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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

It is necessary to introduce an enduring State Constitution for perpetual standing of Myanmar as a peaceful, modern, developed and discipline-flourishing democratic nation in the world

YANGON, 11 Jan — Kayin State Union Solidarity and Development Association organized the mass meeting in support of the National Convention at Thiri Grounds in

Hpa-an, Kayin State, this morning.

It was attended by executives of Kayin State USDA, members of district and township USDAs in Kayin State,

Women's Affairs Organization, Maternal and Child Welfare Association, War Veterans Organization, members of Myainggyinyu special region and Phayagon peace group, Thandaung (South) and (North) peace groups, Haungthayaw peace group, local people of Kawkareik, Hpa-an and Myawady Districts, members of Myanmar Fire Brigade and Red Cross Society, social organization members, townselders, departmental personnel and students, totalling over 25,000.

Townelder U Saw Nyunt Thuang of Hpa-an presided over the mass meeting together with members of the panel of chairmen townselders U Khun Chit Than and Dr Aung Swe, U Saw Kyaw

Than of Myainggyingu special region peace group, Daw Tin Win of Kayin State WAO, Dr Mya Mya San of Kayin State MCWA and Major Aye Myint (Retd) of Kayin State WVO.

Kayin State USDA members Daw Phyu Sin Win Tun and Dr Nan Su Nanda acted as MCs.

In his address, meeting chairman U Saw Nyunt Thuang said that it is necessary to introduce an enduring State Constitution for perpetual standing of Myanmar as

a peaceful, modern, developed and discipline-flourishing democratic nation in the world. Therefore, organizations concerned held coordination meetings in June 1992 for convening the National Convention.

Afterwards, the National Convention Convening Commission was formed and assigned the duties on 2 October 1992. The National Convention commenced on 9 January 1993, and 104 basic principles for drafting the Constitution

were adopted. In August 2003, the seven-point Road Map was laid down. In line with the first point out of the Road Map, the National Convention resumed on 17 May 2004.

The National Convention resumed from 17 February to 31 March 2005 and on 5 December 2005 in accord with the objectives of the National Convention. These objectives are in accord with the prevailing conditions in Myanmar.

(See page 10)



Townselder U Saw Nyunt Thuang of Hpa-an delivers a speech at the mass meeting in Kayin State.—MNA

All national people fully support National Convention and wish its success for emergence of discipline-flourishing democratic nation.



Those attending the mass meeting in Kayin State in support of the National Convention. — MNA

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

PERSPECTIVES

Thursday, 12 January, 2006

Continue working together for the success of the National Convention

Shortly after it assumed responsibilities of the State, the Tatmadaw Government set the national goal — emergence of a peaceful, developed and discipline-flourishing democracy — and has been working towards it day and night.

At the time when the present government took power, the entire nation was in an anarchic situation and on the brink of collapse. Peace and stability are the sine qua non for establishing an enduring democracy in accordance with the wishes of the people. Moreover, economic wealth and higher education standard are also necessary. For these reasons, the government is implementing the twelve objectives for strengthening political, economic and defence power.

In trying to establish a peaceful, modern and developed nation, implementation of the development plan for border areas and national races, the 24-region special development plan and the five rural development tasks are being carried out in accordance with the guidance of the Head of State. As people living in rural areas constitute the seventy percent of the total population, rural development is very important for national development.

The government is building economic and social infrastructures wherever necessary in the nation. Therefore, GDP has been increasing year after year and per capita income has increased many times since the Tatmadaw Government took responsibilities of the State. In addition, health and education standards of the people have improved markedly.

The Tatmadaw Government is taking systematic measures for the brighter future of the nation and the people. It has started implementing the seven-point Road Map stage by stage for the emergence of a peaceful and discipline-flourishing democracy.

Now the National Convention is being held with the active and enthusiastic participation of the delegates of peasants, workers, political parties, State service personnel and representatives-elect, representing more than 100 national races and the entire population of over 54 million.

It would not be wrong to say that the entire nation is unitedly marching towards their common goal.

We would like to call on the entire national people to continue working together with the government till the National Convention is a complete success, for only with the success of the National Convention will the emergence of a new constitution and a new democratic state be ensured.

Myanmar Dental Conference on 25-28 Jan

YANGON, 11 Jan — The 26th Myanmar Dental Conference and the 7th FDI MDA Joint Educational Meeting will take place at Traders Hotel from 25 to 28 January.

The dental surgeons wishing to attend the conference can register at the hotel from 9 am to 2 pm on 24 and 25 January. The research paper reading sessions of dental surgeons at home and abroad and talks will be held. The new CEC members will be elected at the conference.

MNA

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

Ministry of Industry-2's factories prepare to grow jatropha curcas

YANGON, 11 Jan — Vacant and virgin lands are being put under jatropha curcas plantations throughout the nation to be able to supply its oil to local fuel consumption.

The Ministry of Industry-2 is also carrying out the growing of jatropha curcas at vacant lands of its offices and factories. At present, the ministry is making preparations for cultivation tasks as land preparation, collection of seeds and grafting works of jatropha curcas.

It is necessary to choose quality seeds of jatropha curcas, and to coordinate with departments concerned in growing the species with correct agricultural meth-

ods. He urged officials to grow the species meeting the targeted acres, Minister for Industry-2 Maj-Gen Saw Lwin said on his inspection tour of factories in Myaing Township on 7 January.

On 8 January, Chairman of Myanmar Industrial Development Bank Minister Maj-Gen Saw Lwin inspected banking services of MIDB (Meiktila Branch).

He also oversaw construction of Technical Training School (Mandalay) on 9 January. While in Mandalay, the minister looked into tasks of Workshop-1 of Myanmar Automobile and Diesel Engine Industries and MIDB (Mandalay Branch). — MNA

New well No 30 successfully drilled in Nyaungdon



Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Lun Thi inspects new well No 30 on Nyaungdon oil and natural gas field in Nyaungdon Township in Ayeyawady Division. — MNA

YANGON, 11 Jan — Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Lun Thi this afternoon arrived at Nyaungdon oil and gas field in Nyaungdon Township.

At the briefing hall, the minister heard reports on drilling and production functions of the region by General Manager U Aye Myint, successful drilling of new well No 30 by Chief Engineer (Drillings) U Ye Khaung, and prospects of Nyaungdon oil and gas region by Director (Exploration/Development) U Kyaw Hlaing.

Managing Director U San Lwin of Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise gave a supplementary report.

The minister instructed them to continue drilling new wells in Nyaungdon region, Maubin/Yaylegale region, Shwelaung and Letpadan regions, and to complete tasks of seismic survey in time. In addition, the minister laid down plans on placement of drilling machines and exploitation of oil and gas from Nyaungdon region.

Next, the minister presented prizes to employees who participated in successful drilling of the new well. He inspected production of the new well. New well No 30 produces 3.8 million cubic-feet of natural gas and 30 barrels of condensate daily. — MNA

58th Anniversary Independence Day Exhibition concludes

YANGON, 11 Jan — The 58th Anniversary Independence Day Exhibition continued for the final day today attracting 5,862 people at Tatmadaw Convention Hall here. At the exhibition, students participated in computer quiz of Yangon University of Computer Studies, and Teaching Contest with Audio Language Lab organized by Soft Guide Computer Co Ltd and winners were awarded. — MNA



Students study booths displayed at 58th Anniversary Independence Day Exhibition. — MNA

ASEAN countries become biggest investors in Indonesia

JAKARTA, 10 Jan — Chairman of Indonesian Coordinating Investment Board (BKPM) Muhammad Lutfi said the biggest investors in Indonesia in 2005 predominantly hailed from Asian countries such as South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, China and Japan.

“Such a big investment of those Asian countries is expected to contribute to a faster growth of Indonesian economy, hopefully much better than what has been predicted,” *Antara* news agency quoted the BKPM chairman as saying here on Sunday.

South Korea was one of the biggest foreign investors in Indonesia with

its machinery components and textile product, he cited.

However, he said the investment has yet to be followed by European investors, whose investment tends to decline.

He added BKPM would keep on improving its service and facility to attract more foreign investment, which might contribute to the

create of new job opportunities.

The facility and security of investment are the main factor for investors to make new investment, and BKPM will continue to provide access to foreign investors, he said.

MNA/Xinhua



Indonesian women push a makeshift raft carrying their elder as they abandon their flooded homes to go to higher ground in Cermen Lerek village near the town of Gresik, East Java, Indonesia, on 9 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

ASEAN's investment in China totals \$38.22b

BEIJING, 10 Jan — By November 2005, ASEAN's actual investment in China totalled 38.22 billion US dollars, involving 26,659 projects, China's Ministry of Commerce announced on Monday.

ASEAN's investment in China is mainly from Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, the ministry said.

By November 2005, China's investment in ASEAN countries totalled 1.14 billion dollars, the ministry said.

In the period, Chinese enterprises had signed labour cooperation contracts worth 34.1 billion dollars with ASEAN countries, the ministry said.

Singapore, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam are main countries which signed labour cooperation contracts with China, said the ministry.

MNA/Xinhua

Seven popular science books score record national award

BEIJING, 10 Jan — Seven popular science books here on Monday scored the second prize of the national award on science and technology advancement, marking a breakthrough for popular science books in national-level awards.

Among the awarded, a set of approximately 100 books written and compiled by Chinese academicians drew wide-ranging attention. The books, different from others in expression and writing style, covered almost all subjects in academic re-

search sphere and were described as “innovative and authoritative” in popularizing science and technology.

An official with the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology said that innovation and popularization both are cru-

cial to the advancement of science and technology. However, China has long seen a lack of encouragement for popular science writing and research, leading to relatively slow progress in the field.

MNA/Xinhua

Wildfires spread, force evacuations in US

WASHINGTON, 10 Jan — Wind-whipped wildfires destroyed at least five houses and forced hundreds of residents to be evacuated on Sunday in southern Colorado, said local US authorities.

Two fires had burned over 5,400 acres (2,160 hectares) in Huerfano and Las Animas counties.

Gale-force winds which whipped the region prevented authorities from using airplanes to drop slurry on the fires, said Pam Martinez of the Huerfano County Sheriff's office.

Besides Colorado, dry weather, high temperatures and strong winds have spread dozens of wildfires across the US

states of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico over the past two weeks. The blazes have left at least five people dead and 475 homes destroyed.

In southern Oklahoma, firefighters were trying to tame one wildfire that had charred about 900 acres (360 hectares) near Coalgate, officials said.

In Texas, more than 60 wildfires were reported across the state Sunday, but most were relatively small.

Burn bans in the state and increased firefighting equipment have helped firefighters to control the blazes, a Forest Service fire information officer said. — MNA/Xinhua

11 die due to cold wave in central Nepal

KATHMANDU, 10 Jan — At least 11 persons died in different districts within the last 24 hours as a severe cold wave gripped the Terai belt of central Nepal, state-run Radio Nepal reported on Monday.

“One Indian pilgrim in the Gopal Dharmashala and one person each at Ramananda kilometres and Sigyani Village died due to the cold in Dhanusha District, some 200 kilometres southeast of Kathmandu,” the radio said.

Similarly, two people of Gaur city died on Sunday evening in Rautahat district, some 100 kilometres south of Kathmandu, the radio noted, adding the cold wave has hit children and aged people the most.

In Jaleshor city of Mahottari District, neighbouring Dhanusha District, the cold wave claimed an old woman.

MNA/Xinhua

Medium earthquake hits central Philippines

MANILA, 10 Jan — A magnitude 4.2 earthquake hit the islands in the central Philippines on Monday morning, making it also felt in Metro Manila, seismologists reported.

Seismologists from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology located the earthquake's epicenter 66 kilometres northwest of Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro, local TV ANC said on its website.

It hit Lubang island in Puerto Galera in Oriental Mindoro with intensity 2 quakes, with tremors felt as far as Metro Manila.

No casualties and damage to property were reported.

Rene Solidum, Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology director, said the tremor was tectonic in origin.

Solidum said Metro Manila may be experiencing minor earthquakes because the Manila Trench generates earthquakes from time to time.

The Manila Trench is an ocean trench in the South China Sea, west of the Philippines.

MNA/Xinhua

14 policemen killed in twin suicide bombs in Baghdad

BAGHDAD, 10 Jan — Fourteen Iraqi policemen were killed and 22 others wounded on Monday when two suicide bombers blew themselves up in the Interior Ministry in eastern Baghdad, a ministry source told *Xinhua*.

The initial report from the ministry said

seven policemen were killed and 35 wounded in the twin blasts.

“Two suicide bombers entered the entrance of the Interior Ministry compound and detonated themselves at about 12:05 pm (0905 GMT),” the source said earlier.

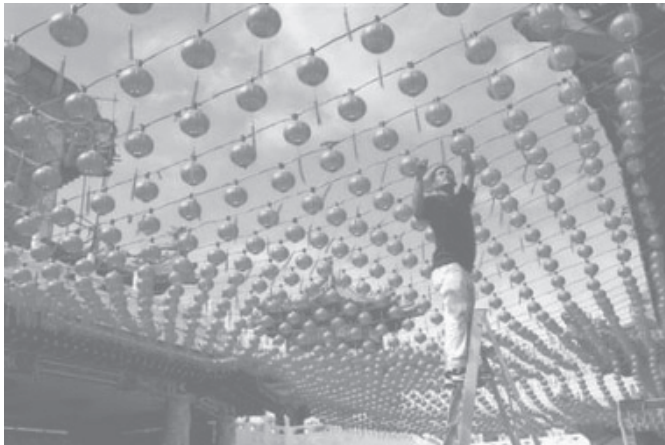
The attack took place

during the ceremony marking the 84th anniversary of the Iraqi police establishment. US Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad and the Iraqi Defence Minister and Interior Minister were attending the ceremony, he said.

MNA/Xinhua



A damaged church is seen in the village of Mitata, on the Greek island of Kithira on 9 Jan, 2006, following Sunday's magnitude-6.9 undersea earthquake. The quake struck between Kithira and Crete, southern Greece. —INTERNET



A worker installs light bulbs into the Chinese traditional lanterns in preparation of the upcoming Chinese New Year at a Buddhist temple in Kuala Lumpur, on 11 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

ဝက်မူပွားအား ခေတ်ကျော်လွှား

Ukraine reports new outbreak of bird flu in affected region

KIEV, 10 Jan— A Ukrainian regional Ministry of Agriculture confirmed on Monday that bird flu has caused the deaths of a large number of poultry in a seaside village in late December and early January.

Some 171,500 fowls at three henneries in the village of Promorski on the affected Crimea Peninsula have been totally slaughtered by Monday, the Interfax news agency reported. The authorities have

adopted necessary disinfection and vaccination measures to prevent the further spread of the virus.

The new outbreak came a month after bird flu was first detected in the peninsula's north-eastern corner near a migratory site for wild

birds. Up to now, no human cases of the disease have been reported in Ukraine.

Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko lifted the state of emergency in Crimea on December 29 after the outbreak was temporarily eased.

MNA/Xinhua

Central American countries challenge US migration plan

MEXICO CITY, 10 Jan— The foreign ministers of Central American countries rejected a US anti-immigrant plan in a joint declaration issued on Monday.

Foreign ministers from Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and other Central American countries held a meeting Monday to find ways to defend the rights of migrants who travel to the United States seeking jobs.

"Migrants, regardless of their status, are not and should not be treated like criminals," the declaration said. The US House of Representatives approved a plan on 16 December, which would extend a frontier wall with Mexico by a further 1,200 kilometres, increase the number of agents on the border, and send undocumented workers to prison instead of merely deporting them.

The plan, which is yet

to be ratified by the US Senate, was immediately rejected by Latin America's governments and civil organizations, who said it would increase the violent treatment of their citizens seeking to emigrate to the United States.

The declaration also called for the United States to guarantee the human rights of migrants in any new legal proposals and to strictly observe labour laws. Luis Ernesto Derbez, Mexican Foreign Minister, said that Central American governments would be uncompromising in the defence of their citizens' legal rights.

Derbez also said he had ordered the establishment of a working group on migration to coordinate

policy in the face of the US reforms, which represent a dramatic toughening of the existing rules.

Thousands of people are thought to cross the 3,200 kilometres US-Mexico border illegally every day, some risking their lives, in search of work in the United States.

Also on Monday, Ruben Aguilar, the Mexican President's spokesman, said that the rate of migration to the United States had slowed in recent years, and,

contrary to common belief, a majority (85 per cent) of the migrants had already been employed in Mexico.

Aguilar claimed that the migration rate had reduced due to the "social policy of the Mexican state, which is reducing extreme poverty". Mexico's official figures show that an average of 400,000 Mexicans emigrated to the United States each year during the five-year rule of President Vicente Fox.

MNA/Xinhua

China to hold Miss Travel contest from 2006 to 2010

BEIJING, 10 Jan— China was authorized to hold the Miss Travel contest annually from 2006 to 2010, Li Zhe, director of China's organizing committee for the Miss Travel contest said here Thursday.

"From this year, China can hold one Miss Travel contest each year for five years," Li said after receiving the letter of authorization from the international organization of Miss Travel.

This is the first time the contest to be held out of Malaysia, its birthplace, Huang Hanrong, initiator

of the contest said. The contest was first launched in 1993 and 10 contests have been held by now.

"The contest is aimed to publicize culture of travel and promote international tourism," Huang said.

China is the most potential travel market, Huang said, expressing his hope that the contest can create more opportunity of exchanges and co-operation on tourism for the countries participating.

Contestants from 40 countries and regions are expected to join in the 2006 Miss Travel contest held in Zhangjiajie, a famous scenic resort in central China's Hunan Province.

MNA/Xinhua

South African tourist bus crashes, three dead

JOHANNESBURG, 10 Jan— Three people were killed and 22 others injured when a South African bus carrying tourists from New Zealand, Italy and the Netherlands crashed on Monday, police said.

Police spokeswoman Elsa Gerber said the accident occurred early on Monday on a national highway in the Free State Province more than 500 kilometres (300 miles) southwest of Johannesburg.

"All the dead are South African, we are trying to reach their next of kin," another police officer said.

Most of the passengers were tourists from New Zealand, Italy and the Netherlands and the foreigners escaped with injuries," the officer said

but offered no further details.

South Africa's roads are among the most dangerous in the world and many foreign visitors have been killed on them in the past.

In 1999, 27 elderly British tourists died when their bus ploughed off the road as it descended a steep mountain pass near the eastern highland town of Lydenburg.

MNA/Reuters

Small quake hits Canada's Montreal

OTTAWA, 10 Jan— A small quake measuring 4.2 on the Richter Scale hit the greater Montreal area in Canada on Monday morning, but there were no reports of damage.

The Geological Survey of Canada said the earthquake hit just south of Montreal about 10:30 am local time. The centre of the quake was 22 kilometres east of Huntingdon, close to the US border.

The agency said it

received many calls from people living close to the centre, who said they noticed walls and windows rattle, comparable to when a large truck passes by.

Scientists say an earthquake of that magnitude rarely causes damage.—MNA/Xinhua

Four die in Romanian helicopter crash

IASI (Romania), 10 Jan— Four people died in a helicopter crash near the north-eastern Romanian city of Iasi, authorities said on Monday.

The helicopter, which belonged to the Interior Ministry, was carrying a medical team when it crashed a few minutes after taking off from Iasi Airport, officials said.

"It happened during a routine flight which takes place every morning," Radu Prisacaru, head of the county of Iasi, told Realitatea TV private television station.

Authorities launched an investigation into the accident, in which everyone on board — a doctor, nurse, pilot and co-pilot — were killed.

MNA/Reuters



Iraqi policemen hold their weapons as they patrol a road after suicide bomb attacks in Baghdad, on 9 Jan, 2006.—INTERNET

Susilo to launch image-polishing website

JAKARTA, 10 Jan—Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is set to launch a website of his own that will highlight his daily activities despite already abundant coverage of him, a local newspaper reported on Monday.

Aside from presenting information on the presidential institution, the website will also be filled with real-time news articles from journalists who would be specifically employed by the presidential spokesmen, reported *The Jakarta Post*.

"The content of the website will be more or less similar to that of whitehouse.gov, which is owned by the US Government," Roy Suryo, one of the consultants working for the website, was quoted as saying.

The website, which is expected to be launched in the middle of January, will also present private

pictures of the President and family, public announcements and greetings, as well as a facility for the public to file complaints and input for the President. The plan, if it materializes, would be the latest move by Susilo to try to connect to the general population. Last year he launched an SMS number (9949) for people to send their complaints.

The President also took part in a number of talk-back radio shows, in which listeners could ask questions by telephone.

Roy said that President Susilo was still considering a name for the web domain, which would also

provide useful materials for the Press that could be downloaded for free, including pictures, Press releases, and copies of speeches and activity schedules. Among the names proposed to Susilo were president-ri.com, president-ri.go.id, presidentindonesia.go.id, istananegara.go.id, istana-presiden.go.id and presidentby.go.id.

MNA/Xinhua



The facade of the new shopping mall "Siam Paragon" in Bangkok. The sprawling new shopping mall threw open its doors on Friday as part of a series of developments aimed at creating a tony retail corridor to rival Singapore's Orchard Road.—INTERNET

Wild boar caught snoozing in Bavarian bedroom

BERLIN, 10 Jan— A wild boar was found taking a nap in the guest bedroom in a Bavarian family's house after fleeing from hunters, police said on Monday.

"The sow panicked and was completely disoriented after being chased in the morning by hunters," a police spokesman said. "It ran into a village and broke through a cellar window into a house. It fell asleep on a bed in the guest room."

When the 60-kilo (132-pound) boar woke up late on Saturday afternoon after sleeping for a few hours, it started panicking again when it could not find its way out of the house. That's when the family noticed their uninvited visitor.

They called in a neighbour, also a hunter, who shot and killed the animal.—MNA/Reuters

Highway crash kills three, injures 50 in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, 10 Jan—Three people were killed and 50 others were wounded when a coach packed with passengers turned over on an Argentine highway some 300 kilometres southeast of Buenos Aires on Monday, police said.

The accident took

place on Kilometre 41 of Highway 56, which joins the cities of Pinamar and Villa Gesell, in the province of Buenos Aires.

Eyewitnesses said that the vehicle hit the side of a truck, and then dashed into the opposite lane and overturned.

One of the drivers and two Uruguayan tourists died in the accident. The coach carried a total of 50 people and two drivers.—MNA/Xinhua

Spain on high alert against bird flu

MADRID, 10 Jan—Spain has kept on high alert against the possible spread of bird flu from Turkey and has taken necessary preventative measures to guarantee citizens' health, a government statement said on Monday.

The Ministry of Health and Consumption said in a statement that it was in constant contact with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union (EU) to keep up-to-date with the situation and adopt new coordinated prevention practices if needed.

MNA/Xinhua

20 injured in road accident in central Nepal

KATHMANDU, 10 Jan—At least 20 people injured on Monday in a road accident in a district of central Nepal, local police office confirmed here.

"At least 20 passengers injured when two vehicles collided at Ghatbesi Bange area of Dhading District in a local Prithvi Highway on Monday, some 100 kilometres west of Kathmandu," District Police Office said in a Press statement.

The accident occurred after a passenger bus belonging to the Agni Yatayat heading for eastern Kakadvitta Town from Kathmandu collided with a truck heading for Kathmandu from western Bhairahawa City, the statement said.

The condition of six of injured is serious, the statement said.

The seriously injured persons have been sent to Kathmandu for further treatment while the remaining are undergoing treatment at a local health centre, the statement said.

MNA/Xinhua

Beijing to start construction of airport-downtown metro

BEIJING, 10 Jan— Construction of a metro line connecting Beijing's Airport and downtown will start this month and be completed in June 2008, in time for the Olympics.

The 27.3-kilometre line runs from Dongzhimen, a pivotal point on the east wing of the Second Ring Road, to the

No 2 and No 3 terminal buildings at Beijing Capital International Airport, said Liu Jian, an official with Beijing Municipal Commission of Reform and Development.

The new line will allow trains to travel at a maximum speed of 100 kilometres per hour and a trip to the airport will

take only 16 minutes, compared with at least 30 minutes by taxi on an expressway.

The project is designed to operate at least 15 hours a day, carrying more than 4,500 passengers per hour at the peak hours, said Liu, who is in charge of infrastructure construction.

MNA/Xinhua

Eleven confirmed dead in Iranian military aircraft crash

TEHERAN, 11 Jan— All 11 people aboard were confirmed dead when an Iranian military aircraft crashed on Monday morning in northwestern Iran, according to the official IRNA news agency.

Previous reports put the death toll at 13 when a small Falcon jet belonging to Iran's elite Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) went down at 9:45 am local time (06:15 GMT) in Aidinlou Village near Orumiyeh, the capital of West Azarbaijan Province bordering Turkey.

Yadollah Rabiei, deputy chief of the Public Relations Department of IRGC, was quoted as saying that all 11 on board were killed in the accident, including Ahmad Kazemi, commander of the ground forces of the IRGC, his deputy Saeed Soleymani and several other high-ranking officers. Massoud Jazayeri, spokesman of the IRGC, blamed bad weather and dilapidated engines for the crash.

"The plane crashed in foggy weather after its engines broke down...the pilot managed to land the plane on a road but bad weather prevented him making a full stop, leading to the crash," Jazayeri told IRNA.

MNA/Xinhua



Spanish Civil Guards stand outside a building where people suspected of recruiting militants to fight in Iraq were arrested early Tuesday morning in the town of Vilanova i la Geltru, near Barcelona, on 10 Jan, 2006.

INTERNET

Tropical cyclone hits northwest Australia

CANBERRA, 11 Jan— Tropical cyclone Clare hit the remote northwest Australian coast early Tuesday, with fierce winds and heavy rain cutting power to two towns that are the hub for the region's offshore gas and oil industries.

The Bureau of Meteorology said the category 3 cyclone came ashore near Dampier, 750 miles north of the Western Australian state capital of Perth, at about 3 am (1900 GMT, 9 January) with wind gusts up to 115 miles per hour.

About 11,000 people live around Dampier and the town of Karratha, at the heart of Western Australia's resource-rich Pilbara coast, home to offshore oil and gas operations and ports for the region's iron ore and nickel mines.

The cyclone, which witnesses said brought down power lines and uprooted trees, was moving slowly to the south and

the Bureau of Meteorology said it was set to gradually weaken.

"So far there have been no reports of damage because people are still staying indoors, the red alert is still current," emergency services spokeswoman Kate Malkovic told *Australian Associated Press*.

Up to 1,500 people were evacuated from the area ahead of the cyclone and there were no reports of injuries, while emergency services said they were still evaluating damage.

Woodside Petroleum Ltd, BHP Billiton Ltd, Plc, Santos Ltd and Chevron closed down oil rigs off the coast and evacu-

ated staff before the storm. BHP Billiton also halted the loading of thousands of tons of iron ore from its nearby facility in Port Hedland.

The Dampier port had been cleared of boats but authorities said the port would be back in operation by the end of the week.

MNA/Reuters



Polluted water from the Yellow River reaches Jinan, east China's Shandong Province on 10 Jan, 2006. A diesel oil leakage hit a branch of the river in central China's Henan Province last Thursday, Xinhua news agency reported. —INTERNET

52 killed by cold wave in Bangladesh

DHAKA, 11 Jan— The cold wave, which is sweeping most parts of Bangladesh, accompanied by dense fog killed 52 people in northern parts of Bangladesh in recent days, an official who is in charge of weather department told *Xinhua* on Monday.

The country's coldest place was in Ishwardi in northern part of Bangladesh where poor people are crying for warm clothes, the official said, adding that the cold wave will still reek the country in the next few days.

"Movement of transports and river vessels were disrupted in many places of Bangladesh ahead of the Muslim second largest religious festival Eid-ul-Azha when millions of Bangladeshis have been travelling to their village homes to be with their near and dear

ones on the occasion," the official said.

A sub-district executive in northern Bangladesh said that the local government is distributing warm clothes among the poor people.

In the capital, it was seen that the people are crowding the warm clothes shopping centres to buy clothes and the traders are making a good business taking the advantage of the cold wave. They are charging higher prices for the warm clothes.

MNA/Xinhua

Under-5 kids to get polio drops in 15 districts in Nepal

KATHMANDU, 11 Jan— The Nepali Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) is planning to organize a Sub-national Immunization Day by administering polio drops to children under five in 15 districts of Nepal, an official at MoHP said here on Monday.

"The programme will be organized on 21-22 January after a couple of cases of polio were detected in the Terai belt southern part of Nepal adjoining the Indian border," Shyam Raj Upreti, chief of the Expanded Programme on Immunization Section of Child Health Division at MoHP, told reporters.

The programme will be implemented under

the World Health Organization's new directive of providing polio drops to two million children in high-risk areas after the detection of polio in the region, Upreti noted.

The targeted 15 districts include districts of the Terai belt ranging from eastern Jhapa to central Chitwan District, Upreti noted, adding, "There are plans to expand the programme to urban areas of hilly region such as central

Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur District where the immigration rate is very high."

The first case of polio was detected in 2004 and other three cases were detected between October and November 2005 in the Terai belt, Upreti revealed.

"Until and unless polio is eradicated in India, there is little chance of obliterating polio in Nepal's border areas," he added. —MNA/Xinhua

US troops build wall of sand around Iraqi town

SINIYA (Iraq), 11 Jan— US soldiers fed up with almost daily bomb attacks on their patrols near Iraq's main oil refinery are taking drastic measures to fight their shadowy enemy — they are walling in an entire town.

Army bulldozers have begun building giant sand embankments around Siniya, a town of 50,000 close to the northern oil refining city of Baiji.

When finished it will be 10 kilometres (six miles) long and more than two metres (nearly eight feet) high.

The US Army says it is to keep guerillas out and that it is being built with the agreement of local police, town council members and religious leaders, who complain that Siniya is being used as a safe haven by guerillas.

But some angry resi-

dents, including the head of the city council, complain it appears designed to keep residents in.

We oppose the building of this wall because it makes the city look like a detention centre," said Nima al-Kawaz, the head of the city council.

The US military hopes to repeat the success of a similar berm or sand wall that was built in August around Samarra, 100 kilometres (60 miles) north of Baghdad, to stop guerillas from entering the city.

It says violence there has since dropped off sharply. —MNA/Reuters

China develops first maglev train

SHIJIAZHUANG, 11 Jan— Chinese engineers have developed the country's first medium- and low-speed magnetic levitation train which travels 150 kilometres per hour, the developers said on Tuesday.

A series of tests show that the performance of the train reached the standards for safety and reliability, said engineers who have spent two years in the development.

The train, which also produces low noise and is pollution free with low maintenance cost, will be mainly used for the urban traffic system of the country. Compared with fast maglev trains, the medium- and low-speed ones consume less energy. Therefore, the construction of medium- and low-speed maglev train lines in urban areas has become a new focus worldwide, according to industry insiders.

China opened the world's first commercial magnetic levitation train

with the highest velocity of more than 430 kilometres per hour in Shanghai in 2002, based on German technology. The development of the medium- and low-speed maglev train indicated

China has become the third country in the world able to build maglev trains, following Germany and Japan.

Maglev train lines have been considered as an effective means to deal with the heavy passenger flow in the Yangtze River Delta, one of the economic powerhouses in China.

MNA/Xinhua

Moderate quake hit Greek Cephallonia island

ATHENS, 11 Jan— A moderate earthquake rattled Greek island of Cephallonia on Tuesday, causing no injuries or serious damages, authorities said.

Athens' Geodynamic Institute (AGI) said the quake with magnitudes 4.3 occurred at 10:10 am (0810 GMT). On Sunday, an earthquake with a magnitude 6.9 jolted southern Greece, causing three injuries.

MNA/Xinhua



Armoured vehicles are seen driving away from the main entrance of Iraq's Interior Ministry complex in Baghdad on 9 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

Mining sector witnesses sustained progress

Increased output of mineral resources in the time of the Tatmadaw Government

Development in mining industry

Myanmar is rich in land and water resources. Effective use of invaluable natural resources helps raise the economy of the country and this contributes much towards national development.

More minerals mined

Sr	Subject	1988	2005	Progress
1	Mining of pure gold (Troy oz)	438.78	4237	3798.22
2	Mining of crude gold (Troy oz)	818.91	2684	1869
3	Tin (Metric ton)	241.24	493	252
4	Lead (Metric ton)	-	209	209
5	Zinc (Metric ton)	-	6020	6020
6	Crude Lead Zinc (Metric ton)	-	4273	4273
7	Pure Lead Zinc (Metric ton)	-	228	228
8	Copper (Metric ton)	-	29	29
9	Limestone (industrial use) (Metric ton)	67416	215834	148418
10	Limestone (decoration) (Metric ton)	-	2762	2762



Coal being mined with the use of machinery in Tangyan Township in Shan State (North).

Hilly mountain ranges in the eastern part of the country and Taninthayi mountain range are made up of aged rock. Therefore, such precious stones as ruby and sapphire can be mined in these regions and minerals such as silver, lead, tin, tungsten, antimony,

copper, platinum and others can also be found there.

Kachin State located in the northern part of the country is famous for jade. Moreover, it is the land where gold and other minerals are mined. In the time of the Tatmadaw govern-

ment, output of minerals has increased as joint ventures between the government and the national entrepreneurs have been conducted.

The table shows increase in mining precious minerals in the time of the Tatmadaw government.

Bangladesh's vegetable export volume drops, earnings up

DHAKA, 10 Jan—Bangladesh's export of vegetable during the first four months of the current fiscal (July 2005-October 2005) declined significantly in volume but earnings increased as exporters received higher prices in Europe.

Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) statistics show that during the period, Bangladesh earned 95.4 million taka (1.47 million US dollars) from vegetable exports, registering a 13 per cent increase over 84.3 million taka (1.3 million US dollars) earned during the same period of the previous fiscal, local daily *New Age* reported on Monday.

The daily quoted officials of Bangladesh Fruits, Vegetables and Allied Products Exporters Association (BFVAPEA) as saying that they were getting much higher prices at new markets in Italy, Belgium, France and the Netherlands than in the Middle East, the tradi-

tional market, where exports are on the decline and business has become unviable following increased cargo fares.

"We get at least 40 per cent higher prices for vegetables in Italy and other new markets in Europe," Farid Ahmed, President of BFVAPEA, said. Farid said although there are more Bangladeshi consumers in England, another traditional market, exporters are finding new consumers in the growing Bangladeshi communities residing in Italy and France.

EPB data shows that during July-October period of the current fiscal, exporters received 1,887 US dollars for per ton of vegetable compared to

1,422 dollars during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Although prices increased by about 33 per cent, volume of exports declined by 22 per cent, the data shows.

Vegetable export declined to 7,758 tons during the first four months of the current fiscal from 9,958 tons during the same period of the previous fiscal.

According to BFVAPEA, export volume declined after the Middle East market size shrank significantly. BFVAPEA leaders claimed that during last few months, cargo fares had increased by more than 30 per cent, which increased their cost.

MNA/Xinhua

China's export of machinery, electronic products soars in 2005

BELJING, 10 Jan—China's Ministry of Commerce expected the country's export of machinery and electronic products to exceed 400 billion US dollars in 2005, up about 30 per cent year on year.

The import and export of machinery and electronic products is expected to hit 775 billion US dollars in 2005, up 25 per cent, the ministry said.

Figures from Chinese Customs show in the first 11 months of 2005, China's import and export of machinery and electronic products grew 23.9 per cent to 696.42 billion US dollars, up 23.9 per cent, with export rising 32.7 per cent to 382.44 billion US dollars and import up 14.7 per cent to 313.98 billion dollars. In 2005, machinery and electronic products became the main force boosting China's foreign trade.

The structure of machinery and electronic

product export has been optimized, with the export of high-tech products, conveyance, instruments and meters increasing rapidly during the year.

Meanwhile, China's

import of machinery and electronic products grew slowly. During the January-November period of 2005, the growth rate of auto import dropped by 34 percentage points year on year.—MNA/Xinhua

Colombian military seizes 2.5 tons of explosives

BOGOTA, 10 Jan—The Colombian military seized on Monday nearly 2.5 tons of explosives, belonging to guerillas in the Valle del Cauca, in western Colombia, military officials said on Monday.

During an operation named Guerrero I, soldiers from the Third Army Brigade, the Pacific Naval Force and the Administrative Security Department also seized 11,000 bullets and a rifle. The seizure took place at an arms dump close to the Santa Maria River, near the Pacific coast port of Buenaventura.

The authorities said the explosives belong to the Arturo Ruiz mobile bloc of the rebel Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).—MNA/Xinhua

Legislative structure and essence of the future State (6)

Soe Mya Kyaw

For most of the people, law is a subject full of jargons written in long sentences with clauses and phrases that are difficult to understand. But the reason why the law is difficult to understand is because of the stipulations that give the precise definition.

The basic principles and the detailed basic principles adopted for the new constitution are also like those stipulations. When people understand them they with pleasure came to acknowledge that the principles represent and serve the interest of the entire national races and every individual.

For the people to understand the detailed basic principles and basic principles more easily, I will explain the principles through the discussions of Bagyi Soe, Kyee Kyee Mya and me (Soe Mya Kyaw).

Its a pleasure for me to know that the readers appreciate my articles so much. So, one holiday, I went to Bagyi Soe who was at home on leave from the National Convention.

Soe Moe Kyaw: Bagyi Soe, please explain the adopted detailed basic principles for the distribution of the legislative power.

Bagyi Soe: The National Convention has already laid down the basic principle "The Legislative power of the State is distributed among the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, region/state Hluttaws; Legislative power shall be distributed to self-administered areas as stipulated by the State Constitution".

Soe Mya Kyaw: I still remember the National Convention Convening Work Committee inviting departmental personnel and scholars in the various fields to collect necessary data to lay down appropriate basic principles to distribute the legislative power as may be necessary and in a fair way. I was also included in the invited persons as a departmental personnel.

Bagyi Soe: We the delegates to the National Convention also studied the Union legislative list and state legislative list of the 1947 Constitution as well as the constitutions of the world's nations in connection with Legislative power.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I was amazed to know when a friend told me that the Work Committee had a large number of books on the constitutions of the world nations it has studied for many years.

Bagyi Soe: Thanks to the collective efforts, the delegates were able to adopt the detailed basic principles for the legislative lists of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprising the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw and Region and State Hluttaw.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Please let me know about the sectors of the legislative lists.

Bagyi Soe: They are 11 sectors altogether — Defence and security sector, foreign affairs sector, finance and planning sector, economic sector, agricultural and livestock breeding sector, energy, electric power, mining and forestry sector, industrial sector, transport and communication sector, social sector, management sector and judicial sector.

Kyee Kyee Mya: In addition to the 11 sectors, the delegates also discussed the matters concern-

ing legislative power of self-administered area leading bodies, legislative power in connection with other matters not stated in the legislative list of the Union, Region or State or self-administered division or zone leading bodies, legislative power for Union territories, the enforcement of laws enacted by Hluttaws at different levels and self-administered area leading bodies, formation of the financial commission, collecting taxes and financial allotment in Union and Region or State.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Please explain to me more about the distribution of the legislative power.

Bagyi Soe: Of the 11 sectors, the sectors — Defence and security sector, foreign affairs sector, and judicial sector — covering the whole nation are included exclusively on the Union legislative list.

Soe Mya Kyaw: But some with negative views are criticizing that the putting of the three sectors on the Union legislative list exclusively is like practising a centralized system. Can you tell me about the aim concerning the matter.

Bagyi Soe: Matters of vital importance for the nation should be exercised in uniformity. If the Region or State has different laws concerning the defence and security of the Union, there may occur difficulties, loopholes and weaknesses in the sector. The nation will not be able to form the most comprehensive and strong defence and security machinery. Thus, the sector is put on the Union legislative list. Likewise, laws concerning the foreign affairs sector and judicial sector should cover the entire nation to serve the nation and the people best. Thus, they are also put on the Union legislative list.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Clear as a crystal, Bagyi. As uniformity is needed in the whole nation in conducting the matters, they are put on the Union legislative list to benefit the nation and the people to the most possible degree. It is not a centralized system.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Right. There should not be differences in the national defence that is as important as the lifeblood of the nation. We need to build a strong defence force under a single law. Because of the weaknesses in the defence might, our nation once fell under colonialist subjugation. Thus, we all should have the security and defence awareness.

Bagyi Soe: In most of the world nations, the legislative power concerning the defence is vested exclusively in the highest parliament formed with the representatives of the whole country to work for the national cause.

Kyee Kyee Mya: In the 1947 Constitution also, the legislative power for the defence is vested in the parliament.

Soe Mya Kyaw: True. In accord with the saying, which goes, "The national defence is the inborn duty of all citizens", it is natural that the defence and security concerning the entire nation is put on the Union legislative list. Please let me know the matters included in the sector.

Bagyi Soe: They are:

1. The defence of the Union of Myanmar and of

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.

its every part, and to prepare a defence programme thereof.

2. Defence and security industries

3. Arms and ammunition and explosives including biological and chemical weapons.

4. Nuclear energy, nuclear fuel and radiation, and mineral resources that produce them.

5. Declaration of war and making of peace.

6. Peace and stability of State and the rule of law.

7. Police Force

Soe Mya Kyaw: Please let me know about them in detail.

Bagyi Soe: We were enslaved for over 100 years because of the colonialist invasion. The colonialist instigation broke up unity of the nation soon after regaining the independence. Thus, the Tatmadaw had to safeguard the lives and property of the people during the time.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The Tatmadaw drove the Koumintang troops out of the nation when they intruded into Shan State with the help of their masters in 1950. In the later period, our nation faced insults and aggression of some nations.

Soe Mya Kyaw: The world at present witnesses some global powers trying to dominate small countries, under the pretext of democracy and human rights. Only if our defence might is strong will we be able to ward off all alien threats, insults and intrusions. Necessary laws should be enacted to safeguard our nation well.

Bagyi Soe: The National Convention has already laid down the basic principles in connection with the building of a strong, modern and sole existing Tatmadaw and the prohibition of the stationing of foreign troops on Myanmar soil. But we cannot build a strong and modern Tatmadaw in a short period. We will have to make preparations in advance. Hence, the detailed basic principles "The defence of the Union of Myanmar and of its every part, and to prepare a defence programme thereof" has been put on the Union legislative list to enact laws as may be necessary.

Soe Mya Kyaw: The detailed basic principles "Defence and security industries" is included in the Union legislative list, isn't it?

Bagyi Soe: Your are right. The national defence and security are interrelated. The State will have to safeguard the nation against all alien intrusion and at the same time, it will have to ensure security for the lives and property of the people. Thus laws controlling the matter "Arms and ammunition and explosives including biological and chemical weapons" should be enacted.

(See page 9)

The detailed basic principles "The defence of the Union of Myanmar and of its every part, and to prepare a defence programme thereof" has been put on the Union legislative list to enact laws as may be necessary.

(from page 8)

Soe Mya Kyaw: The laws are to protect the people against evil consequences resulting from the improper use of guns in some nations.

Bagyi Soe: Similarly, the State control is required for the correct use of nuclear energy, nuclear fuel and radiation, and mineral resources that produce them. Therefore the detailed basic principle "Nuclear energy, nuclear fuel and radiation, and mineral resources that produce them" has been put on the Union legislative list.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I've studied the constitutions of many countries, and found that the power to declare war or to make peace that is the concern of the nation and the people is vested in the highest legislative body or Hluttaw.

Kyee Kyee Mya: According to the 1947 Constitution, the Parliament exercised the legislative power to declare war and make peace. And according to the 1974 Constitution, the Pyithu Hluttaw exercised such power.

Bagyi Soe: In fact, there needs to restore peace and stability and ensure prevalence of law and order in a nation for the development of that nation. So, the highest legislative bodies of respective nations have to enact such laws to ensure that the enforcement of law covers the whole nation.

Soe Mya Kyaw: That's why the points on stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, and prevalence of law and order are stipulated in the Union Legislative List.

Bagyi Soe: Similarly, the Myanmar Police Force is a force responsible for ensuring stability of the State and prevalence of law and order. It's also a reserve force to safeguard and defend the nation from any forms of dangers in times of emergency. And the functions of the **Police Force** are prescribed in the Union Legislative List to make the police services effective throughout the nation.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Wel. I'd like to know your opinion about these points, and please compare them with those in the parliamentary democracy period. Kyee Kyee.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Security matters were prescribed in the State Legislative List of the 1947 Constitution. For example "Public order" and "Police including Village Police".

Bagyi Soe: Right. Pyusawhti forces were formed in 1955 in the time of the AFPEL government to protect the people. But, the majority of these troops tortured and oppressed the people. And they turned into the pocket army of political groups.

Kyee Kyee Mya: In consequence, there broke out four murders in Minhla elections in Thayawady District, the murder in Si Taung-ai village, Myeik District, on 2 May 1957, and other murders in Meiktila, Taungtha, Lewe. and Ngazun.

Bagyi Soe: The people suffered all trials and tribulations the Pyusawhti troops created. When the AFPFL government split into two groups, the Pyusawhti troops became rash and cruel to the people all the more. They audaciously committed political interference in addition to violent crimes such as bloody massacres of innocent people, robbing the whole village and kidnapping.

Kyee Kyee Mya: On 1 September 1958, all the Pyusawhti troops were dissolved and transformed into reserve police force under the Myanmar Police Force. When the Myanmar Police Force was under the Ministry of Home Affairs, there surfaced a variety of rumours in the nation and the situations of the nation were in complete disorder. The then prime minister foresaw the possibility of bloody conflicts across the nation and convened a session of

the Pyithu Hluttaw and handed over State power to the Tatmadaw in time to form a Caretaker Government.

Bagyi Soe: That was due to the fact that some armed forces were established with a separate entity in parallel with the Tatmadaw in our nation's history. So, we people must take an invaluable lesson that formation of armed troops for an individual or an organization can produce evil results rather than good results and such a wrong act posed grave danger to the nation and the people.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The Shan insurgency that took place together with the Federal System in 1957-58 was due to the formation of the Youth of Kengtung State for village defence by Sao Khun Hseik, the uncle of Kengtung sawbwa (chieftain), and Sai Nwe.

Soe Mya Kyaw: That's right. The persons who experienced such historic events decided to prescribe the National Defence and Security Sector in the Union Legislative List in the interest of the nation so that the nation does not experience such bitter and unforgettable experiences again. It means they are enabling the people to enjoy fully the taste of democracy.

Bagyi Soe: In the past, a world super power allowed its respective provinces to form own armed forces regarding the defence and security sector. When the conflicts on dogmatism were at a high degree, there broke out civil war, culminating in the collapse of the Union. And it relegated itself from a super power. Consequently, that had an adverse effect to the world power balance system, and the majority of weak developing nations experienced the subsequent evil consequences.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Moreover, some union nations later faced a wide range of adversities due to the fact that they allowed respective states to form own militia forces, didn't they, Ko Soe?

Bagyi Soe: You're right. We found that many nations

The National Convention Convening Work Committee and National Convention delegates adopted the defence and security sector, foreign affairs sector, and judicial sector in the Union Legislative List in a thorough review about the historic events of world nations for ensuring the most appropriate constitution in the interests of the State and the people.

handle such matters with a great care. For instance, according to the present Constitution of a world power that encountered a civil war due to the problems of secession, it forms the single armed forces and does not allow any provinces to form own armed forces.

Soe Mya Kyaw: The more we study the experience of other nations and take lessons from them, the greater benefit we can gain. By the way, explain the points prescribed in the Union Legislative List to me regarding the Foreign Affairs Sector, please, Bagyi.

Bagyi Soe: In the Union Legislative List, there are:

- (1) Diplomats, consular affairs, and representatives of other affairs;
- (2) United Nations Organization;
- (3) Participation in international, regional and bilateral conferences, seminars, meetings, organizations and implementation of their resolutions;
- (4) Signing of international, regional and bilateral agreements and conventions, and the implementation of them;
- (5) Passports and Certificate of Identity;
- (6) Entry visa, entry into the Union of Myanmar, stay permit, departure permit, immigration and deportation; and
- (7) Extradition of criminals to the home country and request made therefrom.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Foreign affairs are very important and they need to be viewed overall to enact them into laws. So, the sector is prescribed in the Union Legislative List. In the constitutions of world nations, the legislative power on foreign affairs is vested in the highest body of legislation of the nation concerned.

Bagyi Soe: Right. In the 1947 Constitution, the legislative power on foreign affairs was vested in the parliament, the central level body.

Soe Mya Kyaw: The procedures the National Convention is now carrying out are proper and appropriate, and they represents the essence of democracy. I'd also like to know the points about the judicial sector of the Union Legislative List.

Bagyi Soe: The points are prescribed in the union Legislative List are.

- (1) **Judiciary**
- (2) **Lawyers**
- (3) **Penal laws and procedures**
- (4) **Civil laws, procedures including contract, arbitration, actionable wrong, insolvency, trust and trustees, administrator and receiver family law, guardians and wards, transfer of property and inheritance**
- (5) **Evidence Act**
- (6) **Limitation**
- (7) **Suit valuation**
- (8) **Specific relief**
- (9) **foreign jurisdiction**
- (10) **Admiralty jurisdiction**
- (11) **Piracy, crimes committed in international waters or in air space, and crimes committed on land or in international waters or in air space in breach of the international law.**

Kyee Kyee Mya: There shall be a sole and exclusive law to be exercised in making judicial judgment for the entire people regardless of wealth, position and class. A detailed basic principle

on further burgeoning of the noblest and worthiest of worldly values such as justice, liberty and equality have been adopted regarding the State's objectives.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I agree with you, Kyee Kyee. As far as I know, in some union nations, the laws on judiciary prescribed in one state are different from those in other states. Such nations have to solve the consequent problems as the unscrupulous persons exploit the judicial gap to serve their own interests.

Bagyi Soe: That's why the National Convention Convening Commission, the National Convention Convening Work Committee and National Convention delegates adopted the defence and security sector, foreign affairs sector, and judicial sector in the Union Legislative List in a thorough review about the historic events of world nations for ensuring the most appropriate constitution in the best interests of the State and the people.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Very well. It becomes more tangible after we have had each discussion that the National Convention is taking every possible measure in all the spheres to ensure the essence of democracy that can bring prospects to the Myanmar people.

Translation: TMT+MS

It is necessary to introduce...

(from page 1)

The National Convention is not a discussion of a person or two or an organization but a wide and serious discussion of eight delegate groups.

The government will continue to carry out the tasks under the seven-point Road Map laid down after basic principles and detailed basic principles are achieved. After taking up the State duties, the present government has been making endeavours for emergence of a peaceful mod-

also launching anti-narcotic drugs, anti-human trafficking, anti-terrorism and anti-HIV/AIDS activities in cooperation with the people and international communities.

The government is nurturing new generation youths to become national strength. In other words, it is producing highly-qualified human resources.

He supported the National Convention in session for emergence of the constitution important for the State.

Technological College, Government Computer College and Hpa-an University have been opened and next generations will surely enjoy development fruits. These are the co-ordinated efforts of the people, the government and the Tatmadaw. So, she said all the national people supported the 104 detailed basic principles laid down by the National Convention for the emergence of a democratic State.

Seconding the motion to support the Na-



Members of Panel of Chairmen seen at the mass meeting. — MNA

In Kayin State Thanlwin Bridge (Hpa-an), Gyaing-Zathabyin Bridge, Gyaing-Kawkareik Bridge, Government Technological College, Government Computer College and Hpa-an University have been opened and next generations will surely enjoy development fruits.



Daw Nan Sanda Soe. — MNA

ern developed nation. During the 17 years, the government built a great number of dams and reservoirs for national development and sufficiency of rice and it is also building roads, bridges, hospitals and schools in urban and rural areas. Twenty four development regions were designated and industrial zones were established. The government and social organizations are implementing the five rural development tasks.

The government is

USDA member Daw Nan Sanda Soe of Kayin State tabled a motion in support of the National Convention. She said the National Convention discussed basic principles for the first chapter from June 7 to 16 September 1993 with the eight approvals. They also discussed the basic principles on the Head of State and self-administered division/zone.

While striving for the development of the State in all aspects, the government taking measures for the elimination of narcotic drugs and trafficking in persons and control of AIDS and social welfare in cooperation with social organisations. At the same time, it is trying its utmost to build a democratic nation. In Kayin State Thanlwin Bridge (Hpa-an), Gyaing-Zathabyin Bridge, Gyaing-Kawkareik Bridge, Government

tional Convention, U Ngwe Soe, a local, said that during the colonial period, colonialists introduced cultivation of poppy in some regions of Shan State. However, the State, keeping the elimination of narcotics in the fore as a national duty, launched operations to



U Ngwe Soe. — MNA

crush the danger of narcotic drugs. Lives of 259 Tatmadawmen were sacrificed and 935 injured from 1988 to 1998. Seized narcotic drugs worth US \$ 14,661 million were destroyed 19 times up to 2005.

He said all the people are committed to the elimination of narcotics and cultivation of poppy-substitute crops on all vacant land.

Since the time of the Tatmadaw government, all the sectors such as politics, economy, social, education and administration have proportionally developed. The National Convention is now in session after laying down the seven-point Road of the State and all strata of life are actively participating in it. Therefore, all national people fully sup-

port the National Convention and wish its success for the emergence of a discipline-flourishing democratic nation.

Dr Daw Aye Aye Khaing, a native, seconded the motion in support of the National Convention, saying for the success of State seven-point Road Map, the government is taking measures to prevent against human trafficking as a national task. Human trafficking including women and children is a major roadblock to the development of their life. According to the directive of Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation, women's affairs organizations at various level have been formed in Kayin State. There are now 57574 members in the state. For the prevention against trafficking in persons, educative talks were held 52 times in 2005. The State Peace and Development Council prescribed the law of prevention against trafficking in persons on 13 September 2005 with the law No (5/2005). From 5 February 2002 to 30 September 2005, a total of 18463 persons who re-entered Myawady from the other country were accepted at the reception camps. They were sent back to their homes after their medical checks and trained in the vocational training courses conducted by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement. She

went on to say that in the country, the people, the Government and the Tatmadaw have no time to interfere in others affairs as they are having to strive for the development of their own State. Today's leaders of the State are actually dutiful and they are striving for the welfare of the country with genuine goodwill. Some aliens who do not want to see the progress of the country are highly critical of the efforts of the State. Today's Myanmar people have had knowledge of national politics based on patriotic spirit. They are now in a position to work for the development of the Union by themselves. So, all the people are in support of the National Convention that is working for a State constitution. Lawyer U Maung Pu seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. He said that since its assumption, Tatmadaw Government has been carrying out sector-wise development of the nation with momentum. At present, all-

round development can be witnessed. With regard to the judicial sector, some points were amended. Facts included in 104 basic principles were completely fulfilled. Furthermore, detailed clarifications concerning 104 basic principles were included in the judicial sector.

The National Convention that is drafting the Constitution for the emergence of a discipline-flourishing democratic nation is very important one for all the national races of the Union.

Therefore, the Government, the Tatmadaw and the people are participating in the tasks of the National Convention harmoniously. In conclusion, he supported the National Convention in which drafting points in the judicial sector among three powers of the State is to build a modern and developed nation.

Daw Nan San Myint Yi of Kayin State MCWA also seconded the motion.

She said that today is the time when the peaceful, modern and developed nation is being built under the leadership of the State Peace and Development Council. In doing so, the Government has laid down and is undertaking five rural development tasks for ensuring uplift of living standard of the rural people.

(See page 11)



Dr Aye Aye Khaing. — MNA



Daw Phyu Sin Win Tun and Dr Nan Su Nanda act as masters of ceremonies. — MNA

The State, keeping the elimination of narcotics in the fore as a national duty, launched operations to crush the danger of narcotic drugs.



The mass meeting in support of National Convention held in Hpa-an chanting the slogans.— MNA

the education policy. Hence, arrangements are being made for the emergence of highly-qualified intellectuals and intelligentsia in all sectors as well as the constant learning society.

Education promotion programmes and other functions are being undertaken in the entire nation.

Therefore, ratio of the number of teachers

fied human resources.

Afterwards, Daw Kyi Kyi Oo of Kayin State Women's Affairs Organization seconded Nowadays, the government and people are striving for building the modern, discipline-flourishing and developed nation laying down the 12 political, economic and social objectives and upholding Our Three Main National Causes. Nowa-

groups return to the legal fold and participate in development tasks. It can be seen clearly that the national race groups in Kayin State are now taking part in the development tasks of Kayin State joining hands with the government.

Thus, in transport sector, roads were constructed and extended up to 4,082 miles and the bridges above 180 feet as

It is necessary to introduce...

(from page 10)

In Kayin State, health care services are being provided widely. With the assistance of local authorities in Kayin State, specialists teams made field trips for 13 times to the rural regions in 2005, and they gave health care services and medical treatments to 2,515 local people.

It can be seen that achievements have been witnessed in the state

thanks to guidance given by the Head of State, supervision of officials at different levels, and participation of USDA, MWAF, MCWA, Red Cross and Auxiliary Fire Brigades, social organizations, UN agencies and other international social organizations and the people.

The education sector plays a key role in building a modern and developed nation. At present,

the 30-year national education promotion programme had been laid down and is being implemented with a view to enabling every citizen to have the opportunities to learn basic education and enhancing education standard of the nation.

Nurturing and turning out human resources not only for states and divisions but also for the whole nation is one of

to the increasing the number of students rose.

In conclusion, she supported the National Convention that all the people are to assist in convening the National Convention that is drafting the State Constitution focusing on safeguarding and improving the national interest for the emergence of a peaceful, modern, developed, and discipline-flourishing democratic nation through the strength of highly-quali-

days, the nation has developed with the emergence of infrastructures needed for political, economic and social developments and the State, people and Tatmadaw need to consolidate to transform the nation into democratic one successfully.

It is impossible to develop the nation without peace and so, the government could strive for the development of the nation to gain peace by making the armed

well as Gyaing-Kaw-kareik Bridge, Gyaing-Zathabyin Bridge and Thanlwin Bridge (Hpa-an) could be constructed in the Kayin State.

In conclusion, she seconded the motion to support the National Convention which is very important for the State to be able to draft the Constitution.

Next, the mass meeting came to end with the chanting of slogans by those present.

MNA



Lawyer U Maung Pu of Hpa-an.
MNA



Daw Nan San Myint Yi of Kayin State MCWA.
MNA



Daw Kyi Kyi Oo of Kayin State WAO.
MNA

In transport sector, roads were constructed and extended up to 4,082 miles and the bridges above 180 feet as well as Gyaing-Kaw-kareik Bridge, Gyaing-Zathabyin Bridge and Thanlwin Bridge (Hpa-an) could be constructed in the Kayin State.

Promotion of education standard,...

(from page 16)

Moreover, teachers are to organize the local people to take part in the drive for equipping schools with teaching and learning aids and for the schools to be splendid and magnificent.

In the meantime, the teachers are to make relentless efforts for pro-

motion of education standard. In the process, the teachers themselves are to be well-qualified and to try their best for students to be educated and civilized, to abide by rules of school and law. Only then, will they become good sons capable of safeguarding the interest of the State and the

people.

Nowadays, promotion of education standard is a driving force for national development. Likewise, flourishing of Union Spirit and spirit of national unity is a lifeblood for perpetuation of the Union. With this concept, efforts are to be made

for prosperity of the nation and for the Union to exist as long as the world does.

He urged the teachers to take part in the drives for emergence of good foundations in the political, economic and social sectors of the State in accord with national objectives by producing highly qualified

human resources who will serve the interest of the State.

In conclusion, the minister called on all the teachers to do their bit in discharging national duties of education sector for regional and national development and take part actively for success of the seven-point Road Map, the sine

qua non for the emergence of a peaceful, modern developed and discipline-flourishing nation. After the opening ceremony, the minister cordially greeted teachers. The five-week courses is being attended by 1,000 teachers from states and divisions from Upper Myanmar.

MNA

If both the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw decide to annul or amend any one of the rules, regulations or bylaws, it shall be presumed that the rules, regulations or bylaws are annulled or amended by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw



U Pyay Lay of Chin State reads the proposal of delegate group of national races.
MNA

YANGON, 11 Jan — *The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of National Races submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by U Pyay Lay of Chin State 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 on 5 January at Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

- (13) (a) When the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw enacts a law, it shall —
- (i) entrust the right to issue rules, regulation and bylaws concerning the law to the Union level organizations formed according to the Constitution.
 - (ii) authorize the respective organizations or authority to issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures.
 - (b) The rules, regulations, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued with the right vested by an Act shall be consonant with the stipulations contained in the Constitution and the law concerned.
 - (c) If both the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw decide to annul or amend any one of the rules, regulations or bylaws, it shall be presumed that the rules, regulations or bylaws are annulled or amended by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
 - (d) If there is any disagreement between the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw concerning the said rules, regulations or bylaws, it shall be decided by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
 - (e) If a decision is made to annul or amend any of the rules, regulations or bylaws according to the para (c) or para (d), the decision shall be without prejudice, however, to the validity of any action previously taken under the rules, regulations or bylaws.
- (14) The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall —
- (a) give the decision on matters in connection with ratifying, cancelling and withdrawing from international agreements, regional treaties or bilateral agreements submitted by the President.
 - (b) fix the international, regional or bilateral agreements that do not need Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's approval and delegate the President to ratify, cancel and withdraw from them.
- (15) (a) Matters that require the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's decisions, agreement and approval should be implemented as follows:
- (i) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is in session, the matter shall be decided at that session.
 - (ii) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in session, the

discussion and decisions on the matter shall be made at the nearest Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session.

- (iii) A special session or an emergency session shall be convened to discuss and decide the matters which need prompt action for public interest.
 - (b) When the President after issuing an ordinance having the force of law submits it to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall
 - (i) make a decision to approve it or not.
 - (ii) fix the ordinance's expiry date if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw approves the ordinance.
 - (iii) The ordinance shall cease to have effect from the date on which it is disapproved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
- (16) (a) Of the matters included in the Union legislative list, the Union level organizations formed under the Constitution, shall have the right to submit bills on matters under their management, to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accord with the rules.
- (b) Bills on national plans, annual budgets and taxation, which are to be submitted exclusively by the Union government shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accord with the prescribed provisions for decision.
- (17) "Except the bills that are prescribed by the Constitution to be discussed and decided exclusively at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the bills submitted by the Union level organizations formed under the Constitution, to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be discussed initially at the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw according to the prescribed provisions."
- (18) "If a need arises to scrutinize the bills, that are to be discussed and approved exclusively at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, they are to be scrutinized jointly by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw bill committee and the Amyotha Hluttaw bill committee, and the bills together with the findings and comments of the joint committee can be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accordance with prescribed provisions."
- (19) "If there arises disagreement between the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw concerning a bill, the bill should be discussed and approved at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw."
- (20) "(a) Within 14 days after the date the President receives the bills sent to him by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw after approving them and the bills in like manner as if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw have approved them, he shall sign the bills and shall promulgate them into law."
- "(b) The President shall send a bill back to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw together with his comments within the fixed time to sign and promulgate it into an Act."
- "(c) Although the President does not send a bill back to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw together with his comments within the fixed time, if the Bill is not signed by the President within 14 days after the date of presentation, the same shall be become an Act in like manner as if he had signed it on the last of the said 14 days."
- (21) (a) If the President sends back the bill to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw together with his comments within the fixed time, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw after studying the President's comments, can accept his comments or can decide to amend the bill, or shall make a decision to approve the bill in its original state if it does not agree the President's comments.
- (b) The President shall sign the bill and enact it into an Act on the last of the said seven days if the bill

so amended according to his comments or his comments are not accepted and the bill approved in its original state is sent back to him with the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's decision.

- (c) If the bill sent back to the President by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not signed by the President within the fixed time, the same shall be become an Act in like manner as if he had signed it on the last date of the said time limit.
- (22) "The Acts signed by the President and the Acts deemed to have been signed by the President shall be promulgated in the gazette. The Act shall come into force on the date of such promulgation unless the contrary intention is expressed."
- (23) "Members of the organizations representing the Union level organizations formed under the Constitution while attending the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker shall explain the bills and other matters in connection with their respective organizations."
- (24) The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker shall —
- (a) supervise the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sessions
 - (b) invite the President, if the President informs him of his desire to address the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
 - (c) have the power to invite organization and persons representing any Union level organizations formed under the Constitution to attend and give clarifications on one of the matters of the ongoing discussions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session if necessary
 - (d) implement his other powers and functions designated by the constitution or any law
- (25) "The Union level organizations formed under the Constitution shall submit their general condition, necessary to be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with the permission of the Speaker."
- (26) "(a) Subject to the provisions contained in the constitution, and the provisions stipulated in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw law, members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have freedom of speech and voting at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Joint Committee. Concerning the discussions and functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Joint Committee, a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw member shall be absolutely privileged, except under the laws of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw."
- "(b) Subject to the provisions contained in the constitution, and the provisions stipulated in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw law, members of organizations or persons representing any one of the Union level organizations invited to attend the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw have the freedom of speech. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the law of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw."
- "(c) However, if the persons mentioned in the above para (a) and para (b) commit physical assaults, they shall be liable to punishment according to the existing law."
- (27) "If there arises a need to arrest a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw member attending a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session or a person attending the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session at the invitation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker. He shall not be arrested without the prior permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker."
- (28) "The reports, papers and hluttaw records published by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or under its authority shall be privileged." — MNA

Collection of detailed basic principles concerning the legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw that should be adopted presented



Daw Aye
Cho Sein
of
Shan State
(South).
MNA



YANGON, 11 Jan — *The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of National Races submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by Daw Aye Cho Sein of 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 on 5 January at Nyaungnabin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

Now, I am going to give suggestions on the adoption of the detailed basic principles for the legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw. We have found that the Work Committee made the clarification on the matter in reference to the 1947 Constitution, 1974 Constitution, Pyithu Hluttaw rules and regulations, the Act in connection with powers and rights of the members of the hluttaws, constitutions of the world nations and many other important facts.

Now I will present a collection of detailed basic principles concerning the legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw that should be adopted for the Constitution as follows:

1. (a) The first session that gives birth to the tenure of the People's Hluttaw shall be convened not later than 90 days after the commencing date of general elections.
 - (b) (1) The day the tenure of the National Hluttaw comes into force is the day the tenure of the People's Hluttaw starts.
 - (2) The first session of the National Hluttaw shall be launched not later than seven days after the start of the tenure of that Hluttaw.
2. (a) (1) The State Peace and Development Council shall call the first regular session of the People's Hluttaw after the constitution has come into effect
 - (2) The Speaker of the People's Hluttaw in service shall call first regular sessions for the next terms of the People's Hluttaw in line with the provision of this constitution
- (b) (1) The State Peace and Development Council shall call the first regular session of the National Hluttaw after the constitution has come into effect
 - (2) The Speaker of the National Hluttaw in service shall call first regular sessions for the next terms of the National Hluttaw in line with the provision of this constitution
3. (a) (1) Members of the People's Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw at the first regular session of the People's Hluttaw
 - (2) The members of the People's Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the President of the Hluttaw at the session of the People's Hluttaw they first attend
- (b) (1) Members of the National Hluttaw shall take oaths before the speaker of the National Hluttaw at the first regular session of the National Hluttaw
 - (2) The members of the National Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the President of the Hluttaw they first attend
4. (a) The Speaker of the People's Hluttaw shall call regular session of the People's Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months
 - (b) The Speaker of the National Hluttaw shall call regular session of the National Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months
5. (a) The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the People's Hluttaw.
 - (1) Recording speeches delivered by the President
 - (2) Reading and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker
 - (3) Submitting bill, holding discussions, and making decisions
 - (4) Holding discussions and making decisions regarding the matters the People's Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution
 - (5) Assessing, approving and recording the reports presented to the People's Hluttaw
 - (6) Submitting, discussing and approving proposals
 - (7) Raising questions and answering queries
 - (8) Carrying out the matters permitted by the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw
- (b) The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the National Hluttaw.
 - (1) Recording speeches delivered by the President
 - (2) Reading and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker
 - (3) Submitting bill, holding discussions, and making decisions
 - (4) Holding discussions and making decisions regarding the matters the National Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution
 - (5) Assessing, approving and recording the reports presented to the National Hluttaw
 - (6) Submitting, discussing and approving proposals
 - (7) Raising questions and answering queries
 - (8) Carrying out the matters permitted by the speaker of the National Hluttaw
6. (a) (1) The first day meeting of the People's Hluttaw shall be considered to be valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the People's Hluttaw meeting, are present. If the meeting is not valid it shall be postponed
 - (2) The meetings that are postponed due to invalidity and the valid meetings that are extended shall be considered to be valid if at least one third of the People's Hluttaw members are present.
- (b) (1) The first day meeting of the National Hluttaw shall be considered to be valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the National Hluttaw meeting, are present. If the meeting is not valid it shall be postpone
 - (2) The meetings that are postponed due to invalidity and the valid meetings that are extended shall be considered to be valid if at least one third of the National Hluttaw members are present
7. (a) (1) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
 - (2) The Speaker of the People's Hluttaw of the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the People's Hluttaw shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.
- (b) (1) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
 - (2) The Speaker of the National Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the National Hluttaw sessions shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the National Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.
8. (a) (1) The People's Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the People's Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. In computing the absent for at least 15 days from a session of the People's Hluttaw, the postponed period of the session shall not be included.
 - (2) The People's Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Union Hluttaw informed the People's Hluttaw that member, without asking permission from the Union Hluttaw, has failed to attend a session of the Union Hluttaw for 15 days in a row
- (b) (1) The National Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the People's Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. In computing the absent 15 days from a session of the National Hluttaw, the postponed period of the session shall not be included.
 - (2) The National Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Union Hluttaw informed the National Hluttaw that member, without asking permission from the Union Hluttaw, has failed to attend a session of the Union Hluttaw for 15 days in a row.
9. (a) The People's Hluttaw has the power to act despite some vacancies in the membership. Furthermore, any functions in the Hluttaw shall be valid notwithstanding that it is exposed subsequently that an entitled person attended a session, voted, or took part in the functions
 - (b) The National Hluttaw has the power to act despite some vacancies in the membership. Furthermore, any functions in the Hluttaw shall be valid notwithstanding that it is exposed subsequently that an entitled person attended a session, voted, or took part in the function.
10. (a) The activities and records of the People's Hluttaw shall be released for the knowledge of the people. However, the activities and records that shall be restricted under an act or the order of the People's Hluttaw shall not be released.
 - (b) The activities and records of the National Hluttaw shall be released for the knowledge of the people. However, the activities and records that shall be restricted under an act or the order of the People's Hluttaw shall not be released.
11. (a) Except the matters prescribed in the constitution that must be submitted to and judged only at the Union Hluttaw, with respect to the remaining matters prescribed in the Union Legislation List, bills should be submitted initially to the People's Hluttaw.
 - (b) Except the matters prescribed in the constitution that must be submitted to and judged only at the Union Hluttaw, with respect to the remaining matters prescribed in the Union Legislation List, bills should be submitted initially to the National Hluttaw.
12. (a) (1) After releasing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the act prescribed by the Union Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall submit the bylaw, rule or regulation written by it, to Hluttaw members under the programme arranged by the Speaker at the nearest session of the People's Hluttaw.
 - (2) If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the act concerned, Hluttaw members can present a proposal, to dissolve or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation, to the People's Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.
 - (3) If the People's Hluttaw and the National Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to dissolve or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, the case shall be forwarded to the Union Hluttaw.
- (b) (1) After releasing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the act prescribed by the Union Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall submit the bylaw, rule or regulation written by it, to Hluttaw members under the programme arranged by the Speaker at the nearest session of the National Hluttaw
 - (2) If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the act concerned, Hluttaw members can present a proposal, to dissolve or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation, to the National Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated
 - (3) If the People's Hluttaw and the National Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to dissolve or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, the case shall be forwarded to the Union Hluttaw.

The bills approved by the People's Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the National Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision



Daw Khin
Lay Myint
of Mon
State, MNA

YANGON, 11 Jan — *The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of National Races submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by Daw Khin Lay Myint of Mon State 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 on 5 January at Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

- 13.(a) (1) If the Union Hluttaw sends the bills submitted in line with the procedures prescribed by a Union level organ formed under the Constitution, they shall be regarded as the ones submitted to the People's Hluttaw first and shall be discussed at the People's Hluttaw for a decision.
- (2) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Union Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the People's Hluttaw have the right to present the bills related to the remaining matters to the People's Hluttaw first. Such bills shall be under discussion at the People's Hluttaw in line with the procedures prescribed.
- (3) The bills approved by the People's Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the National Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision
- (b) (1) If the Union Hluttaw sends the bills submitted in line with the procedures prescribed by a Union level organ formed under the Constitution, they shall be regarded as the ones submitted to the National Hluttaw first and shall be discussed at the National Hluttaw for a decision.
- (2) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Union Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the People's Hluttaw have the right to present the bills related to the remaining matters to the National Hluttaw first. Such bills shall be under discussion at the National Hluttaw in line with the procedures prescribed.
- (3) The bills approved by the National Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the People's Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision.
- 14.(a) (1) After receiving a bill sent by the National Hluttaw, the People's Hluttaw can make a decision that it agrees or disagree, or agree with amendments. The People's Hluttaw shall return the bill with its decision to the National Hluttaw.
- (2) When the National Hluttaw returns the bill, sent by the People's Hluttaw to the National Hluttaw, with amendments, the People's Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Patron of the Union Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the National Hluttaw.
- (3) The People's Hluttaw shall seek the decision of the Union Hluttaw if it disagrees with the National Hluttaw in dealing with the bill sent by the People's Hluttaw to the National Hluttaw.
- (b) (1) After receiving a bill sent by the People's Hluttaw, the National Hluttaw can make a

decision that it agrees or disagree, or agree with amendments. The National Hluttaw shall return the bill with its decision to the People's Hluttaw.

- (2) When the People's Hluttaw returns the bill, sent by the National Hluttaw to the People's Hluttaw, with amendments, the National Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Patron of the Union Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the People's Hluttaw.
- (3) The National Hluttaw shall seek the decision of the Union Hluttaw if it disagrees with the People's Hluttaw in dealing with the bill sent by the People's Hluttaw to the National Hluttaw
- 15.(a) Members of a Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—
- (1) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending a session of the People's Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw
- (2) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committee, commission and bodies of the People's Hluttaw with the permission of the heads of these committee, commission and bodies
- (b) Members of a Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—
- (1) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending a session of the People's Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the National Hluttaw
- (2) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committee, commission and bodies of the National Hluttaw with the permission of the heads of these committee, commission and bodies
- 16.(a) The Speaker of the People's Hluttaw shall have the right—
- (1) to supervise sessions of the People's Hluttaw
- (2) to invite the President of the State if he informs he wishes to deliver a speech at a session of the People's Hluttaw
- (3) to invite members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution to a session of the People's Hluttaw if necessary for a matter under way at a session of the People's Hluttaw
- (4) to discharge other duties and functions prescribed under the Constitution or a law
- (b) The Speaker of the National Hluttaw shall have the right—
- (1) to supervise sessions of the National Hluttaw
- (2) to invite the President of the State if he informs he wishes to deliver a speech at a session of the National Hluttaw
- (3) to invite members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution to a session of the National Hluttaw if necessary for a matter under way at a session of the National Hluttaw
- (4) to discharge other duties & functions prescribed under Constitution or a law
- 17.(a) (1) Members of the People's Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the People's Hluttaw and the committee of the People's Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the People's Hluttaw. In holding discussions in the People's Hluttaw and the committee of the People's Hluttaw, no member of the People's Hluttaw shall be liable to any other acts except Hluttaw act
- (2) Members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution who are permitted to attend or invited to a session of the People's Hluttaw or a committee of the People's Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech in the People's Hluttaw or the committees of the People's Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the People's Hluttaw. Such members or persons shall be liable to any other acts except Hluttaw act.
- (3) Those members stated in paragraphs (a) and

(b) shall be taken action in accordance with the law if they make physical attack in enjoying the above-mentioned exemption.

- (b) (1) Members of the National Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the National Hluttaw and the committee of the National Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the National Hluttaw. In holding discussions in the National Hluttaw and the committee of the National Hluttaw, no member of the National Hluttaw shall be liable to any other acts except Hluttaw act.
- (2) Members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution who are permitted to attend or invited to a session of the National Hluttaw or a committee of the National Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech in the National Hluttaw or the committees of the National Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the National Hluttaw. Such members or persons shall be liable to any other acts except Hluttaw act.
- (3) Those members stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be taken action in accordance with the law if they make physical attack in enjoying the above-mentioned exemption
- 18.(a) (1) If it is needed to arrest a member of the People's Hluttaw who is attending a session of the People's Hluttaw or a person who is attending that session under the permission or invitation of the Speaker, reliable evidences shall be submitted to the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw. No such arrest shall be made without prior approval of the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw
- (2) If it is needed to arrest a member of a committee, commission, or body of the People's Hluttaw who is attending a session of the commission or body formed by the People's Hluttaw, reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw through the head of the committee, commission, or body. Such arrest shall not be made without prior approval of the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw
- (3) If a member of the People's Hluttaw is arrested when the People's Hluttaw or the committee of the People's Hluttaw or the commission and body formed by the People's Hluttaw are not in session, reliable evidences in support of such arrest shall be submitted to the Speaker of the People's Hluttaw
- (b) (1) If it is needed to arrest a member of the National Hluttaw who is attending a session of the National Hluttaw or a person who is attending that session under the permission or invitation of the Speaker, reliable evidences shall be submitted to the Speaker of the National Hluttaw. No such arrest shall be made without prior approval of the Speaker of the National Hluttaw
- (2) If it is needed to arrest a member of a committee, commission, or body of the National Hluttaw who is attending a session of the commission or body formed by the National Hluttaw, reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the National Hluttaw through the head of the committee, commission, or body. Such arrest shall not be made without prior approval of the Speaker of the National Hluttaw
- (3) If a member of the National Hluttaw is arrested when the National Hluttaw or the committee of the National Hluttaw or the commission and body formed by the National Hluttaw are not in session, reliable evidences in support of such arrest shall be submitted to the Speaker of the National Hluttaw
- 19.(a) No person shall be liable to in respect of reports, publications and records published and distributed by or under the authority of the People's Hluttaw
- (b) No person shall be liable to in respect of reports, publications and records published and distributed by or under the authority of the National Hluttaw.
- The delegate agreed that the above-mentioned detailed basic principles should be adopted. — MNA

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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO (BRANDS) Inc., a company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, carrying on business, through its licensees and affiliates, as Tobacco Manufacturers and Merchants, having its principal office at 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 300, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, United States of America is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trademarks:-

principal office at Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG, United Kingdom is the owner and sole proprietor of the following Trademark:-



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Tin Ohnmar Tun
 B.A (LAW) LL.B, LL.M (UK)
 P.O.Box 109,
 Ph: 248108/723043
 (For: British American Tobacco Ltd U.K)
 Dated: 12 January 2006

PALL MALL

Reg. No. 4/5837/2005



Reg. No. 4/5838/2005

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO (BRANDS) LIMITED, a company organized under the laws of ENGLAND and WALES, carrying on business, through its licensees and affiliates as Tobacco Manufacturers and Merchants, having its

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John Wyeth & Brother Ltd. (a British company), of Hastedcombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, is the Owner of the following Trade Mark:-

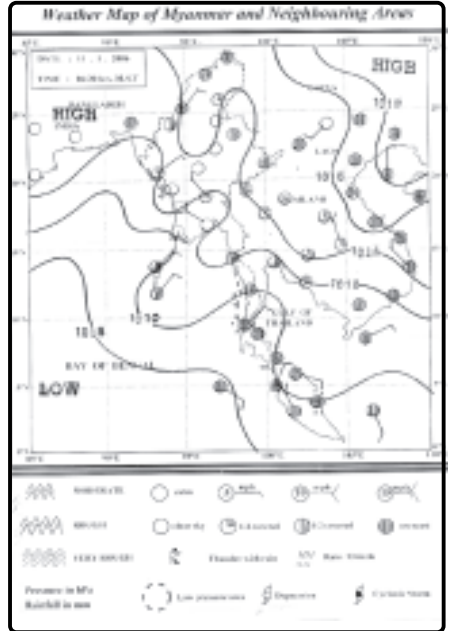
PENDURE

Reg. No. 568/1957
 Reg. No. 475/1975
 Reg. No. 8387/2005
 in respect of "Pharmaceutical preparations and substances".
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 Win Ma Tin
 M.A., H.G.P., D.B.L.
 for John Wyeth & Brother Ltd.
 P. O. Box 60, Yangon
 Dated: 12 January 2006

Honda reports 15% rise in Indonesian sales

JAKARTA, 10 Jan— Japanese auto giant Honda Motor Corp reported a 15.6 percent surge in Indonesian sales in 2005 to hit the record high in the company's history in Indonesia.

The local branch PT Honda Prospect Motor sold 53,750 cars in 2005 against 46,500 a year earlier, the company said in a statement reaching here on Monday. Hatchback model Honda Jazz led last year's sales with 32,241 units, trailed by SUV Honda CR-V with 7,694 units and small sedan Honda City with 7,475 units.—MNA/Xinhua



WEATHER

Wednesday, 11 January, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been generally fair in the whole country. Night temperatures were (3°C) below normal in Kachin and Chin States, (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Shan State, Mandalay, Bago, Ayeyawady and Taninthayi Divisions, and about normal in the remaining States and Divisions. The significant night temperatures were Haka (1°C), and Puta-O, Pinlaung and Mogok (5°C) each.

Maximum temperature on 10-1-2006 was 90°F. Minimum temperature on 11-1-2006 was 60°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 11-1-2006 was (87%). Total sunshine hours on 10-1-2006 was (7.7) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 11-1-2006 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 (7) mph from East at (10:40) hours MST on 10-1-2006.

Bay inference: According to the observations at (06:30)hrs MST today, yesterday evening's low pressure area over the Southwest Bay still persists. Weather is partly cloudy to cloudy in the South Bay and generally fair elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 12-1-2006: Possibility of isolated light rain in Taninthayi Division and weather will be partly cloudy in Mon and Kayin States and generally fair elsewhere 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 in the Southern Myanmar areas.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 12-1-2006: Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 12-1-2006: Fair weather.

ခရစ်တော်၌အိပ်ပျော်ခြင်း ခေါ်ခြင်းမေ(ခေါ်လမြိုင်)

အသက် (၁၀၁) နှစ်

(ဦးချို-ခေါ်အိန်ချို)ခေါ်လမြိုင် တို့၏ သမီး၊ (ခေါ်ယု-ခေါ်ကုတော်ရဆရာ ဦးဘလှိုင်)၊ (ခေါ်ခြင်းသာ)၊ (ခေါ်ခြင်းအေး)၊ (ခေါ်ခြင်းအေး-ဦးအောင်ကြွယ်)တို့၏ညီမ၊ (ခေါ်ခြင်းအေး)၊ (ခေါ်ခြင်းတင်)၊ (ဦးထင်းနီ-ခေါ်နီ)၊ (ဦးထင်းလှောင်-ခေါက်တာခေါ်ခြင်းမေ)တို့၏ အစ်မ ခေါ်ခြင်းမေသည် (၉-၁-၂၀၀၆)ရက်နေ့တွင် (၁၂/၆) ဖြည့်သူ့ လမ်း(၇-မိုင်)၊ မရမ်းကုန်းမြို့နယ်နေအိမ်တွင် ခရစ်တော်၌ အိပ်ပျော်သွားပါ၍ (၁၁-၁-၂၀၀၆)ခုနှစ်၊ နံနက် ၉ နာရီတွင် ယုဿန် မိမိခင်တော်၌ ဝတ်ပြုတော်မူပြီး ရေဆေးသောက်သုံး ပိုဆောင်မိသဖြင့် ဝမ်းမည်း ကျန်ရစ်သွားခဲ့သည်။

TV Myanmar
 Thursday, 12 January
 View on today

7:00 am
 1. နေ့စဉ်ရုပ်ရှင်လွှန်းဆရာတော် ဘုရားကြီး၊ နိုင်ငံတော်သံဃာမဟာနာယကအဖွဲ့အကျိုးတော်ဆောင်ရွက်၊ အဘိဓမ္မာမဟာရဋ္ဌဂုဏ်၊ အဘိဓမ္မာမဟာသဒ္ဒမ္မာစာတိတ၊ တိပိဋကဓရ၊ ဓမ္မဘဏ္ဍာဂါရိက၊ ဆရာတော်ဘဒ္ဒန္တဝိမိတ္ထသာရာ ဘိဝံသ၏ ပရိတ်တရားတော်

7:25 am
 2. To be healthy exercise

7:30 am
 3. Morning news

7:40 am
 4. Nice and sweet song

7:50 pm
 5. Dance of national races

8:05 am
 6. အစိုးရသံ

8:10 am
 7. Dance variety

- 8:20 am**
 8. ဘိုးဒါးတံတား (သံစူးတိုင်း)
- 8:30 am**
 9. International news
- 8:45 am**
 10. Let's Go
- 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. Musical programme
- 5:50 pm**
 5. အဆေးသင်တက္ကသိုလ်ပညာရေးရုပ်မြင်သံကြား သင်ခန်းစာ တတိယနှစ် (ရှုပေးအထူးပြု) (ရှုပေး)
- 5:15 pm**
 6. Cute little dancers
- 5:25 pm**
 7. မြန်မာစား၊ မြန်မာစားကား
- 5:35 pm**
 8. "ဆွေမျိုးတော်မေမယ်" (ဒု-ရဲမျိုး တင်လင်း)၊ ဆောင်းအိမ်ထွန်း၊ စေခါ၊ (ဒါရိုက်တာ သက်တင်)
- 5:40 pm**
 9. Musical programme

- 5:50 am**
 10. နိုင်ငံအခန်း သစ်တော့စွမ်းမြင့် စိမ်းလန်းရေးရာစဉ်
- 6:00 pm**
 11. Evening news
- 6:30 pm**
 12. Weather report
- 6:35 pm**
 13. အစပြိုင်ပွဲ
- 6:45 pm**
 14. Musical programme
- 7:00 pm**
 15. အတိုးမြှင့်ပွဲ
- 7:15 pm**
 16. ဝင်ထွက်ပွဲ အသံဖွဲ့ဖြူစေမည် ဆင်းရွတ် (အပိုင်း-၈)
- 7:30 pm**
 17. အနာဂတ်နိုင်ငံတော်၏ ဥပဒေ မြေ အသွင်သဏ္ဍာန်နှင့် အနုစံသာရ (အပိုင်း-၄)
- 8:00 pm**
 18. News
- 8:15 pm**
 19. International news
- 8:30 pm**
 20. Weather report
- 8:45 pm**
 21. Myanmar video feature "ကုည့်ချင်လွန်းလို့" (လွင်မိုး၊ အိန္ဒြာကျော်စင်) (အပိုင်း-၁) ဒါရိုက်တာ-ကျော်ဇော်လင်း
- 9:00 pm**
 22. The next day's programme

Radio Myanmar
 Thursday, 12 January
 Tune in today

- 8:30 am** Brief news
- 8:35 am** Music: -(Bills)3
- 8:40 am** Perspectives
- 8:45 am** Music:
- 8:50 am** National news & Slogan
- 9:00 am** Music: -To be loved
- 9:05 am** International news
- 9:10 am** Music
- 1:30 pm** News & Slogan
- 1:40 pm** Lunch time music
 -Too much
 -This time around
- 9:00 pm** Aspects of Myanmar
- 9:10 pm** Article
- 9:20 pm** Pourri
- 9:30 pm** Favourite songs chosen by music lovers
 -Don't you know
- 9:45 pm** New & Slogan
- 10:00 pm** PEL

Upgrading and sanitation performed in Yangon City



Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe and Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Lin inspect repaving of Bogyoke Aung San Street. — MNA

YANGON, 11 Jan — Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Lt-Gen Myint Swe together with Chairman of Yangon City Development Committee Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Lin yesterday morning inspected sanitation tasks, dredging of drains for proper flow of water and upgrading of platforms in the city.

Dredging drains with heavy machinery was carried out along U Chit Maung Road between East

Baho Road and Hmanyaway Road in Bahan Township.

Moreover, repaving tasks were undertaken in Mingala Taungnyunt Township, Bogyoke Aung San Street in Kyauktada Township, and Strand Road in Kyimyindine Township.

For ensuring safety for pedestrians, upgrading of the platform was performed along Pyay Road near Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Housing Estate in Dagon Township. — MNA

Promotion of education standard, driving force for national development Special Refresher Course No 24 for basic education teachers opened

YANGON, 10 Jan — Special Refresher Course No 24 for basic education teachers was opened yesterday at Yadana Hall of Central Institute for Civil Service (Upper Myanmar), PyinOoLwin Township, Mandalay Division. On behalf of Myanmar Education Committee Chairman Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Minister for Education Dr Chan Nyein made a speech.

It was attended by Deputy Minister for Education Brig-Gen Aung Myo Min, Deputy Minister for Health Dr Mya Oo, Deputy Chief Justice U Khin Maung Latt, Deputy Attorney-General U Han Shein, Member of the Civil Service Selection and Training Board U Hla Myint Oo, senior military officers, departmental heads, local authorities, Rector of CICS (Upper Myanmar) U Aung Hsan

Win and faculty members and trainees.

On behalf of Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Minister for Education Dr Chan Nyein said that basic education teachers are the ones who nurture the student youths who are the most important resources for the future of the State in accord with the State's objectives. The government regards the teachers as social architects.

He said the teachers who shape the future of the State learnt true prevailing conditions, historical background, future prospects and national objectives at the refresher courses. He hoped that such knowledge would be useful for the teachers and students.

Today, everything is changing and developing with the advancement of science and technology. Besides peace and tranquillity and solidarity and unity, it is a necessity to

constantly produce highly-qualified human resources in efforts to develop the nation and its people. In order to overcome the challenge of knowledge age in the globalization process, the government is making efforts to become a constant learning society based on knowledge in education sector.

He said the government is also creating foundations for a wide range of learning opportunities,

59th Anniversary Union Day objectives

- For all national races to safeguard the national policy — 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 for 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.
- For all national races to make concerted efforts for successful implementation of the seven-point future policy programme of the State.

INSIDE

Matters of vital importance for the nation should be exercised in uniformity. If the Region or State has different laws concerning the defence and security of the Union, there may occur difficulties, loopholes and weaknesses in the sector. The nation will not be able to form the most comprehensive and strong defence and security machinery. Thus, the sector is put on the Union legislative list.

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SOE MYA KYAW



Minister for Education Dr Chan Nyein addresses opening of Special Refresher Course No 24 for Basic Education Teachers at CICS (Upper Myanmar). — MNA

constant learning educational environment and for turning out intellectuals and intelligentsia.

In order to do so, educational infrastructures for information and communication technology sector, research centre of international standard, computer network and electronic systems were built. In the basic education sector, 40,500 schools were constructed in the

country including border areas. Multimedia classrooms were opened in 1,657 schools, and e-education learning centres were established in 624 regions where universities, colleges and high schools are situated.

Thanks to electronic technology, teaching and learning opportunity has been brought about in both urban and rural regions.

(See page 11)