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Drawing a new enduring constitution is imperative for the future of the State

The constitution needs to be in accord with the State objectives and wishes of the people

Mass meeting in support of National Convention of Yangon Division USDA held

YANGON, 7 Jan — Organized by Yangon Division Union Solidarity and Development Association, the mass meeting in support of National Convention was held at National Stadium-1 (Thuwanna) on Waizayanta Road in Thingangyun Township this morning.

Present on the oc-

casation were Yangon Division USDA Secretary U Aye Myint and CEC members, secretaries and CEC members of USDA of districts and townships in Yangon Division, social organizations, Myanmar War Veterans Organization, Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association, Union of Myanmar Federation of

Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs Association, Myanmar Medical Association, Myanmar Nurses Association, Myanmar Motion Picture Asiayon, Mynama Music Asiayon, Myanmar Thabin Asiayon, Myanmar Traditional Artists and Artisans Asiayon, Myanmar Fire Brigade, Myanmar Red Cross Society, entrepreneurs in Yangon, townsenders and departmental personnel totaling over 2,000 people.

Rector of Dagon University (Retd) Dr Maung Thin presided over the meeting together with members of panel of chairmen Myanmar Engineering Association Chairman U Than Myint, Eye Specialist Dr Tun Aung Kyaw, Myanmar Industrialists Association Chairman U Khin Maung Myint, entrepreneur U

Swe Aung, UMFCFI General Secretary U Sein Win Hlaing and Patron of MMA and MMPA Bo Galay U Tint Aung. Mingaladon Township USDA Executives Daw Tin Malar Myint acted as master of ceremonies together with Thingangyun Township USDA Executive Daw Cho The Kyi.

Meeting Chairman Dr Maung Thin delivered a speech. He said the Union of Myanmar with

a population of nearly 55 million is home to over 100 national races living in amity and unity. The country had stood tall among world's nations with its own monarchs, culture and literature. Myanmar is blessed with favourable weather and geographical conditions. Colonialists who coveted rich natural resources of Myanmar annexed and exploited the country for more than 100 years.

Patriotic national people, who could not stomach the alien subjugation, fought against the colonialists at risk of their lives. As a result, Myanmar regained her independence and became a sovereign nation.

He said a constitution is the one in which principles are adopted how State powers are to be shared and to whom they are to be entrusted by the people.

(See page 7)



Chairman of the meeting Rector Dr Maung Thin of Dagon University (Retd) delivers a speech.—MNA

- * **Tatmadaw government has been striving for the development of the nation by upholding Our Three Main National Causes and the 12 objectives.**
- * **Measures were taken for national reconsolidation.**
- * **The Tatmadaw has not only served the interests of the State and the people but also striven for democratization.**



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

PERSPECTIVES

Sunday, 8 January, 2006

Strive to be endowed with knowledge and prowess

The Defence Services medical unit is responsible for ensuring health and fitness of the Tatmadawmen who are safeguarding the territorial integrity of the State.

The Defence Services Institute of Nursing and Paramedical Science has been producing the graduates in paramedical science.

The Institute held the graduation parade of its 3rd Intake at the parade ground of Defence Services Medical Academy, Yangon on 6 January with an address by Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye.

In his address, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye stressed the need for the graduating cadets to safeguard the 12 traditions of the Tatmadaw, to show their skills when there arises the need to fight in battles, to make coordinated efforts for the fitness of the people, and to try their utmost to become qualified ones in accord with the objectives of the Defence Services Institute of Nursing and Paramedical Science by upholding Our Three Main National Causes.

As the graduating cadets have completed not only in the military training as platoon commanders but also in the studies of nursing and paramedical science, they are to be commissioned in Defence Services medical unit.

Looking back to the history of Defence Services medical unit, it was found that patriotic doctors and nurses took part in the independence struggles risking their lives. There were members of Defence Services medical unit who were decorated with medals for their gallantry while participating in battles together with infantry troops.

The graduating cadets are required not only to discharge medical duties but also to do their bit in battles as a platoon commander. They are to provide health care to the public wherever they are assigned to while engaging in the health care services of the Tatmadawmen and their families.

This being so, the graduating cadets are to try their best to be endowed with knowledge and prowess for uplift of health and fitness of the entire national people including the Tatmadawmen and for safeguarding Our Three Main National Causes.

Resolution on 58th Anniversary Independence Day

There is no nobler task than safeguarding Independence & Sovereignty. Let us thus dedicate ourselves to safeguard Independence & Sovereignty with the strength of national unity as well as with full patriotism and Union Spirit at the risk of our lives.

Objectives of the 61st Anniversary Armed Forces Day

- * To work in concert with the people for emergence of a peaceful, modern, developed, discipline-flourishing democratic new nation
- * To strive for successful realization of the seven-point policy programme of the State
- * To crush every danger posed to the State hand in hand with people
- * To build a strong, capable and modern Tatmadaw to safeguard Our Three Main National Causes

Foreign Heads of Government send felicitations to Prime Minister General Soe Win

YANGON 8 Jan — *The following are messages of felicitations from Foreign Heads of Government sent to General Soe Win, Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar, on the occasion of the 58th Anniversary Independence Day of the Union of Myanmar.*

From Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia

Excellency,
On behalf of the Government and people of Cambodia, I have great pleasure to extend my warmest congratulations to Your Excellency on the auspicious occasion of the 58th Anniversary of the Independence Day of the Union of Myanmar, and best wishes of happiness and prosperity to the people of Myanmar.

I am fully convinced that the excellent traditional relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Cambodia and Myanmar will be further strengthened and expanded for the years to come for the mutual benefits of our two peoples as well as for a stronger ASEAN family.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

From Dr Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of the Republic of India

Excellency,
On the occasion of the National Day of the Union of Myanmar, it is a matter of pleasure for me to convey warm felicitations to you and to the people of Myanmar.

India has traditionally attached high priority to relations with Myanmar. The vibrancy and strength of our bilateral relationship today, which manifests itself in cooperation in several areas, is a matter of great satisfaction to us. I look forward to working closely with Your Excellency for the progress and prosperous of the peoples of our two countries.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration. —MNA

Roads opened to hail National Convention

YANGON, 7 Jan— As a gesture of hailing the National Convention, a new tarred road was opened at a ceremony in Kyaunggon in Ayeyawady Division yesterday.

The ceremony was attended by Chairman of Ayeyawady Division Peace and Development Council Commander of South West Command Maj-Gen Thura Myint Aung, Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Col Thein Nyunt and officials.

The road was situated on Yangon-Pathein Highway at the entrance to Kyaunggon and was tarred at a cost of K 15.85 million of the funds of the Development Affairs Department.



Commander Maj-Gen Thura Myint Aung and Minister Col Thein Nyunt attend opening of tarred road in Kyaunggon, Ayeyawady Division. PBANRDA

The commander and the minister also attended the opening of Myawady tarred road in Daka village in Kanyidaunt Township.

Villagers are now able to access Yangon-Pathein Highway, the

road to Einme Township and Thabaung Township and neighbouring eight village-tracts through Myawady road. The DAD repaired the road at a cost of K 4 million.

Kanyidaunt Township Development Af-

fairs Department upgraded urban and rural roads in 2005-2006 fiscal year spending over K 33 million and Kyaunggon Township spent K 39.179 million on road building and development undertakings. —MNA

နိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရဌာနပိုင် မော်တော်ယာဉ်များမသုံးစွဲရနေ့

လစဉ် လ၏ ဒုတိယပတ် (တနင်္ဂနွေနေ့) နှင့် နောက်ဆုံးပတ် (တနင်္ဂနွေနေ့) တို့သည် ရုံးလုပ်ငန်းအတွက် မဖြစ်မနေသွားလာရန် လိုအပ်သည့် ကိစ္စရပ်များမှ အပ မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ မသုံးစွဲရန်ဖြစ်သည်။

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နှင့်
(၂၉-၁-၂၀၀၆) ရက်နေ့

Iranian President insists on nuclear right

TEHRAN, 6 Jan—Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad on Thursday reiterated determination to defend its right to developing peaceful nuclear technology, the official IRNA news agency reported.

"The Iranian nation will not let the enemies deprive it of such a legal right," Ahmadinejad was quoted as saying at a gathering in the central city of Qom.

Ahmadinejad said that the United States accusation that Iran was seeking nuclear weapons was "unfounded" and aimed at depriving Iran of its legal rights to peaceful nuclear technology.

"Today those who have stockpiled nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in their arsenals and used them against defenceless people several times have claims over Iran and intend to deprive Iran of its inalienable right," Ahmadinejad said.

The President's remarks came two days after Iran decided to resume nuclear fuel research as of January 9, a move which led to immediate warnings from the US, the European Union (EU) and the International Atomic

Energy Agency (IAEA).

Ali Larijani, Iran's chief nuclear negotiator, said on Wednesday that Tehran's decision to resume nuclear fuel research was "not negotiable".

The EU warned on Wednesday that Iran's tough position would endanger the planned talks on 18 January about reviving negotiations on Iran's controversial nuclear programme.

The negotiations between Iran and the EU trio of Britain, France and Germany broke off after

Teheran restarted uranium conversion last August.

Iran suspended all uranium enrichment related activities in October 2004 as confidence-building measure before entering talks with the EU.

Uranium conversion is a precursor to enriching uranium to fuel nuclear power reactors or make atom bombs.

Iran has insisted on enriching uranium on its territory for peaceful purposes as a right under the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

MNA/Xinhua

Pakistan, Japan sign agreements for earthquake rehabilitation

ISLAMABAD, 6 Jan—Pakistan and Japan on Thursday signed two agreements formalizing a loan of 100 million US dollars for earthquake rehabilitation and reconstruction and human resource development.

The agreements were signed in Islamabad by Pakistani Foreign Minister Khurshid Mahmood Kasuri and his Japanese counterpart Taro Aso.

The soft loan of 100 million dollars for quake affected areas was announced by Japan during donors conference in Islamabad in November last year. The loan being extended on concessionary terms will have an interest rate of 1.3 per cent, and repayment period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years.

Under the second

agreement, Japan has provided an initial grant of 270,000 dollars for enhancing the training capabilities of Construction Machinery Training Institute. It will benefit the road construction workforce to master new technologies and meet the current demand for an appropriately skilled labour force.

Talking to journalists at the end of the signing ceremony, Kasuri said that during their talks the Japanese Foreign Minister announced additional assistance of 55 million dollars as grant for Pakistan.

He said that they exchanged views on bilateral relations and

matters dealing with peace process with India and the central issue of Jammu and Kashmir. They also had discussions on fight against terrorism, non-proliferation and the situation in Afghanistan.

Kasuri said that he raised the issue of discussions on security on annual basis, adding that Pakistan also sought Japanese cooperation for Karachi Circular Railway.

He said that the Indus Highway, known as Japan-Pakistan Friendship Highway, had been completed to the extent of 80 per cent and Pakistan asked Japan to help complete this important project.—MNA/Xinhua

50 Killed as suicide bomber hits police recruits in Ramadi

BAGHDAD, 6 Jan—Up to 50 Iraqi recruits were killed and dozens wounded in a suicide bomb attack among a crowd of police and Army recruits in the flashpoint city of Ramadi on Thursday, medical source said.

"We have received some 50 bodies and dozens of wounded people," a medical source in Ramadi Hospital told Xinhua.

A police source said that a suicide bomber wearing an explosive vest blew himself up among a crowd of police and Army recruits near a recruitment centre at the al-Ta'amim District in central Ramadi, some 110 kilometres west of Baghdad.—MNA/Xinhua

Eleven US troops killed in one day in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 7 Jan—The US military said Friday that six more American troops died in the recent surge of violence in Iraq, bringing to 11 the number of US troops slain on the same day.

About 5,000 Shiites, meanwhile, rallied in Baghdad to protest the bloodshed and denounce what they said was American backing of some Sunni politicians who have supported—or at least failed to condemn—insurgent groups in order to bring them into a broad-based government.

In new violence

Friday, a suicide car bomber struck a police patrol in Baghdad, killing one officer, Col Noori Ashur said.

Elsewhere, British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw held talks in southern Iraq with local officials on forming a broad-based coalition government.

A US Marine and

soldier died in Thursday's attack by a suicide bomber who infiltrated a line of police recruits in Ramadi, killing at least 58 and wounding dozens. Two soldiers were also killed in the Baghdad area when their vehicle hit a roadside bomb, the military said Friday.

In addition, two US Marines were killed by

separate small arms attacks while conducting combat operations in Fallujah, the military said.

The military had previously announced the deaths of five soldiers hit by a roadside bomb south of Karbala. The attack came minutes before a second suicide bomber struck Shiite pilgrims in that city, killing 63.

It was the fourth-deadliest day in Iraq since the fall of Saddam Hussein in 2003, with at least 136 total deaths, including the US troops.

The 11 US deaths were the most in a single day since 11 Americans were killed on 1 Dec. On that day, 10 Marines were killed by buried bombs as they gathered for a promotion ceremony in an abandoned flour mill in Fallujah, and one soldier was killed in Ramadi.

At least 2,194 members of the US military have died since the war began, according to an Associated Press count.—Internet



A woman digs to create a pathway through heavy snow which has piled up to over three metres in the northern Japanese town of Tsunan on 6 Jan, 2006.—INTERNET

Five injured in train derailment near Washington

WASHINGTON, 6 Jan—A commuter train en route to Washington, DC, derailed during early Thursday's rush hour, injuring five people, police and rail officials said.

Three cars and the engine went off the tracks in Prince William County, Virginia, and three passengers and an employee of Virginia's Railway Express were injured, CNN reported.

The four injured were taken to a hospital.

A fifth person was taken from the crash in a life-support unit, news reports said.

About 500 people were onboard the train, said Mark Roeber, a company spokesman.

Some 15 Amtrak trains were delayed or cancelled, and about 3,000 passengers were affected, Amtrak spokesman Cliff Black said.

The cause of the accident was not immediately known, and officials from the National Transportation Safety Board and the Federal Railroad Administration were at the site to find out what had caused the derailment.—MNA/Xinhua



Iraqi policemen check residents as the security intensifies in Najaf, 160 km (100 miles) south of Baghdad, on 6 Jan, 2006.—INTERNET

Union of Myanmar State Peace and Development Council

Notification No 2/2006 6th Waxing of Pyatho 1367 ME (4 January 2006)

(Continue from yesterday)

Medal for Excellent Performance in Social field (Third Class)

148. U Hla Hsan, Mechanic (Sat) In charge, Dredging Branch, Civil Engineering Dept, Myanmar Port Authority, Ministry of Transport.
149. U Aung Win, Township USDA (Executive), No 52, 40th Street, 82x81, Maha Aung Myay East Ward, Maha Aung Myay Township.
150. U Zaw Win Maung, Mechanic, Storage and Distribution Department (A), Shwenyaung, Myanmar Petroleum Products Enterprise, Ministry of Energy.
151. U Thein Zaw, Mechanic, No (46/2) (A), Hledan Main Road, Ward-3, Kamayut Township.
152. U Myo Han, Driver, No 93, Maga Street, Ward-2, North Oakkalapa Township.
153. U Chit Thein, Worker, Civil Engineering Department, Myanmar Port Authority, Ministry of Transport.
154. U Hok Kyi, Director (Civil), Sagaing Division Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
155. U Tun Ya, Supervisor in Malaria Control, Kungyangon Township Health Department, Ministry of Health.
156. U Than Htwe, Worker in charge, No 1 Plywood Factory, Wood Based Industries, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
157. U San Maung, Production Technician-3, East Mayangon Garment Factory-2, Myanmar Textile Industries, Ministry of Industry-1.
158. U Myo Aung, Security Guard, Myanmar Railways, (Head Office), Ministry of Rail Transportation.
159. Daw Than Than Nwe, Branch Clerk, Workers' Affairs Department, Myanmar Port Authority, Ministry of Transport.
160. U Aye Maung, Supervisor, Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
161. L/Cpl Than Aye Maung (No 401161), Camp Commandant Office, Central Command, Mandalay Palace, Ministry of Defence.
162. U Hla Tun, (Ma-4199), Fire Services Sergeant, Thayet Township Fire Services Department, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.
163. U Khin Oo, Merchant, No-393, Aung Chantha Street, Ward-13, Hline Township.
164. U Kyaw Than, Distribution (Third), (Storage and Distribution Department), Malamyine Myanmar Petroleum Products Enterprise, Ministry of Energy.
165. U Thein Kyaw, Sales-4, Khapa (Ga) Line, Passenger Transport, Road Transport, Ministry of Rail Transportation.
166. U Soe Naing Swe, Editor, Mandalay Daily, Mandalay City Development Committee.
167. U Aung Than Oo, Merchant, Plot-184, Thiri Malar (East), 87 Street, 22x23, Aung Myay Thazan Township, Mandalay.
168. Daw Than Than Sein, Merchant, No 26, Department Street (Lower), Magyidan, North/West Ward, Kyimyindine Township.
169. Daw Thauung Thauung Nyunt, Merchant, No 26, Department Street (Lower), Magyidan, North/West Ward, Kyimyindine Township.
170. U Kyaw Win, General Workers in charge, Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, Ministry of Energy.
171. U Aung Myat Sein, Agriculture, No (15/956), Aung Raza Street, Shwepaukan Ward, North

Oakkalapa Township.

172. U Khin Maung Htay, Head of Section, Match Factory (Mandalay), Myanmar Paper and Chemical Enterprise, Ministry of Industry-1.
173. Police Sergeant Aung Min (La-137434), Supply Section, Myanmar Police Force (Headquarters), Ministry of Home Affairs.
174. Ashin Nanda Sara, Sasana Thitsa Mandine Monastery, Nyaunggwe Ward, Aung Myay Thazan Township, Mandalay.
175. WO Hla Thein (No 538590), the Office of Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Ministry of Defence.
176. U Kyaw Win, Fitter-5, No 6 Timber Factory, Foreign Trading and Timber Factory Department, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
177. U Aung Myin, Upper Divisional Clerk, South Workshop Department, Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise, Ministry of Electric Power.
178. U Aye Tun Sein, Branch Clerk, (Rakhine State Commodity Transport, Yoma Maung Bus Terminal), No 115, 29th Street, Pabedan Township.
179. Daw Aye Myint, Tailor, No (973/B), 8th Street, Ward-10, South Oakkalapa Township.
180. U Khin Maung Win, Workshop, No 903, Mayansu Sabei Road, Ward 3, Mayangon Township.
181. U Myint Soe, Deputy Supervisor, Myanmar Salt and Marine Chemicals Enterprise, (Kyaikkhami Salt Production Division, Ministry of Mines.
182. U Aung Moe, Driver, No 998, Thiri Zeyar Road, Ward 7, South Oakkalapa Township.
183. U Thauung Myint, Merchant, No 238, Hinth Road, 14/2 Ward, South Oakkalapa Township.
184. U Aung Gyi, Director, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.
185. U Maung Maung Than, Technician-3, Supervisor-1, No 12th Bus Line, Road Transport, Ministry of Rail Transportation.
186. U Kyaw Kyaw Lwin, Communication technician-3, Management and Training Unit, Border Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce.
187. Daw Myint Myint Khaing, Tutor (Myanmar Department), Higher Education Department (Upper Myanmar), Mandalay University, Ministry of Education.
188. U Aung Myint Zaw, Foreman (Technician), No 2 Saw Mill, Foreign Trade and Saw Mill Department, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
189. U San Tin, Astrologer, No 125, Myathazin Street, No 125 Ward, Dagon Myothit (East) Township.
190. U Janeya, Monk, Mingala Theingi Monastery, Dhammathukha Monastery, Old Yedashay Road, Bahan Township.
191. U Dhammika, Monk, No 18/B, Gyardawya Road, Gyardawya Ward, U Ariya Monastery, Bahan Township.
192. U San Lwin, Merchant, No 3, Yadana Theinkha Road, Monlethsaungon North Ward, Sangyoung Township.
193. U Aung Hsan Kyi, Foreman, Fisheries Department, No 4, Hlawga Road, Lutlatyay Ward, Ahlon Township.
194. Daw Khin Si Lwin, Merchant, No 49, Ground Floor, Lanthit Road, Ward 3, Lanmadaw Township.
195. U Min Sein, Lower Division Clerk, Lanmadaw Township General Administration Department, General Administration Department, Ministry of Home Affairs.
196. U Kyaw Min, Agent, No 5, Thiri Myaing 5th Street, Ward 13, Hline Township.
197. U Hla Shein, Merchant, No 306, Thumingala Road, Ward 4, South Oakkalapa Township.
198. U Nyo Yin, Driver-5, Carriage and Cargo Shed, Myitnge Workshop, Myanmar Railways, Minis-

try of Rail Transportation.

199. U Ba Thauung, Technician-4 (Carriage Inspector), Mahlwagon Carriage Shed, Myanmar Railways, Ministry of Rail Transportation.
200. U Tin Aye, Technician-5, Blacksmith, Civil Engineer Department, Myanmar Railways, Ministry of Rail Transportation.
201. U Maung Maung Htay, Technician-4, Grinding Machine Operator, Carriage and Cargo Shed (Myitnge), Myanmar Railways, Ministry of Rail Transportation.
202. U Kyaw Myint Thein, Carpenter-4, Carriage and Cargo Shed (Myitnge), Furniture, Myanmar Railways, Ministry of Rail Transportation.
203. U Kittisara (a) U San Aung, Monk, South Mogok Vipassana, Mingala Yeiktha, Shwewawin Monastery, No 12, Kywehseang, Pyigyidagun Township, Mandalay.
204. U Aung Tun Kyaw, Captain, Waterway Department, Cargo Transport Division, Inland Water Transport, Ministry of Transport.
205. U Hla Than, Production Technician-3, General Management Department, Okkyin Gunny Factory, Myanmar Jute Enterprise, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
206. U Tun Min, Storekeeper-4, Myanmar Farm Enterprise, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
207. U Kyaw Myint, JAT, Pyigyidagun BEPS No 1, No 2 Basic Education Department, Ministry of Education.
208. No 708870, L/Cpl Tin Tun, Defence Services Records Office, Ministry of Defence.
209. U Myint Zaw, Worker, Mechanical Division, No 4 Plywood Factory (Pathein), Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
210. U Khin Win, Assistant Deputy Supervisor, No 4 Saw Mill (Ahlon), Foreign Trade and Saw Mill Division, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
211. U Tin Maung Win, Worker, No 6 Saw Mill, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
212. U Thauung Sein, Fitter-5, No 6 Saw Mill, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
213. U Ni Tar, Worker, No 3 Saw Mill (Shwepyitha), Myanmar Timber Enterprise, Ministry of Forestry.
214. La/169184 Police Cpl Zaw Win Hlaing, Yangon Division Police Force, Myanmar Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ye Thura Title

1. La/128369 Police Lt-Col Win Naing, Deputy Director, CCDAC and Drug Elimination Department, Myanmar Police Force.
2. Ohn Myint, (Ma-6496), member of Fire Services (Deceased), Fire Services Department.

Ye Bala Title

1. La/128518 Police Captain Myint Oo, Supervisor, Kengtung Special Anti-Drug Squad.
2. U Ko Ko Hlaing (Ma-3475), Deputy Director-General, Fire Services Department.

Ye Thurein Title

1. La/149950 Police Inspector Khin Maung Thein, Investigator, CCDAC and Drug Elimination Department, Myanmar Police Force.
2. Kyaw Thet Oo (Ma-5296), member of Fire Services, Fire Services Department.

Ye Kyawsa Title

1. U Myo Myint, Assistant Director, Fire Services Department.

Ye Kyawthu Title

1. U Kyi Win, Chairman, Thingangon Village-tract PDC, Ngaputaw Township.
2. U Kan Yin, Lower Division Clerk, Thingangon Village-tract PDC, Ngaputaw Township.

By Order,

Sd/ Thein Sein

Lieutenant-General

Secretary-1, State Peace and Development Council

Industrial sector witnesses sustained progress

Development of industries in the time of the Tatmadaw Government

Emerging factories and workshops in states and divisions

Industrial development plays a vital role in national development. Nowadays, emphasis is

being placed on development of the industrial sector along with the agricultural sector.

In building infrastructures in the industrial sector needed for the country to become an industrialized one, efforts are being made to narrow the gap of development between one region and another across the country.



An aerial view of Myanmar Textile Factory (Salinyi) in Salinyi Township, Monywa District, Sagaing Division.

Emerging State-owned factories

No	States and Divisions	1988	2005	Progress
1	Kayah	4	7	3
2	Kayin	6	9	3
3	Chin	5	8	3
4	Mon	24	28	4
5	Rakhine	5	7	2
6	Shan	22	42	20
7	Sagaing	53	69	16
8	Taninthayi	-	12	12
9	Bago	79	106	27
10	Magway	38	64	26
11	Mandalay	102	138	36
12	Yangon	194	241	47
13	Ayeyawady	59	64	5

As a result of active cooperation under the dynamic leadership, achievements have been made year after year in the industrial sector.

For the development of the industrial sector, new State-owned factories are being built and

at the same time, serious attention is being paid to running of the old factories in full capacity.

Thanks to these relentless efforts, industries based on agricultural produce, automobile industry, industries manufacturing consumer goods and

machine tool factories are thriving throughout the country.

The table provides readers with facts and figures on development in factories and workshops in states and divisions in the time of the Tatmadaw government.

Australians make breakthrough in research on breast cancer

CANBERRA, 6 Jan — Australian scientists have made a breakthrough that could lead to new drugs or therapies to treat breast cancer by discovering rare stem cells.

The discovery was made after researchers from Walter and Eliza Hall Institute in Melbourne, capital of the state of Victoria, induced female mice to grow new mammary glands from stem cells. ABC radio quoted Researcher Mark Shakleton as saying that the discovery means treatments can be designed to better target dangerous cancer stem cells that can not be treated with cur-

rent methods.

“Although many people respond quite well to treatments such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy, unfortunately a significant proportion of people relapse with their disease at a time subsequent to that,” he said.

“And it may be (that) treatment such as chemotherapy and radio-therapy don’t actually target those cells within a mass of cancer.” — *MNA/Xinhua*

Bakari Idd on 11 January

YANGON, 6 Jan — The Government of the Union of Myanmar today announced that 11 January 2006, Wednesday, is a public holiday as it is Bakari Idd Day, under section 25 of Negotiable Instruments Act. — *MNA*

အစားအသောက်(ယိုစုံ)များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ အများပြည်သူသိရှိရန် အသိပေးနှိုးဆော်ချက်

- ၁။ ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် အရည်အသွေး စစ်မှန်ကောင်းမွန်ပြီး အန္တရာယ်ကင်းရှင်းသော အစားအသောက်များကို အများပြည်သူတို့ စားသုံးနိုင်ရန်နှင့်အစားအသောက်များ၏ အရည်အသွေးကို စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် ထိန်းသိမ်းနိုင်ရေးအတွက် စိစစ် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။
- ၂။ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ မန္တလေးမြို့၊ ဈေးကွက်မှ ယိုစုံများမှာ အစားအသောက်တွင် သုံးခွင့်မပြုသော ဆိုးဆေးများ (Non-permitted Food Colour) အသုံးပြုထားကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရပါသဖြင့် စားသုံးရန်မသင့်သော ယိုစုံများဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း အသိပေးအပ်ပါသည်။

စဉ်	အမှတ်တံဆိပ်နှင့် ယိုစုံအမျိုးအစား	လုပ်ငန်းအမည်နှင့် လိပ်စာဖော်ပြချက်
၁	“မြမြအေး” အမှတ်တံဆိပ် မက်မန်းယို	မြမြအေး ပြင်ဦးလွင်၊ မက်မန်းနှင့် သစ်သီးယိုစုံ
၂	“ဆင်ဖြူတော်အမှတ်တံဆိပ်၊ မရမ်းယို	ဆင်ဖြူတော် ကျောက်မဲ ဆားချိုသီးနှင့် သစ်သီးယိုစုံ
၃	“ဆင်ဖြူတော်အမှတ်တံဆိပ်၊ မရမ်းပေါင်းခြောက်	ဆင်ဖြူတော် ကျောက်မဲ ဆားချိုသီးနှင့် သစ်သီးယိုစုံ
၄	“123/ONE TWO THREE” အမှတ်တံဆိပ်၊ ရွှေသီးအဖတ်သေး	ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိပါ။
၅	“ရှင်းရီ” အမှတ်တံဆိပ်၊ ခဲသီး	ရှင်းရီ မက်မန်းနှင့် သီးစုံ
၆	“မြစိမ်း” အမှတ်တံဆိပ်၊ သရက်ပေါင်း	မြစိမ်း ယိုစုံနှင့် စားသောက်ကုန်လုပ်ငန်း
၇	“ရွှေတိုး” အမှတ်တံဆိပ် ဆီးယို	ရွှေတိုး သီးစုံယို၊ ဆားမ/၇၀-၇၃ လမ်းကြား၊ မြို့သစ်၊ ချမ်းမြသာစည်မြို့နယ်၊ မန္တလေး။

၃။ အစားအသောက်ထုတ်လုပ်သူများသည် အရည်အသွေးအာမခံချက်ရှိသော အစားအသောက်သုံး ဆိုးဆေးများကိုသာ အသုံးပြုထုတ်လုပ်ရန်နှင့် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း မရှိပါက သက်ဆိုင်ရာအာဏာပိုင်အဖွဲ့အစည်းက တရားဥပဒေအရ အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သတိပေးအပ်ပါသည်။

ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

Only when living standard of the people including rural people in various sectors improve, can national development be made

Eighth cash and book donation for self-reliant rural libraries held



Information Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan delivers a speech at the eighth cash and book donation ceremony for self-reliant rural libraries. — MNA

YANGON, 7 Feb — The eighth cash and book donation for self-reliant rural libraries was held at the Ministry of Information on Theinbyu Road this morning. Present were Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan, Maj-Gen Hsan Hsint of the Ministry of Defence, Deputy Minister for Information Brig-Gen Aung Thein, managing directors and directors-general of enterprises and departments under the Ministry of Information, officials of Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation, Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association, Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association, Myanmar Motion Picture and Music Asiayons, Union of Myanmar Federation of

rural areas. They are simple and honest and helpful one another.

They have very few chances to read books and other publications. That is why self-reliant rural libraries are established in order to raise the living standard of rural people and to improve their education, health and agriculture sectors and thinking power.

Only when living standard of the people including rural people in various sectors improve, can the national development be brought about. Therefore, based on three strengths— strength of the State, strength of local authorities and people and strength of the well-wishers, rural libraries were opened under the arrange-

ment of the Ministry of Information. They also donated K 48,374,000 to the fund. The amount of donation up to the seventh reached over K 135 million including the value of books so far. At the ceremony, wellwishers would present over K 51.6 million and such donation would contribute much towards the opening of the libraries.

On 4 January, wellwishers led by Maj-Gen Hsan Hsint and Maj-Gen Mya Win formally

opening of rural libraries in every village. If the plan is successful, Myanmar will be the first nation to have library in every village. He assured that the Ministry of Information will continue to strive for realization of the plan in 2005-2006.

Wellwishers donated various kinds of books and cash to self-reliant libraries. Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan accepted various kinds of magazines and journals

of books and publications to self-reliant libraries through Deputy Minister Brig-Gen Aung Thein.

Director-General U Chit Naing of Information and Public Relations Department, Director-General U Khin Maung Htay of

various kinds of books and publications donated by wellwishers, and presented certificates of honour to wellwishers.

At the eight cash and books donation for self-reliant rural libraries, K 4,555,000 plus a library

Over K 4.5 million, books worth K 27 million donated to self-reliance libraries.

opened libraries in Yekyi-Athoke region. Altogether 48,064 libraries have been opened up to now. There

donated by President of MWAFF Daw Than Than Nwe; various kinds of journals and documents related to the building of Lawkamons self-reliant library worth K 20 million by Maj-Gen Hsan Sint, Maj-Gen Mya Win and wellwishers; K 1 million each by Dr Khin Shwe of Zaykabar Co and UMFCCI President U Win Myint and various kinds of books and K 2.1 million by wellwishers, and certificates of honour were presented to well-wishers.

Other well-wishers also donated various kinds



Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan accepts cash donations from a well-wisher. — MNA

Myanma Radio and Television, Managing Director U Soe Win of News and Periodicals Enterprise, Managing Director U Aung Nyein of Printing and Publishing Enterprise and Managing Director U Bo Kyi of Myanma Motion Picture Enterprise accepted the

worth 20 million donated by 24 cash donors and various kinds of books and publications worth K 27,053,620 by 85 donors were accepted. After the ceremony, Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan cordially greeted the wellwishers.

MNA



Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan inspects donated books for self-reliant rural libraries. — MNA

Chambers of Commerce and Industry, social organizations, publishing houses, private entrepreneurs, wellwishers and guests.

Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan delivered a speech. He thanked the wellwishers for their cash and book donations for rural people to gain general knowledge. Out of the 54 million people, 70 per cent, the majority of them, are living in

ment of the Ministry of Information.

He said the government bought books worth about K 80 million and distributed them to the libraries and wellwishers and local authorities provide necessary assistance.

He said 490 wellwishers presented 1,657,449 books of various kinds valued at K 86,694,811 at the seventh donation ceremony and

are over 10,000 libraries left to be opened. He believed that tasks to open libraries and national tasks would be successfully implemented through unity. Systematic arrangements are being made for keeping books, he said.

He said Information and Public Relations Department is making arrangements for dissemination of library science. Efforts are being made for



Various kinds of donated books for self-reliant rural libraries. — MNA

Drawing a new enduring constitution is imperative for the future of the State...

(from page 1)

There did exist the 1947 constitution and the 1974 constitution. The 1947 constitution included some principles that approved the right to secede from the Union. Consequently, the country had to face the danger of disintegration of the Union more than one time. Again, over 13 million people accounting

the people in order to build peaceful, modern and developed democratic nation with discipline flourishing.

Since 1988, the Tatmadaw government has been striving for the development of the nation by upholding Our Three Main National Causes and the 12 objectives. Measures were taken for national

matters to convene the National Convention within six months for the emergence of democracy. Order No (13/92) was issued on 2 October 1992 and the National Convention Convening Commission was formed.

The NCCC started the convening of National Convention on 9 January 1993 with six objectives — Non-disin-



The panel of chairman seen at the Mass Meeting.— MNA

Nowadays, the State and the entire people are striving through cooperation for the emergence of discipline-flourishing democratic nation. In the process of transition to democracy, the constitution is essential for leading the nation and serving the interests of people living in the country.

held on 27 May 1990 to draft a State constitution. However, the National Convention was suspended as some elected representatives failed to discharge national duties without giving priority to national cause.

flourishing democratic nation. In doing so, peace and stability of the State, strong national economy and national education promotion are instrumental. So, the government built social and economic foundations. Meanwhile,

the seven points Road Map on 30 August 2003 when the requirements on transitional democracy for the State are fulfilled, while undertaking the national tasks. Those from home and abroad supported the Road Map.



People attending the Mass Meeting in support of National Convention.— NLM



for 90.19 percent unanimously supported the 1974 constitution that give priority to socialism with centralized one party system, ignoring private interest. Due to its weaknesses, the constitution became unpopular with the public and there occurred 1988 unrest.

Therefore, drawing a new enduring constitution is imperative for the future of the State. The constitution needs to be in accord with the State objectives and wishes of

reconsolidation. The Tatmadaw has not only served the interests of the State and the people but also striven for democratization. It was chronicled that the ultimate aim of the patriotic Burma Tatmadaw in 1945 was to regain independence and shape a democracy. In 1992 a total of 29 delegates comprising 15 of State Law and Order Restoration Council, representatives-elect and independent representatives met and co-ordinated

integration of the Union; Non-disintegration of national solidarity; Perpetuation of sovereignty; Flourishing of genuine multi-party democracy system; Further burgeoning of the noblest and worthiest of worldly values namely justice, liberty and equality in the State; and For the Tatmadaw to be able to participate in the national political leadership role of the State. Altogether 702 delegates from eight groups of political parties, representatives-elect, national races, workers, peasants, intellectuals and intelligentsia, State service personnel, peace groups which had returned to the legal fold and other invited guests attended it. The delegates held discussions and approved matters in accord with the systematic procedures of the National Convention. There were 2000 sector-wise chapters and 104 detailed basic principles. In reality, it was the duty of those who won the elections

Despite the suspension, the Tatmadaw government keeps on track to the goal of building a peaceful, modern and developed discipline-

measures were taken to enable the people to develop spiritually and produce human resources. He said the government officially announced

Reconvening of the National Convention which is the most important and first step took place on 17 May 2004.

(See page 10)

Without knowing the essence of National Convention, the elements holding negative views are making instigation with the false propaganda and exaggerated Myanmar's affairs to reach up to the UN Security Council. In fact, those interfering in and disturbing the National Convention and the emergence of democracy are the common enemies of the entire people.



Daw Tin MarLar Myint and Daw Cho The Kyi act as Masters of ceremonies.— NLM



People on their way to the Mass Meeting in support of National Convention.— NLM

Legislative structure and essence of future state (4)

Soe Mya Kyaw

We have already learned that there will be seven legislative bodies in the legislative structure in the future State. They are: Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw, Region/State Hluttaws, and the self-administered division/zone leading bodies.

The National Convention has already adopted a basic principle: **The legislative powers of the State are distributed among Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Region Hluttaw and State Hluttaws. Legislative power prescribed by the Constitution is distributed to self-administered areas.**

A study of the Hluttaws will show that Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprises the two Hluttaws, namely, Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw. Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw, Region/State Hluttaws are formed with elected Hluttaw representatives and Tatmadaw member Hluttaw representatives nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services according to law.

Qualifications of the representatives of the respective Hluttaws are prescribed with emphasis on their abilities to serve the interests of the nation and the people. The Hluttaw representatives concerned should be truly the good sons of the nation and the people.

In connection with the qualifications of the Hluttaw representatives who will exercise the legislative powers on behalf of the people, I had an interview and present them in this article.

Soe Mya Kyaw: We have already discussed the legislative structure and essence of future State in detail. But I think there also remain certain points.

Bagyi Soe: Of course, there are. There remain points that need to be known in connection with the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives or the representatives of the people. Let's continue our discussions.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, Uncle. Please explain to me starting from the qualifications prescribed for the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

Bagyi Soe: In connection with the qualifications of the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives, the detailed basic principle has been laid down as follows: **Persons possessing the following qualifications are eligible to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives to the Pyithu Hluttaw—**

(1) having attained the age of 25;

- (2) being a citizen born of parents both of whom are also citizens;
- (3) having settled in the Union of Myanmar for at least 10 consecutive years up to the time of being elected Pyithu Hluttaw representative;
- (4) possessing qualifications prescribed in the election law.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes Uncle. Let me know the qualification concerning the age of 25.

Bagyi Soe: In the 1947 Constitution, the minimum age of the Pyithu Hluttaw representative was prescribed 21 years. In 1974 Constitution, the age for the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives was 28.

Kyee Kyee Mya: I remember that the 1989 Multi-Party Democracy General Election Law prescribed that a person who had attained 21 years of age and met other requirements prescribed by the Law was eligible to stand for election to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Soe Mya Kyaw: The Pyithu Hluttaw has to introduce laws as necessary. I have learned that it has to carry out the duties and functions vested by the State Constitution according to laws and bylaws. Since the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives have to carry out important duties they should be experienced and knowledgeable persons, shouldn't they?

Bagyi Soe: You are right, Maung Kyaw. So, the persons who have attained 25 years begin to gain experience and are able to learn more. Considering this, the National Convention delegates have laid down this principle.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes Uncle.

Bagyi Soe: Furthermore, if you study the two Hluttaws at the central level, you will find that the number of Pyithu Hluttaw representatives is the largest. **The number is 440. It is thus laid down to enable extensive participation of national races residing the length and breadth of the nation and a large number of new generation youths. That is why the age is prescribed 25.**

Soe Mya Kyaw: Please continue, Uncle.

Bagyi Soe: This being so, the youths who have attained 25 years and who are qualified will be able to participate in the Pyithu Hluttaw. **At the same time, the middle aged persons of about 40 years or so as well as the seniors who**

Now, the delegates are holding discussions at the ongoing National Convention for the adoption of the basic principles and detailed basic principles in formulating the State Constitution. By studying these basic principles and detailed basic principles, one can envisage the future of the nation in form and essence. Articles on the National Convention will be inserted in the newspapers daily for enabling the people to visualize the future of the nation in form and essence.

are 50-60 years old will also take part in it.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The seniors are experienced persons with ample knowledge about the past and the middle aged persons are ready to play whatever role they are going to be assigned. The qualified youths are to work together with the elders and gain experience and knowledge. This is the way they will prepare for the heavier responsibilities in the future. The Pyithu Hluttaw therefore serves as a proper link for the people of different ages.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I see now, Kyee Kyee. The age of the Pyithu Hluttaw representative has been prescribed 25 in consideration of the future prospects of the nation and the people.

Kyee Kyee Mya: In other words, it is the plan to provide a proper link between the fine historical tradition and the energetic qualities among the seniors, the middle aged and the youths or to ensure that there is no break in the link of national politics in future.

Bagyi Soe: The main reason is to constantly turn out patriotic youths who will be able to shoulder the responsibilities of the State in future.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Now it is clear. By the way, I have studied that the Pyithu Hluttaw representative is to be a citizen born of parents both of whom are also citizens. Please explain this to me, Uncle.

Bagyi Soe: It happened that in the section 76 (1) of the 1947 Constitution, it was prescribed: Every citizen who has completed the age of twenty one years and who is not placed under any disability or incapacity under this Constitution or by law, shall be eligible for membership of the Parliament.

Kyee Kyee Mya: That's right, Maung Kyaw. I remember this was amended in the 1974 Constitution that Hluttaw representatives are to be citizens born of parents both of whom are also citizens.

(See page 9)

* The detailed basic principles have been laid down that a person owing allegiance to a foreign government, or a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country; person who is entitled to rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country; they have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

* If such persons are given the important positions it will amount to offering the hilt of the sword to the enemy..

(from page 8)

Soe Mya Kyaw: Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw are the highest bodies in exercising the legislative powers in the interest of the nation. Since only the citizens who are born of parents both of whom are also citizens should be a representative of the Pyithu Hluttaw. This being the case, the principle laid down by the National Convention is most appropriate.

Kyee Kyee Mya: In introducing laws, it is of utmost importance not to harm national sovereignty but safeguard it. The nation may face different forms of danger. There might occur armed aggression that is quite obvious. At the same time, there might be plots and conspiracies using spies and decoys. Hence, Hluttaw representatives should be citizens who are born of parents both of whom are also citizens.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I have learned that as in our country, others have also prescribed similar qualifications for Hluttaw representatives in national interest.

Bagyi Soe: That is why the National Convention has laid down a basic principle concerning the citizens and citizens' fundamental rights and responsibilities — All persons born of parents both of whom are nationals are citizens; all persons who have become citizens in accord with law on the date the State Constitution comes into force are citizens; and citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship shall be as prescribed by law.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Please explain to him, Ko Soe, about the related point that a Pyithu Hluttaw representative shall have settled in the Union of Myanmar for at least 10 consecutive years up to the time of being elected Pyithu Hluttaw representative.

Bagyi Soe: A person who will stand for election to Pyithu Hluttaw should have experienced the political, economic, administrative and social developments in the country. For this, he should have lived in the Union of Myanmar for 10 consecutive years. If he has not lived in the country for ten years but lived abroad and if he is elected, no one will know his mentality and tendency influenced by external elements. That is why this specific qualification is prescribed.

Kyee Kyee Mya: When we practise multi-party democracy system it is necessary to prevent a group of persons from the misuse of power and also guard against traitorous elements relying on the foreign masters from interfering in the affairs of the State.

Soe Mya Kyaw: That's right. So, similar qualifications are to be prescribed for the Amyotha Hluttaw representatives.

Bagyi Soe: Well, they are almost the same. The only difference is that the Amyotha Hluttaw representative is to have completed 30 years of age. The number of Amyotha Hluttaw representatives is 224. As they will have to be more experienced and knowledgeable to be able to deal with political, economic, administrative and social affairs, the age is thus prescribed as 30 years.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Very well, Uncle. How about the qualifications of the Tatmadaw member Hluttaw representatives?

Bagyi Soe: The qualifications are the same. The Tatmadaw member Hluttaw representatives should possess the same qualifications I have just discussed. It has been done so to be in accordance with democratic practices.

Kyee Kyee Mya: That's right Maung Kyaw. Although the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services has been granted the right to nominate Tatmadaw member Hluttaw representatives, every nominee needs to possess similar qualifications as the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. This may be seen as check and balance in practice. They may also be seen as distribution of power and check and balance, that are democratic practices.

Bagyi Soe: Similarly, qualifications of the Region/State Hluttaw representatives are the same as those of the Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

Soe Mya Kyaw: It is clear, Uncle. I have learned the qualifications of the candidates who are eligible to stand for election to the Hluttaw. As there are qualifications for the eligible candidates there may be restrictions and conditions for those who are not eligible to stand for election. So, let me know who are prescribed ineligible to stand for election?

Bagyi Soe: Concerning those prescribed ineligible to stand for election, the 12 detailed basic principles have been laid down. Obviously, those who are serving prison terms for criminal offences, who

government or citizens of a foreign country; and persons who are entitled to rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government or citizens of a foreign country are therefore prescribed ineligible to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representative.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Moreover, there are also persons who obtain and make use or members of an organization that obtain and make use of money, land, housing, building, vehicle, property etc. directly or indirectly from a foreign country's government, or religious organization or other organizations shall have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

Bagyi Soe: Like manner, those engaged in politics at the expense of religion have no right to stand for election as Hluttaw representatives.

Soe Mya Kyaw: All those persons Uncle has described shall have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives nor Region/State Hluttaw representatives, I believe.

Bagyi Soe: You are right, Maung Kyaw. Moreover, the points I have stated also apply to the Tatmadaw member candidates nominated by the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services to the respective Hluttaws.

Soe Mya Kyaw: By the way Uncle, in our discussions last week, we dealt with the matter on an ethnic group which has a population of over 10,000 but it has no self-administered zone of its own can win

* **Youths who have attained 25 years and who are qualified will be able to participate in the Pyithu Hluttaw. At the same time, the middle aged persons of about 40 years or so as well as the seniors who are 50-60 years old will also take part in it.**

* **The seniors are experienced persons with ample knowledge about the past and the middle aged persons are ready to play whatever role they are going to be assigned. The qualified youths are to work together with the elders and gain experience and knowledge. This way they will prepare for the heavier responsibilities in the future. The Pyithu Hluttaw therefore serves as a proper link for the people of different ages.**

are prescribed to be ineligible for violation of the election law, who are declared bankrupt, who are insane, who are members of the Sangha and State service personnel.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Besides, there are certain points laid down to guard against the attempts of neo-colonialists to indirectly enslave the nation or keep our nation under their control.

Bagyi Soe: The detailed basic principles have been laid down that a person owing allegiance to a foreign government, or a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country; person who is entitled to rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country; they have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.

Soe Mya Kyaw: If such persons are given the important positions it will amount to offering the hilt of the sword to the enemy.

Bagyi Soe: You are right. That is why persons owing allegiance to a foreign government, or subjects of a foreign

seat in the self-administered division or self-administered zone. We have also discussed that if the Self-administered Area Leading Body is less than ten members and if there is no ethnic group with a population of over 10,000, the Leading Body could choose and appoint a suitable person residing in the self-administered area. If so, what are the qualifications for those representatives?

Bagyi Soe: They, too, are to meet the qualifications prescribed for the Hluttaw representatives and at the same time the 12 points meant for those ineligible to stand for election also apply to them.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, Uncle. I have learned that according to the form of legislature of the future State, the persons who will always serve national interests are to be elected to the legislative bodies and there is full of essence for the nation. May I request you to discuss the remaining parts next week.

Bagyi Soe: Oh sure. I'll make all the preparations.

Translation: AK



Those attending the mass rally to support the National Convention chanting slogans. —MNA

Drawing a new enduring constitution is imperative for the future of the State...

(from page 7)

Despite difficulties, the Tatmadaw government has made up its mind to successfully hold the National Convention, essential programme for emergence of a discipline-flourishing

executive and judiciary sectors have been laid down. Now detailed basic principles for legislation are under discussion. Principles on rights and responsibilities for citizens and the Tatmadaw will be discussed.

external destructive elements.

The colonialist imperialists try to break up the unity to weaken the national strength. The people are to prevent their acts with great national awareness.

Holding the National Convention is an important effort for

No party or an individual person can hinder national political developments. If one tries to hinder the national convention, he will be



Daw Aye Aye Maw.
MNA



Daw Kathy Win.
MNA



Daw Khin Thazin Myint.—MNA

Despite difficulties, the Tatmadaw government has made up its mind to successfully hold the National Convention, essential programme for emergence of a discipline-flourishing democratic nation. Now the National Convention is in session.

represents the entire country and it is a noble task that brings about nationlessness. Various national races are laying down the future State.

He urged the people and the delegates who represent the entire people to participate in the respective roles after

duties as an auxiliary force of the nation.

As a result of continuous efforts under the leadership of the Tatmadaw, the better foundation needed for the development of political, economic and social sectors has been attained.

Nowadays, the State and the entire people are striving through cooperation for the emergence of the

meetings of National Convention convened from 9 January 1993 to 30 March 1996, adopted the 104 detailed basic principles of 15 chapters to be laid down for the future constitution and over 4 million of people supported it holding referendums organized by USDA in 1994. Thus, people are responsible for protecting and safeguarding the disturbances that can affect the 104 detailed basic principles.

democratic nation. Now the National Convention is in session.

Over 100 delegates include Ph.D degree holders, literatis, those whom the people respect, experienced persons, leaders of armed groups who rose against the government for 40 years.

The delegates who represent various strata of life in the township are genuine ones and they laid down basic principles for drafting an enduring State constitution.

Of the 15 chapters to be included in the constitution, detailed basic principles for principles of the State, State Structure, Head of State, legislative,

emergence of the State constitution. The State and the people encountered difficulties and crises on account of some weak points of the constitution.

The delegates are working hard at the National Convention and the government provides facilities for them. The entire people are to take part in the respective roles based on the Union Spirit for successful implementation of the seven-point Road Map.

The noble future objectives are being implemented despite obstacles by internal and

regarded as a culprit of the history. The national forces have decided to ward off the danger of internal and external destructive elements as common enemy. People are to march toward a discipline-flourishing democratic nation removing the hindrances and obstacles. The seven-point Road Map is the correct path to future State.

In fact, the National Convention reflects the desire of the people and it



Col Tin Soe (Retd).
MNA

objectively reviewing the weaknesses of the constitutions of the past for emergence of a constitution suitable for Myanmar society.

H m a w b y Township USDA Executive Daw Aye Aye Maw read out a proposal to support National Convention. Myanmar is an independent nation and all national races have been living in Myanmar in unity and amity upholding Our Three Main National Causes and fought against the enemies of the nation with collective effort of nationalities.

To safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the nation, the entire people have been joining hands with Tatmadaw and the USDA members are also discharging the national



U Kyaw Kyaw Win.
MNA

discipline-flourishing democratic nation. In the process of transition to democracy, the constitution is essential for leading the nation and serving the interests of people living in the country.

Due to the crisis in 1988, the sovereignty of the State was about to be lost and Tatmadaw took the responsibilities of the State to restore stability and peace of community. At the same time, tasks for to bring about equitable development across the country could be taken. The National Convention has been also convened to transform the nation into democratic one in accord with people's desire.

The plenary



U Myint Khaing.—MNA

As the first phase of the State's Road Map, the National Convention was reconvened on 17 May, 2004. Convening the National Convention, when the detailed basic principles have been attained, the State's Road Map will continue to be implemented phase by phase. Upholding the interests of the State and people, National Convention delegates for successful convening of the National Convention are discharging the national duties for the emergence of the modern, developed, discipline-flourishing democratic nation.

(See page 11)

The National Convention is a national political activity that will lay down basic principles in writing the State's Constitution. Only when the National Convention is completed will the people and all national races amidst diversity of region and religion enjoy fruits of peace and development.

Drawing a new enduring constitution is imperative...

(from page 10)

The leaders of national race armed groups are also participating in the drive for the emergence of a democratic State in accord with the State's Road Map. At the same time, regardless of national interests, the neo-colonialists are instigating to create economic crisis among Myanmar people and impose economic and political sanctions on the country.

Without knowing the essence of National Convention, the elements holding negative views are instigating with the false propaganda and exaggerated Myanmar's affairs to reach up to the UN Security Council. In fact, those interfering in and disturbing the National Convention and the emergence of democracy are the common enemies of the entire people. If the State's constitution can be adopted in accord with the desire of the people, under the influence of super powers, the scheme of the internal and external axehandles to take over power of the State will be put to an end.

The government, on its part, has been implementing to achieve the stability, peace, prevalence of law and order, economic and human resource development that are the basic foundations for the practice of the democracy.

There have emerged better foundations in the sectors of agriculture, livestock breeding, industry and transportation. The Government has also established a lot of factories, workshops and industrial zones so as to build a new modern nation.

Many of agriculture, transport, health and education facilities can be witnessed the length and breadth of the nation. At the same time, the State is taking systematic steps to improve knowledge of the people to keep pace with the knowledge age.

To have learning opportunity, the basic education high schools, have been extended throughout the Union. New universities, colleges and hospitals were built. While making efforts for the development of rural far-flung areas, the government is trying to improve socio-economic life of the people in rural areas. Thanks to relentless efforts of the State, the State's GDP has increased in 2004-2005 more than that of 1988-1989. It is found that Per Capita income has also upped. Therefore, foreign media recognized Myanmar Economic Development.

We, all the people, need to support the National Convention to be successfully completed by warding off destructive elements within and without the nation who are trying to hinder development of the nation.

The National Convention is a national political activity that will lay down basic principles in writing the State's Constitution. Only when the National Convention is completed will the people and all national races from various region enjoy fruits of peace and development.

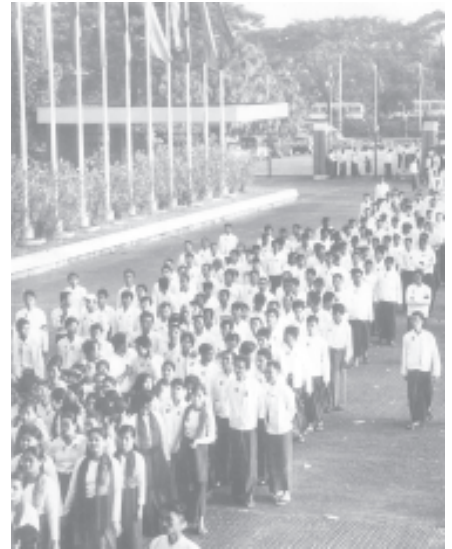
We, therefore, unanimously support the National Convention removing obstacles to the National Convention placed by the destructionists at home and abroad.

Next, Daw Kaythi Win of Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation discussed that our nation is a sovereign state. At present, the State and the people are marching towards a new modern discipline-flourishing democratic nation. Apart from doing so, the Government is doing its utmost to enable the nation to be a developed one. As a result, all national races residing in the Union have enjoyed fruits of development in a short time. The Seven-point Road Map is now being implemented.

At the National Convention, the first and most important step of the Road Map, the delegates are laying down detailed basic principles to be included in the framing the State Constitution in accord with the wishes of the people. Now, the delegates have been able to lay down 15 chapter-wise titles, 104 basic principles and detailed basic principles under 6 chapter-wise titles.

In 104 basic principles, it is stated that the one who has not met the set qualification is not eligible to be elected as a Pyithu Hluttaw representative. In the same way, the set qualification had been stated categorically in Section 74 of the 1947 Constitution. As the basic principles are the ones our Myanmar people could unconditionally accept, we strongly support them.

According to detailed basic principles already laid down by the National Convention, the future nation will be made up of 7 regions, 7 states, two Pyidaungsu territories, self-administered division and 5 self-administered zones. According to the 1947 Constitution, there were four states—Kachin State, Kayah State, Kayin State and Shan State and one division—the Special Division for Chins. Now, there are 7 regions, 7 states and self-administered areas for Wa, Dhanu, Palaung, Pa-O, Kokang and Naga national races. It is found that extensive rights for the minority national races have been created democratically. The ongoing National Convention laid down detailed basic principles to be included in the framing of the State Constitution for ethnic groups and national



People marching to attend the ceremony to support the National Convention. MNA

Next, Daw Khin Thazin Myint of Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association seconded the motion to support the National Convention. She said that there were two constitutions—the 1947 Constitution drawn before independence was regained and the 1974 Constitution drawn after independence was regained. It is learnt that the 1947 Constitution was drawn out of the wishes to regain independence from British colonialists in a peaceful way and the 1974 Constitution was drawn through the holding of a referendum. As the two constitutions could be no longer in use, the government is convening the National Convention for framing an enduring State Constitution to shape a future nation.

The National Convention started on 9 January

In shaping a future nation, the ongoing National Convention laid down detailed basic principles on the basis of Our Three Main National Causes—non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty in order not to let the bitter experiences of the past.

to enjoy equal rights democratically and for perpetuation of the Union.

In shaping a future nation, the ongoing National Convention laid down detailed basic principles on the basis of Our Three Main National Causes—non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty in order not to let the bitter experiences of the past recur.

Such being the case, I second the motion to support the National Convention that laid down detailed basic principles to be included in the framing of the State Constitution, a prerequisite for the emergence of peaceful, modern and developed nation with fully institutionalized disciplines.

1993 and continued up to 30 March 1996 with added momentum. The NC had been able to lay down basic principles and detailed basic principles to be included in the framing of the State Constitution. The NC was adjourned in 1996 due to various reasons. The National Convention, which was adjourned temporarily in 1996, was reconvened on 17 May 2004.

The plenary sessions of the NC detailed basic principles for sharing legislative, executive and judiciary powers in addition to basic principles laid down in the past. The delegates to the National Convention are now discussing matters on laying down detailed basic principles for legislative affairs.

(See page 12)



A ceremony to support the National Convention in progress. NLM

Drawing a new enduring constitution is imperative...

(from page 11)

A glance at basic principles and detailed basic principles laid down by the National Con-vention will reveal that there are nine basic principles on citizen, rights and responsibilities of citizens, five basic principles on education, health and national culture, two basic principles on mother, child and disabled ones, and seven basic principles on religion out of 104 basic principles.

Studying basic principles and detailed basic principles laid by the ongoing National Con-vention, it is found that all the principles laid down are capable of shaping a future nation.

Now is the time when efforts are to be made for the emergence of a discipline-flourishing democratic nation through the national unity. In the meantime, the National Convention is being reconvened in accord with the seven-point Road Map.

Looking back to the world's democratic trends, it is found that some nations have been in a position to enjoy rapid economic development as they took sufficient time in transition to democracy. But some experienced contradictions and conflicts instead of enjoying economic development as they were in a hurry in transition to democracy.

Therefore, delegates to the National Convention are paying serious attention to laying down detailed basic principles in order to avoid weaknesses and dis-advantages in the

drafting of the State constitution.

In conclusion, I would like to disclose that the ongoing National Convention is shaping a future nation, and taking the course of confrontation is an act of betrayal to the nation. Such cowardly act is totally unacceptable and I second the motion to support the National Convention that laid down detailed basic principles to be included in the framing of the State Constitution.

Seconding the motion to support the National Convention Col Tin Soe of MWVO (Retd) said now the government is convening the National Convention with its six objectives that is fundamental in building a peaceful, modern and developed discipline-flourishing democratic nation. It is a good thing to know that out of the six objectives, one is for the Tatmadaw to be able to participate in the national political leadership role of the State. It means that the Tatmadaw has taken

with the people. It has always stood by the country and the people in times of emergency.

The Tatmadaw will always serve the interests of the people and strive for the successful implementation of the seven-point Road Map of the State together with the national people.

As now is the time when the Tatmadaw is not only safeguarding the national interest but also striving for emergence of a modern and developed democratic country, all national people support the Tatmadaw's participation in the national political leadership role of the State because it has been in accord with the wishes of the people. The national political leadership is one of the important factors such as Our Three Main National Causes and State development. So, it is reasonable that like other delegates from political parties, the Tatmadaw members are to participate in the political leadership role in



People attending the mass rally to support the National Convention. —NLM

38th principle stated that Tatmadaw must be strong and modern. The 41st principle stated that the Tatmadaw has the right to motivate the participation of the people in ensuring State security and defending the nation. The 43rd principle stated that it is the main duty of the Tatmadaw to protect the State constitution.

Nowadays, it is important to have a strong Tatmadaw in the nation as neo-colonialists are trying to influence small countries under the pretext of human rights

phase of the Seven-point Road Map, is well under way.

Delegates from every walk of life and of all national races are attending the National Convention. So, it is obvious that holding of the National Convention will be an important milestone in Myanmar history.

We also stand by a basic principle of freedom of worship to be included in basic principles in drafting the State's Constitution. Each citizen of Myanmar has the most extensive right

constitution observed by all of us to enable the nation to shape peaceful and developed one.

The constitution is indispensable to build a new democratic nation. So, the National Convention plays a key role in writing the constitution and is practically being held through the Seven-point Road Map.

Organizations comprising various national races have the right to attend the National Convention. It is an opportunity of the races. Sixty seven delegates from Yangon Division are now attending the National Convention and 100 leaders of armed groups and other invited persons are discussing the matters relating to the future State. In building a nation, legislative power, executive power and

judicial power are to be kept check and balance so that the nation can be built in stability.

The National Convention in session has laid down the detailed basic principles for sharing of power of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, seven Region Hluttaws, seven state Hluttaws, leading bodies of self-administered division and self-administered zone.

The national convention in session is paving the way for sharing of power based on prevailing conditions of the national races and he seconded the motion to support the National Convention.

Afterwards, the meeting chairman sought the approval from the mass meeting. Later, the meeting ended with the chanting of the slogans.

MNA

Now is the time when the Government has been on the right path to a new democratic nation. Delegates representing all the nationals are attending the National Convention and 70% of functions of the NC has been completed.

responsibility of safeguarding Our Three Main National Causes.

Actually, the Tatmadaw is made up of offspring from all walks of life and a patriotic one. It opened a new chapter in history by fighting against colonia-lists and fascists for national liberation in cooperation

protecting the Union. In reality, the Tatmadaw is committed to the cause of democracy seriously. National objectives in 1945 included the importance of independence and democracy. The ongoing National Convention has laid down 104 basic principles. Of them, the

and democracy. Only when the Tatmadaw is strong, can the country safeguard Our Three Main National Causes and the State constitution that is the life-blood of the State and the people.

In conclusion, all national people are urged to actively participate in their respective roles for the success of the National Convention that is taking steps for the emergence of an enduring State con-stitution in accord with the seven-point Road Map.

U Kyaw Kyaw Win of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry discussed that the Government is implementing the Seven-point Road Map to enable the nation to become discipline-flourishing democratic nation steps by steps. The National Convention, the first

to enjoy freedom of worship.

Christmas of Christianity, Idd of Islam and Dipavali of Hinduism have been designated as gazetted holidays. The Government has cultivated a sense of unity amidst diversity of religion.

Now is the time when the Government has been on the right path to a new democratic nation. Delegates representing all the nationals are attending the National Convention and 70% of functions of the NC has been completed.

So, we unanimously support the National Convention. Advocate U Myint Khaing of Pabedan Township discussed that upholding the Three Main National Causes, we have cultivated a sense of unity and peace among all the national races. There needs a



Red Cross Society members attending the mass rally to support the National Convention. — MNA

Points in the explanation of the Work Committee Chairman should be adopted as detailed basic principles



*Independent representative-elect
Dr Hmu Htan of Chin State reads the proposal.*
MNA

YANGON, 7 Jan— *The following is a translation of suggestions submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by Dr Hmu Htan of Thantlang Township Constituency regarding the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaw in formulating the State Constitution collectively presented by the three Independent Representatives-elect — Dr Hmu Htan of Thantlang Township Constituency, U Aung Thein of Ywangan Township Constituency, Shan State (South) and U Tun Kyaw of Namhsan Township Constituency, Shan State (North) — on 5 January at Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

This paper was collectively compiled by Independent representative-elect U Aung Thein of Ywangan Township Constituency in Shan State (South), and Independent representative-elect U Tun Kyaw of Namhsan Township Constituency in Shan State (North) and me. We three will take turn to read out the three parts of this paper.

I would like to present some points about the detailed basic principles for legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. One of the detailed basic principles the National Convention has adopted for legislative functions says that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will be made up of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be convened during the time the first regular sessions for the new term of its two Hluttaws — the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw — are in session. One of the detailed basic principles the National Convention has adopted for executive formation says that after electing the President and Vice-Presidents, the President of the Union shall, with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, designate the Union government ministries as necessary. Moreover, he can make changes and addition to the designated ministries.

The principles also state that he shall present the list of nominees for the post of Union ministers, the Union attorney-general and the Union auditor-general to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval. There should also be a detailed basic principle regarding the number of annual regular sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in a year after the first regular session, and the functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to be carried out when the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is in session.

In a nation, there might be an extraordinary situation on political, security, economic and social affairs for which a Hluttaw has to convene a special or emergency meeting. In our nation, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be vested with the power to convene

a special or emergency meeting to resolve such an important case. And the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should have the power to convene a special or emergency meeting when informed by the President, so that the President, as well as the administrative head, can submit a report to the Union Hluttaw if there occurs an extraordinary situation on State security, economic and social affairs, and when the President presumes that the bill the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw submits needs to be under discussion as soon as possible for approval in the interests of the people, and when need arises to convene a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accord with the policy of exercising the power as separately as possible and the reciprocal control in the interests of the people. Similarly, members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be vested with the power to ask for convening of a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw based on a situation.

Members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw are to attend Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sessions and to carry out Hluttaw functions regularly. If a member of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw cannot attend a session due to a sound reason, he has to ask the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for leave.

There should be the constitutional right of the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for validity of the sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and for the matters to be decided by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw through votes of the members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Here, I would like to make a suggestion regarding the principle “Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. The decisions of the session shall not be revoked, even if the acts of some person who is not entitled to do so, sat or voted or took part in the proceedings are discovered later”.

In making an important decision, it is designated valid if it wins the votes of not less than three-fourths of the Hluttaw members or the votes of not less than the two-thirds of the Hluttaw members present. In making a normal decision, it is designated valid if it wins the votes of more than half the total number of Hluttaw members or the votes of more than half the total number of Hluttaw members present.

In adopting detailed basic principles for the nation-building sector, measures for re-delineation of the nation’s territorial boundary shall be taken only if it wins the votes of more than half of the members each of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the votes of more than half of the Hluttaw members from the region or state concerned. If this way is unsuccessful, the case shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. And the case shall go on only if it wins the votes of three-fourths of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members or above. Similarly, measures for re-delineation of the territorial boundary of a region or state shall be taken only if it wins the votes of three-fourths and above of the members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. There should be a principle to prescribe a way for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision through the votes regarding the matters to be decided and approved with its approval.

These points indicate the importance of the right of a Hluttaw member to vote. So, it is improper that a person who is not entitled to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw sat, voted, or had participation in the proceedings of the Hluttaw.

So, respective bodies should supervise the tasks in order to avert an undesirable situation that a person who is not entitled to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw sat, voted, or had participation in the proceedings of the Hluttaw.

In the Constitutions of many nations, there is a provision that says functions and records of Pyithu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. In our country, a principle should be adopted to issue, except such kinds of records prohibited under a law or a decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, records and activities of the Hluttaw for public information. The Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, which are included in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, have same duties and rights. Such two Hluttaws also have same duties and rights to enact a bill into a law. If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw approve a bill, relating to the matters that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has the right to enact, it should mean the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw approves that bill.

In a law prescribed by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be a principle that vests power to issue bylaws, rules, regulations, notifications, directives and procedures, and to revoke or amend a bylaw, a rule or a regulation if they are not in conformity with the Constitution or the law concerned. In issuing an ordinance, the President shall submit such an ordinance to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval. In this regard, there should also be a principle that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall decide to approve or not and fix the term if it approves the ordinance.

The major task of Hluttaws is legislation. The National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman has explained matters relating to submission of a bill to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and approving it. Now, I would like to discuss matters relating to the duties and rights of the Patron of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

A head of the Hluttaw has to supervise Hluttaw sessions in accord with Hluttaw laws and bylaws when the Hluttaw is in session. There should be a detailed basic principle that the power to supervise Hluttaw sessions shall be vested in the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw so that he will be able to systematically supervise the sessions of the future Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. And members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be vested with the right to freely submit proposals, hold discussion and raise queries at the sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. If need arises to arrest members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw regarding participation in the sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, no member shall be liable or punishable therefor, except under the law, rules and regulations of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Similarly, the persons who are entitled to the sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or are invited to these sessions should, like members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, have such privileges regarding participation in the sessions.

The National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman discussed in detail such matters at the plenary session of the National Convention on 13 December 2005. The explanation of the Work Committee Chairman is proper, so I have no further suggestions.

The points in the explanation of the Work Committee Chairman should be adopted as detailed basic principles for legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to be included in the Chapter “Legislature” in formulating the Constitution.

The first session that gives birth to the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened not later than 45 days after the commencing date of general elections



Independent representative-elect U Aung Thein of Shan State (South) reads the proposal. MNA

YANGON, 7 Jan— The following is a translation of suggestions submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by U Aung Thein of Ywangan Township Constituency, Shan State (South), regarding the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaw in formulating the State Constitution collectively presented by the three Independent Representatives-elect — Dr Hmu Htan of Thanlang Township Constituency, U Aung Thein of Ywangan Township Constituency, Shan State (South); and U Tun Kyaw of Namhsan Township Constituency, Shan State (North)— on 5 January at Nyaungnnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.

I would like to present some points about the detailed basic principles for legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the Chapter "Legislature" in formulating the Constitution.

The National Convention has adopted a detailed basic principle that legislative powers of the State are vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Region Hluttaw and State Hluttaw, and legislative power prescribed by the

Constitution is vested in self-administered areas. One of the detailed basic principles for legislative formation says that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is made up of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. The two Hluttaws are formed separately, but they have to deal with each other in carrying out legislative functions, the major task of Hluttaws. Firstly, I would like to discuss matters on the convening of first regular sessions of the two Hluttaws. Some nations convene first regular sessions based on the elections, while some nations fix a date to convene first regular sessions. In this regard, if the date for elections is fixed based on the date of the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw, there might be some difficulties. So, it should be fixed based on the date of the general elections. A detailed basic principle has been adopted that the term of the Amyotha Hluttaw is the same as that of the Pyithu Hluttaw. On expiry of the term of the Pyithu Hluttaw, the term of the Amyotha Hluttaw expires. So, the term of the Amyotha Hluttaw comes into force on the date of the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw. Now, the State Peace and Development Council has to be exercising the three branches of State power due to various reasons. So, in my opinion, for ensuring systematization, the State Peace and Development Council will have to convene first sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw formed under the Constitution. And Speakers and Deputy Speakers of respective Hluttaws should be vested with the power to convene the first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw in the terms after the Constitution comes into force.

The 1947 Constitution stated that the first session that gave birth to the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw should be convened not later than 60 days after the commencing date of general elections. But the nation's present situation is much different from that of the 1947. The nation's population at present is over 50 million. It has witnessed a significant development in all sectors. Because of the development of the transport infrastructure people can travel to any place at any time in a short period. In 2002, the nation had 621 Union highways and 18,640 miles of roads, up from 461

Union highways and 13,635 miles of roads in 1988. In addition to Yangon International Airport there are many other airports all over the nation. Because of the developments the time limit should be fixed at 45 days rather than 90 days. Thus, I would like to suggest that the detailed basic principle "The first session that gives birth to the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened not later than 45 days after the commencing date of general elections" should be laid down.

I have gained much knowledge about the functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw including the taking of the oath by the members, convening of the sessions, validity of the meetings, the number of members required for approvals, decisions concerning the matters not included in the Constitution, and the voting right of the Speaker. In cases concerning the absence of the members from the hluttaw without leave, laws and bylaws should be enacted to take action against the members. In my view, the activities and records of the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw should be released for the knowledge of the people. However, the activities and records that should be restricted under an act or the order of the Pyithu Hluttaw or Amyotha Hluttaw should not be released.

Matters relating to submission, approval, sending back and promulgation of the bills, the rights of the representatives of the Union level organizations and invited persons at the hluttaws, solving of disagreements between the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw are included in the Work Committee Chairman's clarification.

Except from my separate suggestions in which I have suggested to laid down a detail basic principle which states "The first session that gives birth to the tenure of the People's Hluttaw shall be convened not later than 45 days after the commencing date of general elections" I am in support of adopting all the remaining detailed basic principles which in my view should be adopted as provisions for the Constitution.

MNA

Italians to build telescope on moon

ROME, 5 Jan— Italy plans to build a large telescope on the moon that will expand knowledge of the moon, Earth and the universe, Italian News Agency ANSA reported here on Wednesday.

The telescope will be built by robots and positioned in a lunar crater to

give a new perspective on the Earth, said the head of the Italian Space Agency (ASI), Sergio Vetrella.

The telescope will also be able to look deeper into space than Earth-based equivalents.

The project will provide new information on the moon's resources,

Vetrella added.

ASI has earmarked 150 million euros for the project and will contact the European Space Agency (ESA) and NASA for help in getting the telescope in place. The first robots will be sent up between 2010 and 2012, Vetrella said.

"Over the next few years we'll launch the pieces of the huge telescope which should be completed within 15 years," the ASI chief said. "The goal of the project is "to gain more knowledge of the parts of the universe not visible from the Earth, as well as looking at our own planet with extreme precision."

The so-called "modular robots" will be taken to the moon aboard the Vega launcher, Vetrella said.

MNA/Xinhua

Thein Than Jewellery Shop opened

YANGON, 7 Jan — A new Thein Than Jewellery Shop was opened at the shop, No 266, Shwebontha Street in Panbedan Township this morning.

Vice-President of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers

of Commerce and Industry U Aung Lwin and Director U Myo Myint of Zabu Yadana Co Ltd formally inaugurated it.

Later, the Vice-President unveiled the signboard of the shop and the guests observed the

shop.

A full range of designs of gold chains, handchains, ear-rings, diamonds and gems to mark opening of the shop are available at special discount at the shop.

MNA



UMFCCI Vice-President U Aung Lwin and Co Director U Myo Myint formally open Thein Than Jewellery Shop. — MNA

ကျေးရွာတိုင်း ကိုယ်အားကိုယ်ကိုး စာကြည့်တိုက်များ ထူထောင်ဖို့
ပိုင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ဆောင်ရွက်ဖို့

၂၀၀၆-ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၅)ရက်နေ့ အထိ နိုင်ငံအဝန်းတွင်
ကျေးရွာ ကိုယ်အားကိုယ်ကိုး စာကြည့်တိုက် (၄၈,၀၆၄) တို့ကို
ဖွင့်လှစ်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ကျေးလက်နေပြည်သူများ ပညာဗဟုသုတတိုးပွားရေးနှင့် ကျေးရွာတိုင်း
ကိုယ်အားကိုယ်ကိုး စာကြည့်တိုက်များအတွက် စာအုပ်များကို
မြန်မာ့ရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ ခရိုင်/မြို့နယ်ရုံးများသို့
လှူဒါန်းနိုင်ကြပါသည်။

မြန်မာ့ကျေးဇူးမြော်
မြန်မာ့ရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးဦးစီးဌာန

People's Desire

- * Oppose those relying on external elements, acting as stooges, holding negative views
- * Oppose those trying to jeopardize stability of the State and progress of the nation
- * Oppose foreign nations interfering in internal affairs of the State
- * Crush all internal and external destructive elements as the common enemy

TRADEMARK CAUTION
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for "Printing inks, dyes, pigments, paints, colorants for foods and synthetic resins, mordants, unprocessed natural resins, metal foils and metal shanks for painters, decorators, printers and artists, anti-rust oils, wood preservatives" in Class 2. Fraudulent or unauthorized use, or actual or colourable imitation of the said mark shall be dealt with according to law.

U Than Maung, Advocate For DAMIPPON INK & CHEMICALS, INC., C/o Kainin Chia Yangon Ltd., Unit 223 Summit Parkview 350 Aflone Rd., Dagon Trip., Yangon, Union of Myanmar. Dated 8 January 2006

Britain to import half of gas needs by 2010

LONDON, 5 Jan — Britain, once an energy exporter, will import about half of its gas needs by 2010, according to a BBC report on Wednesday.

By 2020, existing North Sea gas fields will be supplying only 10 per cent of the gas needed in Britain, the report said. The existing pipeline to Belgium, which has been used to export gas to continental Europe, is being upgraded to be able to deliver 15 per cent of the Britain's peak gas demand by the end of this year. A new inter-connector to be built between Holland and Bacton will supply a further 10 per cent.

The biggest pipeline of all is due to be completed later this year. The Langede pipe will link Britain directly to a huge gas field off the coast of Norway, which will be capable of supplying 16

per cent of the British's peak demand when it is fully operational.

A small amount of gas is also imported as liquefied natural gas (LNG) via a terminal on the Isle of Grain, in Medway, Kent, which was opened last year.

At the same time, new import terminals for LNG are being built at Milford Haven in Wales.

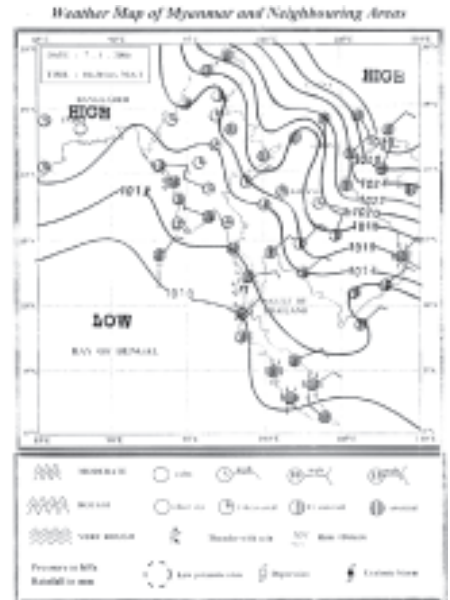
Those terminals are due to start receiving gas in late 2007. When they are fully operational, they will be capable of handling about 20 per cent of Britain's gas.

The LNG for Milford Haven will be supplied under long-term contract from the Gulf state of Qatar. And by the end of

the decade, Britain will have a reasonably diverse range of suppliers, including the Middle East and Norway.

But up to a quarter of the British's gas will be coming from the continental network, whose biggest supplier is Russia. And the terms on which Russia supplies gas to the European network will be very important in determining the price Britain pays for gas in future.

MNA/Xinhua



WEATHER

Saturday, 7 January, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, except for the isolated rain or thundershowers in Mon State and Taninthayi Division and weather has been generally fair in the whole country. Night temperatures were (3°C) below normal in upper Sagaing Division (3°C) above normal in Mon State, Bago and Ayeyarwady Divisions, (5°C) above normal in Shan State and Taninthayi Division and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Machanbaw and Pinlaung (2°C) each, PysinOoLwin (4°C). The noteworthy amount of rainfall recorded were Yay (0.75) inch and Pinlaung (0.43) inch.

Maximum temperature on 6-1-2006 was 92°F. Minimum temperature on 7-1-2006 was 63°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 7-1-2006 was (80%). Total sunshine hours on 6-1-2006 was (8.4) hours (Approx).

Rainfalls on 7-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (8) mph from North at (11:40) hours MST on 6-1-2006.

Bay inference: Weather is partly cloudy in the South and Central Bay and generally fair elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 8-1-2006: Possibility of isolated light rain in Kachin, Chin, Rakhine State and Taninthayi Division and weather will be partly cloudy in Mon and Kayin States, Ayeyarwady, Bago and Yangon Divisions and generally fair in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (40%).

State of the sea: Seas will be slight to moderate in Myanmar waters.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Slight increase of night temperatures are likely in lower Myanmar areas.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 8-1-2006: Partly cloudy. **Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 8-1-2006:** Fair weather.

Asleep In Jesus U Peter Mya Pe

Director (Retired) Finance
(Petrol Chemical Enterprise)
Treasurer (Myanmar Council of Churches)
(64) years

Son of (The Rt Rev John Maung Pe + Daw Mya Thwe), son-in law of (U A Po Aung + Daw Nyein Hla), beloved husband of Daw Mary Po Aung, Assistant Director, (Retired) Finance (Petrol Chemical Enterprise), beloved father of U Pe Aung Nyein + Daw May Thet Tun, U Ye Thwe Lwin + Naw Eh She Paw, U Win Tun Naing + Naw Yuzana Lwin, beloved grandfather of three grandchildren passed away on 7-1-2006 at 7:50 am. Funeral service will be held on 9-1-2006 (Monday) at Holy Cross Church, 104 Inya Road, Kamayut at 11:00 am and thence to Yayway Cemetery.

Bereaved family

TRADE MARK
CAUTION NOTICE



Reg. No. 789/1990

COW BRAND

Reg. No. 767/1990

Notice is hereby given that John Yates & Co., Limited, a company organised and existing under the laws of England and Wales, established at Exchange Works, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England are the sole proprietors and owners in Myanmar of the above trade marks which are used in connection with "Edge tools, spades, shovels, pickaxes, hammers, hoes, wedges, ship scrapers and agricultural implements other than with a cutting edge".

The said proprietors and owners claim the right to use the said trade marks in all colours, sizes and styles of type.

Any person who without the authority of the said John Yates & Co., Limited, use in Myanmar any such mark or any imitation thereof, or otherwise infringes their rights in respect of the said trade marks in Myanmar, will be prosecuted according to law.

Win Mu Tin
M.A., H.G.P., D.B.L.
for John Yates & Co.,
Limited
P. O. Box 60, Yangon.
Dated: 8 January 2006



Sunday, 8 January
View on today

- 7:00 am
1. ကျေးဇူးရှင် မင်းကုန်းဆရာတော် ဘုရားကြီး၊ နိုင်ငံတော်သံဃာ့ မဟာနာယကအဖွဲ့ အကျိုးတော်ဆောင်ရွက်၊ အဘိဓမ္မာ ရတနာ၊ အဘိဓမ္မာမဟာ သဒ္ဓမ္မ ဓမ္မာတိတ၊ တိပိဋက ဓမ္မ၊ ဓမ္မသတ္တာဂါရိတာ၊ ဆရာတော် ဘဒ္ဒန္တ မိမိတ္တသာရာ တိပိဋက ဝရိတိတရားတော်
- 7:25 am
2. To be healthy exercise
- 7:30 am
3. Morning news
- 7:40 am
4. Nice and sweet song
- 7:55 am
5. ယဉ်ကျေးလိမ္မော်(၃၀)ပြာ မင်္ဂလာ
- 8:05 am
6. အဆိုပြိုင်ပွဲ
- 8:10 am
7. ပေါက်တံတား (ရေပြာ)နှင့် ပေါက်တံတား(အုန်းတော)
- 8:20 am
8. အဆိုပြိုင်ပွဲ
- 8:30 am
9. International News
- 8:45 am
10. Say it in English

- 11:00 am
1. Martial song
- 11:10 am
2. Round up of the week's International news
- 11:25 am
3. နိုင်ငံခြားစာတိုလမ်းတွဲ "အရပြည်ရွေးရေး" (အပိုင်း-၂၁)
- 12:05 pm
4. အရတော်ရေလှေ့တံတစ်
- 12:15 pm
5. Myanmar Movie "ဇောဇော့တိုလ်" (ကျော်ဟိန်း၊ မင်းမောင်ကျွန်း၊ တင်တင်ကျွန်း၊ ဆိုဗြာကျော်စင်) (ဒါရိုက်တာ မောင်တင်ဦး)
- 2:45 pm
6. International news
- 4:00 pm
1. Martial song
- 4:15 pm
2. Songs to uphold National Spirit
- 4:30 pm
3. English for Everyday Use
- 4:45 pm
4. သာယာချိုအေး (၃၀)ပြာ မင်္ဂလာတေး
- 5:00 pm
5. အစောင့်တရားဝိသုညာဇော့ ရုပ်ပြိုင်သင်ကြားသင်ခန်းစာ ဒုတိယနှစ် (ရှေ့ပေးအထူးပြု) (ရှေ့ပေး)
- 5:15 pm
6. Song of national races
- 5:30 pm
7. အဆိုပြိုင်ပွဲ
- 5:35 pm
8. Musical programme
- 5:45 pm
9. အကပြိုင်ပွဲ
- 5:55 pm
10. Musical programme
- 6:00 pm
11. Evening news
- 6:30 pm
12. Weather report
- 6:35 pm
13. Sing and Enjoy
- 7:15 pm
14. Agricultural source of Myanmar Development
- 7:30 am
15. အရပြည်ရွေးရေးစာအုပ် ရွှေရည်ကြာ နိုင်ငံတော် နိုင်ငံရေး နိုင်ငံရေး "သမိုင်းမော်ကွန်း" ထွန်းသစ်လပြာ ပြည်ပြန်ပေး"
- 8:00 pm
16. News
17. International news
18. Weather report
19. "ကြွယ်စင်စင်ပန်းပန်း" (အပိုင်း-၂) လှမ်းစင်စင်ညွှန်နိုင်၊ အမြင်ကောင်းသက်မွန်ပြိုင်၊ စင်စင်စင်ပြိုင် နှံ့နှံ့၊ ပြန်ပြိုင်နိုင်၊ (ဒါရိုက်တာ စင်စင်စင်စင်စင်)
20. နိုင်ငံခြားစာတိုလမ်းတွဲ "ရန်မိပြိုင်ရင်" (အပိုင်း-၁၂)
21. The next day's programme

Four political objectives

- * Stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order
- * National reconsolidation
- * Emergence of a new enduring State Constitution
- * Building of a new modern developed nation in accord with the new State Constitution

Four economic objectives

- * Development of agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well
- * Proper evolution of the market-oriented economic system
- * Development of the economy inviting participation in terms of technical know-how and investments from sources inside the country and abroad
- * The initiative to shape the national economy must be kept in the hands of the State and the national peoples

Four social objectives

- * Uplift of the morale and morality of the entire nation
- * Uplift of national prestige and integrity and preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and national character
- * Uplift of dynamism of patriotic spirit
- * Uplift of health, fitness and education standards of the entire nation

Matters coordinated for organizing 59th Anniversary Union Day



Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe addresses meeting of the Management Committee for organizing the 59th Anniversary Union Day.— MNA

YANGON, 7 Jan — The first meeting of the Management Committee for organizing the 59th Anniversary Union Day took place at the building of Pyithu Hluttaw on Pyay Road this afternoon. Chairman of the committee Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Lt-Gen Myint Swe addressed the meeting.

In his speech, Lt-Gen Myint Swe said the management committee has assigned duties to subcommittees for organizing the 59th Anniversary Union Day for the year 2006. They are to discharge their duties successfully and requirements are to be presented to the management committee. Objectives of the 59th Anniversary Union Day have already been laid down.

They are for all national races to safeguard the national policy — non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetu-

ation of sovereignty; to keep the Union Spirit ever alive and dynamic among the national people; for all national people to defend and safeguard the Union of its perpetual existence; to prevent, through national solidarity, the danger of internal and external destructive elements undermining peace and stability of the State and national development; and for all national races to make concerted efforts for successful implementation of the seven-point future policy programme. That is why the management committee and subcommittees are to strive for the realization of the objectives, he said.

Director-General of Pyithu Hluttaw Office U Myint Thein reported on matters related to the tasks to be carried out by respective subcommittees. Chairmen of the subcommittees also reported on their respective tasks for organizing the occasion.

Later, Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe gave concluding remarks. — MNA

Objectives of the 59th Anniversary Union Day

- * Non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty;
- * To keep the Union Spirit ever alive and dynamic among the national people;
- * For all national people to defend and safeguard the Union of its perpetual existence;
- * To prevent, through national solidarity, the danger of internal and external destructive elements undermining peace and stability of the State and national development; and
- * For all national races to make concerted efforts for successful implementation of the seven-point future policy programme

INSIDE

- * Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw are the highest bodies in exercising the legislative powers in the interest of the nation. Only the citizens who are born of parents both of whom are also citizens should be a representative of the Pyithu Hluttaw. This being the case, the principle laid down by the National Convention is most appropriate.
- * A person who will stand for election to Pyithu Hluttaw should have experienced the political, economic, administrative and social developments in the country. For this, he should have lived in the Union of Myanmar for 10 consecutive years. If he has not lived in the country for ten years but lived abroad and if he is elected, no one will know his mentality and tendency influenced by external elements. That is why this specific qualification is prescribed.
- * The detailed basic principles have been laid down that a person owing allegiance to a foreign government, or a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country; person who is entitled to rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country; they have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives.