the responsible group including U Ni Mal, U Shwe Ni, 3 villagers from Khamoungseik village and 4 villagers from Tamanthar village set out to Yebawkya village at 7 am on 24th September.

They were searching around the area in separate groups and found the suspicious ground condition and offensive smell at about 1200 meters sin the north-west of Yebawkya village.

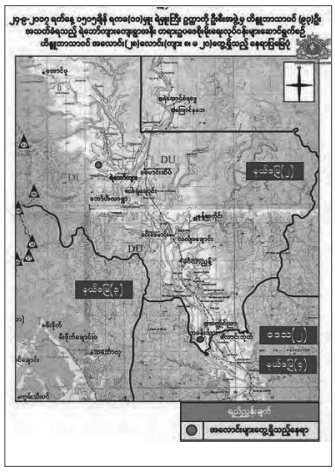
SEE PAGE-6

KBZ BANK
STRENGTH OF MYANMAR
BEST MYANMAR RETAIL BANK 2017
Awarded by ASIAN BANKING AND FINANCE

Remains of Hindus found



Remains of Hindus murdered by terrorists in Northern Rakhine State. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**



Map showing where the remains are found.

FROM PAGE-1

They dug up the earth to discover two pits, each having 13ft. x 13 ft. and 10 ft apart from each other.

When they dug up the first pit at 11.30am 3 corpses were disinterred and 8 more corpses at 2pm and another corpse at 2.20 pm, altogether 12 bodies in total were discovered. Digging continued to 2nd pit at 2.30pm dead bodies of 6 boys under 10 years of age, 2 bodies of male under 16 years of age, 8 bodies of women above 16 years of age, 16 corpses in total were disinterred.

In total 28 dead bodies — 8 males and 20 females — were discovered yesterday. Necessary investigation will be done and more searches also will be continued.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Remote-controlled pipe bomb found in N Rakhine

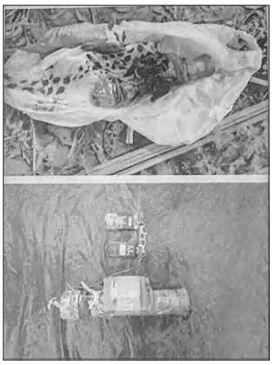


Photo shows pipe bomb defused by Security personnel. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**



Abandoned houses on fire at a village in Maungtaw Township. **PHOTO: INFORMATION COMMITTEE**

SECURITY forces while on their duty to ensure the rule of law in Tinmay village-tract searched an empty house of Abu Kalaung, 45, and its compound at Ward 2 of Tinmay village at 4:30 pm on 23 September. They were acting on information.

While searching the compound they found a while plastic package containing a 9-in long 2-in diameter remote-controlled pipe bomb buried at the place south of the house.

The security personnel defused the bomb and left the area as there was no unusual situation.

They filed a lawsuit against Abu Kalaung and cohorts.

The five remaining houses of Deelpara village in Maungtaw Township which was destroyed by fire caught fire on 23 September. The combined forces comprising security personnel while enforcing the rule of law in the surrounding areas of the village found the houses on fire. So they together with Township Fire Brigade put out the fire. About 150,000 worth of property was lost in the fire. The Maungtaw Township Police Force has filed a lawsuit against the suspects. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Illicit Trafficking of Wildlife and Animal Parts from 2006 to 2016

U Myint Thein, director of Forestry Department, Mandalay Region said that there were 210 seizures of illicit trafficking of wildlife and animal parts during the period 2006 to 2016 across the nation, according to the data collected by respective organizations.

Seizures were made mostly at check-points of border gates. The trafficking which went un-seized may have doubled the actually seized amount.

In that period Mandalay Region with 29 cases of seizure followed Shan State. Mandalay is the major transit camp for collecting the materials from upper, lower and central parts of Myanmar, the transporting them via Mandalay-Muse Road or Mandalay-Sagaing-Monywa-Gantgaw-Kalay-Tamu Road.

Being the economic hub for merchants and tourists from the neighboring country, Mandalay became a dwelling place for them to purchase and collect wildlife and animal parts.

With the development of tourism, at eateries and restaurants in big cities including Mandalay and cities of bordering areas, sales of cuisines of the said wildlife have been found.

Similarly, at souvenir shops as well, sales of materials made of part of those animals can be seen.

In the chapter 5 of hunting law, the acquisition of license for hunting is included. Rules and regulations are described in detail in 2012 rules and regulations of hunting, it was learnt.

Yet, people failed to be well convinced of it and to abide by, till now. According to Daw Mya Thidar Aung, a responsible from WCS, animal parts are being still used in making commodities, cuisines and alternative medicines.—Myo Win Tun (Monywa) ■

Annex 408

Myanmar News Agency, "17 more bodies of Hindu found in N. Rakhine State", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 26 September 2017

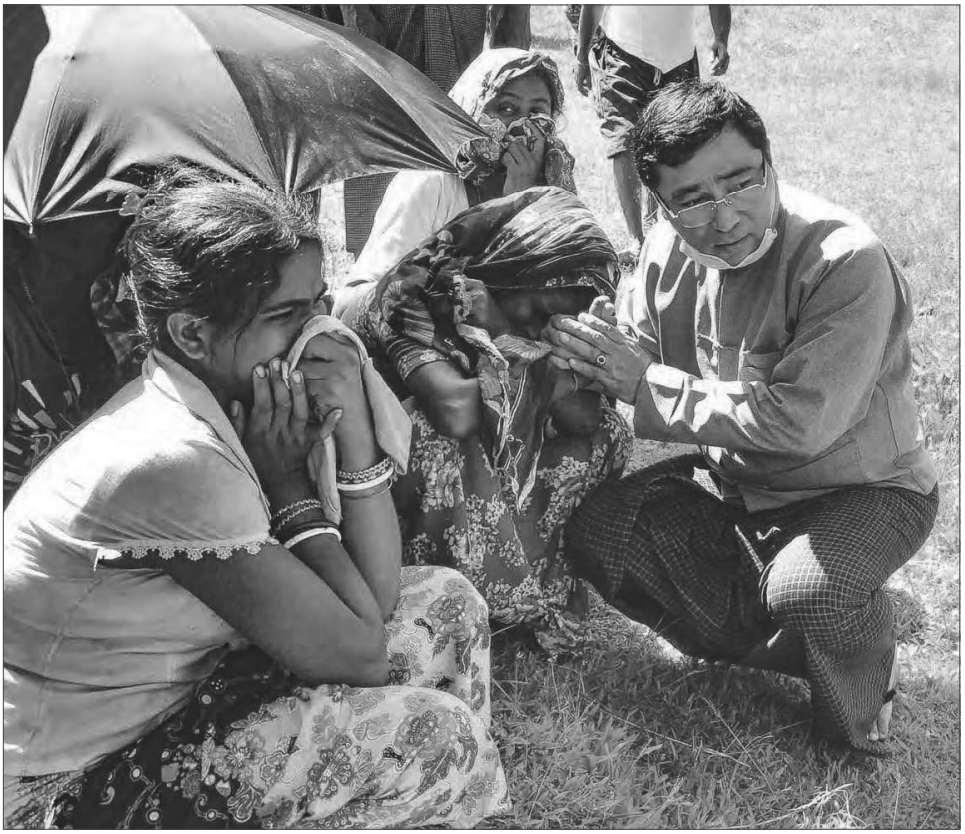
Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-09-26-red.pdf

PEOPLE VOICE THEIR SOLIDARITY WITH STATE COUNSELLOR P-3 (NATIONAL)

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 162, 6th Waxing of Thadingyut 1379 ME www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com Tuesday, 26 September 2017



Union Minister Dr Win Myat Aye consoles the families of the Hindu victims killed by ARSA extremist terrorists in Rakhine State. **PHOTO: MNA**

17 more bodies of Hindus found in N. Rakhine State

A day after the bodies of 28 Hindu villagers were discovered, 17 more bodies of Hindus were unearthed yesterday about 200 yards from the graves where 28 bodies were found in Yebawkya Village in Maungtaw on Sunday.

The search was carried out following information given by Hindu villagers who managed to flee the massacre and fled to Sittway.

"The bodies were found with their throats slits while their hands were tied and were blindfolded. Some bodies had cuts in hands and feet," said Dr Kyaw Maung Maung Thein, Maungtaw People's Hospital Superintendent, who conducted the autopsy yesterday.

The evidences pointed to a massacre by ARSA terrorists, he added. SEE PAGE-6



NATIONAL
Vice President U Henry Van Thio returns from UNGA
PAGE-6

NATIONAL
Rakhine State Chief Minister meets MNHRC
PAGE-2



ARTICLE
Alarm as 'Super Malaria' spreads in South East Asia
PAGE-8

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Hluttaw meetings to be resumed on 17 October
PAGE-9

LOCAL NEWS
Myanmar-S. Korea plan to manufacture five-in-one pentavalent vaccine
PAGE-4



LOCAL BUSINESS
Domestic fuel price on the rise in market
PAGE-5

KBZ BANK
STRENGTH OF MYANMAR
BEST BANK IN MYANMAR
Awarded by EUROMONEY 2017

Vice President U Henry Van Thio returns from UNGA

After attending the 72nd United Nations General Assembly in New York Vice President U Henry Van Thio and party left New York John F Kennedy International Airport by Korea Airlines on 24 September 2 p.m. local standard time and landed at Seoul, Republic of Korea (ROK) on 25 September 5:20 p.m. local standard time.

The Vice President and party were welcomed by Myanmar Ambassador to ROK Thura U Thet Oo Maung and Embassy staff at Incheon International Airport.

The Vice President and party then departed by Korea Airlines at local standard time 6:45 p.m. and arrived in Yangon later in the evening. The Vice President and party were welcomed by Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein, Yangon Mayor U Maung Maung Soe, US Embassy Deputy Chief of Mission Mr. George Neil Sibley and UN Resident Coordinator Ms Renata Nicola at Yangon International Airport.

During the trip, the Vice President delivered a speech at the 72nd United Nations General Assembly opening ceremony held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 20 September.

The Vice President also met with staff and family members of the Myanmar Permanent Mission to the UN at the residence of the Permanent Representatives. —Myanmar News Agency ■



Vice President U Henry Van Thio (centre) welcomed back by Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein (right) and officials at the Yangon International Airport on 25 September. **PHOTO: MNA**

Border trade with Thailand slightly decreases in current FY

MYANMAR-Thailand border trade showed a small decline of US$0.727 million over the past five and a half months of current fiscal year, according to the official statistic of the Ministry of Commerce.

Between 1 April and 15 September of this year, the trade between the two countries totalled $570.542 million. This time last year, the bilateral trade was $571.269 million in total. Myanmar and Thailand continue to conduct trade through seven cross-border points of entry being opened in Tachilek, Myawady, Kawthoung, Myeik, Hteekhee, Maese and Mawtaung.

Border trades of the two nations through Myawady gate decreased by more than $12 million against the similar point of last year. Tachilek, Myeik and Hteekhee gates also saw a slight decrease in trade value against last year.

The bilateral trade as of 15 September of this year valued US$385.642 million in Myawady, US$77.588 million in Myeik, US$69.310 million in Kawthoung and US$32.913 million in Tachilek. The border trade value of both countries from Hteekhee and Mawtaung were fewer than $3 million each. Trade through Maese gate amounted to $0.277 million.

The total border trade value in over 5.5 months of this FY reached $3.280 billion, an increase of $8.335 million than that of 2016-17 FY.—Khine Khant ■

17 more bodies of Hindus found

FROM PAGE-1

Hindu families who were present at the site where the bodies were unearthed confirmed that all bodies including children were from Khamaungseik Village.

Hindu villagers from the area told the journalists in the recent trip to conflict areas that Muslim militants stormed into their communities on 25 August 25, killing many, robbed their properties and fled to the forests..

Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr. Win Myat Aye flew to the sites by helicopter yesterday and comforted the families of the victims who were killed by ARSA extremist terrorists.

Maungtaw District People's Hospital superintendent Dr. Kyaw Maung Maung Thein, and Criminal Investigation Department Police Major Ye Aung and party who were along with the Union Minister and Chief Minister of Rakhine State U Nyi Pu took measures for criminal investigation and for DNA test.

> The evidences pointed to a massacre by ARSA terrorists.

The Union Minister also told the families of the victims that the remains of Hindu villagers would be given a proper Hindu traditional burial.

While the Union Minister, Chief Minister and party viewed the exhuming of the 17 bodies, they told the officials to conduct matters according to the law and to provide proper burial in accordance with Hindu tradition.

Next, the Union Minister provided Ks 2 million to Tatmadaw, border police personnel and local ethnic nationals who helped in exhuming the remains.

In the evening, the Union Minister, Chief Minister and party went to Pazunchaung Ywathit village, Buthidaung Township and met with Muslim villagers, enquired about their present living condition and provided Ks. 50,000 per household to 21 households.

Northern Rakhine was plunged into a serious and dangerous crisis after ARSA terrorists raided police posts last month, unleashing an army crackdown that has displaced hundreds of thousands of civilians.—Myanmar News Agency ■

Myanmar-Viet Nam trade reaches $260m in first 4 months

MYANMAR'S trade with Viet Nam, an ASEAN member country, reached almost US$260 million in the first four month of the current fiscal year, according to a report of the Commerce Ministry.

From April through July, the import of goods from the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam amounted to over $194 million, while exports reached $64 million in total.

Bilateral trade was $143.380 million in FY2011-12. The figure increased to nearly $156 million in FY2012-13. In 2013-14 FY, the trade with Viet Nam exceeded $280 million. It continued to increase to over $300 million in FY2014-15 and FY2015-16. The trade between the two countries hit a record high of $494.036 million in 2016-17 FY.

The trade between Myanmar and ASEAN countries exceeded $3.4 billion at the end of this July, including more than $2.2 billion from the import and $1.2 million from export.

Thailand is ranked first in the list of top five ASEAN traders with $1.470 billion, followed by Singapore with $1.045 billion, Malaysia with $353 million and Indonesia with $284 million.

Viet Nam is the last country in the list of top five ASEAN trade partners with $259.659 million in total.

Myanmar monthly exports a wide variety of agricultural products, dried and fresh marine products, minerals and industrial finished goods. The major imported products include consumer goods, electronic devices, capital goods, automobile and accessories, and intermediate goods.—Swe Nyein ■

Annex 409

The Global New Light of Myanmar and *Reuters,* "Slaughtered Hindus testament to brutality of ARSA terrorists", *The Global New Light of Myanmar,* 28 September 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-09-28.pdf

TWO MEDIA MEN WHO HIT LAND OF BANGLADESH P-9 (ARTICLE)

NATIONAL
State Counsellor receives Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office
PAGE-3



NATIONAL
Paper reading on performance for peace process in Myanmar held
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THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 164, 8th Waxing of Thadingyut 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Thursday, 28 September 2017

Verification process for refugees to launch soon

THE government will begin a national verification process soon for refugees who fled Rakhine to Bangladesh, said Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr Win Myat Aye yesterday.

"We will carry out the verification process at Taungpyo Latwe Village for those who return by road and at Naguya Village for those who return by water," told the Union Minister at the meeting with reporters following a third meeting of the committee on implementing recommendations on Rakhine State in Nay Pyi Taw.

"After the verification process, the refugees will be settled at Dargyizar Village. These are our current plans," he added. The National Verification Process will be carried out based on the principles to which both Myanmar and Bangladesh agreed in 1993, said the Union Minister in his capacity as the chairman of the committee. Union Minister U Kyaw Tint Swe will leave for Bangladesh in the near future to hold talks with Bangladesh authorities over the national verification process. In some Muslim communities in northern Rakhine, their leaders have decided that they are not to join in the previous verification process.

SEE PAGE-3



A Hindu villager reacts while identifying the bodies of relatives found by government forces that authorities suspect were killed by terrorists last month. The bodies were founf in mass graves near Maungtaw in northern Rakhine on Sunday. **PHOTO: REUTERS/SOE ZEYAR TUN**

Slaughtered Hindus testament to brutality of ARSA terrorists

THE bodies were laid out in rows on a grassy field in Kamaungseik, northern Rakhine State yesterday, as the cries and wails of relatives and friends who came to identify them could be heard.

Myanmar authorities yesterday displayed the bodies of Hindu villagers they say were killed by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), a Muslim terrorist group that attacked 30 border police outposts on 25 August.

Security forces found 45 Hindu villagers in mass graves in northern Rakhine state this week, many of them with their throats slit or their limbs cut off.

Information from a group of Hindu women from Kamaungseik Village who are currently being sheltered in Bangladesh, led to the discovery of the bodies.

"We watched as they tied each person, hands behind their back and also legs ... They cut all their throats and pushed them into a pit," said one of the women, Bina Bala, 22, adding that the women were spared after promising to convert to Islam.

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Amyotha Hluttaw Deputy Speaker U Aye Tha Aung, right, holds talks with Country Director Mr. Kelly Stevenson, left, from Plan International Myanmar in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

Amyotha Hluttaw Deputy Speaker receives Country Director of Plan International Myanmar

AMYOTHA Hluttaw Deputy Speaker U Aye Tha Aung received Country Director Mr. Kelly Stevenson from Plan International Myanmar yesterday at the Amyotha Hluttaw building in Nay Pyi Taw.

During the meeting, the two representatives discussed through an interpreter in a friendly and frank manner the law for management of activities of international non-governmental organisations. —Myanmar News Agency ■

Slaughtered Hindus testament to …

FROM PAGE-1

Border guard police were able to find several mass graves.

"We informed the border guard force about the information we got from the Hindu women who were abducted to Bangladesh by terrorists and followed the paths based on the information and found the ground where the bodies were buried," said U Ni Maw, a Hindu from the Yebawkya Village to local and foreign journalists.

A group of reporters was flown yesterday from Yangon to northern Rakhine State to see the bodies laid out on the grass, and to hear from those who found them after information about the massacre filtered back from Hindus who have sought refuge from the violence in Bangladesh.

"We followed the paths based on the information we got from the other side," police officer Okkar Ko told reporters at the scene.

"We found where the soil wasn't normal and then when we dug up the ground, the smell came out."

The latest violence in Rakhine state erupted on 25 August, when ARSA extremist terrorists attacked 30 police posts and an army camp, killing about 12 people.

Hours later, ARSA extremist terrorists came to the Hindu village of Ye Baw Kya, gathered up about 100 people, marched them away through their fields and killed them with knives, the Hindu villagers says. The military response to the terrorist attacks has driven 480,000 Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh, according to the UN and drawn U.N. accusations of ethnic cleansing by the army.

> "Muslims who brought them to Bangladesh had ordered them to say it was Buddhist vigilantes who had done the killing. …

Myanmar denies its forces are fighting terrorists ruthlessly. For the government, the proof of the terrorists' brutality is plain to see, lying in rows by the mass graves just outside the village of Ye Baw Kya.

"This is terrorism," Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Win Myat Aye, who visited the site on Tuesday, told Reuters.

Some villagers have said the ARSA terrorists suspected Hindus of being on the side of the government and acting as government spies. In late August, Reuters reporters in Bangladesh interviewed a group of Hindu women from the village who said their male loved ones were killed by Rakhine Buddhists.

Three of the same women told Reuters this week that Muslims who brought them to Bangladesh had ordered them to say it was Buddhist vigilantes who had done the killing.

The three – who individually recounted closely matching stories – said that on 25 August, they and about 100 other Hindus were marched by masked men to the area of the mass graves.

They were later able to identify some of the masked men as Muslims, although the women said the men spoke several languages they could not identify, besides the dialect spoken by both Muslims and Hindus in the area. They said the attackers had objected to official identity cards given to Hindus but not Muslims, saying Hindus should not have them. The victims were blindfolded, with their hands tied and had their throats slit, said Kyaw Maung Maung Thien, hospital superintendent in Maungtaw, who examined the bodies. "The evidence points to a massacre by the ARSA terrorists," he said. —GNLM, Reuters ■

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
President's Office
Order 25/2017

7th Waxing of Thadingyut, 1379 ME
(27 September, 2017)

Appointment of Deputy Minister

U Soe Aung has been appointed as Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement in accordance with Section 234, subsection (a), (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and provisions under Section 16 (b) subsection 9 of the Union Government Law.

Sd/
Htin Kyaw
President
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Red Cross members present commodities to displaced persons at camps in Sittway for internally displaced people. **PHOTO: MNA**

Humanitarian aid reaches Sittway IDP camps

HUMANITARIAN aid donated by the Red Cross Movement were delivered to local people taking shelter at monasteries in Sittway.

The aid was handed over by volunteer Red Cross members from Rakhine State and Yangon Region led by U Ko Lay, Chairman of Rakhine State Red Cross Supervision Committee.

Last night, varieties of commodities for for 242 house-holds such as boxes of sanitary towels, mosquito-nets, blankets, tarpaulin sheets, canned sardines and packs of instant noodles were provided to displaced local nationals taking shelter at Kaw Wida, Dhamma Rama, Thayettaw, Ottara and Zeyawady monasteries.

Similar items have been donated from 10 September to 27 September, in addition to two water tanks holding 1,000 liter each to Aung Myay Kone and Wi Thokeda Rama monasteries under the Red Cross Movement Program.

The humanitarian aid was delivered to those taking shelter at the following rescue camps in Sittwe — Aung Myay Kone monastery, Ceitta Thukha monastery, Dekkhina Rama monastery, Buddha Maw monastery, Alotawpyae monastery, Lanmadaw monastery (north), La Yaung Win monastery and Theikdi Karron monastery, a variety of commodities were offered. — Win Min Soe (IPRD) ■

Annex 410

Myanmar News Agency, "Discovery of ARSA extremist terrorists' hidden IEDs", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 3 October 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-10-03-red.pdf

STATE COUNSELLOR TO VISIT BRUNEI DARUSSALAM P-6 (NATIONAL)

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President receives General Ngo Xuan Lich and party
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State Counsellor meets with President and VC of University of Hong Kong
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NATIONAL
Authorities meet 10000 Muslims from Buthidaung at border as villagers plan to go to Bangladesh
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THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 169, 13th Waxing of Thadingyut 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Tuesday, 3 October 2017

President calls for increasing budget, investment to achieve 7 per cent growth target of GDP

TO achieve its 7 per cent growth target of GDP in FY 2017-2018, the government must work for increasing national budget and boosting local and foreign investment, said President U Htin Kyaw at the meeting 3/2017 of the Financial Commission in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday.

Speaking at the meeting, the president said in his capacity as the chairman of the commission that World Bank estimated Myanmar's economic growth rate at 7 per cent, IMF at 7.5 per cent and ADB at 8.3 per cent respectively.

Present at the meeting were President U Htin Kyaw, State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Vice-Presidents U Myint Swe and U Henry Van Thio, Union Minister U Kyaw Win, secretary of the commission members—Union Attorney General, Nay Pyi Taw Council Chairman and Chief Ministers of Regions and States.

At the meeting President U Htin Kyaw said, "Today's meeting is to approve the demand for additional grants of the Union, Regions and States for FY 2017-2018, and to send for the approval to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw

SEE PAGE-3



President U Htin Kyaw.



in Picture

Protestors denounce foreign interference, bias media over N-Rakhine issue

Protestors hold placards denouncing some western countries' interference in and international media's bias coverage on Rakhine State issue during the demonstration organized by Myanmar Political Watchers in downtown Yangon, on 2nd October, 2017. **PHOTO: PHOE KHWAR** (NEWS ON PAGE 2)

Union Minister holds talks with Bangladeshi FM over Northern Rakhine issue

At the invitation of H.E. Mr. Abdul Hassan Mahmood Ali, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, the Union Minister for the Office of the State Counsellor, U Kyaw Tint Swe visited Dhaka, Bangladesh from 1 to 3 October 2017, accompanied by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U Kyaw Zeya.

During his visit, the Union Minister called on H.E. Mr. Abdul Hassan Mahmood Ali, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, on 2 October 2017.

The two Ministers exchanged views on how to resolve the issue of residents from the Rakhine State who have recently crossed over to Bangladesh.

SEE PAGE-9

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Discovery of ARSA extremist terrorists' hidden IEDs

SECURITY personnel conducting law enforcement measures in Yathedaung and Maungtaw townships in Rakhine State discovered ARSA extremist terrorists' hidden IEDs.

About 11:40 a.m. on 30 September, security personnel conducting law enforcement measures found a suspicious blue color plastic container in a bush about 300 meters west of Ahtetnanya Village, Yathedaung Township. Upon inspection, two IEDs made from a 9 inch long 4 inch diameter pipe and 9 inch long 2 ½ inch diameter was found in the container.

Similarly, on the morning of 1 October, security personnel conducing law enforcement measures dug suspicious loose earth in the compound of a burnt house in Myazin Village, Maungtaw Township and found two yellow color plastic containers containing IEDs hidden underneath rice husks.

In the two plastic containers were two 6 inch long 4 inch diameter IEDs and ten 9 inch long 2 inch diameter IEDs totaling 12 IEDs, four remote controls with the word RE on it and a coil of wire about 125 ft. long. ARSA extremist terrorists were conducting mine attacks and there were 13 attacks before 25 August and 75 attacks after 25 August. — Myanmar News Agency



File photos show IEDs which were found in Myazin Village, Maungtaw Township. **PHOTO: MNA**

WFP and ICRC provide humanitarian aids

A convoy of 10 vehicles carrying 2160 bags of beans weighing 108 tons from WFP, Sittwe arrived at Rakhine State Police Force at 9:25 am on September 30, delivering them to WFP warehouse in Ywagyi south ward in Sittwe at 10:45 am the same day.

Similarly, at 2:30 pm, motor boats carrying WFP provisions and subsidies left Sittwe port for Minpya and Mrauk-U at 2:30 pm, arriving at Aungtine Bengali village in Minpya township, at 7:30 am on October 1. There, 136 rice bags, 8 pea bags, 35 packs of cooking oil, 1 salt bag and 36 nutritious powder bags were given to Jarkey, 100-household-leader, with at 11:20 am 354 rice bags, 23 bean bags, 54 packs of cooking oil, 3 bags of salt, 20 packs of nutritious powder given to Maung Maung Zaw (a) Par du shar, 100-household-leader. At 4:10pm the team arrived at Thayetoat Muslim village, giving out 284 rice bags, 19 pea bags, 44 packs of cooking oil, 3 bags of salt and 67 packs of nutritious powder to Numar, leader of 100 households.

Similarly, commodities from ICRC warehouse nearby Shwemingan Kyaytaw village in Sittwe were carried in 6 motor vehicles to support displaced people in Maungtaw region. Vehicles arrived at Shwe Min Gan port at 4:20 pm. Out of 6 vehicles, goods on 4 cars were carried by vessel with security forces on board leaving for Buthidaung port, it was learnt.

After the events of ARSA extremist terrorists' attacks, provision of humanitarian aids was being carried out in northern Rakhine State under Red Cross Movement. It has been learnt that displaced Rakhine nationals, Muslims, Hindus, Mro and Daingnet are being supported. After August 25 terrorist attacks, humanitarian aids commenced to have been provided as of 27th August.—MNA

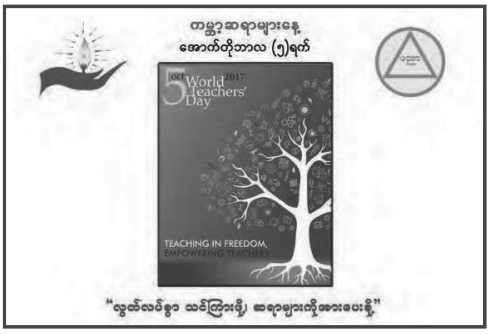
Sugar import wanted banned by sugar mill owners and sugarcane growers

LOCAL sugar manufacturing needs to boost to fulfill local consumption, which has tripled in a decade, according to a report in the City News Daily yesterday.

This year, the individual sugar consumption is over 14 kilogram. Therefore, local sugar manufacturing needs to increase to meet the local demand. Although sugar is used by all small, medium and large foodstuff enterprises in making sweets, juices, cakes, biscuits, coffee mix and also raw industrials, the manufacturing has not increased proportionately to the demand with only 150,000 tons more produced during the past decade. As a result, Myanmar had to import the sugar from aboard because of the mismatch between demand and supply. It has adversely affected the local sugarcane growers and the sugar mill proprietors. Therefore, these businessmen want the government to ban the sugar import and to encourage higher production of sugar locally.

Currently, there are over 500,000 acres put under cultivation of sugar in Myanmar. If the local sugar mill run to the full capacity, we can manufacture 1,000,000 tons of sugar annually, we cannot only meet demand the local demand but also export the sugar.

In fiscal 2006-2007, Myanmar manufactured over 230,000 tons of sugar from both the state-owned and private-owned. In fiscal 2016-2017, Myanmar manufactured over 370,000 tons of sugar with only a surplus of about 150,000 in even a decade.—GNLM



Deepavali National Holiday to fall on 18 October

The Union Government announced yesterday that the Hindu festival of Deepavali, which is also known as Dewali, falls on 18th October and is a public holiday under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act.

All Myanmar Hindu Central Board issue statement

ALL Myanmar Hindu Central Board issued a statement on 1 October expressing deep sorrow for ethnic nationals and Hindus killed by ARSA extremist terrorists in Rakhine region and urges to make arrangements to provide security and restore the livelihood of the remaining family members.

The statement said ethnic Rakhine nationals, public servants and some Hindus were killed and wounded by recent ARSA extremist terrorists' atrocities in Rakhine State, Maungtaw region.

The worst incident was the cruel mass killing of Hindu villagers of an entire village and the forced abduction of some Hindus to another country.

ARSA extremist group is strongly condemned for this action and the Hindus in Myanmar share the sorrow of the families of those killed.

The board also stated its willingness to work together with the government in rehabilitating the lives of the remaining families of the massacred victims and to heal the physical and mental scars of remaining families who had seen their family members killed

Some international organisations and media that ignored this terrorist act are also categorically denounced.

Some international media using a new word "Rohingya Hindu" for Hindus is also noted. There is no such word in the history of Hindus in Myanmar and the 10 races shown in Hindu Central Council regulation. This is a new word invented by some people to confuse other countries and that word is requested not to be used.

Hindus who lived peacefully with all religions in Myanmar do not view this act as being done by one religion to another religion. It is viewed as death and misery caused to innocent peoples by terrorism and brothers and sisters of all religions are urged to continue living with loving kindness and without hatred.

Hindus in Myanmar are urged to conduct similar prayer meetings as this present one in their respective towns, cities, temples and groups. All are also urged to say the truth with courage when interviewed by foreign media while remaining loyal and faithful to the country they are living in. As such, in holding the traditional Hindu Deepavali or Diwali festival this year, all are urged to hold it according to their respective tradition by praying and not indulge in exuberant festivities said the statement.— Myanmar News Agency

Annex 411

Myanmar News Agency, “Solving the refugee issue”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 11 October 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-10-11-red.pdf

WE NEED NOT FALL FOR TRAPS OR TRICKS P-8 (OPINION)

NATIONAL
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THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. IV, No. 177, 6th Waning of Thadingyut 1379 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Wednesday, 11 October 2017



Union Minister U Kyaw Tint Swe talks to Muslim villagers gathering nearthe border to flee to Bangladesh yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

Solving the refugee issue

Steps taken for verification and repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh

With the visit of a delegation comprised of Union ministers, diplomats and independent journalists to northern Rakhine State yesterday, the Union Government started to take steps to begin the verification and repatriation of refugees who fled to Bangladesh after the deadly terrorist attacks in August.

The delegation flew from Yangon to Sittway and were then taken by helicopter to areas where terrorists attacks occurred in August. The delegation included the Union Minister for the Office of the State Counsellor U Kyaw Tint Swe and the Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr. Win Myat Aye, who is also chairman of the committee on implementing the recommendations for Rakhine State, the Union Minister for Labour, Immigration and Population U Thein Swe, the Deputy Minister for Border Affairs Maj-Gen Than Htut, ambassadors from five neighbouring countries, diplomats, and local and foreign journalists. SEE PAGE-6

Inter-faith prayers for peace in Myanmar

By Ye Khaung Nyunt & Zaw Gyi (Panita)

THE YANGON Region National League for Democracy held a mass prayer ceremony in Yangon yesterday, attracting about 30,000 people from different faiths.

Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein lit a candle to commence the ceremony with inter-faith prayers at Aung San Stadium with Buddhists, Muslims, Hindus, Christians and others taking part.

Dr Bhaddanta Iddhibala, Chairman of the Yangon Region Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee, appealed for loving kindness and truth for the world with peace, praying "Be free from killing one another, be free from causing pain to one another, be free from destroying one another, be free from looking down and jealous each other."

Muslim leaders Alahaj Mofti Mohamad, U Ko Lay and Hafiz Mufti Ali (a) U Kyaw Kyaw, also prayed for peace. "Citizens should collaborate in friendship and work for the country," Ali said. "Freedom of life, freedom of education, freedom of religion, it is absolutely necessary for the country to fulfil all these rights." SEE PAGE-6

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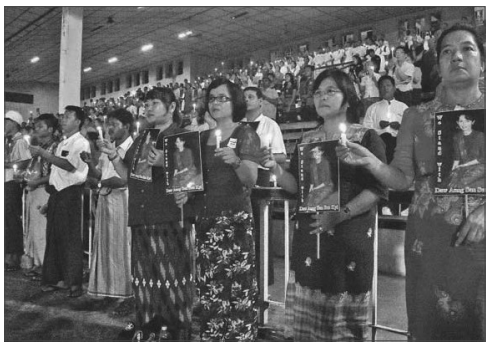

Religious leaders and Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein pray for peace together with about 30,000 people who joined the inter-faith prayers in support of the State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's leadership for solving the issue in Rakhine State. **PHOTO: MNA**

Inter-faith prayers for peace in Myanmar

FROM PAGE-1

Hindu leader Dr Hla Tun, U Arsara, Patron of Quan Yin Buddhist Monastery and Charles Maung Bo, the current Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Yangon, also spoke of their hopes for peace in Myanmar.

"Myanmar is facing a turning point of history. We all are under the leadership of our leader State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi," said Charles Maung Bo.

A visiting Mahayana Buddhist Monk from the Republic of Korea also prayed for Myanmar and its people.

"This event shows that Myanmar is a country where people with different faiths are living in harmony," said Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein.

"Prayer for loving kindness is the strength, the power we can share with those who are facing difficulties and challenges," said U Phyo Min Thein, "Hope the world would understand the situations in Myanmar and I prayed for their cooperation for the development of our country."

"Let's build the future of our country under the leadership of our democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi," he added.

Afterwards, the congregation including Buddhist monks and nuns, Christian nuns, Hindus and Muslims prayed for peace in Myanmar while holding lit candles and portrait of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. ■

Steps taken for verification and repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh

FROM PAGE-1

During the visit to Yathedaung Township's Anaukpyin Village, where most of the Muslim community did not flee to Bangladesh and are living in peace, the Union ministers explained to the Islamic villagers about the government's ongoing efforts on security and humanitarian aid to be provided, and the verification and repatriation process that will be implemented with the cooperation of the Bangladesh government.

Diplomats and journalists also interviewed villagers, enquiring if they had a desire to go to a neighbouring country.

Departing villagers have said that they feel less secure in Myanmar now because the number of Muslims is decreasing and many of their relatives are living in Bangladesh. Following the visit, the delegation met with about 1,000 Muslim villagers gathered near Layyinpyankwin Village and about 700 Muslim villagers gathered near the border fence, ready to leave for Bangladesh.

At the meeting with the villagers, Union Minister U Kyaw Tint Swe said that they came to meet the Muslim villagers who wanted to flee to Bangladesh, even though security forces halted law enforcement measures since 5 September.

The Union Minister also pledged to make arrangements for their return home and to provide aid, security and assistance if they wish to return.

> Though the number of refugees who fled to the neighbouring country is in the hundreds of thousands, the Myanmar government is committed to repatriation of those who actually settled in Myanmar.

Bangladeshi Ambassador Mr. Mohammad Sufiur Rahman also requested that villagers not to go to Bangladesh, disclosing that the two countries are negotiating to repatriate the refugees who are currently staying in Bangladesh and experiencing difficulties to make a living.

Meanwhile, the diplomats enquire about the cause of fleeing to the neighbouring country and if they receive humanitarian aid or not. At the meeting with Muslim villagers from the Pantawpyin in Maungtaw Township, the Union ministers pledged to rebuild the homes destroyed in the terrorist attacks and clarified the verification process. When arrived back the Maungtaw General Administration Department, Maungtaw District Deputy Commissioner U Ye Htut, clarified the regional situation before and after the terrorist attacks by ARSA extremist terrorists. They also visited the Ngakhuya Village where ethnic Rakhine people, Hindus and Muslim villagers are living in harmony and conveyed the message of the Union government on its commitment for rehabilitation and resettlement for the villagers.

During an ethnic Mro village of Khondaing which was completely torched by ARSA extremist terrorists, the Union ministers encouraged the villagers, promising that the government will coordinate with local authorities to rebuild a new village in a new area and to provide further humanitarian aid to them.

The delegation returned to Yangon yesterday evening.

During the trip, Union Minister U Kyaw Tint Swe reiterated the commitment made by State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi that Myanmar will carry out the verification and repatriation of refugees in accordance with the agreed criteria set out in the Joint Statement between Foreign Ministers of Myanmar and Bangladesh in 1992. Though the number of refugees who fled to the neighbouring country is in the hundreds of thousands, the Myanmar government is committed to repatriation of those who actually settled in Myanmar, said U Kyaw Tint Swe.



Union ministers and ambassadors from five neighbouring countries talk to Hindu villagers during their trip to northern Rakhine. **PHOTO: MNA**

He continued to say that similar issues occurred two times after independence, and both countries solved the issues bilaterally, in an amicable way.

The repatriation issue is one to be resolved by Myanmar and Bangladesh through negotiation, he added.

Though the security forces stopped law enforcement measures since 5 September, international communities misunderstand that the forces are continuing with security measures in northern Rakhine, said the Union Minister.

The trip showed the Myanmar government's willingness to implement a national verification and repatriation process, while Myanmar's neighbouring countries are urging them to take steps to solve the issue, which must be done through negotiation between Myanmar and Bangladesh, the Union Minister said. — Myanmar News Agency ■

Annex 412

S. A. Rahman, “Mystery surrounds deaths of Hindu villagers in Myanmar Mass graves”, *The Guardian*, 12 October 2017

Available at:

https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/oct/12/myanmar-mass-graves-mystery-surrounds-deaths-of-hindu-villagers-dirty-tricks-rohingya



Global development

This article is more than **5 years old**

Mystery surrounds deaths of Hindu villagers in Myanmar mass graves

Government accused of 'dirty tricks' as Hindus who fled to Bangladesh say army was behind massacre, only to blame Rohingya militants once back in Myanmar

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About this content

Shaikh Azizur Rahman

@AzizurTweets

Thu 12 Oct 2017 13.41 BST

Two weeks after the bodies of 45 men, women and children were unearthed in mass graves in Myanmar, the mystery over who carried out the massacre in a Hindu village has deepened.

Myanmar government forces reported finding the skeletal remains in three large graves - a further 48 missing villagers are also presumed dead - and flew out journalists to the site.

Officials claimed Muslim Rohingya militants were responsible for the massacre, but the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army denied killing the villagers. The insurgent group, which is waging war in Myanmar's Rakhine state, said it does not target civilians.

Rohingya refugees have accused the Myanmar government of playing "dirty tricks" over the killings.

A group of Hindu women who crossed into neighbouring Bangladesh from Myanmar after surviving the attack claimed the Myanmar military carried out the massacre. However, when they were subsequently returned to Myanmar by security forces, they offered a different version of events, blaming Rohingya militants.Against this backdrop of claim and counter-claim, UN human rights official Jyoti Sanghera has called on Myanmar's leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, to "stop the violence". Sanghera said she feared the stateless Rohingya refugees would be interned if they returned to Myanmar from Bangladesh.

Violence broke out in Rakhine state on 25 August, when Rohingya insurgents attacked 30 police posts and an army camp, killing about a dozen people. The Myanmar government has since been accused of ethnic cleansing, 519,000 Muslims fleeing the country as security forces have torched homes, crops and villages and laid landmines along the border to prevent people from returning.



Hindu women who crossed into Bangladesh after an alleged attack in Myanmar's Rakhine state. Anika Dhar, 18, standing on the extreme left in a pink scarf, initially claimed the Myanmar army killed her husband. But when she and seven other Hindu women were later taken back to Myanmar by the country's military, she reportedly said Rohingya Muslim militants killed her husband. Photograph: Nurul Islam

Zeid Ra'ad al-Hussein, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights - who has described the Myanmar government operations as "a textbook example of ethnic cleansing" - said in a statement on Wednesday that the actions appeared to be "a cynical ploy to forcibly transfer large numbers of people without possibility of return".

"Credible information indicates that the Myanmar security forces purposely destroyed the property of the Rohingyas, scorched their dwellings and entire villages in northern Rakhine State, not only to drive the population out in droves but also to prevent the fleeing Rohingya victims from returning to their homes," the UN human rights office said in a report.While international condemnation of the crisis is growing, the military campaign has found popular support in Buddhist-majority Myanmar, where there is little sympathy for the Rohingya, or for Muslims in general, and where Buddhist nationalism has surged.

The government cited the massacre of the villagers as evidence of violence on both sides. But survivors, who initially told reporters in Myanmar that Rohingya attackers were responsible, and were graphically quoted in the country's newspapers, later told journalists, aid workers and Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh

that their loved ones were killed by security forces and armed men from the Mogh, local Rakhine Buddhists.

When the survivors returned to Myanmar, their story changed for a second time, with some claiming the attackers were masked and they did not know who was responsible.

Shib Kumar, a Hindu refugee, said the killers of her parents and aunt were masked and dressed in black.

“I could not recognise those men who killed Hindus as well as Muslims. We the Hindus and Muslims fled together,” said Kumar.



A Myanmar army helicopter transports journalists to an area where government forces found the bodies of Hindu villagers, whom the authorities claim were killed by insurgents last month. Photograph: Soe Zeya Tun/Reuters

Abdus Salam, another Rohingya refugee, said the Hindus knew who the killers were.

“That’s why they decided not to move inland towards the Buddhist-majority areas and felt safer to take the company of the Muslim neighbours to flee to Bangladesh,” said Salam.

Rohingya refugee Shofi Ullah accused the Myanmar military of “playing a game” with the Hindu bodies to create more pressure on the Rohingya community.

Ullah said: “Some weeks ago, the Myanmar authorities presented photos of some people setting fire to Rohingya-owned homes and claimed that they were Rohingya. But the international media proved with evidence that the people in the photos were actually Hindu. Now they are using some Hindu women to cover up the misdeeds of the security forces and the Buddhist militia.

“We are sure that the Myanmar government’s dirty trick will get exposed soon.”

The British public has to date raised £9m for the emergency appeal for people fleeing Myanmar. The UK government has announced it will match the next £2m of public donations, in addition to the £3m already announced by the Department for International Development.

The extra cash for the Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) appeal was announced by the UK development secretary, Priti Patel, on Thursday. “The situation facing those fleeing Myanmar is truly desperate,” she said. “We are hearing stories of small children separated from their families and of mothers giving birth in appalling conditions. DEC member charities are on the ground right now but they urgently need more funds to reach as many people as possible.”

Annex 413

Myawady in English, "The stance on the terrorist attacks of the extremist Bengalis in Buthidaung-Maungtaw region in Rakhine State", 25 October 2017

Available at:

https://www.burmalibrary.org/sites/burmalibrary.org/files/obl/docs23/GNLM2017-10-25-red.pdf

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် ဘူးသီးတောင်၊ မောင်တောဒေသအတွင်းဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီများ၏ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ်အပေါ် သဘောထားထုတ်ပြန်ချက်

၁။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် ဘူးသီးတောင်၊ မောင်တောဒေသ၌ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ၂၅ ရက်နေ့တွင် စတင်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တွင် ရောက်ရှိနေထိုင်ကြသော အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီအချို့၏ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မကြာသေးမီရက်ပိုင်းကာလများအတွင်း နိုင်ငံတကာအဖွဲ့အစည်းအချို့၊ ပြည်ပနိုင်ငံအချို့နှင့် ပြည်ပသတင်းဌာနတချို့တို့မှ မှန်ကန်မှုမရှိသည့် သတင်းအချက်အလက်များအပေါ် တွင် အခြေခံထားသည့် သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်မှုများနှင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအပေါ် ပြစ်တင်စွပ်စွဲပြောဆိုမှုများရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ အဆိုပါအကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ်တွင် ARSA ဦးဆောင်သည့် အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီအင်အား ၄၀၀၀ ခန့်က ကြိုတင်စီစဉ်ပြင်ဆင်၍ ရဲကင်းစခန်း ၃၀ ခုနှင့် တပ်ဌာနချုပ် ၁ ခုကို တစ်ချိန်တည်း၊ တစ်ပြိုင်တည်း အင်အားသုံးအကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်ခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်သကဲ့သို့ ယင်းဖြစ်စဉ်၏နောက်ကွယ်တွင် လွန်စွာရှုပ်ထွေးသည့်အခြေအနေများ၊ သဝိုင်းနောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာအချက်အလက်များစွာရှိသည်ကို ဦးစွာလေ့လာသိရှိရန်လိုအပ်ပါသည်။

၂။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ ဘင်္ဂလီများ၏ နောက်ခံသမိုင်းနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ၁၈၂၄ ခုနှစ်၊ အင်္ဂလိပ်-မြန်မာ ပထမစစ်ပွဲအပြီးတွင် ထိုစဉ်က အိန္ဒိယနိုင်ငံ၊ ဘင်္ဂလားနယ်မှ ဘင်္ဂါလီလူမျိုးများစွာအား ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများစေခိုင်းရန်ခေါ်ယူခဲ့ရာမှ အခြေချနေထိုင်ခဲ့ကြပြီး လူဦးရေတိုးပွားလာခြင်း၊ ယင်းဘင်္ဂါလီများက ဒေသခံ ရခိုင်၊ ဒိုင်းနက်၊ သက်၊ မြို၊ ခမီနှင့် မရမာကြီး တိုင်းရင်းသားများကို တိုက်ခိုက်မောင်းထုတ်၍ ၎င်းတို့ပိုင်နက်နယ်မြေဖြစ်အောင် ကြိုးစားလုပ်ဆောင်လာခြင်းကြောင့် ရခိုင်-ဘင်္ဂါလီ ပဋိပက္ခများစတင်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့ခြင်း၊ ၁၉၄၂ ခုနှစ်တွင်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် အလယ်သံကျော်အရေးအခင်းတွင် ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားကျေးရွာများစွာပျက်စီးခဲ့ပြီး ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားများ သောင်းနှင့်ချီ၍ အသက်ဆုံးရှုံးခဲ့ရခြင်း၊ နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာထွက်ပြေးခဲ့ရခြင်း၊ ၎င်းရခိုင်အမည်ဖြင့် ကျေးရွာများတွင် လက်ရှိဘင်္ဂါလီလူမျိုးများနေထိုင်လျက်ရှိခြင်း၊ လွတ်လပ်ရေးရပြီးနောက်ပိုင်း မူဂျာဟစ်လက်နက်ကိုင်သောင်းကျန်းသူများနှင့် ရိုဟင်ဂျာအမျိုးသားလွတ်မြောက်ရေးပါတီတို့ စတင်ပေါ်ပေါက်ခဲ့ပြီး ဘူးသီးတောင်၊ မောင်တော၊ ရသေ့တောင်နယ်မြေများအား အာကစ္စတန် (Arkistan) နိုင်ငံ၊ ရိုဟင်ဂျာပြည်နယ် စသည်ဖြင့် ထူထောင်ရန်ကြိုးပမ်းလုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့ခြင်း၊ မည်သည့်နိုင်ငံတွင်မဆို နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအား ပြီးပြတ်အောင်လုပ်ဆောင်ပြီးမှသာ နိုင်ငံသားဖြစ်ခွင့်ရှိသူများကို နိုင်ငံသားအခွင့်အရေးများပေးအပ်နိုင်မည်ဖြစ်၍ ယင်း ဘင်္ဂါလီများအား မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်မှုကိုလက်ခံရန် အကြိမ်ကြိမ်တိုက်တွန်းပြောကြားခဲ့သော်လည်း ယခုအချိန်ထိ စိစစ်မှုကိုလက်မခံခြင်း၊ ဘူးသီးတောင်၊ မောင်တောဒေသအား ၎င်းတို့၏ စည်းရုံးရေးနယ်မြေမှ အခြေခံနယ်မြေ၊ အမာခံနယ်မြေ၊ လွတ်မြောက်ရေးနယ်မြေများအဖြစ်တည်ဆောက်ရန် ကြိုးပမ်းလုပ်ဆောင်လာခြင်းတို့သည် ထိမ်ချန်ဖုံးကွယ်ထားရ၍မရသော သမိုင်းဖြစ်ရပ်မှန်များဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃။ ယနေ့ ပါတီစုံဒီမိုကရေစီဝေဘ်ကာလ ၂၀၁၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖွန်လ ၈ ရက်နေ့တွင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ ရမ်ဗြေမြို့နယ်၌ ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသူ မသီတာထွေးအား ဘင်္ဂါလီလူမျိုး ၄ ဦးက အမဲမြုကျင့်သတ်ဖြတ်ခဲ့ရာမှ စတင်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် ပဋိပက္ခမှသည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်း ရန်ကုန်၊ မန္တလေး၊ မိတ္ထီလာ၊ လားရှိး၊ ဝဲခူးမြို့နယ်များအထိပျံ့နှံ့သွားခဲ့သည့် အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုပဋိပက္ခဖြစ်စဉ်များ၊ ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်၊ အောက်တိုဘာလ ၉ ရက်နေ့တွင် ဘင်္ဂါလီအကြမ်းဖက်သမားများက နယ်ခြားစောင့်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဌာနချုပ်နှင့် **စာမျက်နှာ ၁၄ ကော်လံ ၁**□

ကျန်းမာရေးအတွက် သင်၏အိပ်ချိန် နေ့စဉ် ၇ နာရီမှ ၉ နာရီအတွင်း ရှိသင့်သည်။

မြန်မာ ယူ-၁၉ အသင်း အဖွင့်ပွဲတွင် ဂိုးပြတ်အနိုင်ရ



မြန်မာ ယူ-၁၉ အသင်းနှင့် ဖိလစ်ပိုင် အသင်းတို့ ယှဉ်ပြိုင်ကစားစဉ်။

ရန်ကုန် အောက်တိုဘာ ၂၄

၂၀၁၈ အာရှ ယူ-၁၉ ခြေစစ်ပွဲ အုပ်စု (G) အဖွင့်ပွဲစဉ်များကို ယနေ့ညနေပိုင်းတွင် ကမ္ဘောဒီးယားနိုင်ငံ၌ကျင်းပရာ မြန်မာအသင်းက ဖိလစ်ပိုင်အသင်းကို ခြောက်ဂိုးပြတ်ဖြင့် ဂိုးပြတ်အနိုင်ရခဲ့သည်။

မြန်မာ ယူ-၁၉ အသင်းသည် အာရှခြေစစ်ပွဲအောင်ပြင်နေးအတွက် အားထည့်ကစားခဲ့ပြီး အနိုင်ရလဒ်အပြင် ဂိုးပြတ်ရရန်လည်း လိုအပ်နေသောကြောင့် ပွဲစကတည်းက တိုက်စစ်ဖွင့်ကစားခဲ့ကာ ဂိုးပြတ်သွင်းယူနိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ ဖိလစ်ပိုင်အသင်းသည် အဘက်ဘက်မှ ယှဉ်ကစားနိုင်ခြင်းမရှိ၍ မြန်မာအသင်းသည် ပွဲစကတည်းက တစ်ဖက်သတ်ဖိကစားနိုင်ခဲ့ပြီး ဂိုးပြတ်အနိုင်ရလဒ် ရယူနိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

မြန်မာအသင်းသည် အမာခံကစားသမား အစုံအလင်ဖြင့် ပွဲထွက်ခဲ့ပြီး ပွဲစကတည်းက ခြေအသာဖြင့် ကစားနိုင်ခဲ့သည်။ ပွဲအစ ၈ မိနစ်တွင် မြန်မာအသင်း ဂိုးစရခဲ့ပြီး အသင်းခေါင်းဆောင် စိုးဝိုးကျော်က ခေါင်းတိုက်သွင်းယူခဲ့သည်။

ယင်းနောက်ပိုင်းတွင် မြန်မာအသင်း **စာမျက်နှာ ၁၆ ကော်လံ ၁**

မြိတ်မြို့ KBZ မိနီဘဏ်ခွဲ၌ အမျိုးသားတစ်ဦးက သေနတ်ပြဒါဒ်းခြောက်ပြီး ငွေကျပ်သိန်း ၂၇၀ လုယူမှုဖြစ်ပွား

ဖြိတ် အောက်တိုဘာ ၂၄

တနင်္သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီး မြိတ်မြို့ ကန်ဖျားရပ် ရသာစုံမှုန့်တိုက် အရှေ့ကန်ဖျားလမ်းမကြီးရှိ မြိတ် KBZ မိနီဘဏ်ခွဲ၌ ယနေ့မွန်းလွဲ ၂ နာရီခွဲခန့်တွင် အမျိုးသားတစ်ဦးက သေနတ်ပြဒါဒ်းခြောက်ပြီး ဘဏ်မှ ငွေကျပ်သိန်း ၂၇၀ လုယူမှုဖြစ်ပွားကြောင်း သိရသည်။

ငွေလုယူသွားသူမှာ ဆိုင်ကယ်စီးဦးထုပ်ဆောင်းထားပြီး ဦးထုပ်မှန်ချထား၍ သေနတ်ကိုင်ဆောင်ကာ ဘဏ်ရှိဝန်ထမ်းများကိုခြိမ်းခြောက်ပြီး ဘဏ်အတွင်းမှ ငွေကျပ် ၅၀၀ တန် ငါးစည်း၊ ၁၀၀ တန် ကျပ်တန် နှစ်စည်း စုစုပေါင်း ငွေကျပ်သိန်း ၂၇၀ ကို လုယူသွားသည်။ **စာမျက်နှာ ၁၆ ကော်လံ ၁**●



ဖီဟာဥက္ကဋ္ဌ အင်ဖန်တီနိုနှင့် သီးခြားတွေ့ဆုံပြီး ကမ္ဘာ့ဖလားပြိုင်ပွဲ ပူးတွဲအိမ်ရှင်ကျင်းပရန် MFF ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ဦးဇော်ဇော်တောင်းဆို

စာ- ၂၄ သို့

Yangon United FC နှင့် Shan United FC တို့၏ General Aung San Shield 2017 ဘောလုံးပြိုင်ပွဲ ဝိုလ်လုပွဲ တိုက်ရိုက်ထုတ်လွှင့်မည်

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံဘောလုံးအဖွဲ့ချုပ်ကကြီးမှူးကျင်းပသော General Aung San Shield 2017 ဘောလုံးပြိုင်ပွဲမှ အောက်တိုဘာ ၂၅ ရက်**(သန်း့)**ညနေ ၃ နာရီတွင် ရန်ကုန်မြို့ အောင်ဆန်းကွင်း၌ Yangon United FC နှင့် Shan United FC တို့၏ ဝိုလ်လုပွဲယှဉ်ပြိုင်ကစားပုံများကို MWD Channel၊ MWD Variety Channel နှင့် MWD Shopping Channel တို့မှ တိုက်ရိုက် (Live)ထုတ်လွှင့်ပြသသွားမည်ဖြစ်သည်။

☐ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မှ

ရဲကင်းစခန်း ၃ ခုအား တစ်ခါနှိပ်တည်း၊ တစ်ပြိုင်တည်း အင်အားသုံးဝင်ရောက် တိုက်ခိုက်ခဲ့ခြင်းကြောင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ ဝင် ၁၀ ဦး ကျဆုံး၊ ၅ ဦးဒဏ်ရာရရှိပြီး လက်နက် ၆၈ လက်နှင့် ခဲယမ်းမှုံးအား သိမ်းဆည်းယူဆောင်သွားခဲ့သည့် ဖြစ်စဉ်များ တွင် တပ်မတော်အနေဖြင့် နိုင်ငံတော် အစိုးရ၏ခွင့်ပြုချက်ကိုရယူပြီး ဥပဒေနည်း မျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများနှင့်အညီ ချဉ်းကပ်လုပ် ဆောင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၄။ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ၂၅ ရက်နေ့ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ်တွင် ARSA အဖွဲ့မှ ဦးဆောင်သည့် အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီ အကြမ်းဖက်အင်အား ၄၀၀၀ ခန့်က ဗိုင်း ထောင်ဖောက်ခဲ့ခြင်း၊ ဓား၊ လံ့၊ လက်နက် ငယ်၊ လက်လုပ်ဗိုင်းများဖြင့် အင်အားသုံး၍ ဗိုင်းဝန်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခဲ့ခြင်းများအား စနစ်ကျ သောကွပ်ကဲမှုဖြင့် တစ်ချိန်တည်း၊ တစ်ပြိုင် တည်းလုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်းနေ့ တစ်ရက်တည်းတွင် ထိတွေ့တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်ပွားမှု ဖြစ်စဉ် ၃၈ ကြိမ်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့ပြီး မိမိဘက်မှ စစ်သည် ၁ ဦး၊ ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင် ၁၀ ဦး၊ လူဝင်မှု ကြီးကြပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ဝန်ထမ်း ၁ ဦး၊ ပေါင်း ၁၂ ဦး နိုင်ငံတော်အတွက် အသက် စွန့်လွှတ်ခဲ့ရပြီး အချို့ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရရှိကာ ရဲကင်းစခန်းများမှ လက်နက်ငယ် ၆ လက် အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်များထံ ပါရှိသွားခဲ့ပါသည်။ မိမိဘက်မှ ပြန်လည် တိုက်ခိုက်ရာ အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်း ဖက်သမား ၂၄၃ ဦး အနှင့်ပဒေသာပင်မြို့ အလောင်း ၇၇ လောင်း ရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။

၅။ အဆိုပါအကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်ပွား ချိန်တွင် တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ် ပြည်ဘရီးစဉ်သွားရောက်နေသဖြင့် တပ်မတော် ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ကိုယ်စား ဒုတိယ တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်က နိုင်ငံ တော်သမ္မတနှင့် နိုင်ငံတော်၏အတိုင်ပင်ခံ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တို့အား သွားရောက်တွေ့ဆုံ၍နယ်မြေ တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုး ရေးအတွက် အမြန်ဆုံးထိန်းသိမ်းလုပ်ဆောင် ရေး တပ်မြောင်ရွာကွက်ခဲ့ရာ နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ နှင်းမှ ဩဂုတ်လ ၂၅ ရက်နေ့မှစတင်၍ စစ်ဆင် ရေးနယ်မြေသတ်မှတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့်ပြုခဲ့ ပါသည်။ စက်တင်ဘာလ ၄ ရက်နေ့တွင် တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်သည် နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတနှင့် သီးခြားတွေ့ဆုံပြီး ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် အရေးကိစ္စနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ လမ်းညွှန်မှုများခံယူခဲ့ရာ နိုင်ငံတော် သမ္မတက လုံလောက်သောတပ်အင်အား တိုးမြှင့်ဆောင်ရွက်ရေးနှင့် နယ်စပ်ဒေသ ခြံစည်းရိုးအား ခိုင်ခံ့လုံခြုံအောင်ကာရံရေး တို့အား လမ်းညွှန်မှာကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်း ဖြစ်စဉ်မတိုင်မီ အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ငန်းများလုပ် ဆောင်ရန် လေ့ကျင့်လုပ်ဆောင်နေကြောင်း သတင်းများအရ တပ်အင်အားတချို့ဖြင့် နယ်မြေလှည်လည်နေခြင်း၊ တပ်အင်အားများ အချိန်နီမရောက်ရှိခဲ့ခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် ဘူးသီး တောင်၊ မောင်တောဒေသရှိ လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ ဝင်များနှင့် ဒေသခံပြည်သူများ၏ အသက် ဆုံးရှုံးမည့်အန္တရာယ်ကို ကာကွယ်စောင့် ရှောက်နိုင်ခဲ့ပြီး ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ စက်တင် ဘာလ ၅ ရက်နောက်ပိုင်းတွင် ထိတွေ့ တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်ပွားမှုမရှိတော့ဘဲ အစွန်းရောက် ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်သမားများ တစ်ဖက် နိုင်ငံဘက်သို့ ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်းရှောင်သွား ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ၂၅ ရက် မှ စက်တင်ဘာလ ၅ ရက်နေ့အထိ ARSA အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်တိုက် ခိုက်သူများနှင့် ထိတွေ့တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ် ၉၇ ကြိမ်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့ပြီး လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင် ၁၃ ဦး၊ နိုင်ငံခြားသား ၁ ဦး၊ ပေါင်း ၁၄ ဦး ကျဆုံး၍ ဒဏ်ရာရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ အစွန်း ရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်သူ ၃၇၁ ဦး အသေရရှိကာ ၃၈ ဦး ဖမ်းဆီးရမိခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်းတို့၏ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်သတ်ဖြတ် မှုကြောင့် ဒေသခံတိုင်းရင်းသား ၁၄ ဦး၊ ဟိန္ဒူဘာသာဝင် ဘင်္ဂလီ ၇ ဦး၊ အစ္စလာမ် ဘာသာဝင် ဘင်္ဂလီ ၇ ဦး စုစုပေါင်း ၂၈ ဦး အသက်ဆုံးရှုံးခဲ့ရပြီး ဒေသခံတိုင်းရင်းသား ၇ ဦး ထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ နောက် ဆက်တွဲ သတင်းဖော်ထုတ်ချက်များအရ ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်သမားများက မောင်တော မြို့နယ် ရဲဘောက်ကျကျေးရွာမှ ဟိန္ဒူ ဘာသာဝင် ၉၀ ကျော်အား အမဲမွေဖမ်းဆီး ခေါ်ဆောင်၍ ရက်စက်စွာသတ်ဖြတ်ခဲ့ ကြောင်းသိရှိရပြီး စက်တင်ဘာလ ၂၄ နှင့် ၂၅ ရက်နေ့များတွင် ဘော်တလာကျေးရွာ အနီး၌ သတ်ဖြတ်ခြင်းခံရသည့် ဟိန္ဒူ ဘာသာဝင်ရပ်အလောင်း ၄၅ လောင်းအား တူးဖော်ရရှိခဲ့ပါသည်။ တချို့မှာ ပျောက်ဆုံး နေဆဲဖြစ်ပြီး တချို့မှာ တစ်ဖက်နိုင်ငံသို့ ဖမ်းဆီးခေါ်ဆောင်သွားခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း သိရှိရပါသည်။

၆။ ARSA ဦးဆောင်သည့် အစွန်းရောက် ဘင်္ဂလီများ၏ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှု ဖြစ်စဉ်များတွင် နယ်မြေဒေသတည်ငြိမ် အေးချမ်းရေး၊ တရားဥပဒေဖိုးမိုးရေးနှင့် နယ် မြေခံပြည်သူလူထုအား ကာကွယ်စောင့် ရှောက်ရေးအတွက် တာဝန်ထမ်းဆောင်ခဲ့ ကြသည့် လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များအနေဖြင့် ကြံ့ကွေ့ရသည့် အခြေအနေပေါ်မူတည်၍ လက်နက်ကိုင်ပဋိပက္ခအသွင်ဆောင်သည့် အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ခွဲခြားခြင်း၊ အချိန်အစားညီမျှခြင်း၊ လူသား ဆန်ခြင်းသဘောတရားများကို အခြေခံ သည့် လက်နက်ကိုင်ပဋိပက္ခဆိုင်ရာ ထိတွေ့ တိုက်ခိုက်မှုစည်းမျဉ်းများ (Rule of Engagement)ကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေးတပ် ဖွဲ့ဝင်များနှင့် အပြစ်မဲ့ပြည်သူလူထုအပေါ် ရန်ပြုတိုက်ခိုက်လာပါက ကာကွယ်ခုခံ ပိုင်ခွင့်ဆိုင်ရာ ထိတွေ့တိုက်ခိုက်မှုစည်းမျဉ်း များ၊ တရားမဝင်လူစုလူဝေးအား ဖြိုခွင်း ရာတွင် တပ်မတော်က ကူညီဆောင်ရွက် ပေးရသည့်အခါ လိုက်နာရမည့် ပြစ်မှုဆိုင် ရာကျင့်ထုံးဥပဒေများအတိုင်း လိုက်နာ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ညွှန်ကြားကြောင်းမှတ်ခဲ့ပြီး လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များအနေဖြင့်လည်း ဥပဒေ ကို ကျော်လွန်ခြင်းမရှိဘဲ ဥပဒေဘောင် အတွင်းကသာ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ ကြပါသည်။

၇။ ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်၊ အောက်တိုဘာလအကြမ်း ဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ နိုင်ငံ တော်၏တည်ဆဲဥပဒေလုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများ နှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိအား စစ်ဆေးသုံးသပ် အကြံပြုတင်ပြနိုင်ရန် အတွက် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရေး ကော်မရှင်အား ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ ၁ ရက်တွင် ဒုတိယသမ္မတ ဦးမြင့်ဆွေ ဦးစီး သည့် အဖွဲ့ဝင် ၁၂ ဦးဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁၇ ရက်နေ့ တွင် တပ်မတော်စစ်ဆေးရေးအရာရှိချုပ် ဒုတိယဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကြီးအေးဝင်း ဦးစီးစုံစမ်းစစ် ဆေးရေးအဖွဲ့ဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၉ ရက်နေ့တွင် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့မှ ရဲမှူးချုပ်ဝင်းထွန်း ဦးစီးစုံစမ်းစစ် ဆေးရေးအဖွဲ့ဖြင့်လည်းကောင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေး တပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၏ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့မှုများသည် ဥပဒေနှင့် ညီ/မညီ စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးဆောင်ရွက် ခဲ့ပါသည်။ တပ်မတော်စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရေး အဖွဲ့က ဖော်ထုတ်တွေ့ရှိရသည်ဖြစ်စဉ် ၃ ခု နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍လည်း တရားဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍လည်း တပ်မတော်သားများအနေဖြင့်ပေးအပ်သည့် တာဝန်များကို ဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ ဒုတိယဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကြီးအေးဝင်း ဦးစီးစုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရေးအဖွဲ့ဖြင့် စစ်ဆေး ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပြီး စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးတွေ့ရှိ ချက်များအရအရေးယူရန် ကိစ္စရပ်များရှိ ပါကလည်း တရားဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ လုပ်ဆောင် သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၈။ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ၂၅ ရက်နေ့ တွင် စတင်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် အကြမ်းဖက် တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ်အား ARSA အကြမ်း ဖက်အဖွဲ့မှ ဦးဆောင်၍ ၎င်းတို့စည်းရုံးထား သော ဒေသခံဘင်္ဂလီများဖူးပေါင်းအင်အား ၄၀၀၀ ခန့်က လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။ ဖမ်းဆီးရမိသည့် ယင်းအကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက် မှုတွင် ကိုယ်တိုင်ပါဝင်ခဲ့သူများနှင့် အခြား မျက်မြင်သက်သေများအား စီစစ်ဖော်ထုတ် ချက်အရ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုကိုပါဝင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြသူ ၂၂၂၂ ဦး၏နာမည် နှင့် ရွာအမည်စာရင်းရရှိခဲ့ပြီး ၎င်းတို့အနေ ဖြင့် ဘာသာ၊ လူမျိုး၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုများတူညီ သည့် ဘင်္ဂလီဒေသခံရခိုင်ငံဘက်သို့ထွက်ပြေး တိမ်းရှောင်သွားကြပါသည်။ ယင်းဒေသမှ ဒေသခံ ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသားများ၊ ဟိန္ဒူ ဘာသာဝင် ဘင်္ဂလီတချို့နှင့် အစ္စလာမ် ဘာသာဝင်တချို့တို့သည် ၎င်းတို့အတွက် လုံခြုံမှုရှိမည်ဟုယူဆသည့် ဘူးသီးတောင်၊ မောင်တောနှင့် စစ်တွေမြို့များသို့ ထွက်ပြေး တိမ်းရှောင်ခဲ့ပြီး ယခုအချိန်တွင် နယ်မြေ အေးချမ်းလာမှုကြောင့် ၎င်းတို့၏နေရပ်များ သို့ ပြန်လည်နေထိုင်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ ယင်း အကြမ်းဖက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၊ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ အစည်းများက နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာထွက်ပြေးစေ ရန် မြှိမ်းခြောက်မှု၊ နှင်ထုတ်မှုများပြုလုပ် ခြင်းမရှိသော်လည်း အကြမ်းဖက်မှုလုပ်ရပ် များကြောင့် မိမိကိုယ်မိမိ လုံခြုံမှုမရှိဟုယူဆ သူများသည် တစ်ဖက်နိုင်ငံသို့ ထွက်ပြေး တိမ်းရှောင်မှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ ဘူးသီးတောင်၊ မောင်တောဒေသတွင် အကြမ်းဖက်မှုခဲ့ ပါဝင်ပတ်သက်မှုမရှိသဖြင့် ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်းရှောင်မှုမရှိသည့် ဘင်္ဂလီ ကျေးရွာများ၊ တချို့တစ်ဝက်သာ ထွက်ပြေး တိမ်းရှောင်ကြသည့် ဘင်္ဂလီဒေသကျေးရွာများ လည်းရှိနေပါသည်။ ယင်းအစွန်းရောက် ဘင်္ဂလီအကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့များကပင် ဘင်္ဂလီ လူမျိုးများ တစ်ဖက်နိုင်ငံသို့ထွက်ပြေးစေရန် ကျေးရွာများရှိ နေအိမ်များကိုမီးရှို့ခြင်း၊ ထွက် မပြေးသူများအား ခြိမ်းခြောက်ခြင်း၊ အခြား နိုင်ငံများသို့သွားရောက်ရန် ဖြားယောင်း စည်းရုံးခြင်းများဖြင့် ၎င်းတို့နေရပ်များမှ တိမ်းရှောင်ထွက်ပြေးစေရန် လုပ်ဆောင် မှုများရှိနေကြောင်း သိရှိရပါသည်။ အဆိုပါ ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်းရှောင်သွားသည့် ဘင်္ဂလီ များအား စီစစ်လက်ခံရေးအတွက် နိုင်ငံ တော်အစိုးရနှင့် ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံအစိုးရ တို့ ညှိနှိုင်းဆွေးနွေးလျက်ရှိပြီး ၁၉၉၂ ခုနှစ် ဧပြေလ ၂၈ တွင် နှစ်နိုင်ငံ နိုင်ငံခြားရေး ဝန်ကြီးများ သဘောတူလက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးခဲ့ သည့် ပူးတွဲထုတ်ပြန်ချက်ပါ အချက်အလက် များနှင့် ၁၉၈၂ ခုနှစ် နိုင်ငံသားဖြစ်မှုဥပဒေ နှင့်အညီ စီစစ်ခြင်းအား လက်ခံမှုအခြေ အနေများအရ ပြန်လည်စိစစ်လက်ခံသွား မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၉။ တပ်မတော်အနေဖြင့် အဆိုပါ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ် ဖြစ်ပွားချိန် တွင် လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာ မည်သည့်ခွဲခြားမှုမျှ မရှိဘဲ အသက်အန္တရာယ်အတွက် စိုးရိမ် ထိတ်လန့်နေကြသည့် ဒေသခံတိုင်းရင်းသား ပြည်သူများအား လုံခြုံဖူလုံသောနေရာဒေသ များသို့ ကူညီ၍ပြောင်းပေးခြင်း၊ ယင်းနေ ရပ် ရောင်ဒုက္ခသည်များ၏ စားဝတ်နေ ရေးအတွက် ထောက်ပံ့ကူညီဆောင်ရွက် ပေးခြင်း၊ တပ်မတော်နယ်လှည့်ဆေးကုသ ရေးအဖွဲ့များဖြင့် ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက် မှုလုပ်ငန်းများလုပ်ဆောင်ပေးခြင်း၊ နေရပ် ရောင်ဒုက္ခသည်များအတွက် အနယ်နယ် အရပ်ရပ်မှလှူဒါန်းသည့် ထောက်ပံ့ပစ္စည်း များအား တပ်မတော်လေယာဉ်၊ ရေယာဉ် များ၊ မော်တော်ယာဉ်များဖြင့် လိုအပ်သည့် နေရာများသို့ အရောက်ပို့ဆောင်ပေးခြင်း များအား အချိန်နှင့်တစ်ပြေးညီဆောင်ရွက် ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူသားချင်း စာနာထောက်ထားမှု အကူအညီများကိုလည်း မှန်ကန်မျှတစွာဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန် လိုအပ် ပြီး နိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ၊ လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ် ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး ဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရထိုက လည်း ယင်းကိစ္စရပ်များကို တာဝန်ယူဆောင် ရွက်နေရာတွင် တပ်မတော်အနေဖြင့်လည်း ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးလျက်ရှိပါသည်။

၁၀။ သို့ဖြစ်၍ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်း တွင်ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် အစွန်းရောက်ဘင်္ဂလီ များ၏ အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဖြစ်စဉ် များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အရေး ကိစ္စတွင် လူအခွင့်အရေး၊ လူသားချင်းစာနာ ထောက်ထားမှု စသည်တို့အားအကြောင်း ပြ၍ နောက်ကွယ်မှရည်ရွယ်ချက်ရှိစွာဖြင့် ပြုမူလုပ်ဆောင်လာမှုများသည် နိုင်ငံတော် လုံခြုံရေးနှင့် အမျိုးသားအကျိုးစီးပွားကို ထိခိုက်လာသည့်အပေါ်တွင် အထူးသတိ ထားစောင့်ကြည့်ကာကွယ်သွားရန် လိုအပ် မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သဘောထားထုတ်ပြန် အပ်ပါသည်။

တပ်မတော်သတင်းမှန်ပြန်ကြားရေးအဖွဲ့

အလယ်ပိုင်းတိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ် တိုင်းမှူးဒိုင်း ပြေးခုန်ပစ်ပြိုင်ပွဲ ဖွင့်ပွဲနှင့်ဆုပေးပွဲပြုလုပ်

နေပြည်တော် အောက်တိုဘာ ၂၄

အလယ်ပိုင်းတိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ်၏ ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်၊ တိုင်းမှူးဒိုင်း ပြေးခုန်ပစ်ပြိုင်ပွဲဖွင့်ပွဲ နှင့်ဆုပေးပွဲကို အောက်တိုဘာ ၂၃ ရက် ညနေပိုင်းတွင် မန္တလေးနန်းမြို့တွင်းရှိ ကျောက်တိုင်အားကစားကွင်း၌ ပြုလုပ်ရာ တိုင်းမှူး ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ဝင်းဗိုလ်ရွှိန် တက်ရောက် အမှာစကားပြောကြားသည်။

ထို့နောက် တိုင်းမှူးနှင့် အရာရှိ၊ စစ်သည်၊ မိသားစုများ၊ အားကစားဝါသနာရှင်များက ပြိုင်ဖွဲ့ဝင်အသင်းများ၏ ဝိုလ်လှုပ်ရှယ်ပြိုင် ကစားမှုများကို ကြည့်ရှုအားပေးကြ သည်။ ယင်းနောက် ဆုပေးပွဲကို ဆက်လက် ပြုလုပ်ရာ တစ်ဦးချင်းဆုရရှိသူများ၊ အသင်း လိုက်ဆုရရှိကြသူများနှင့် ဒိုင်းဆုရရှိသော ကျောက်ပန်းတောင်းတပ်နယ်အသင်းတို့ အား တိုင်းမှူးနှင့်အဖွဲ့ဝင်များက ဒိုင်းဆု နှင့် ဂုဏ်ပြုဆုများ အသီးသီးပေးအပ်ကြ သည်။

အဆိုပါ ပြေးခုန်ပစ်ပြိုင်ပွဲတွင် အားကစား နည်းအမျိုးအစား ၂၂ မျိုး ပါဝင်ပြီး တိုင်း ဒေသကြီးပေါင်း ၁၂ သင်းဖြင့် အောက် တိုဘာ ၁၁ ရက်မှ ၂၃ ရက်အထိ ယှဉ်ပြိုင် ကစားခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်ကြောင်း သတင်းရရှိ သည်။

(၁၀၀)

ဆင်းကေရှိ(၃)မိုးစပါးစံကွက်ရိတ်သိမ်း

ဗန်းမောက် အောက်တိုဘာ ၂၄

စစ်ကိုင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီး ကသာခရိုင် ဗန်းမောက်မြို့နယ် လွှစ်ကုန်းရပ်ကွက် ကွင်း အမှတ် ၂၉၇ ဦးပိုင်အမှတ် (၁၀)တောင်သူ ဦးစောအောင်၏ လယ်မြေ၌ မိုးစပါးဆင်း ကေရှိ(၃)မိုးစပါးစံကွက်ရိတ်သိမ်းပွဲကို ယနေ့ နံနက် ၁၀ နာရီတွင် ကျင်းပသည်။

အဆိုပါ ဆင်းကေရှိ(၃)မိုးစပါးစံကွက် ရိတ်သိမ်းရာတွင် တစ်ဧကလျှင် စပါးအစို ၁၀၇ဒသမ ၁၅ တင်းထွက်ရှိကြောင်းသိရ သည်။

စံကွက်ရိတ်သိမ်းပွဲသို့ မြို့နယ်အထွေထွေ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန ဒုတိယအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး နှင့် တာဝန်ရှိသူများ တက်ရောက်ကြကြောင်း သိရသည်။

ကျော်စွာ(ဗန်းမောက်)

MYAWADY IN ENGLISH

www.myawady.net.mm DAILY EDITION E-mail:mwdpress@hotmail.co.uk

The stance on the terrorist attacks of the extremist Bengalis in Buthidaung-Maungtaw region in Rakhine State

1 As regards the terrorist attacks committed by some extremist Bengalis living in Rakhine State in Buthidaung-Maungtaw region of the state that started on 25 August 2017, in recent days some international organizations, some foreign countries and some foreign media have been releasing news and criticizing Myanmar based on false information During the incident, about 4,000 extremist Bengalis led by ARSA launched synchronized terrorist attacks against 30 police outposts and one army unit headquarters using superior force under well-hatched plot In fact, the comprehensive knowledge of the incident and its much complicated background situation and historical facts is required

2 After the end of the First Anglo-Myanmar War that broke out in 1824, a very large number of Bengalis of the Bengal region of India at that time settled in Rakhine State after they were taken into the area as agricultural labourers Their population growth and their attempts to grab land by driving out the natives -- Rakhine, Daingnet, Thet, Mro, Khami and Maramagyi ethnic people -- from the region through violent attacks has led to the eruption of Rakhine-Bengali conflicts During the Alethankyaw crisis in 1942, a large number of ethnic Rakhine villages were destroyed and thousands of Rakhines killed The survivors had to flee their homes The Bengalis are living in the villages which still have the Rakhine names After the independence was regained, Mujahidin armed insurgency and Rohingya Liberation Party came into being and made attempts to turn Buthidaung, Maungtaw and Yathedaung regions into Arkistan or Rohingya state In fact, a country can guarantee the citizenship rights only after the citizenship verification program has completed Those Bengalis are still rejecting the national verification program under the nation's existing laws despite the numerous persuasions They are also attempting to set up Buthidaung-Maungtaw region as their liberated area through the stages beginning from the organizational area and the basic area to the hardcore area These are the true and undeniable history the Bengalis in Rakhine State

3 Communal clashes broke out when Ma Thida Htwe, an ethnic Rakhine, was raped and murdered by four Bengalis on 8 June 2012 after the country has adopted the multi-party democracy The clashes spread to Yangon, Mandalay, Meiktila, Lashio and Bago On 9 October 2016, Bengali terrorists attacked Border Guard Police HQ and three police posts simultaneously In the incident, ten members of Myanmar Police Force fell, five others were wounded and 68 arms and ammunition were seized The Tatmadaw has been applying the approach that is under the approval of the government and within the legal framework in dealing with the situation

4 In the terror incident which happened on 25 August 2017, about 4,000 extremist Bengali terrorists, led by ARSA committed mine blasts and attacks under systematic control with the use of swords, spears, small arms and home-made mines and superior strength in synchronization There were 38 times of engagements between the security troops and the terrorists the same day In the incidents, one soldier, 10 policemen and one staff from Immigration Department, totalling 12 sacrificed lives for the State while some were injured Extremist Bengali terrorists brought six small arms from the police outposts In performing counter-attacks, two extremist Bengali terrorists were arrested alive and 77 bodies captured

5 During the terrorist attack, the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services was on a visit to a foreign country So, on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services met the President and the State Counsellor at their offices The Deputy Commander-in-Chief presented measures for soonest restoration of regional peace and stability and the rule of law The President's Office declared a military operation zone as of 25 August The Commander-in-Chief and the President held a separate meeting on 4 September The Commander-in-Chief received directives from the President The President gave instruction to make reinforcements for having an adequate number of troops and to strengthen the border fence Before such incident, some military units performed area clearance operations acting on tip-off that terrorists took training to do terror attacks and timely arrival of military forces could save lives of security forces and local people in Buthidaung-Maungtaw region After 5 September 2017, no engagement happened and extremist Bengali terrorists fled into other country From 25 August 2017 to 5 September, the security forces engaged with ARSA extremist Bengali terrorists 97 times In the incidents, 13 members of security forces and two government service personnel died in action and 15 members of security forces and three government service personnel were wounded A total of 371 extremist Bengali terrorists were captured dead and 38 arrested alive In the terror attacks and killing of the terrorists, 14 local ethnic people, seven Hindu Bengalis and seven Islamic Bengalis, totalling 28 lost their lives and four local ethnic people were injured According to the follow-up investigations, Bengali terrorists abducted more than 90 Hindus from Yebaukkya Village from Maungtaw Township and brutally killed them A total of 45 dead bodies of murdered Hindus were excavated near Bawtalar Village on 24 and 25 September Some of them were still missing and some were taken to other country

6 With regard to the terrorist attacks of extremist Bengalis led by ARSA, security forces responsible for regional stability, rule of law and to protect the local people, are instructed and supervised to act accordingly and differentiate armed violent attacks, adhere to proportionality and rule of engagement, rule of defensive engagement in case of attacks on security forces and innocent civilians, and to abide by code of criminal procedures when Tatmadaw had to intervene in dispersing unlawful assembly of mobs Security forces took actions in accordance with the law, and did not overstep the law

7 Concerning the 2016 October attacks, 12-member Rakhine State Investigation Commission led by Vice-President U Myint Swe was formed on 1 December 2016 to investigate if actions were taken in line with law Another investigation team led by Tatmadaw Inspector-General Lt-Gen Aye Win was formed on 17 February, 2017, and investigation led by Police Brig-Gen Win Tun on 9 February, 2017 was also formed to investigate if the actions of security forces were in line with law Legal actions were taken in three cases found out by the Tatmadaw investigation team The team is also investigating if Tatmadaw discharged their duties in line with law in August, 2017 incident If any wrongdoing is found, it will be dealt with the law

8 The ARSA consisted of around 4,000 people carried out the terror attacks that launched on August 25, 2017, organizing local Bengalis According to the testimonies of those involved in the terror attacks and witnesses, we got the list of names and villages of 2,222 people involved in the terror attacks They have fled to Bangladesh where the people whose faith, race and culture are similar to those Some ethnic Rakhines, some Bengali Hindus and some Muslims fled to Buthidaung, Maungtaw and Sittway which they assumed were safe places for them Now, they are returning to their homes because of the restoration of the regional peace As regards the terrorist attacks, security forces and administrative bodies did not make any threats to force people out of their homes In fact, those who felt unsafe because of the terrorist attacks fled to the other country In Buthidaung and Maungtaw regions, there remain Bengali villages which are not involved in the terror attacks and Bengali villages where only some villagers have fled There are a lot of news that extremist Bengali terrorists set fire to houses, threaten those who remain in villages and persuade them to flee to Bangladesh and other countries Myanmar government and Bangladeshi government are making negotiations to verify and accept the Bengalis who fled The acceptance program will be conducted within the framework of the provisions stipulated in the Joint Declaration signed by the foreign ministers of both countries on 28 April 1992 under the 1982 Citizenship Law

9 During the terrorist attacks, the Tatmadaw helped in removing the ethnic natives whose lives are in danger to safe places without making any discrimination against race and religion, provided aids and other assistance for displaced persons, provided healthcare services through the Tatmadaw mobile health units, transported the relief aids donated by the people in the whole country right to the refugee camps by military trucks, boats and aircraft in time The provision of the humanitarian aid in Rakhine State must be fair and square The Tatmadaw is helping the government, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, and the Rakhine State government in distributing the aids

10 One-sided statements and accusations against Myanmar and security members over the terror attacks of extremist Bengalis in the west of Rakhine State are totally untrue and the intentional acts done under the pretext of the facts such as human rights and humanitarians may hamper national security and national interest

Tatmadaw True News Information Team

Annex 414

S. Lewis, Z. Siddiqui and T. Wilkes, “Desperate for news, Rohingya refugees tune in to ‘WhatsApp radio’”, *Reuters*, 26 October 2017

Available at:

https://www.reuters.com/article/myanmar-rohingya-whatsapp-idINKBN1CV04O

Rohingya refugees cross a bamboo bridge as they arrive at a port after crossing from Myanmar, in Teknaf, Bangladesh, October 25, 2017. REUTERS/Hannah McKay

Reuters was not able to verify the account.

The WhatsApp groups tend to have hundreds of members, meaning that the spread of information depends on people passing on the news.

Many of the listeners do not know who is sending the message or the trustworthiness of the broadcaster. Some said outdated or inaccurate reports were common.

“In some cases, we got audio messages of villages burning in Myanmar, and when we contact people in those villages, there’s nothing,” said one refugee inside a tea shop in Bangladesh’sKutupalong camp.

Other refugees said videos of violence claimed to have been filmed in villages in Myanmar turned out to be footage from other countries.

LISTENING IN THE DARK

Many also worry that the unregulated nature of WhatsApp groups increases opportunities for voices keen to push an agenda rather than share facts.

Rohingya rebel group the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) - whose Aug. 25 attacks on security forces triggered the latest crisis - and its followers have been among the most active adopters of WhatsApp to spread their message.

Audio messages urging support, updates on the latest military movements and official press releases dominate some groups.

Several refugees in Bangladesh said they had no idea if the messages, often posted by people with phone numbers registered in the Middle East or other parts of Asia, were actually from ARSA members.

Refugees also worry that Bangladeshi security forces want to monitor the broadcasts, and are looking in the camps for ARSA supporters.

At the tea shop in Kutupalong camp, refugees have stopped listening to the broadcasts on loudspeakers during daylight hours, preferring to gather clandestinely at night instead.

Still, many Rohingyas say social media platforms play a crucial role in keeping spirits up among the community.

“The Rohingya people are not organized,” said Hoque, the grocer. “They cannot take out their frustration any other way, so this is a way of protesting.”

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All quotes delayed a minimum of 15 minutes. See here for a complete list of exchanges and delays.

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Annex 415

Khin Khin Ei, “Militants Kill Village Leaders Who Worked on Myanmar’s Verification Card Program”, *Radio Free Asia,* 9 November 2017

Available at:

https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/militants-kill-village-leaders-who-worked-on-myanmars-verification-card-program-11092017154134.html

Militants Kill Village Leaders Who Worked on Myanmar's Verification Card Program

2017.11.09



Muslim villagers in western Myanmar's Rakhine state apply for national verification cards in an undated video screenshot.

As many as 18 village leaders who had worked on the issuance of national verification cards in Myanmar's violence-ridden northern Rakhine state have been killed in the last three months in Muslim-majority Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, a state government official said Thursday.

The village heads had assisted staff members from the state's Immigration and Population Department in issuing national verification cards (NVCs)— the step before the scrutinization of citizenship in accordance with the country's 1982 Citizenship Law — to Rohingya Muslim residents as one of the programs being implemented to improve Rakhine state's development.

The issuing of NVCs to the Rohingya is one of dozens of recommendations put forth by the government-created Advisory Commission on Rakhine State led by

former United Nations chief Kofi Annan.
"Within three months, up to 18 village heads who have helped with the issuance of NVCs in Rakhine were killed," said Myint Khyine, permanent secretary of the Immigration and Population Department.

He blamed the murders on the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA),a Muslim militant group that carried out deadly attacks on 30 police posts and an army base in northern Rakhine state on Aug. 25.

"The members of ARSA and people who have links and connections to ARSA did it," he said.

The assertion could not be independently verified in a region that the government has kept largely off-limits to outside observers, aid workers, and reporters.

ARSA militants have been accused of invading villages inhabited by non-Muslims in northern Rakhine and of driving out or killing those who live there.

Local Hindus and the Myanmar government in late September said that ARSA militants detained nearly 100 people from several Hindu villages in the Kha Maung Seik village on Aug. 25, killed most of them, and dumped their corpses in mass graves.

The militants also forced the young Hindu women to convert to Islam and took them to a Muslim refugee camp in neighboring Bangladesh.

'Working with police'

Myint Khyine said officials from his department are working with local police to find and arrest those responsible for killing the village leaders, but some are in hiding, and others have fled the area.

"They are silent and live as normal people during the day and kill the villages' leaders at unexpected times during the night," he said. "That's why it is difficult to get them."

"Although we have been working on issuing NVCs in the entire country, the murder cases have occurred only in the Buthidaung and Maungdaw areas," he said.

The two townships, along with adjacent Rathedaung township, were at the epicenter of recent violence during a crackdown on the Rohingya by the Myanmar military in response to the ARSA attacks on Aug. 25.

The area was subject to another crackdown by Myanmar security forces following smaller-scale attacks on border guard stations by ARSA on Oct. 9, 2016.

"We have been working with police, the Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement Ministry, and security forces on the NVC process and the protection of immigration employees," Myint Khyine said.

Mobile teams of immigration staffers are issuing about 100 NVCs a day to 300,000 to 400,000 residents of Rakhine state who need to obtain them, he said. They are taking eye scans and fingerprints of applicants using biometric technology.

"The process for all people will take one or a few years," he said.



National verification cards issued to villagers in western Myanmar's Rakhine state are shown in an undated video screenshot.

Credit: RFA video screenshot

More than 7,000 issued

More than 7,000 NVCs have been issued to villagers in Rakhine state since an authentication process began on Oct. 1, according to a statement by the office of President Htin Kyaw on Oct. 29.

Teams working in Maungdaw's Shwezar village tract since Oct. 12 have issued cards to more than 100 villagers, the statement said.

Officials temporarily suspended the work on account of the Aug. 25 attacks, but resumed it at the beginning of October in areas that had returned to normalcy, it said.

The crackdown by security forces that included attacks on Muslims following the Aug. 25 violence drove more than 600,000 Rohingya across the border to neighboring Bangladesh where they now live in massive displacement camps.

Myanmar has systematically discriminated against the Rohingya who are viewed as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and denied certain rights and access to

basic services such as education, health care, and jobs.
The final report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State issued in late August just before the ARSA attacks recommended that Myanmar review the 1982 Citizenship Law that prevents Rohingya from becoming Myanmar citizens.

Reported by Khin Khin Ei for RFA's Myanmar Service. Translated by Khet Mar. Written in English by Roseanne Gerin.