

# Excellence in Feature Photography

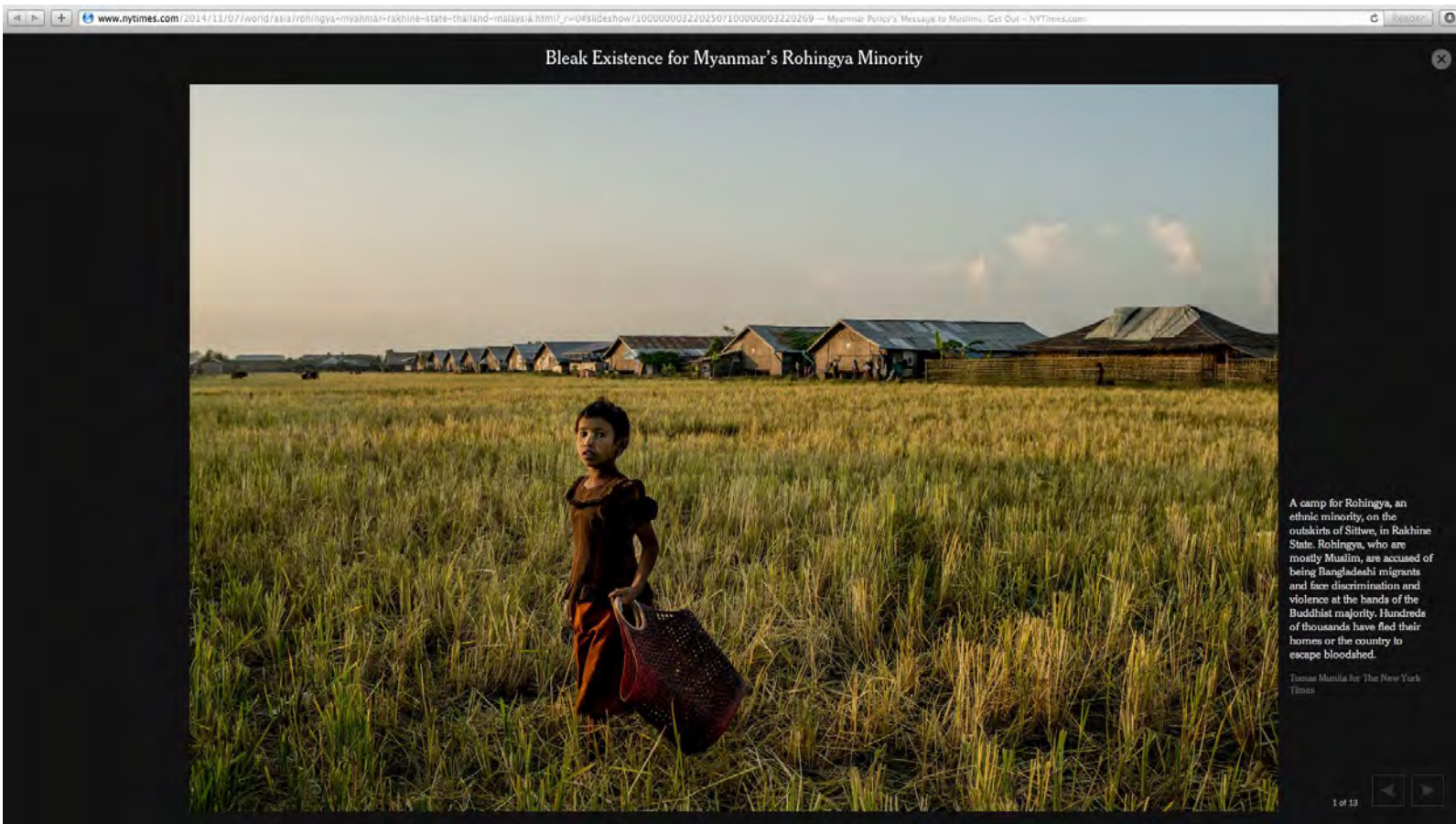
**Tomas Munita**

## The Plight of the Rohingya

**International New York Times**

[http://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/07/world/asia/rohingya-myanmar-rakhine-state-thailand-malaysia.html?\\_r=0&slideshow/100000003220250/100000003220269](http://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/07/world/asia/rohingya-myanmar-rakhine-state-thailand-malaysia.html?_r=0&slideshow/100000003220250/100000003220269)

The photos to be considered for the award are 1, 2, 7, 10, and 8 (also attached below).



### Bleak Existence for Myanmar's Rohingya Minority



Mahmud, who is 24, keeps an eye on his son in a hut at the Sittwe camp.

The authorities have said Rohingya residents must either prove their family has lived there for more than 60 years and qualify for second-class citizenship, or be placed in camps and face deportation.

Tomas Munira for The New York Times

### Bleak Existence for Myanmar's Rohingya Minority



This year, in line with the government's position that they are foreigners, the Rohingya were prevented from participating in the national census.

Tomas Munira for The New York Times

### Bleak Existence for Myanmar's Rohingya Minority



The annual smuggling period begins in early October when the monsoon season ends.

Thomas Munira for The New York Times

### Bleak Existence for Myanmar's Rohingya Minority



Fishing boats at Thae Chaung cove, near the camps. In recent weeks, nearly 15,000 Rohingyas have sailed from the beaches of Rakhine State to Thailand, hoping to reach Malaysia, a Muslim country that quietly tolerates the refugees.

Thomas Munira for The New York Times

HUGH JACKMAN DIVING INTO THE DARKNESS



BANNER ADS MONSTER THAT ATE THE WEB

ROGER COHEN THE RUSSIAN BEAR TURNS



TOUGH TIMES FORMULA ONE IN CRISIS MODE

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# International New York Times

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2014

## Obama says he's ready to work with Republicans

WASHINGTON

Despite conciliatory tone, president set to act alone on immigration policy

BY JULIE HIRSCHFELD DAVIS AND PETER BAKER

President Obama shook off an electoral drubbing and said he was eager to find common ground with Republicans during the final two years of his presidency, but he swiftly defied their objections by vowing to bypass Congress and use his executive authority to change the nation's immigration system.

In a sign of how he intends to govern under a new political order with ascendant Republican leaders, Mr. Obama renewed his commitment to act on his own to allow millions of undocumented immigrants to stay in the country.

His remarks, at a news conference on Wednesday in the East Room of the White House, were meant to put the virtues of the campaign behind him — he responded to disaffected Americans by saying that "I hear you" and that his election mandate was to "get stuff done."

But his promised action on immigration underscored the profound partisan disagreements that persist in Washington. Republicans quickly accused the president of reaching out to them with one hand while slapping them with the other.

Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, a Republican who is in line to be the majority leader in the new Congress, warned Mr. Obama in a news conference in Louisville, Ky., not to act on immigration on his own.

"It's like waving a red flag in front of a bull," Mr. McConnell said.

The back-and-forth came on a grim day at the White House after an election that cost the Democrats the Senate and called into question the president's capacity to accomplish much of substance in his remaining time in office.

For all the talk of cooperation, Mr. Obama confronted the reality that gridlock may still rule Washington, curtailing his legacy and frustrating his lofty ambitions.

The ultimate lesson of the election, he said, was that both parties should do more to work together. He called on Congress to quickly pass an emergency request for funding to combat Ebola, and announced that he would seek congressional authorization for his military campaign in Iraq and Syria.

He also said he would seek compromises in the coming months on trade.

OBAMA, PAGE 4

WHAT COMES AFTER A SHELLACKING Post-mortems have begun on the Democrats' loss and what it means for America. BRIAN KNOWLTON WRITES. PAGE 2

THE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL GRIDLOCK Government stalemates have different implications for America, Europe and Japan. ANAROLE KALETSKY WRITES. PAGE 12

BUSINESS AS SEES ELECTION RESULTS Analysts say that the Republican agenda will be more limited than talk of aggressive action suggests. PAGE 13

INSIDE TODAY'S PAPER



IN LOVE WITH A PRIEST A Roman Catholic priest and his girlfriend of four years in Italy. Challengers of the church's strict regulations on celibacy point to studies that show the required abstinence is a deterrent for men wanting to enter the priesthood. WORLD NEWS, 5

NEWSTAND PRICES

Table with 4 columns: Region, Price, Region, Price. Includes NY, London, Tokyo, Sydney, etc.

IN THIS ISSUE

Table with 2 columns: Page, Topic. Includes Euro, Pound, Yen, S. Franc, Oil, Light sweet crude.

CURRENCIES

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes Euro, Pound, Yen, S. Franc.

STOCK INDEXES

Table with 2 columns: Index, Change. Includes Dow, FTSE, Nikkei.



A Rohingya refugee in Rakhine State, on the western coast of Myanmar. In the past three weeks, 14,500 Rohingyas have set sail for Thailand, with the goal of reaching Malaysia.

## For Rohingya, an exodus like no other

SITTWE, MYANMAR

Thousands of refugees flee Myanmar as officials push a resettlement plan

BY JANE PERLEZ



Fishing boats on the coast of Rakhine State, where many Rohingya refugees set out to sea.

The Myanmar government has given the estimated one million Rohingya people in this coastal region of the country a dispiriting choice: Prove your family has lived here for more than 60 years and qualify for second-class citizenship, or be placed in camps and face deportation.

The policy, accompanied by a wave of decrees and legislation, has made life for the Rohingya, a long-persecuted Muslim minority, ever more desperate, spurring the biggest flow of Rohingya

refugees since a major exodus two years ago.

In the last three weeks alone, 14,500 Rohingyas have sailed from the beaches of Rakhine State to Thailand, with the ultimate goal of reaching Malaysia, according to the Arakan Project, a group that monitors Rohingya refugees.

The crisis has become an embarrassment to the White House ahead of a scheduled visit by President Obama to Myanmar next week. The administration considers Myanmar a foreign-policy success story in Asia, but is worried that renewed conflict between Buddhist extremists, who are given a free hand by the government, and the Rohingyas could derail the already rocky transition from military rule to democratic reform.

Mr. Obama called President Thein Sein of Myanmar last week, urging him

MYANMAR, PAGE 4

## Afghans tap China's fears and find a new benefactor

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

BY MATTHEW ROSENBERG

Since the British first tried and failed to subdue Afghanistan in the 19th century, and Japan, Anarole Kalatsky writes. PAGE 12

NEWS ANALYSIS

in coming to grips with Afghanistan's role in its national security.

No one expects China to be sending troops anytime soon, even with the United States and NATO pulling out the last of their combat forces at year's end. But China has taken a major step in formalizing closer relations with the Afghan government. Last week, it said

it planned to provide billions of dollars in new economic and security assistance.

That is being taken as good news by American officials, who have sought to encourage China to take a larger role in Afghanistan beyond just trying to develop the country's mineral wealth. And Afghan officials, whose economy is in dire shape and whose government is struggling to pay its bills, are eager to find a new source of aid and investment. A major factor in China's stepped-up

involvement with Afghanistan is a growing alarm in Beijing over Islamist militancy among Uighurs, a Muslim ethnic group from northwestern China, analysts say.

Since 2001, a smattering of Uighur militants, analysts say.

BEIJING AIMS TO SCATTER UIGHURS As violence upends Xinjiang, officials are working to transplant and assimilate members of the ethnic minority. PAGE 3

## Japan hits critical stage in plan to aid the economy

TOKYO

Growing disenchantment with stimulus policies could slow further efforts

BY JONATHAN SOBLE

Hiroyuki Hara has increased prices at his flower shop in recent months, part of a broad reversal of the deflation that has long plagued Japan's economy. Getting prices rising is a national goal, but Mr. Hara isn't sure the new landscape is any more vibrant.

"We used to get a lot of office workers in here, but now it's mostly just older people, the ones with savings," he said. Sales are down this year. He blames the shrinking buying power of his customers' paychecks.

Mr. Hara's own costs are mounting, too, as a precipitous decline in the value of Japan's currency has made imported flowers pricier. And although he is charging more, the extra money is going to the government, which raised sales taxes in April. A further tax increase is planned for next year. "It has me worried," Mr. Hara said.

Japan's audacious campaign to reinvigorate its economy is entering a make-or-break phase.

After nearly two years of aggressive stimulus efforts under Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, joblessness has plunged, big companies like Toyota are earning record profits and corrosive price declines have been replaced by something Japan has rarely seen in decades — inflation.

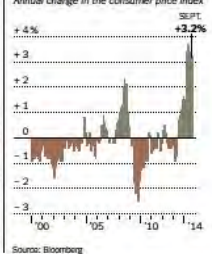
Yet the benefits of A-bonomics, as the program is known, have been unevenly distributed. Many consumers and businesses simply don't feel better off.

The problem threatens to undermine support for the effort at a critical juncture. Economic output fell sharply in the second quarter, immediately after April's sales tax increase — evidence that consumer confidence remains fragile. Mr. Abe will soon have to decide whether to move forward with the next tax increase or delay it.

Rather than ease efforts to create inflation, the central bank has redoubled them. In an unexpected decision, the

JAPAN, PAGE 15

JAPAN'S INFLATION RATE Annual change in the consumer price index



Source: Bloomberg

China implicated in ivory trade A report accuses government officials of buying poached tusks on a state visit to Tanzania, then sending them to China "in diplomatic bags on the presidential plane." WORLD NEWS, 3

Overdiagnosing thyroid cancer Upward trends in thyroid cancer could be attributable to increased screening, leading to unnecessary treatment, a new study says. WORLD NEWS, 4

Islamic State's wave of might stalls The militant group, facing airstrikes, as well as demographics that do not favor expansion, is carrying out a less visible operation in some areas. WORLD NEWS, 5

How the Berlin Wall really fell Mistakes by East German officials and rising opposition by large numbers of citizens opened the wall 25 years ago, Mary Elise Sarotte writes. OPINION, 7

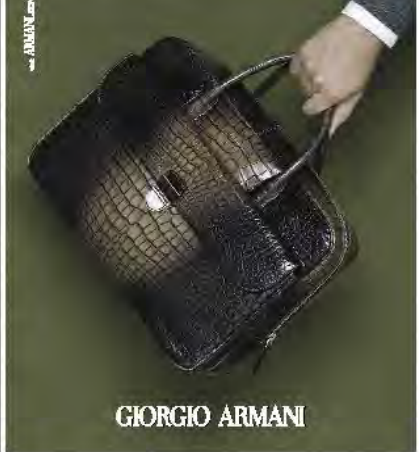
ONLINE AT NYTIMES.COM

Luxembourg and low taxes Luxembourg's finance minister was to respond to accusations by a group of investigative reporters that special tax deals were made with multinational companies. nytimes.com/business

Kuwaiti released from Guantanamo A man held by the United States without trial for nearly 13 years in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has been repatriated under a new system of parole board-like hearings. nytimes.com/us

The fastest way to the bottom Learn the dangers and difficulties of skiing big mountain lines from veteran Ian McIntosh, as he travels to the peaks of La Grave, France. nytimes.com/sports

Gear to make a run more fun A look at products ranging from shirts that can track your workout to apps that can turn a long jog into an exercise in play. nytimes.com/personaltech



Larger versions of the photos are appended to this document for your reference.



A girl near an IDP camp in the outskirts of Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar. About 140.000 displaced Rohingya whose homes were destroyed in two major attacks in 2012 now live in more than two dozen camps around Sittwe October 17, 2014. Credit: Tomas Munita for The New York Times



Mahmud, 24, takes care of his son as children watch from the window in an overcrowded IDP camp in the outskirts of Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar. About 140.000 displaced Rohingya whose homes were destroyed in two major attacks in 2012 now live in more than two dozen camps around Sittwe October 18, 2014. Credit: Tomas Munita for The New York Times



Street scene in an IDP camp in the outskirts of Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar. About 140.000 displaced Rohingya whose homes were destroyed in two major attacks in 2012 now live in more than two dozen camps around Sittwe October 18, 2014. Credit: Tomas Munita for The New York Times



An IDP camp in the outskirts of Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar. About 140.000 displaced Rohingya whose homes were destroyed in two major attacks in 2012 now live in more than two dozen camps around Sittwe October 18, 2014. Credit: Tomas Munita for The New York Times



Fishing boats at Thae Chaung cove, an area where many IDP camps were set up for Rohingya people in the outskirts of Sittwe, Rakhine State, Myanmar. October 16, 2014. Since June 2012 an estimated 7500 people have departed irregularly by sea from this area. Credit: Tomas Munita for The New York Times