

Hi pakhayangva wuk khanang nai Shimrayli tuk kakhui hi nscn wuivangla sazanai yuikashi eina lakrala hi...khalatta khaleen kasang wui vang lakrala hi....

NIA REPORT REVEALS NSCN(IM)-CHINA LINK

By Mithu Choudhury

Anthony Shimray, a key official and major arms procurer of the NSCN-IM, who had been operating out of Bangkok, was arrested by Indian authorities on October 2010. Anthony Shimray was arrested by National Investigation Agency (NIA) from Patna on October 2, 2010. A 100 page NIA report that was released recently tells that during his interrogation Shimray told that the NSCN-IM was offered the chance to purchase surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) by Chinese agents working on behalf of the Chinese intelligence agencies. The negotiations for the deal reportedly took place in Chengdu in December 2009, with the agents asking \$1 million for the missiles as part of a package that included training the rebels in the technical know-how to use them. However, the deal reportedly fell through as the rebel groups couldn't raise the money. Shimray also admitted that in return for Chinese support, Naga insurgents had been giving away details of Indian army deployments in the China-India border region of Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh, including positions of Indian aircraft and missiles.

Indian authorities reportedly got a break in September 2010 when Shimray's whereabouts were traced to Bangkok. However, under international law, they couldn't arrest him until he set foot in Indian territory. A tip came that Shimray would need to travel from Thailand to get his visa renewed and visit his interlocutors in Manipur and Nagaland, but would first have to pass through Nepal. On September 27, Shimray took a Royal Nepal Airlines flight to Kathmandu and made his way across the Indian border into Bihar, where Indian authorities arrested him at a rail station. During his interrogation, NIA officials were said to have been shocked at the breadth and complexity of apparent ties revealed between Chinese intelligence and NSCN-IM operatives, in many cases utilizing a vast network of front companies and middlemen in Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, and North Korea. Shimray revealed that he first visited China in 1994 as part of a joint arms deal with the Indian insurgent group National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB). The procurement of the arms and ammunition was made from the Chinese civil-defence company NORINCO (Beifang Gongye), and included 1,800 pieces of arms, AK series rifles, M16 automatic assault rifles, machine guns, sniper rifles, and rocket launchers. The money is said to have come from a Naga businessman using Calcutta-based operators.

In 1996, another purchase of arms and ammunition was reportedly made that involved a shipment from Beijing to the fishing town of Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh using a North Korean ship as the transport vehicle. After the shipment was unloaded in small boats on the high seas and transferred in trucks inside Bangladesh, it eventually made its way to the NSCN-IM headquarters. One individual in particular—a middleman in Bangkok named Willy Narue—was thought to be a key interlocutor who brokered many of the subsequent arms sales. With Narue's help, Shimray had reportedly procured arms from the Chinese in late 2007 after it was decided by NSCN-IM leadership in New Delhi to strengthen the weaponry of the organization.

Shimray's letter to media sent from Tihar jail

Shimray reportedly confessed that NSCN-IM's general secretary Thuingaleng Muivah had written a letter to senior Chinese intelligence officials nominating a 60-years old Kholse Swu Sumi as NSCN-IM's 'Permanent Representative' to China. The Chinese accepted Muivah's request and hosted Sumi, thereby, signaling the formalization of the relationship. National Socialist Council of Nagaland---Isak & Muivah (NSCN-IM) was founded in China in 1980 under deep influence of Chinese communism and when Th. Muivah, SS Khapleng and Isak Chisi Swu returned to India, they demolished nearly 300 churches and killed hundreds of church leaders, pastors, deacons and evangelists. Earlier, it helped the militants of Naga National Council (NCC) under Phizo. China has great design to slit Siliguri neck and have its control over whole

northeast region. But, of late, China appears to be working overtime to back insurgents, even take time off from its monstrous economic pursuits since Delhi has gained ground in reaching possible peace agreements. On January 25, 2011, Wang Qing, a Chinese spy disguised as a TV reporter, was arrested and deported after she reportedly visited the headquarters of the NSCN-IM—one of India's largest and most troublesome insurgent groups. Indian authorities said Qing admitted to being a spy for the People's Security Bureau, a Chinese intelligence agency, and that she had conducted a secretive four-hour-long, closed-door meeting with Thuingaleng Muivah, a key rebel leader of the NSCN-IM who is currently holding reconciliation talks with the Indian government. The rebel group, however, insisted that it was holding talks with the Indian Government in good faith and that it has had 'no relations with China'.

While the news attracted little attention, it's hard to see the incident as inconsequential for Sino-Indian relations, as it suggests potential links between China's intelligence agencies with insurgent groups in India's volatile Northeast region. It is worrisome for New Delhi for the attempt by Beijing to step up efforts at undermining peace and increasing leverage over India as both countries grapple with sensitive border negotiations. If substantiated, Shimray's revelations would mark for Indian officials a clear and troubling increase in covert Chinese intelligence activity in India's internal affairs. China has maintained that it doesn't interfere in India's internal affairs, adhering closely to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence—a series of agreements in 1954 put forward by Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai--- governing relations with India. But China also remains deeply distrustful of Indian intentions along the sensitive southern tip of the Sino-Indian border, and may perceive India's complex web of insurgent groups in that area as an opportunity to undermine India's grip on power there.

The Naga International Support Center(NISC), condemned the Government of India for aiming to blow up the Peace-talks with the Naga Nation and categorically demanded the release of Ningkhan(Anthony) Shimray, Head of Foreign Affairs, National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN-IM) and one of the architects of the ceasefire between the GOI and the Naga Nation.

“As one of the participants of the peace-talks between the GOI and Naga Nation ,Ningkhan (Anthony) Shimray was kidnapped in Nepal by the National Investigating Agency on nonsensical charges like terrorism, procuring arms and waging war against India. These charges are nonsensical because before the ceasefire was agreed upon in 1997 both India and the Naga Nation were at war from 1954, the time when India invaded the Naga Nation. During ceasefire India built up its armoury and committed acts of terror against both Naga Army and the civilian population of Nagaland. Would it is also be perceived as nonsensical when the Naga Nation arrested a high ranking Indian leader like the Home or Defence Minister on these charges and put him on trial before a Naga Court?NISC condemns the arrest and subsequent detention of Ningkhan Shimray, demands his unconditional release. Restore human rights to the Naga Nation, effectively suspended when the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and other oppressive laws came into effect, like those of the Naga leaders who recently (December 2011) were prohibited from traveling to Zunheboto, the birthplace of Isak Chishi Swu, ,president of the NSCN-IM”-----the NISC stated.