



## Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma)

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### SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

66 political prisoners were released on November 15<sup>th</sup>. This month also saw the sentencing of 30 activists, several of which paid fines rather than face imprisonment. A large number of those imprisoned are farmers sentenced under Section 18 of The Peaceful Assembly Law and Section 505 (b) of The Penal Code.

### MONTH IN REVIEW

The release of 66 political prisoners is welcomed by AAPP (B) and we hope the end of the year will see the release of the remaining detainees. However it is important to remain aware of the high number of political activists who are still facing trial, particularly those who were part of the mass release this month. Individuals such as Naw Ohn Hla and Aung Soe and his colleagues are still facing further charges under various sections of law. It is possible that despite their recent release they will be convicted again very soon. Given the limitations imposed upon them by Section 401 releases, they face lengthy periods in prison under their current charges.

A recent interview with Khin Nyunt, the former chief of Burma's military intelligence unit, reiterates the attitude high ranking officials have taken towards political activists. He stated that "They are looking out for their own interests by saying they were imprisoned without reason. ... Of course they broke the law, and they are guilty." This interview demonstrates the lack of understanding of the nature of political activism inside Burma, and what political activists are trying to achieve by protesting. ([November 29, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

On November 10, Burma's Minister of Electric Power Khin Maung Soe issued an apology to the public for the recent electricity price hikes and committed to reviewing the decision in parliament. His statements came after candlelight vigils and demonstrations took place in Rangoon and Mandalay the previous week, at which eight protest organizers and protesters were arrested and subsequently charged under Section 18 ([November 11, 2013 DVB](#))

A coalition of more than 50 activist groups, including 88 Generation Peace, Open Society and the youth-oriented Generation Wave, has called on lawmakers to amend a controversial

provision of Burma's Peaceful Assembly Law. The coalition drafted a letter on Sunday November 24, urging Parliament to repeal section 18 of the law, which stipulates that protesters must obtain prior approval before staging demonstrations. Earlier in November, parliament rejected abolishing the law. Since the enactment of section 18 in 2011, 137 activists have been charged and 57 have been put in prison, according to the AAPP. The letter calling for a repeal is addressed to parliament and President Thein Sein ([November 25, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

## **DETENTIONS**

Thein Aung Myint, Tin Htut Paing, Kyaw Nay Win, Si Thu, Than Swe, Ba Myint, Tin Maung Kyi, Naung Naung and Ze Ya, who were involved in a candlelight protest against the government's plan to increase electricity prices in Burma's commercial capital on November 6, were subsequently charged with Section 18 of the Peaceful Assembly and Procession Law. Under Section 18 holding unauthorized demonstrations is punishable by up to a year imprisonment and a maximum fine of 30,000 kyat. Four of the protesters went on trial the second-last week of the month and all eight protesters are facing charges issued at different townships which the vigil passed through. About 100 protestors took part in the protest on the night of November 6, 2013 in front of Rangoon's City Hall. ([November 19, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)), ([November 7, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))([November 7, 2013 RFA](#))

7 protesters were injured on the evening of November 14, as police opened fire to disperse the crowd, whilst they were attempting to set up a new protest camp at the controversial Latpadaung copper mine. The protesters are objecting to authorities' ban on visits to a historic Buddhist temple on the site, which they suspect was damaged recently by explosives used when mining operations resumed. Fearing arrest, the injured did not seek medical attention. During the second week of November, police presence on the site was amped up with the deployment of 100 policemen. Authorities issued warnings demanding protest camps to disperse. Three protesters were detained Tuesday November 11, one reportedly for alerting protesters of the approaching police forces. Later in the month police filed a lawsuit against the protesters after nine officers were injured and police-material destroyed during the clashes. Government-owned newspaper The New Light of Myanmar alleged that the protesters initiated the incident by throwing stones and using slingshots. ([November 19, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)),([November 15, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)),([November 12, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)), ([November 4, 2013 DVB](#))

Six workers from Tawwin Wood Finished Products Factory were convicted at SanchaungTsp court, Rangoon of staging an unauthorized protest in October 2012, calling for salary increases and labor rights. The workers, who were charged under Section 18 of the Peaceful Assembly and Procession Law, were ordered to either paying fines of 10,000 kyat each or to serve one month in prison with labor. The costs of the court proceedings, which have been running over the past year, have nearly bankrupted the workers who were fired from the factory. The civic group Former Political Prisoners Society (FPPS) paid the fines. ([November 29, 2013 DVB](#))

## INCARCERATIONS

KoHtinKyaw is currently detained in Insein prison. He is still facing 5 charges for violating Section 18 of the Peaceful Assembly and Procession Law for protesting against a controversial public assembly law and against land grabs. Htin Kyaw has been convicted in some of the townships and sentenced to a total of 15 months in jail several of which involves the protest in December 2012. On November 15, 2013 he received an additional 6 months sentence for the December 2012 protest. On November 19, 2013 the Kyauktada township court sentenced him to three months and Pabedan township court sentenced him to 6 months in jail for the protest. On November 26, he was sentenced to an additional 3 months imprisonment with hard labor at Thingangyun Tsp court. On November 29, 2013 he was indicted for protesting against the violent crackdown at the Latpadaung project and for protesting in front of a police station. He was charged with 4 accounts of breaking the law, and sentenced under 3 of the 4 accounts at the Kyauktada township. It is unknown whether the latest sentence will be served within the original 12 months sentence. Zaw Win was also sentenced to 3 months under section 18 with Ko Htin Kyaw, and will be serving his sentence in Insein Prison. ([November 19, 2013 RFA](#)) ([November 20, 2013](#)), ([November 15, 2013 RFA](#)), ([December 2, 2013 DVB](#))

Win Cho and 6 other farmers were sentenced to 6 months in prison under 505 [b] alongside Ko Htin Kyaw on November 29, 2013. In addition to their sentences, Win Cho and Yan Paing Soe were fined 10,000 kyat under section 18. ([November 29, 2013](#)), ([November 29, 2013](#)), ([December 2, 2013 DVB](#))

Meichaung-kan protest leaders Ko Sein Than and KoKyawLwinOo were sentenced to 3 months imprisonment with hard labor at ThingangyunTsp court in the afternoon on November 26, 2013. Although Meichaung-Kan protester leaders Ko Sein Than and KoKyawLwinOo were imprisoned, the remaining protesters continued opening the protest camp and calling for authorities to meet their demands. (November 26, 2013 AAPP Facebook)

Two Kachin Peace Network coordinators, Maran Jaw Gun and May Sabe Phyu, were sentenced under Section 18 to two fines of 10,000 kyat each in two separate townships, respectively Sanchaung and Dagon. The 2 activists led an unauthorized march through 6 townships on International Peace Day September 21, 2013. On the advice of their lawyers Maran Jaw Gun and May Sabe Phyu decided to pay the fines and will file appeals later on with a higher court. The latter rejected the validity of the sentencing, adding that paying the fine was not to be construed as an admission of wrongdoing on their part and that Article 18 should be abolished. The activists still face charges filed in 4 other townships and will stand trial alongside 7 other activists also charged and convicted for participating in the peace march. A member of the Rainfall Gender Study Group, Zin Mar Aung strongly condemned section 18 and the actions taken under it. ([November 27, 2013 Mizzima](#)), ([November 26, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)),

The 4 ethnic Kachin men, Brang Yung, Lapai Gun, Daw Bauk and La Ring were each sentenced to 2 years imprisonment by a Myitkyina court on Friday, which punished them under the article 17 of the 1908 Unlawful Associations Act for allegedly being members of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA). This article is a controversial, draconian law that sets harsh

punishment on contact with or supporting groups with political aims. Though convicted, their lawyer believes that the judge was biased in the case. The 4, who are refugees, are among a group of 6 Kachin defendants who were arrested in Myitkyina Township in June 2012. The other 2 individuals were released on Friday. According to the Asian Legal Resource Center (ALRC), in 2012, there were 36 cases in which police and military detained civilians. The center stated that the colonial-era law was part of a system organized to deliberately capture, torture and imprison innocent persons. ([November 15, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

On November 15, 2013, KoKyaw Thu was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment or 10,000 Kyat in fine at KyauktadaTsp court. He was arrested on August 20, 2013 and freed on parole in the evening for a solo protest calling for the removal of Section 144 in the region. KoKyaw Thu, who is a member of Generation Youth, paid a 10 000 Kyat fine. ([November 15, 2013 RFA](#))

On November 21, 2013 Moe Thway, D Nyein Lin, Ma Thandar, Soe Moe Htun, Myint Kyaw and Aung Myo Oowere sentenced to 1 month in prison at the Kyimyindaing court. They led the demonstration against the authorities' brutal crackdown on peaceful protesters camped near the Letpadaung copper mine one year ago on December 1, 2012. November 22<sup>nd</sup> they were also sentenced to a further month under Section 18. ([November 21, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

## RELEASES

November 15<sup>th</sup> saw the release of 66 political prisoners. Earlier in the month the Burma's Committee for Scrutinizing Remaining Prisoners of Conscience identified the prisoners and submitted a recommendation to the government for their release. A large number of the released, which included female activist Daw Naw Ohn Hla, were incarcerated under Section 18 of The Peaceful Assembly and Processions Act and Section 17 of the Unlawful Associations Act. The prisoners were released from 18 different correctional facilities across the country, including Insein, Mandalay, Myitkyina and Thandwe. While this comes as good news, the Committee members have raised critique of the process for lacking transparency and fairness as conditions are still being attached to the releases. The Committee is to submit a recommendation for an additional 82 political prisoners to be released in an attempt to release all political prisoners by the end of the year. In addition they are also asking that charges be dropped against more than 200 persons who were detained under Section 18. ([November 25, 2013 DVB](#)), ([November 15, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)), ([November 11, 2013 DVB](#)) ([November 6, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)) ([November 16, 2013](#))

## CONDITIONS OF DETENTIONS

Soe Lin, a 14-year-old boy who was detained by police in Myaung Mya Town, Irrawaddy Division was charged for murder and severely tortured during police investigation. He was taken into custody for allegedly killing his neighbor. His family was unable to speak with him for a month after he was taken into custody. He has denied all charges and after being transferred to

a juvenile court in Ein-me Township, he has been released on bail. Torture method used by the police included violence, burning off his eyebrows, holding his head under water, burning cigarettes on his skin, forcing him to kneel for long periods of time, and depriving him of food and water. As the consequences of the violent tortures he received during the investigation, he is no longer able to walk without support and has difficulties breathing. ([November 5, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

An inmate in Shwebo prison, ShweboTsp in Sagaing Division passed away on November 11, according to a family member. The prisoner, U Soe Win 52, was sent to Shwebo Tsp public hospital on the morning of his passing, as he required emergency health care. However he passed away whilst at hospital later the same day. According to personnel at the Myoma police station, a Shwebo prison official filed a request to have a medical examiner ascertain if Soe Win's death was due to illness or another cause. ([November 13, 2013 Mizzima](#))

## **DEMONSTRATIONS AND RELATED RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL AND CIVIL LIBERTIES**

In Dawei (formerly Tavoy) farmers staged a protest to demand the return of their lands which was confiscated by the military in 1990, reportedly in many cases without the knowledge of the landowners. At the end of October officials ordered the construction of fences around farming plots and proceeded with dumping soil on the fields, leading to a confrontation between authorities and the farmers. ([November 11, 2013 DVB](#))

Activists are calling for the release of all remaining political prisoners, including three female activists Daw Bauk Ja, Daw Myint Myint Aye and Daw Khin Mei Mei Khaing. The latter two activists were arrested alongside recently released veteran activist Daw Naw Ohn Hla during farmer protests in Pegu division against government authorized land confiscations in June 2013. Daw Bauk Ja is the Chairman of Myitkyinar Tsp National Democratic Force (NDF) and was arrested in July. Activists are also pressing for the government to recognize their status as political prisoners as it is unclear whether they are listed as such or as criminal offenders. ([November 14, 2013 Irrawaddy blog](#))

The Myanmar Journalists Network has filed a complaint with Police Chief Zaw Win about the alleged intimidation of 2 photo-journalists, Kyaw Naing from Unity Journal and Myo Myint Zaw from Light of Asia, covering the protest against the Chinese-backed Letpadaung copper mine. They were interrogated for 30 minutes, during which the officer threatened to smash their cameras and were forced to erase the images captured. ([November 21, 2013 Irrawaddy](#)), ([November 20, 2013 Mizzima](#))

## **RESTRICTIONS ON FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS**

Human rights defender, Kyaw Hla Aung, who was arrested July 15, 2013 remains incarcerated in Sittwe, Arakan state. Amnesty International claims he is innocent and that the authorities

have targeted him for his ongoing political activism. His arrest was reportedly related to a population census conducted by authorities where Muslims reportedly were coerced to accept being designated as Bengali. According to the latest Karen News reports he is denied access to legal counsel. Kyaw Hla Aung is facing a number of charges including Sections 150 for encouraging or luring someone to join an unlawful association and 505(b) for making a statement or rumor conducive to public mischief. The human rights activist has been imprisoned several times for his work to secure equal rights of the Muslim population in Arakan state. ([November 12, 2013 KIC](#))

## AAPP IN THE MEDIA

Early in the month, the Remaining Political Prisoners Scrutiny Committee met with members of government, amongst them the President's Office Union Minister, the Ministry of Immigration and Population and representatives of the Myanmar Peace Centre and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The focal points of discussion were amendments to prison law as well as immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners. Bo Kyi of the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) said that the committee had stressed the issue of amending prison law, referring to the colonial-era system of categorizing prisoners into classes of 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes which is still in operation. ([November 11, 2013 Eleven](#))

An MP from the Thingangyun Constituency of Lower House, Thein Nyunt informed Mizzima on November 25 of his intention to bring a motion to grant B-class status to political prisoners before parliament during the next Parliamentary session. B-class detainees are allowed to read books, purchase small items with their own funds and receive outside medical care. Their cells are equipped with a bed, blanket, mosquito net, a table and they are given rations of 11 ounces of meat per day. A member of the Former Political Prisoners Society (FPPS), Ye Aung expressed support of the motion, noting that it was positive to see a government official acting in the interest of protecting the rights of political prisoners. The class-status prison system hails from the colonial period but was abolished by Gen Ne Win when he took power in 1962. ([November 28, 2013 Mizzima](#))

The AAPP welcomed the presidential amnesty on November 15 of 66 prisoners. However AAPP joint secretary Bo Kyi, who serves on the state-backed Political Prisoners Assessment Committee, expressed concern over the government's failure to recognize their status as political prisoners as well as the conditions put on the amnesty. Among the released 66 are political prisoners, one of which is prominent activist Naw Ohn Hla who is still facing several other charges. Bo Kyi stated that "We want all the remaining political prisoners to be freed without any condition". He added that 60-70 political prisoners are still being held whilst 265 are awaiting trial for political offences. ([November 15, 2013 DVB](#)), ([November 15, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

The Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) said ex-prisoners could face serious challenges or potential punishment if they are forced to return to Burma when the refugee camps on the Thai- Burmese border close in the future. "The AAPP is urging respective governments of third countries to help resettle former political prisoners who want to go there,



as soon as possible,” said Bo Kyi, joint-secretary of the Thailand-based organization, which support Burmese prisoners. According to the AAPP there are 37 former political prisoners in Umpiem Mai camp, nine in Nu Po and about 20 in other refugee camps. ([November 22, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

AAPP and the Former Political Prisoners Society (FPPS) have pledged donations of 1 million kyat each to around 50 families of political activists who perished inside Burmese prisons during the military junta era from 1988 to 2010. The families will also be given certificates of honor in the names of the deceased activists. Bo Kyi of the AAPP said the purpose of the posthumous awards is to recognize and acknowledge the work and lives of the activists, and to show their loved ones moral support. ([November 25, 2013 DVB](#))

## **KEY INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS**

The UN Assembly’s Rights Committee issued a further resolution on November 19, 2013, which urged Thein Sein’s government to fulfill its pledge to release all political prisoners unconditionally by the end of the year. The resolution also stressed the issue of restoring the released with their full rights and freedoms. Whilst welcoming the series of prisoner amnesties the committee expressed concern about the growing number of new detentions, ongoing human rights violations such as the arbitrary arrests and detentions of political dissidents and activists, land confiscation and forced displacements. The committee further urged the Burmese government to grant the stateless Rohingya with full citizenship and to take actions against Buddhist violence against this group. ([November 19, 2013 Mizzima](#))

The National League for Democracy (NLD) hosted a conference in Naypyidaw on November 18 to discuss and survey the public’s opinion regarding constitutional reform. The main opposition party’s application to hold the rally was originally rejected but after the NLD filed an appeal local authorities gave the go-ahead. In an opinion poll on constitutional reform arranged by the (NLD) more than 99 percent of the 20,000 voters were for amending the constitution, according to a statement by the opposition party. The conference is the latest in a series of public events held by the party during November to gauge public perception. ([November 18, 2013 DVB](#)), ([November 11, 2013 DVB](#))

Lawmakers from the New National Democratic Party (NNDP) in the Rangoon Division are pushing for the government to reestablish the National Investigation Bureau (NIB) for National Security. Supporters for setting up NIB stated that it is paramount to ensuring national security and head investigations of terrorist attacks, citing the series of bomb blasts or incidents that plagued the country during October. The NIB was a part of the Military Intelligence and notorious for brutal repression of political dissidents, students and opposition figures during the military junta era. ([November 11, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

In Rangoon Burma’s law enforcement personnel commenced an 18-month training in crowd control tactics on November 4, 2013. The training is provided by the European Union (EU) and

covers handling of mass protests, deployment strategies, a human rights education component as well as provision of riot gear. The latter has raised concern amongst human rights advocates, who questions whether this conflicts with an arms export ban from the EU to Burma. The training marks the latest step by Western nations towards building links with the Burmese government. ([November 8, 2013 Irrawaddy](#))

On November 11, 2013, Burma's parliament agreed to amend the new Printing and Publishing Enterprise Bill, which was drafted earlier this year by the Ministry of Information. Under the bill, all media enterprises are obligated to register with the government or face severe legal action. However parliament agreed to abolish prison sentences and to reduce financial penalties for unregistered media outlets. The bill has received widespread criticism of its likeness to the junta-era legislation it is set to replace. Further issues of contention surrounding the bill relates to a ban on criticizing the 2008-Constitution, which parliament also removed, however it still bans publication of material insulting religion, harms ethnic unity and undermines "rule of law". ([November 13, 2013 DVB](#))

On November 17, 2013, representatives of Burma's various political parties informed *Mizzima* of their ongoing preparations for submitting suggestions to the Parliamentary Joint Review Committee on improving and amending the 2008 Constitution. The committee was established earlier in 2013 to identify solutions to constitutional issues in preparation for the 2015 general election and has requested input and assessments from an array of actors including political parties and organizations. The deadline for submissions is January 31, 2013, which was postponed from December 31, 2013 earlier in November to allow time for receiving proposals from the public ([November 18, 2013 Mizzima](#)), ([November 7, 2013 RFA](#))

## CONCLUSION/ANALYSIS

Following last month's release of 56 political prisoners, November brought about further releases as 66 political prisoners were freed from jails across Burma. The long term value of these of releases is questionable as it stands in stark contrast to the political prisoners who were sentenced to prison this year and the 253 political activists currently facing trial for defending their human rights. Those released under Article 401 for The Code of Criminal Procedure are subject to conditional release with the impending threat of arbitrary re-arrest, should they be deemed to have violated any existing law. In order to make the transition into democracy, it is essential to release all political activists without conditions.

A large number of those facing prison sentences have been charged under Section 18 of the Peaceful Assembly Law, as well as Section 17 (1) of the Unlawful Association Act. Many political activists and civil society groups view laws such as Section 18 are stifling the process of achieving democratic freedom and are calling for its amendment.

AAPP will continue to show solidarity with the political prisoner population inside Burma and campaign for the changes that are essential to human rights work. We will maintain our support of former political prisoners and our resolution that conditional releases should be removed.



Freedom should mean freedom from continued harassment, prejudicial treatment and prejudice, not just their release from prison. The right to express opposing political views freely without fearing arbitrary arrest is an essential component of a society governed by democratic principles. If the much lauded changes being made in Burma are really the cornerstone of a new democratic society, then their treatment of political activists should be at the forefront of international scrutiny. It is imperative that political activists are allowed to contribute to the development of their society, and their rights and freedoms respected and encouraged.

**Additional links:**

**December 2<sup>nd</sup>**

[Activists convicted under Article 18 in Rangoon, Pegu \(DVB\)](#)

**November 29<sup>th</sup>**

[Tawwin factory workers convicted under article 18 \(DVB\)](#)

[Win Cho and others sentenced to 6 months each \(RFA\)](#)

[7 protesters in Pegu land confiscation sentenced to 6 months in addition to fines \(Irawaddy\)](#)

**November 28<sup>th</sup>**

[Political prisoners to be granted B-class penal status \(Mizzima\)](#)

**November 27<sup>th</sup>**

[Kachin Peace Network activists will appeal convictions \(Mizzima\)](#)

**November 26<sup>th</sup>**

[Rangoon Court Fines Kachin Activists for Peace Protest \(Irawaddy\)](#)

**November 25<sup>th</sup>**

[Burma Activists Urge Protest Law Reform \(Irawaddy\)](#)

[Political prisoners to be honoured post-mortem \(DVB\)](#)

[Political prisoners committee recommends 82 more releases \(DVB\)](#)

**November 22<sup>nd</sup>**

[Resettle Political Refugees in Third Countries: Rights Group \(Irawaddy\)](#)

**November 21<sup>st</sup>**

[Rangoon Court Sentences 6 More Activists Under Peaceful Assembly Law \(Irawaddy\)](#)

[Karen Man Arrested in Connection with Bombing \(Irawaddy\)](#)

[Journalist Group Protests Police Intimidation \(Irawaddy\)](#)

[Journalists' group sends complaint letter to Police Chief over alleged intimidation \(Mizzima\)](#)

**November 20<sup>th</sup>**

[Nine More Months in Jail for Unrelenting Myanmar Activist \(RFA\)](#)  
[Journalists' group sends complaint letter to Police Chief over alleged intimidation\(Mizzima\)](#)

### **November 19<sup>th</sup>**

[UN calls on Myanmar to keep prisoner release promise \(Mizzima\)](#)  
[Police to Sue Letpadaung Farmers After Violent Clashes \(Irrawaddy\)](#)  
[Candle Protestors on Trial in Rangoon \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

### **November 18<sup>th</sup>**

[NLD's 'constitution rally' goes ahead in Naypyidaw \(DVB\)](#)  
[Parties prepare to submit suggestions for constitutional reform \(Mizzima\)](#)

### **November 15<sup>th</sup>**

[Sixty Nine Political Prisoners, granted amnesty \(Irrawaddy\)](#)  
[Ne Win's Grandsons Among 69 Released Political Prisoners \(Irrawaddy\)](#)  
[Nearly 70 political prisoners freed in Burma \(DVB\)](#)  
[Police Open Fire, Injure 7 Protesters at Burma's Letpadaung Mine \(Irrawaddy\)](#)  
[KoHtinKyaw, sentenced to an additional 6 months \(RFA\)](#)  
[Myitkyina Court Sends Four to Prison for Being KIA Members \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

### **November 14<sup>th</sup>**

[Activists call for the release of four female activists \(Irrawaddy blog\)](#)

### **November 13<sup>th</sup>**

[Burma amends controversial publishing law \(DVB\)](#)  
[An inmate, incarcerated in Swhebo prison, passed away \(Mizzima\)](#)  
[Attempt at abolishing the Section 18 issue to the Hlauttaw unsuccessful \(DVB\)](#)

### **November 12<sup>th</sup>**

[Human Rights Activist Kept in Prison \(KIC\)](#)

### **November 11<sup>th</sup>**

[Rangoon MPs Urge Govt to Reestablish National Intelligence Bureau \(Irrawaddy\)](#)  
[Tavoy farmers demand return of lands seized in 1990 \(DVB\)](#)  
[Electric Power Minister promises to review price hike \(DVB\)](#)  
[Over 99 percent of Rangoonites support amending the constitution, says NLD \(DVB\)](#)  
[Release of political prisoners discussed in Rangoon \(DVB\)](#)  
[Political Prisoners Committee Discusses Amendment to Prison Law \(Eleven\)](#)

### **November 8<sup>th</sup>**

[Burma's Police Get EU Training on Crowd Control \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

## **November 7<sup>th</sup>**

[Police Charge 4 People for Illegal Candle Protest \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

[Hike in Electricity Charges Sparks Protest in Yangon \(RFA\)](#)

## **November 6<sup>th</sup>**

[Burma Set to Release Dozens of Political Prisoners: Panel Member \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

[Civil Society Organizations, addressed to abolish Section 18 \(RFA\)](#)

## **November 5<sup>th</sup>**

[Police Torture Leaves Teenage Boy Severely Injured \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

## **November 4<sup>th</sup>**

[Ethnic groups sign accord aimed at nationwide ceasefire \(DVB\)](#)

[Ethnic Leaders Emphasize Need for Sincerity in Myitkyina Talks \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

[Locals, monks resume sit-in protest at Latpadaung \(DVB\)](#)

## **November 3<sup>rd</sup>**

[All But One Ethnic Group Sign Agreement Supporting Nationwide Ceasefire \(Irrawaddy\)](#)

## **November 1<sup>st</sup>**

[Court Brings Charges Against 61 People for Thandwe Violence \(Irrawaddy\)](#)