

# The NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

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Monday, 16 January, 2006

### 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

## Vice-Senior General Maung Aye inspects oil palm plantations, development tasks in Bokpyin Township

6,429 acres of land have been put under oil palm plantations against the target of 7,000 acres in Bokpyin Township



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye meets military servicemen and their families at Zadetkyi Island. — MNA

YANGON, 15 Jan — Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye met with officers, other ranks and family members of regiments and units in Kawthoung Station at Bayintnaung Hall of the local battalion in Kawthoung on 13 January morning.

Also present on the occasion were Prime Minister General Soe Win, members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Lt-Gen Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo and Lt-Gen

Tin Aye, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, Chairman of Taninthayi Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Coastal Region Command Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe, the

ministers, the deputy ministers and senior military officers.

Next, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party flew to Zadetkyi Island of Kawthoung Township by

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**The Crude Palm Oil Mill, that can produce 7.5 tons of oil per hour, was built by local technicians. The mill started its test-running in September 2003, and produces crude palm oil. Furthermore, a purifying palm oil mill is being built in South Dagon Industrial Zone in Yangon Division.**



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye inspects oil palm seeds at the purifying palm oil mill of South Dagon Oil Palm Co in Bokpyin township. — MNA

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

## PERSPECTIVES

Monday, 16 January, 2006

### Engage in extended cultivation of oil palm

In an effort to bring about equitable development the length and breadth of the nation, the government is building a string of economic and social infrastructures. As the government is taking all the necessary measures for enhancement of the socio-economic life of the people, remarkable progress has been made in this regard.

Myanmar is rich in natural resources. The agricultural sector of the nation is meeting with success through making better use of land resources. The extended cultivation of paddy and other crops has led to ensuring self-sufficiency in food and exporting the surplus, thereby contributing to economic development.

There is a vast expanse of virgin and fallow land in Taninthayi Division and it is a good prospect for economic development in the region. Hence, relentless efforts are to be made for extended cultivation of crops suited to the region.

Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye on 12 January toured Kawthoung, Taninthayi Division where he inspected development of oil palm plantations and gave necessary instructions to officials.

During his inspection tour, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye met with departmental personnel, social organizations, townelders and entrepreneurs, and spoke of the need to strive for the division to become the oil pot of the nation and to grow 500,000 acres of oil palm as early as possible.

Magway Division was the oil pot of the State at a time when the nation had a few million of population. As the population of the nation is burgeoning, palm oil is being imported to meet the demand.

Therefore, the government is taking systematic measures for entrepreneurs to engage in extended cultivation of oil palm in the division. Nowadays, altogether 35 companies of entrepreneurs are participating in the project to meet the target of growing 500,000 acres of oil palm. So far, over 160,000 acres have been put under oil palm, and some companies are running the palm oil mills. Residents of the division and local authorities are to grow oil palm, rubber and pepper extensively in addition to paddy for regional development.

All in all, at a time when efforts are being made for development of the agricultural sector, local farmers are to strive for ensuring self-sufficiency in edible oil and meeting the target of growing 500,000 acres of oil palm.



U Myint of No 54-B, Golden Valley Road, Bahan Township, presents K 100,000 to mark his birthday to Joint-Treasurer U Maung Maung Gyi of Hninzigon Home for the Aged Administrative Board recently. — H

## 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

### International paper reading session continues

YANGON, 15 Jan —

An international paper reading session on preservation of Myanmar Traditional Manuscripts, organized by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, continued at International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University on Mindhamma Hill in Mayangon Township this morning.

Historian Prof Dr Khin Maung Nyunt presided over the session.

Altogether six resource persons of Japan, Britain, the USA, Thailand and Myanmar read out the papers on preser-



International Symposium on Preservation of Myanmar Traditional Manuscripts in progress.—MNA

vation of Myanmar traditional manuscripts and replied to the queries raised

by those present.

The paper reading session ended with the

concluding remarks by Prof Dr Khin Maung Nyunt.—MNA

### Winners of Pakokku U Ohn Pe Scholarship announced

YANGON, 15 Jan — Pakokku U Ohn Pe Scholarship Trust Fund Supervisory Committee of the Ministry of Education announced today the list of those who have won majorwise scholarship in the matriculation examination for 2004-05 academic year and those joining the Myanmar language major at universities after passing the 2003-04 matriculation examination.

Scholarship winners are Ma Swe Li Htet, daughter of U Myat Min, Yankin Education College, Yangon, won the first prize, Ma Nway Oo Mon, daughter of U Kyaw Shein, Ngathaingyaung BEHS, second, Ma Theint Wai Phy, daughter of U Than Daing, Kyimyindine BEHS No 1, Yangon, third in the Myanmar major; Maung Zin Oo Maung, son of U Khin Maung Kyaw, Dagon BEHS No 1, Yangon, won the first prize, Maung Zeya Linn, son of U Thein Tun, Dagon BEHS No 1, Yangon, second and Ma Su Zar Hlaing, daughter of U Win Naing, Taunggyi BEHS No 4, Shan State (South), third in the English major; Ma The Mo Mo Myint Oo, daughter of U Myint Oo, Aungmyaythazan BEHS No 4, Mandalay, won the first prize, Ma Kaythi Lwin, daughter of U Myo Lwin, Lanmadaw BEHS No 2, Yangon, second and Ma Khin Thin Su, daughter of U Win Naing, Yangon Institute of Education Practising High School, third in the Mathematics major; Ma Phy Phy May, daughter of U Ye Win, Kamayut BEHS No 2, Yangon, won the first prize in the Chemistry major; Ma Sanda Cho, daughter of U Yu Naing, Mawlamyine BEHS No 8, Mon State won the first prize in the Physics major; Maung Aung Ko Ko, son of U Khin Sin, Chanayethazan BEHS No 14, Mandalay, won the first prize in the Zoology major; Maung Zaw Htoo Lwin, son of U Aye Lwin, Bago BEHS No 2, Bago Division (East), won the first prize in the Economic major; Maung Chit Htwe, son of U Kyaw Phoe, Wekayin BEHS (Branch), Kayin State, won the first prize in the Geography major; Maung Thet Aung Nyein, son of U Hla Tun, Shwemyintin BEHS, Ayeyawady Division, won the first prize in the History major; and Maung Soe Kyaw Thu, son of U Win Kyaing, external student, Ayeyawady Division, won the first prize in the Optional Myanmar major.

U Ohn Pe Myanmar language major outstanding award winners for 2004 academic year are Ma Hsu Zarni Zaw, daughter of U Thet Tin, Mohnyin Degree College, Ma Thin Thin Swe, daughter of U Kye Maung, Yadanabon University, Ma Zar Zar Hlaing, daughter of U Kyaw Zan Htay, Meiktila University, and Ma Thi Thi Aung, daughter of U Aung Than Soe,

### NC delegates visit pagodas, Indagaw Industrial Region in Bago Township

YANGON, 15 Jan — Under the arrangements of Invitation and Reception Sub-committee of the National Convention Convening Management Committee, delegates of the National Convention paid homage to Shwemawdaw and Shweaungway Shwemawdawng Pagodas in Bago yesterday morning and visited Kanbawzathadi Palace and factories in Indagaw Industrial Region of the Ministry of Industry-2.

At 7.30 am, they arrived at Shwemawdaw Pagoda in Bago. Alternate member of the pagoda board of trustees U Thet Naing explained all-round renovation of the pagoda and the brief history. The delegates made K 62,050 donations. In Nandawya Ward, they paid homage to Presiding Nayaka Sayadaw Bhaddanta Paññajota of Shweaungway Monastery. They viewed all-round renovation of Shweaungway Shwemawdawng and donated K 130,005 to the funds of the pagoda.

At the site of Kanbawzathadi Palace, Assistant Director U Kyi Khin of Archaeology Department explained the stakes of Hanthawady Palace and construction of Kanbawzathadi Palace.

They proceeded to Indagaw Industrial Region of the Ministry of Industry-2 northern part of Yangon-Bago Road near Indagaw Village. Minister for Industry-2 Maj-Gen Saw Lwin explained that the Ministry of Industry-2 was formed with new organizational set-up on 1 June 1998 with a view to boosting production of the ministry and enabling the nation to become an industrialized one. The Ministry of Industry had nine factories before 1988. At present, the ministry is running 21 factories at Industrial Regions in South Dagon, Indagaw, Thagara and Pakokku. There are 11 factories including Research and Development Unit of the Ministry of Industry-2 at Indagaw Industrial Zone. Deputy Minister Lt-Col Khin Maung Kyaw explained arrangements for the delegates to observe the factories. Next, the delegates visited the factories and left. — MNA

Dagon University. The winners are to contact the Education Planning and Training Department, Tel: 554314 as soon as possible. Prizes will be presented to the winners at the ceremony to present awards to winners of Pakokku Literary Award Contest at the National Theatre on Myoma Kyaung Street at 1 pm on 21 January (Saturday). The rehearsal will be held at 1 pm on 19 January (Thursday) at the same venue. Prize winners will be accommodated at Dagon BEHS No 2 on Myoma Kyaung Street. — MNA



# Thailand sees record vehicle sales in 2005

**BANGKOK, 14 Jan** — Vehicle sales in Thailand rose 12.4 per cent to a record 703,432 last year, despite high oil prices and the end of fuel subsidies, according to local newspaper *The Nation* on-line news Thursday.

Toyota was the market leader, selling 277,955 vehicles for a 39.5 per cent market share.

Isuzu was the second with 176,718 units for a market share of 25.1 per cent and Honda was the third on 58,515 or 8.3 per cent.

Sales in December alone rose 6.3 per cent from a year earlier to 77,876.

The auto market in 2006 still has positive sentiment and is expected to grow about 5.0 per cent from last year to 735,000 units.

Commercial vehicles are expected to maintain their growth at about the same pace as last year, but passenger cars will expand as new models are introduced, the paper added. — *MNA/Xinhua*



*A boy climbs an ice sculpture of Father Frost, the Russian equivalent to Santa Claus, in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk on 13 Jan, 2006.*  
INTERNET

# Chavez attacks US halt on Spanish plane deal

**CARACAS (Venezuela), 14 Jan** — President Hugo Chavez on Friday blasted Washington for blocking Spain's sale of military aircraft to Venezuela and taunted the United States by speculating about what might happen if he stopped sending it oil.

Washington said on Thursday it had refused an export license for Spain to sell 12 transport and maritime surveillance planes containing US technology to Venezuela, the world's No 5 oil exporter and a key US energy supplier.

Chavez, who often accuses Washington of trying to oust him, has antagonized the US Government with his campaign to counter US trade proposals in Latin America. US officials brand him a negative influence in the region.

"What is this if not proof of the horrific imperialism Washington's government wants to impose on the world... a new attack on Venezuela is just beginning," Chavez told Parliament in a speech that lasted more than five hours.

"After all the US Government has done to us, we still send them 1.5 million barrels of oil every day... what would happen if tomorrow I said no more oil tankers go to the US, how high would oil prices

go?" he asked. Spain said on Friday it planned to go ahead with the sale of planes to Venezuela, using substitute technology, after the United States blocked the deal for the EADS-CASA aircraft with US components.

Chavez has weakened Venezuela's traditional alliance with Washington since his election in 1998. He has cut US military

cooperation and strengthened ties with South American neighbours and countries such as Iran, India and China.

The fiery leader has repeatedly warned oil supplies could be threatened if the United States invaded Venezuela, which supplies about 15 per cent of US energy imports. US officials dismiss such statements as ridiculous. — *MNA/Reuters*

# NATO not mulling military action against Iran

**BRUSSELS, 14 Jan** — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on Thursday denied media reports that the military alliance is considering taking military action against Iran.

"There has been absolutely no discussion within NATO of military action (against Iran)," NATO spokesman James

Appathurai said at a Press briefing in Brussels.

He said NATO does not take the lead on matters concerning negotia-

tions over Iran's nuclear programme.

NATO fully supports the EU-three — Britain, France and Germany — and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in their efforts to negotiate a solution to Iran's nuclear programme, Appathurai said.

Iran on Tuesday started to remove IAEA seals on enrichment-related equipment and material at its nuclear plant in Natanz and two related storage and testing sites. — *MNA/Xinhua*

# Democratic critic says voter pressure to force Bush to quit Iraq

**NEW YORK, 14 Jan** — US Representative John Murtha, an outspoken Democratic critic of the Iraq war, said in remarks to be aired on Sunday that voter pressure in the November congressional election could force President George W Bush to pull US forces from Iraq.

"I think the vast majority will be out by the end of the year and I'm hopeful it will be sooner than that," Murtha, a decorated Vietnam combat veteran who retired as a colonel after 37 years in the US Marine Corps, told the CBS "60 Minutes" show.

The Pennsylvania Democrat said mounting pressure from voters tired

of the war could affect this year's midterm election and force Bush to devise a plan to pull US troops from Iraq.

"You're going to see a plan for withdrawal," said Murtha, the top Democrat on the House of Representatives subcommittee that oversees defence spending.

"I think the political

people who give (Bush) advice will say to him, 'You don't want a Democratic (controlled) Congress. You want to keep a

Republican majority, and the only way you're going to keep it is by reducing substantially the troops in Iraq.'" — *MNA/Reuters*

# Sudan says Western forces in Darfur unwelcome

**KHARTOUM, 14 Jan** — Sudan on Friday rejected a suggestion by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan that the United States and Europe help set up a possible mobile force in Darfur to supplement African troops now on the ground.

"We think that the African Union is doing a good job and so far they have not said they are unable to do that job," Foreign Minister Lam Akol told *Reuters*. "Naturally what should happen is to give them the money they want, not to complicate matters by involving another force on the ground," he said.

But the UN special envoy Jan Pronk said it was premature for Khartoum to react since the African Union and the UN Security Council had not yet made a decision.

"The Government of Sudan will have to think and take a position. My advice to each and every body is to not listen to the

first reaction of the Sudanese Government," he told a news conference at the United Nations in New York. "The government in the past starts out with a negative position, which

later ends up positive," Pronk said. "The important thing is, what is the final position of the Sudanese Government, and we have ample time to discuss that." — *MNA/Reuters*



Investigators search the scene of a roadside attack on an Iraqi police patrol, on 14 Jan, 2006, in Baghdad, Iraq. — *INTERNET*

# Kuwait Emir passes away

**KUWAIT, 15 Jan** — Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, has died, state television reported on Sunday.

The announcement was made in a statement from the royal court carried by the television.

The emir was the 13th ruler of a 245-year-old dynasty which has ruled Kuwait since the Anaiza tribe, to which the al-Sabahs belonged, migrated from the Arabian hinterland.

Kuwait, a founder OPEC member, enjoys one of the world's highest standards of living, despite its reliance on oil exports, unpredictable oil income and huge losses from the 1990-1991 Iraq occupation. — *MNA/Reuters*

## Chavez will stand with Bolivia against US plots

CARACAS (Venezuela), 12 Jan—Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez said on Tuesday that his government would stand by Bolivian president-elect Evo Morales against any US attempts to topple his new socialist ally.

"I am sure the US Embassy in Bolivia is already starting to conspire against Evo Morales. I am also sure the US military are talking, to try to find coupplotters against Evo Morales," Chavez told officers at a military academy.

"If anyone dares try anything against Evo Morales, Venezuela will be there, standing up, backing Bolivia's Government, a legitimate government of the people," he said.

Chavez and Morales, who was elected in December as the first Indian President of South America's poorest nation, are united with Cuba in their opposition to the administration of US President George W Bush.

The Venezuelan leader, who often denounces attempts by

Washington to overthrow his own government, says his self-styled socialist revolution is an alternative to US political and free-market trade proposals for South America.

Morales calls his socialist movement a "nightmare" for Washington, rejects US anti-drug policies and has vowed to nationalize Bolivia's gas resources.

Chavez met with Morales in Caracas last week and promised the Bolivian leader fuel supplies, economic cooperation and his backing for coca leaf farmers against US eradication programmes to consolidate ties between their governments.

MNA/Reuters



Kashmiris carry relief aid transported by a UN helicopter to Sharda Village, some 80 kilometres (48 miles) northeast of Muzaffarabad, Pakistan, on 9 Jan, 2006. — INTERNET

### Gas pipeline blown up in Pakistan's south

MULTAN (Pakistan), 13 Jan— Suspected tribal militants blew up a gas pipeline in Pakistan's insurgency-hit south on Thursday, but supplies to consumers were not significantly affected, police and a gas company official said.

High explosives were used on the underground, 20-inch (50 centimetres) diameter pipeline, owned by state-run Sui Southern Gas Co Ltd, said Arif Tareen, a company spokesman.— MNA/Reuters

### New York among top 20 US cities unfriendly to homeless

NEW YORK, 13 Jan — New York was ranked the 14th place among top 20

cities across the United States "with the worst practices" in treating the homeless people, according to a report released Wednesday by two national homeless advocacy groups.

The report, "A Dream Denied", prepared by the Washington-based National Coalition for the Homeless and the National Law Centre on Homelessness and Poverty, buttressed the national ranking by scrutinizing measures taken by the cities against homeless people. With a focus on specific city measures that have targeted homeless persons, such as laws that make it illegal to sleep, eat, or sit in public spaces, the report included information about 224 cities nationwide.

The top-20 ranking was based on a number of factors, including the number of anti-homeless laws in the city, the enforcement of those laws, the general political climate toward homeless people in the city, and the city's history of criminalization measures, said the report.

The number one city in the US was Sarasota, Florida, for a controversial ordinance that outlaws sleeping outside at night— used in the last two years to arrest more than 500 people — even though it was declared unconstitutional.

In New York, arrests of homeless individuals "have skyrocketed in the past few years", totalling 3,086 last year compared with 737 in 2000, according to the report. Also on the list were major cities such as Las Vegas, San Francisco, Chicago and Los Angeles.

A New York City official has denied that the Big Apple is unfriendly to the homeless population.

"Regardless of how this 'report' ranks New York, our city is the most generous jurisdiction in the country when it comes to addressing the needs of at-risk and homeless citizens," said Angela Allen, a spokeswoman for the Department of Homeless Services (DHS).

MNA/Xinhua

### Cocaine found on Dutch drugs combating Navy ship

BRUSSELS, 13 Jan — The Dutch Navy was seriously embarrassed on Thursday when it was announced kilogrammes of cocaine were found on one of its vessels late last year, Dutch news agency ANP said. The drugs were discovered on the multi-purpose frigate, *Hr Ms Tjerk Hiddes*, on 7 December when the ship was berthed in Curacao, one of the islands of the Netherlands Antilles, the Dutch military police service said.— MNA/Xinhua

### Bulgarian kidnapped in Nigeria

SOFIA, 13 Jan — Bulgaria's Foreign Ministry confirmed on Thursday that a Bulgarian man has been kidnapped at an offshore oilfield in Nigeria late on Wednesday. The Bulgarian man, who was kidnapped along with three other foreign oil workers in the EA oilfield in southern Nigeria, was identified as Milko Nichev, said Foreign Ministry spokesman Dimitar Tsanchev. Bulgaria's embassy in the Nigerian capital of Abuja is in contact with the local authorities and TIDEX, the Nigerian petroleum company which employs Nichev, as part of attempts to secure his release and keep up to date with the latest information surrounding situation, said the spokesman.— MNA/Xinhua

### Four Pakistan quake survivors die in tent fire

ISLAMABAD, 13 Jan — Four children died in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) after a fire broke out early Thursday in a tent housing earthquake survivors. Two girls and two boys, who were aged between eight and twelve years, died when their tent caught fire in the Spadir Batkool Village in the Alai Valley, where survivors are facing freezing temperatures, witnesses said.

MNA/Xinhua

### Two killed in gas explosion in N-E Spain

MADRID, 13 Jan — Two people were killed and 15 injured in a gas explosion in an apartment building in northeastern Spain on Thursday, officials said. The blast, which completely destroyed the four-storey block in Santa Coloma de Gramenet, near Barcelona, happened while workers were trying to fix a gas leak, officials of the regional government said.

One of the workers and a resident were killed and 15 were injured, three of them in serious condition, they said.— MNA/Xinhua

### Mortar rounds hit US base in western Iraq

FALLUJAH (Iraq), 13 Jan— Guerillas pounded a US base with mortar rounds near the flash point city of Fallujah on Thursday, witnesses told Xinhua.

"Unknown militants struck a US military base near the Ameriyat al-Fallujah Town, seven kilometres south of Fallujah," the witnesses said on condition of anonymity.

"Flames and black smoke rose over the base," said the local residents. The US troops fired back randomly at the town, destroying a civilian car and wounding its driver, they said, adding that the US troops also blocked the main road leading to the town. On Wednesday, the US troops were apparently preparing for a military action as tensions rose in the city of Fallujah after guerillas intensified attacks against US and Iraqi Army forces.— MNA/Xinhua



US soldiers search for weapons caches in Shakaria Village in Iraq on 11 Jan, 2006. — INTERNET



# Energy sector witnesses sustained progress

## Increased production of oil and gas in the time of the Tatmadaw Government

### Increased production of natural gas in offshore blocks



An aerial view of drilling platform of oil and natural gas of Yedagun Natural Gas Project in Taninthayi Division.

One of the important factors in national development is increased production of oil and gas. With this end in view, the government is paying serious attention to increased production of oil and gas and in doing so ways and means are

sought to gain technical know-how, capital and mechanical powers inviting foreign companies in accordance with Foreign Investment Law.

As part of the drive to increase the production of oil and gas, projects namely Yadana Natural

Gas Project, Yedagun National Gas Project and other projects are being implemented in blocks in offshore areas. Moreover, tasks to explore oil and gas are being carried out in Mottama, Taninthayi and Rakhine offshore areas.

### Increase in production of gas in offshore areas

Sr	Subject	1988	2005	Progress
1	Offshore oil field	-	2	2
2	Length of natural gas pipeline (mile)			
	- Inland (mile)	250.91	1259.79	1008.88
	- Offshore submarine (mile)	-	342.00	342.00
	- Offshore above-ground (mile)	-	81.00	81.00
3	Production of natural gas (cubic feet in million)	-	325226.61	325226.61

Now, these oil and gas blocks produce abundant natural gas and they contribute much towards earning foreign exchange. In the four months in 2005, Yadana Natural Gas Project exported over 70,000 cubic feet and the total amount of exported natural gas between 1998 and 2005 reached over one million cubic feet.

In the four-month period in 2005, Yedagun Natural Gas Project ex-

ported over 50,000 million cubic feet and from 1998 to 2005, the project exported about 500,000 million cubic feet of natural gas. Natural gas is also being explored in blocks off Rakhine coast.

The table shows the length of natural gas pipeline and increase in production of natural gas in the time of the Tatmadaw government.

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### Model COE Networking Meeting from 16 to 18 January

YANGON, 15 Jan— To attend the Model COE Networking Meeting of ASEAN countries to be held in Singapore from 16 to 18 January, General Secretary U Sein Win Hlaing of Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry left here this afternoon for Singapore. He was seen off at the airport by Joint Secretary-2 U Tun Aung and officials.

MNA



### Cleric says Iran will resist “psychological war”

TEHERAN, 14 Jan— A leading Iranian cleric said on Friday the Islamic republic would resist the “psychological war” launched against its nuclear programme, which the West fears is a front for covert bomb-making.

The United States and the European Union’s three biggest powers said on Thursday that talks with Iran to curb its

nuclear programme were at an impasse and Tehran should be brought before the United Nations Security Council. Iran warned on Friday it would end voluntary cooperation with the UN over its nuclear work if it was referred, including halting snap checks of its nuclear sites. mi said Iran would never succumb to mounting international pressure to abandon its nuclear work.

“This is a psychological war. This nation is not a nation to yield to

such pressures,” Khatami told worshippers in a Friday prayers sermon at Teheran University.

“The Europeans should avoid the language of threat. Using this language against the great Iranian nation is useless,” he said, to chants of “Death to America” and “Death to Britain”.

Iran escalated its nuclear standoff with the West on Tuesday when it began removing UN seals on equipment used to enrich uranium — a process of purifying it for

use as fuel in nuclear power plants or, when very highly enriched, in bombs. Teheran insists its nuclear programme is aimed solely at producing much-needed electricity and is not, as Washington and the European Union say, a cover for making atomic bombs. Their suspicions are based on Iran’s failure to disclose key nuclear infrastructure and revelations it has been working on some nuclear systems primarily associated with military program-mes.

MNA/Reuters

UMFCCI General Secretary U Sein Win Hlaing seen at the airport before departure for Singapore to attend Model COE Networking Meeting of ASEAN countries. —UMFCCI

## Vice-Senior General Maung Aye...

(from page 1)  
helicopter. They were welcomed by Commodore Win Shein (Navy), Tatmadawmen and family members.

At the briefing hall, Commodore Win Shein reported on matters related to Zadetkyi Island and its environs, and progress in culture of seaweed. Vice-Senior General Maung Aye gave necessary instructions.

Afterwards, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye cordially greeted Tatmadawmen and family members of Defence Services (Navy) and presented gifts for them to Cmdr Tun Lwin Oo of the local military unit. They viewed Yaykin Jetty of the island.

They proceeded to

ior General Maung Aye and party viewed sample bunch of oil palm fruits and sample crude oil.

Director U Maung Maung Latt of South Dagon Oil Palm Co reported that the company has been implementing the plan to grow oil palm in Bokpyin Township in 1999. So far, 6,429 acres of land have been put under oil palm plantations against the target of 7,000 acres, and efforts are being made for meeting the target.

The Crude Palm Oil Mill, that can produce 7.5 tons of oil per hour, was built by local technicians. The mill started its test-running in September 2003, and produces crude palm oil. Furthermore, a purifying palm oil mill is being built in South



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye presents gifts to Cmdr Tun Lwin Oo of local battalion of Zadetkyi Island. — MNA

reports on oil palm cultivation tasks and functions of crude palm oil mills. Vice-Senior General Maung Aye gave necessary instructions.

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and General

the ministers, the deputy ministers and departmental heads, met with departmental personnel, social organization members and townselders at the Bokpyin Township PDC Hall on 13 January

tion, health, communication and transport matters. Lt-Gen Maung Bo gave a supplementary report.

Minister Brig-Gen Thein Zaw reported on enhancement of telecommunications status in the township and requirements for participation of the local people in maintaining natural resources and natural beauty of islands in the area of the township.

Minister Maj-Gen Sein Htwa reported on arrangements being made for providing fire engine for Bokpyin Township and setting up Fire Services Department, Minis-

ter Maj-Gen Htay Oo assistance being provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for boosting production of agricultural sector, Minister Brig-Gen Maung Maung Thein on preservation of fish species offshore and onshore of Taninthayi Division, domestic poultry farming and prevention against avian flu, and Minister U Soe Tha on implementation of the plans for economic development of the nation, facts and figures of the development, and constitution of Taninthayi Division in economic growth of the State.

(See page 7)



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye cordially greets officers and other ranks and their families at local battalion in Kawthoung. — MNA

Bokpyin where Brig-Gen Thura Thet Oo Maung and officials of Bokpyin Station welcomed them.

Yesterday morning, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye met with Tatmadawmen and family members of regiments and units in Bokpyin Station at the meeting hall in Bokpyin. Next, he presented gifts to Brig-Gen Thura Thet Oo Maung and greeted the Tatmadawmen and family members.

They arrived at Crude Palm Oil Mill, that can produce 7.5 tons of oil per hour, of South Dagon Oil Palm Co in Mahe region of Bokpyin Township. Officials of the company conducted them round the mill. Vice-Sen-

Dagon Industrial Zone in Yangon Division.

Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Commander Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo also presented

Soe Win signed in the visitors' book.

Prime Minister General Soe Win, accompanied by Member of the SPDC Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Commander Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe,

afternoon.

Chairman of the Township PDC U Thein Win submitted reports on progress of the township and requirements. Township level officials also briefed them on educa-

**All are to make self-reliant efforts for development of the nation and the region based on Union Spirit and patriotic spirit without relying on others.**



Minister Maj-Gen Htay Oo meets with secretaries, executives, organizers and members of Bokpyin Township USDA. —MNA



# Government implementing construction projects for equitable development of States and Divisions including Taninthayi Division



Prime Minister General Soe Win meets departmental personnel of Bokpyin Township, members of social organizations and local people in Bokpyin. — MNA

(from page 6)

After fulfilling requirements of Bokpyin Township, Prime Minister General Soe Win said that the Government has laid down political, economic and social objectives and is carrying out the tasks to build a modern and developed nation, upholding Our Three Main National Causes to always serve the interests of the nation and the people.

Under the leadership of the Head of State, State-level officials and ministers made field trips to grassroots level, and are performing development of the State and regional development tasks. At present, the people can witness progress of their regions and improvement of living standard. The Government and the people are joining hands in implementing region-wise development plans.

Fruitful results of the development have been

achieved through endeavours of the entire national people. At present, Kawthoung-Myeik-Dawei-Mawlamyine-Yangon Union Highway has emerged in Taninthayi Division. Likewise, Yangon-Mawlamyine-Ye-Dawei new railroad has been constructed. In addition, airports were built in Kawthoung, Bokpyin, Myeik and Dawei regions.

The Government is implementing construction projects for cent per cent equitable development of States and Divisions including Taninthayi Division as soon as possible.

Taninthayi Division has favourable conditions for economic development due to enrichment of water and land resources in addition to prospects of offshore oil and natural gas production, ecotourism, fisheries and mining tasks. All are to make self-reliant efforts for development of the nation and the

region based on Union Spirit and patriotic spirit without relying on others.

As region-wise food sufficiency is the State policy, Taninthayi Division is to cultivate and produce paddy for ensuring its food sufficiency. It is necessary to extend cultivation of oil palm, rubber and pepper that can earn good income and to put land under physic nut plants that can contribute to rural development. Afterwards, the Prime Minister greeted those present.

In the evening, USDA Secretary-General Minister Maj-Gen Htay Oo, CEC members Minister Brig-Gen Maung Maung Thein and Minister Maj-Gen Thein Swe met with the secretaries, executives, organizers and members of Bokpyin Township USDA at its office and attended to the needs.

MNA

## Winners of Pakokku U Ohn Pe Literary Award announced

YANGON, 15 Jan— The authorities concerned announced the list of Pakokku U Ohn Pe Literary Award winners today.

In collected poem genre, Than Aung (Ahnyamye) stood first, Shwe Myaing Maung Phu Wah second and Maung Ohn Thauang third.

In novel genre, Thein Than Win (Mahlaing) was second and Pathein Aung Than Oo third.

In collected short stories genre, Maung Chit Htwe (MA) came second and Maung Soe Htaik

(Thonze) second.

In treatise genre, Tin Tun Oo (Culture) stood first, Tin Myint second and Moe Htet Myint (Delta Region) third.

In research literature genre, Htan Hlaing was first, Ni Nyein (Ahnyar Tekkatho) second and Khin Maung Oo third. The Pakokku U Ohn Pe Literary Award Secrutinizing Committee chose Sayamagy Daw Thein Hsaing (Ma Myat Lay) for the 2005 Lifelong Literary Award.

Ma Wah Wah Aye Kyaw of University of

Culture (Yangon) and Ma Chit Poant Poant of University of Culture (Mandalay) won University of Culture stipends presented by Pakokku U Ohn Pe Literary Award Fund Supervisory Committee.

“Myamamyohaung Tagaung Yokponhlwa” by Chit San Win and “Myaingmyonebwar Sarsomyar” by Dr Thet Lwin won the Pakokku U Ohn Pe Library Book Award.

The prize-presentation ceremony for those who won the awards will be held at the National Theatre on Myoma Kyaung Street on 21 January 2006.

Those who won the awards are to contact Chief Editor of Sarpay Beikman (Tel 252560), Deputy Chief Editor (Tel 240048) and Head of Branch (Admin) (Tel 381449) not later than 18 January. —MNA



Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspects rubber plantation in Thalakkhwa Village of Ngwehsaung.— MNA

## Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than attends physic ...

(From page 16)

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party inspected expansion of Pathein-Thalatskhwa-Mawtin Road. They arrived at the junction of Pathein-Mawtin and Ngabyema Village. At the project office, Cmdr Zaw Min Oo of Haingyi Station reported on plantation of rubber and physic nut.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspected development of villages in

Ngapudaw Township. They visited Maha Makuhtayanthi Hsandaushin Myatmawtin Pagoda.

In the evening Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party attended physic nut plant cultivation in Haingyi Station. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than, the commander and Tatmadaw members and their families sowed physic nut seeds.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung

Than met local authorities and people at General Administration Department. He said agriculture, fisheries and salt industry are concentrated in Haingyi region. He spoke of the need to cultivate crops suitable for the region and to extend cultivation of pepper and rubber and physic nut.

He called for cooperation for regional development.

MNA

### All this needs to be known

- \* Do not be frightened whenever intimidated
- \* Do not be bolstered whenever flattered
- \* Do not be softened whenever appeased

# Legislative structure and essence of the future State (8)

Soe Mya Kyaw

The Government, in its drive for the emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed nation, has been implementing short-and long-term plans in a well-organized way after laying down the four economic objectives.

In striving for the economic development of the nation and people, the government has been putting into motion the following objectives:

- **Development of agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well,**
- **Proper revolution of the market-oriented economic system,**
- **Development of the economy initiating 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 people.**

The market-oriented economic system is the economic system that will contribute towards the building of a modern and developed nation. So, the government is making many economic changes necessary for proper revolution of the market-oriented economic system in the nation. Similarly, in a bid to shape a brighter future of the nation, there will be matters to be carried out by the Union, or the Region or State with regard to the economic and agricultural sectors.

I would like to present our discussions on the power vested regarding the economic sector and the agricultural and livestock breeding sector stated in the Union Legislative List, and the Region or State Legislative List.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** Well, Bagyi, explain the matters on the economic sector of the future state, please.

**Bagyi Soe:** All right. In a nation, the economic sector serves a bridge between the political and social affairs sectors, so the economic link between these two sectors must be a strong one. Only when the economic link is strong, so will be the political and social affairs links.

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** We've witnessed that the government has made many economic and legal changes since 1988

to lay the foundation of the market-oriented economic system in the Myanmar's economic infrastructure.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** Yes, it has. The entire people have witnessed that the government has been implementing the four economic objectives for the economic development of the nation.

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** That's aimed to build the economic infrastructure of the future nation.

**Bagyi Soe:** Regarding the economic sector, the National Convention has adopted basic principles. They are:

- (1) **the economic system of the State is the market-oriented economic system**
- (2) **the State allows all economic forces such as national and regional organizations, cooperative societies, joint-venture organizations, and private sector to engage in businesses for the national economic development**
- (3) **the State will prevent any individual or organization from monopolizing the market or dictating prices calculated to infringe healthy competition in businesses and to injure the interests of the people**

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** Necessary measures must cover all the parts of the nation to ensure equitable development of the living standard of the entire national people. So, the Union government has to lay down economic policies, promulgate necessary laws, and draw and implement plans.

**Bagyi Soe:** Regarding the economic sector, the National Convention has embodied the legislative power to enact laws on:

- (1) **Economy**
- (2) **Commerce**
- (3) **Cooperatives**
- (4) **Corporations, boards, enterprises, companies and partnerships**
- (5) **Imports and exports, and control of their quality**
- (6) **Hotels and lodging houses, and**
- (7) **Tourism in the Union Legisla-**

**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.**

tive List.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** What about those in the Region or State Legislative List, Bagyi?

**Bagyi Soe:** With regard to the economic sector, the legislative power to enact laws on:

- (1) **Economic activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu**
- (2) **Trade activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu, and**
- (3) **Cooperative activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu**

are embodied in the Region or State Legislative List.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** Right, Bagyi. The points enumerated in that Legislative List are designed just to enact laws. I see that administrative procedures are to be carried out in accordance with the enacted laws. Go on, please.

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** Power is to be vested in respective regional authoritative bodies across the nation to be able to implement administrative proceedings in line with the law the Union promulgates.

**Bagyi Soe:** For example, the tourism industry is done in respective regions all over the nation. So, the Union will have to promulgate laws on the tourism industry to be in force the whole country. All the bodies that are vested with the power including respective region and state governments will have to exercise the power prescribed in conformity with the promulgated law.

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** The Pyi daungsu Hluttaw that has the power to enact laws covering the whole country comprises members of respective region or state Hluttaw. So, they have the right to make proper suggestions region or state-wise.

(See page 9)

**Regarding the economic sector, the National Convention has adopted basic principles. They are:**

- (1) **the economic system of the State is the market-oriented economic system**
- (2) **the State allows all economic forces such as national and regional organizations, cooperative societies, joint-venture organizations, and private sector to engage in businesses for the national economic development**
- (3) **the State will prevent any individual or organization from monopolizing the market or dictating prices calculated to infringe healthy competition in businesses and to injure the interests of the people**



(from page 8)

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** I see. The Union will enact laws that are in force across the nation in order to avert the state of variety in some matters. And the Region or State government should implement the proceedings in accordance with the enacted laws. When there occur extraordinary situations in a region or state, members of respective Hluttaws have the right to submit proposals and hold discussions at the session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Then, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will have to assess the submitted matters and make a proper decision. Am I right, Bagyi?

**Bagyi Soe:** Yes, you are. Shall we discuss the agricultural and livestock and breeding sector, now?

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** Yes. The first of our nation's four economic objectives is "Development of agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well".

**Bagyi Soe:** Regarding the agriculture, the National Convention has adopted a detailed basic principle "The State shall provide technologies, investments, machinery, and raw materials as far as it can to transform the nation from traditional farming into mechanized farming".

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** As far as I've learnt, the major objectives of the agricultural sector are boosting crop production to ensure domestic food sufficiency, production of crops needed for domestic industries, and extensive export of agricultural produce. I've also heard that the agricultural work that will contribute towards the development of border areas will be extended.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** To achieve such lofty aims, the government is laying down policies on land administration, and promulgating laws necessary for the entire Union.

**Bagyi Soe:** Regarding the over 167 million acres of the entire Union, only when the highest legislative bodies of the Union enact proper laws through discussions on land administration, will there be suitable proportion equality of farmland throughout the country.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** I agree with you on this point, Bagyi.

**Bagyi Soe:** Regarding the agricultural and livestock breeding sector, the legislative power to enact laws on

- (1) land administration
- (2) reclamation of vacant, fallow and virgin lands
- (3) settlement and land records
- (4) survey
- (5) dams, embankments and agricultural water obtainment administered by the Union
- (6) meteorology, hydrology and seismic survey
- (7) registration
- (8) mechanized farming
- (9) agricultural research
- (10) chemical fertilizer and insecticide
- (11) marine fisheries
- (12) livestock breeding, prevention, treatment of animal diseases and research

are embodied in the Union Legislative List.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** And what are the matters on the sharing of power in the Region or State Legislative List, Bagyi?

**Bagyi Soe:** The points on the agricultural and livestock breeding sector in the Region or State Legislative List for vesting power are:

- (1) agriculture
- (2) prevention and control of pests
- (3) systematic use of chemical fertilizer and systematic production of inorganic fertilizer
- (4) agricultural loans and savings
- (5) dams, embankments, lakes, ditches and obtainment of agricultural water, for which the Region or State has the right to manage
- (6) fresh water fisheries, and
- (7) livestock breeding and tendering systematically in accordance with the law enacted by the Union.

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** According to your explanation, the works for dams, embankments and agricultural water are embodied both in the Union Legislative List and the Region or State Legislative List. From 1988-89 to date, the Tatmadaw Government has built 181 dams and reservoirs. These irrigation facilities benefit millions of

ment has been taking all possible measures for transforming the nation from the traditional farming into the mechanized farming for boosting agricultural production, raising the income of farmers, and saving manpower and time in the agricultural workplaces.

**Bagyi Soe:** The government is effectively applying advanced agricultural methods instead of conventional agricultural methods for boosting agricultural production with a view to ensuring the development of the agricultural sector such as:

- (1) installation of machinery in production of the agricultural produce for ploughing fields, harvesting crops, and winnowing agricultural produce,
- (2) distribution of farm machinery purchased from local and foreign markets to farmers
- (3) innovation of farm implements suitable for Myanmar agricultural works
- (4) manufacturing farm implements suitable for Myanmar agricultural works and distribution of them to farmers
- (5) reclamation of new lands with the use of machinery for extended cultivation

- \* **The Tatmadaw Government has paved many ways for the brighter future of the nation, and one of them is the mechanized farming. That's why the Tatmadaw Government has been taking all possible measures for transforming the nation from the traditional farming into the mechanized farming for boosting agricultural production, raising the income of farmers, and saving manpower and time in the agricultural workplaces.**
- \* **The government is effectively applying advanced agricultural methods instead of conventional agricultural methods for boosting agricultural production with a view to ensuring the development of the agricultural sector**

acres of farmland, and so the nation's agricultural sector has made remarkable progress and farmers and people have enjoyed fruitful results of development.

**Bagyi Soe:** In future, of the dams, embankments, lakes and ditches the government has constructed, there will be dams and water supply projects for which the Union will be solely vested with the power to take administrative measures. Besides that, there will be more construction projects to be implemented and administered in future. Therefore, **dams, embankments and agricultural water supply projects for which the Pyidaungsu has the power to administer, and dams, embankments and agricultural water supply projects for which the Region or State has the power to administer are embodied in both Legislative Lists.**

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** I've noticed that matters on the mechanized farming are also stated in the Union Legislative List. Would you please explain that to me?

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** The Tatmadaw Government has paved many ways for the brighter future of the nation, and one of them is the mechanized farming. That's why the Tatmadaw Govern-

- (6) tapping of underground water sources for cultivation of crops

**Soe Mya Kyaw:** We people have been witnessing such prudent tasks. It's encouraging that the Myanma Industrial Development Committee has come into existence and industrial zones have been established across the nation under the supervision of respective regional industrial bodies for transition to the mechanized farming through expeditious installation of modern machinery in the farmland.

**Kyee Kyee Mya:** The government has taken all necessary stages to continue to accelerate the already-achieved development momentum in the State's agricultural sector in future. So, I'm sure greater success will be achieved in the drive for domestic food security, boosting export of goods, and distributing necessary raw materials to local factories and mills.

**Bagyi Soe:** When the Union lays down agricultural policies and projects for the entire nation, respective regions and states will have to closely supervise their agricultural tasks. Detailed basic principles are being adopted to be harmonious in implementing such agricultural tasks.

Translation: MS



Members of panel of chairmen at the mass meeting in Shan State (South) in support of National Convention. — MNA

## Stability of the State and community peace...

(From page 16)

a representative of Dhanu national race and Medical Superintendent Dr Daw Aye Kyi Sein (Retd) and U Khun Win Ko, Chairman of PaO Literature and



Loilem District USDA executive U Khun Di Gaw. — MNA

Culture Association.

Executive of Taunggyi District USDA Daw Nan Wa Hwe and Taunggyi Township USDA member Daw Nan Moe Nandar Kyi acted as

In his speech, Meeting Chairman Dr Sai Kham Hlaing said Myanmar's struggle for independence cost a lot of lives and blood. After regaining independence, the country had not been at peace for forty years due to armed insurgency and lagged behind in development. At present, the Government is striving for the emergence of peaceful, modern and developed nation in the interests of all national races.

As part of implementation of the seven-point Road Map, the Government reconvened the National Convention and over 1000 delegates of eight groups representing the national races are participating in it.

Only when the seven-point Road Map meets with success, will the

peaceful, modern and developed nation emerge. At the National Convention, delegates are discussing formulation of the constitution which is of great value to all national races.

On behalf of the national races in Shan State (South) delegates of the state are also participating in the National Convention.

The National Convention is the national political movement and is very important as it is to lay down the detailed basic principles to be included in the constitution.

Stability of the State



U Sai Tun Sein Hla of SSNA (Breakaway) — MNA

and community peace and tranquillity, development of the economy of the State and participation of the people of high intelligence are basic requirements of democratization.

The National Convention is the first step towards the democratic State. After the National Convention, seven-point Road Map will be implemented phase by phase.

It is sure that the upcoming constitution will be more modern and enduring than the previous ones. So, the National Convention is in session to draw the constitution. All the citizens have upheld their national objec-

tives and are on the way to their own national politics. The ongoing National Convention is giving priority to ensuring non-disintegration of the Union and marching towards a democratic nation taking lessons of the past. But the country's democratic system must be consistent with Myanmar way of life and its own culture. All in all, the entire national people are urged to participate in their respective roles for the success of the seven-point Road Map and emergence of a disciplined democratic nation.

Next, Loilem District USDA executive U Khun Di Gaw tabled a motion in support of the National Convention, saying that the State's ultimate goal is to shape a peaceful, modern and developed democratic State and successfully implement the seven-step Road Map. Over the 12 years, the Tatmadaw government has been striving for the development of political,



U Khun Mya Maung of Special Region-6 in Shan State (South). — MNA

economic and social conditions. The State's four political objectives include emergence of a new enduring State constitution and building of a new modern developed nation in accord with the new State Constitution. Hence,

multiparty democratic general elections were held in 1990 and the National Convention was convened on 9 January 1993 after the formation of the National Convention Convening Commission in October 1992. It is encouraging to see that the detailed basic principles are beneficial to the national people and they reflect the good structure and essence of the future State. Again, there is a good point included in the principles that the Tatmadaw must participate in the national political leadership role of the State. It means the Tatmadaw is responsible for safeguarding Our Three Main National Causes and the State constitution. It is the Tatmadaw that always serve and protect national interest and perform national duties. This is why the Tatmadaw's participation in national political leadership role goes together with the wishes of the people. The Tatmadaw, since its birth, has given priority to the cause of democracy because State's objectives in 1945 included the importance of independence and democracy. Drafting an enduring State constitution is material to the future State and the Union. So far, the National Convention has completed over 70 percent of its work. Only when the National Convention meets its complete success can the seven-point Road Map be implemented step by step. In conclusion, he said, all the people are to march towards a discipline-

## 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.

## Loyalty Blood Speaks Of

- \* In a historic era, moving toward new nation  
Looking toward, seven-point Road Map  
That's being laid down, with dawn arriving  
All nationals, gathering strength  
Throughout nation, there's upsurge of support  
Tumultuous slogans, rising skyward  
There's echoes brimming over.
- \* "We'll laid down roads, construct bridges  
We'll cross over, no matter what impediment  
However big the attempt to destruct  
Whatever we meet, we are not  
A bit perturbed, we'll bravely confront  
We remain invincible, never letting victory flag down  
We'll be victorious, put victory flag up  
Continue our journey, awake and alert  
National interest, historic duty  
We shall be faithful", we vow and proclaim  
'Tis loyalty blood speaks of.  
In honour of nation-wide mass meetings in support of the National Convention.  
(In honour of nation-wide mass meetings in support of the National Convention)  
Kaytu Nilar (Trs.)

flourishing democracy in accord with Myanmar own culture and traditions, all the people are to play their part in building a democratic State; and all

national brethren are to support the National Convention for the success of the seven-point Road Map.

(Seep page 11)



Taunggyi District USDA executives Daw Nan Wa Hwe and Daw Na Moe Nandar Kyi. — MNA





People chanting slogans at mass meeting in support of the National Convention.

MNA

## Stability of the State...

(from page 10)

Afterwards, U Sai Tun Sein Hla of Shan National Army (Breakaway) seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. After taking responsibility of the nation, the government is making the nation-building endeavours upholding Our Three Main National Causes and laid down the Seven-Point Road Map as national political duty, and has been successfully implementing it. All national races have been living in Myanmar with Union Spirit through thick and thin, and so, the perpetual existence of the Union is absolutely important.

Holding the discussions collectively, the delegates to the National Convention are making concerted efforts to be able to draft the Constitution for the emergence of new modern and developed nation.

In the basic principles, the nation will be formed as



Daw Thet Nwe Oo of Shan State (South) WAO.—MNA

the Union, no region is permitted to secede from the Union, the genuine democratic system and the market oriented economic system will be practised and the president of the nation will be the Head of State and administrative head.

Especially, it can be found that there consist of the basic principles dealing with the original rights and duties of citizens and they are beneficial to the workers, farmers, youths, intellectuals and intelligentsia



and State service personnel.

The education and health sectors which are the most fundamental rights of the citizens are included in laying down the basic principles. After convening the National Convention successfully, the Constitution will emerge and it is also essential for transition to the modern, developed and democratic nation. Thus, all the destructive acts undermining the National Convention are to be dealt with through the strength and unity of the people. He urged all the entire people to participate in their respective roles for the success of the National Convention. Next, he seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. Later, U Hkun Mya Maung of Shan State (South) Special Region-6 Pa-O National League seconded the motion.

He discussed the matters in support of the NC saying that the Tatmadaw could establish better foundations for the emergence of a new democratic nation, and the Tatmadaw and the people were in oneness in the course of history.

The Tatmadaw that has always been loyal to the nation should join hands with the delegates of people instead of being in the forefront only in time of emergency in the future State. The basic principle that a quarter of Tatmadaw representatives would participate

in Hluttaw at different levels has been laid down.

In Shan State, Wa national races would have a self-administered division and Dahnu, Palaung, Pao and Kokant national races self-administered zones. So, it is hoped that they would do their utmost in regional developments. All national races would have equal rights democratically thanks to the new Constitution. The basic principles laid down were perfect and modern. In Special Region-6, all round development tasks could be implemented.

During 15 years period, education, health and transport sectors have been in progress owing to community peace and tranquillity and correct methods. All



Dr San Thanda Naing of Shan State (South) MCWA.—MNA

local national races would actively take part in developments in the interests of the State and the people.

Indaw/Kyaukku region, which was lack of peace and tranquillity in the past has been equitable developments like others. It is known to all that a highway

that links Shan State (South) with Shan State (North) has been built.

In conclusion, emergence of the State constitution is the duty of all citizens of Myanmar. All the people and national races should harmoniously participate in the tasks for the emergence of State constitution.

So, he wholeheartedly seconded the motion in support of the NC.

Daw Thet Nwe Oo of Shan State Women's Affairs Organization seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. She

before 1988. In the time of Tatmadaw Government after 1988, two Government Computer Colleges, two Government Technological Colleges and one Education College in addition to Taunggyi University and Panglong University were opened. In addition, there are 50 BEHSs, 31 BEHSs (Branch), 24 Affiliated BEHSs, 115 BEMSSs, 27 BEMSSs (Branch), 47 Affiliated BEMSSs, 2,178 BEPSs, two BEPSs (Branch), and 320 Post Primary Schools in Shan State (South). Furthermore, over 1,300 schools have been

cial sectors in ruling the nation. Among them, the legislative power plays an important role in it. Laws are essential for building the modern country, strengthening the economy, ensuring rights of the people, and guarding against dangers.

The basic principles and detailed basic principles to be included in drafting the State Constitution will serve the interests of the entire national people and the nation. The legislative sector was divided into 11 parts. Defence and security sector, foreign affairs sector and judicial sector

said maintenance of law is necessary for peace and stability of the State. An enduring State Constitution is essential for a peaceful and stable country. The National Convention must be successful for emergence of the constitution and success of seven-point Road Map.

At the National Convention, delegates held serious discussions for emergence of a peaceful modern developed discipline-flourishing nation. Therefore she emphatically seconded the motion. Dr San Thanda Naing of Shan State (South) MCW Supervisor Committee seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. She said that the National Convention prescribed matters related to national culture out of 104 basic principles which says the State shall help for development, consolidation and preservation of national culture. In addition, detailed basic principles concerning education and health sectors were adopted.

Development of human resources, undertakings of education and health sectors, creation of opportunities to learn primary education free of charge and to pursue middle, high school education and higher education are basic performances for building the modern nation through education.

There was no university in Shan State (South)

equipped with multi-media classroom facilities. In the health sector, 17 hospitals have been extended to provide health care services to the local people. In the electric power sector, Tikyit Coal-fired Power Plant and Kengtawng Hydel Power Plant Projects in addition to Zawgyi Hydel Power Plant are being implemented.

The National Convention is being convened to hold discussions on basic principles for formulating the Constitution of the nation. As Myanmar is a sovereign country standing tall among the world's nations, only Myanmar people will shape the future of the nation. In conclusion, she seconded the motion in support of the National Convention in which the NC delegates



Advocate U Tin Aung Win.—MNA

are participating.

Advocate U Tin Aung Win of Mongnai Township also seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. He said that any country in the world shares three powers such as legislative, executive and judi-

were put into the Union Legislative List.

The State security is very important for every nation. Hence, it is necessary to build the strong defence force under only one law. Likewise, foreign affairs plays a key role in the nation. Similarly, there shall be one single law for the entire people.

Best performance for the nation and the people are being carried out at the National Convention by reviewing situations of the world's nations. As basic principles and detailed basic principles were laid down at the National Convention without weak points, a new Constitution will emerge to serve the interests of the people with full essence of democracy. Therefore, the entire people are to take part in the respective sectors in convening the National Convention. The emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens. Hence, dangers that will harm the National Convention are to be tackled through strength and unity of the people. In conclusion, he seconded the motion in support of the National Convention.

The meeting chairman sought the approval from the participants who unanimously supported the National Convention. Next, the mass meeting ended with chanting of the slogans.

MNA

## The delegate groups finds the 28 points explained by the Work Committee chairman appropriate for the new constitution

YANGON, 15 Jan — *The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by U Kyaw Thant of the Ministry of Construction 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 9 January at Nyaungghnabin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

We had studied in detail the clarification made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman at the plenary session of the National Convention held from 13 to 15 December 2005. We compiled our suggestions which we hope would serve the interest of the entire nation and submitted the compilation to the meeting Chairman. The Chairman presented the compilation to the group meeting of the delegate group of State service personnel and approved it. Now I will present our suggestion concerning the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw and Region and State Hluttaws.

The clarification made by the Work Committee Chairman at the plenary session held in 13 December 2005 included 28 points.

The 28 points comprise the convening of the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the convening of the special sessions and emergency sessions, validity of the meetings, voting for decisions, absence without leave and vacant seats.

The Work Committee Chairman also explained the submission of bills at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the approval of the bills, the issuance of laws, bylaws, and rules and regulations, international, regional and bilateral treaties, the issuance of ordinance by the President, the functions and rights of the Union level organizations, the freedom of expression and voting, and the cases in which a need arises to arrest a hluttaw member.

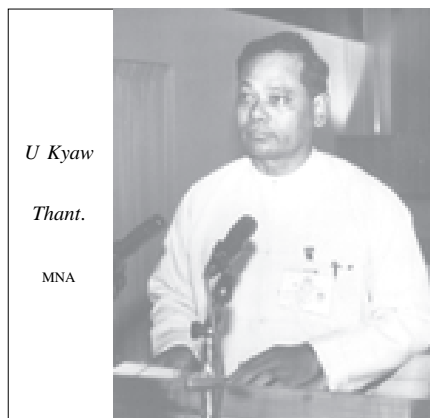
The clarification of the Work Committee Chairman are comprehensive as the Work Committee studied the 1947 Constitution, the 1974 Constitution and constitutions of the world nations in presenting the clarification.

The delegate groups finds the 28 points explained by the Work Committee chairman appropriate for the new constitution. The 28 points are:

- (1) "The first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw should be held within 15 days after the beginning of the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw".  
The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw."
- (2) "The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall call the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session at least once a year. The maximum time limit between one meeting and another should not exceed 12 months"
- (3) The following tasks shall be carried out at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meetings:
  - (a) Recording the address delivered by the President
  - (b) Reading out and the recording the message sent by the President and other messages permitted by the President
  - (c) Submitting and discussing and making decision on a bill
  - (d) Discussing and deciding the opinion and remarks of the President concerning a bill approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
  - (e) Discussing and deciding the matter the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has to implement in accord with the provisions contained in the Constitution
  - (f) Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
  - (g) Submitting proposals, and making discussions and decisions
  - (h) Asking questions and replying answers
  - (i) Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
- (4) "The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall call a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as necessary"
- (5) "The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker shall convene a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker to convene a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw"
- (6) "The Speaker of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene a special session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw when at least one fourth of the total number of members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw ask to convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw"
- (7) (a) "The first day session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be valid if more than half the number of members, who have the right to attend the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting, are present. The meeting if invalid,

shall be adjourned.

- (b) "The meetings that are adjourned due to invalidity in accord with the sub para (a) as well as the valid meetings that are extended will be valid if at least one third of the Hluttaw members are present."
  - (8) (a) 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.
    - (b) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
  - (9) "If for a period of 15 consecutive days a member of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is without permission of the Speaker absent from all meetings of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Speaker shall inform the Hluttaw concerned to take action against the member according to the prescribed rules. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days on account shall be taken of any period during which the Chamber is prorogued, or is adjourned."
  - (10) "Although there are vacant seats, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, if the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so sat or vote or took part in the proceedings are discovered later"
  - (11) "The functions and records of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall not be published."
  - (12) (a) The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to make laws for the whole or any part of the Union concerning the matters stated in the Union Legislative List.
    - (b) If a bill initially presented at the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw is approved by both Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw, it shall be presumed that the bill is approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
  - (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 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



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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."

(See page 13)



## Delegate Group of State Service Personnel approves of 19 points explained by the Work Committee Chairman as detailed basic principles for the Constitution

YANGON, 15 Jan — *The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by U Kyaw Hlaing of the Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs 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 9 January at Nyaungnabin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.*

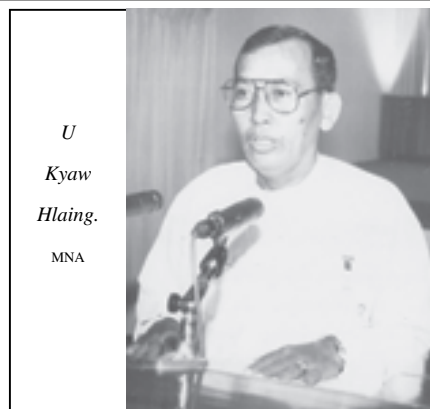
The Work Committee Chairman explained 19 detailed basic principles for the matters that include the convening of the first session and regular session of the two hluttaws, the tenure of the hluttaws, the taking of the oath of the hluttaw members, validity of the meetings, the procedures of the meetings, the number of members needed for approvals, the voting right of the Speaker, submission and approvals for the bills, the sending back of the bills, the joint committee, the rights of the representatives of Union level organizations and invited persons, the powers and functions of the Speaker, privileges of the hluttaw members and publications of the hluttaws.

We find the points explained by the Work Committee Chairman appropriate to be adopted as detailed basic principles for the Constitution as the Work Committee studied the constitutions of the world nations, the 1947 Constitution, the 1974 Constitution, and other related and important facts before presenting the clarification.

The meeting of the delegate group of State service personnel held on 20, 22 and 23 approved to lay down the following 19 points explained by the Work Committee Chairman as detailed basic principles for the Constitution:

1. (a) The first session that gives birth to the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened not later than 90 days after the commencing date of general elections.
  - (b) (1) The day the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw comes into force is the day the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw starts.
  - (2) The first session of the Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw after the constitution has come into effect
  - (2) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw in service shall call first regular sessions for the next terms of the Pyithu 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 Amyotha Hluttaw after the constitution has come into effect
  - (2) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw in service shall call first regular sessions for the next terms of the Amyotha Hluttaw in line with the provision of this constitution
3. (a) (1) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the first regular session of the People's Hluttaw
  - (2) The members of the Pyithu Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the President of the Hluttaw at the session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend
  - (b) (1) Members of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take oaths before the speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw

- (2) The members of the Amyotha Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the President of the Hluttaw at the session of the Amyotha Hluttaw they first attend
4. (a) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months
  - (b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall call regular session of the Amyotha 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 Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution
  - (5) Assessing, approving and recording the reports presented to the Pyithu Hluttaw
  - (6) Submitting, discussing and approving proposals
  - (7) Raising questions and answering queries
  - (8) Carrying out the matters permitted by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw
- (b) The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Amyotha 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 Amyotha Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution
  - (5) Assessing, approving and recording the reports presented to the Amyotha Hluttaw
  - (6) Submitting, discussing and approving proposals
  - (7) Raising questions and answering queries
  - (8) Carrying out the matters permitted by the speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw
6. (a) (1) The first day meeting of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be considered to be valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw members are present.
- (b) (1) The first day meeting of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be considered to be valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Amyotha 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 Amyotha 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 Pyithu Hluttaw of the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the Pyithu 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 Amyotha Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the Amyotha Hluttaw sessions shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.
8. (a) (1) The Pyithu Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. In computing the absent for at least 15 days from a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw, the postponed period of the session shall not be included.
  - (2) The Pyithu Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Union Hluttaw informed the Pyithu Hluttaw that member, without asking permission from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, has failed to attend a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for 15 days in a row
  - (b) (1) The Amyotha Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. In computing the absent 15 days from a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw, the postponed period of the session shall not be included.
    - (2) The Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw informed the

(See page 14)

## The delegate groups finds the 28 points explained by the Work Committee

(from page 12)

- (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 s 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."

The above mentioned paras and sub paras should be adopted as detailed basic principles. — MNA

## Delegate Group of State Service Personnel approves of 19 points explained

*(from page 13)*

- Amyotha Hluttaw that member, without asking permission from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, has failed to attend a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for 15 days in a row.
9. (a) The Pyithu 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 Amyotha 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 Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw shall not be released
  - (b) The activities and records of the Amyotha 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 Pyithu Hluttaw shall not be released
11. (a) Except the matters prescribed in the constitution that must be submitted to and judged only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with respect to the remaining matters prescribed in the Pyidaungsu Legislation List, bills should be submitted initially to the Pyithu Hluttaw
  - (b) Except the matters prescribed in the constitution that must be submitted to and judged only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with respect to the remaining matters prescribed in the Pyidaungsu Legislation List, bills should be submitted initially to the Amyotha Hluttaw
12. (a) (1) After releasing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the act prescribed by the Pyidaungsu 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 Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.
  - (3) If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha 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 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
  - (b) (1) After releasing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the act prescribed by the Pyidaungsu 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 Amyotha 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 Amyotha Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated
  - (3) If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha 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 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
13. (a) (1) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sends the bills submitted in line with the procedures prescribed by a Pyidaungsu level organ formed under the Constitution, they shall be regarded as the ones submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw first and shall be discussed at the Pyithu Hluttaw for a decision.
  - (2) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislation List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw have the right to present the bills related to the remaining matters to the Pyithu Hluttaw first. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Pyithu Hluttaw in line with the procedures prescribed.
  - (3) The bills approved by the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the Amyotha Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision
  - (b) (1) If the Pyidaungsu 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 Amyotha Hluttaw first and shall be discussed at the Amyotha Hluttaw for a decision.
  - (2) Of the matters stated in the Pyidaungsu Legislation List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw have the right to present the bills related to the remaining matters to the Amyotha Hluttaw first. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Amyotha Hluttaw in line with the procedures prescribed.
  - (3) The bills approved by the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the Pyithu Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision.
14. (a) (1) After receiving a bill sent by the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw can make a decision that it agrees or disagree, or agree with amendments. The Pyithu Hluttaw shall return the bill with its decision to the National Hluttaw.
  - (2) When the Amyotha Hluttaw returns the bill, sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw to the Amyotha Hluttaw, with amendments, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Patron of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
  - (3) The Pyithu Hluttaw shall seek the decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it disagrees with the Amyotha Hluttaw in dealing with the bill sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw to the Amyotha Hluttaw.
  - (b) (1) After receiving a bill sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw can make a decision that it agrees or disagree, or agree with amendments. The Amyotha Hluttaw shall return the bill with its decision to the Pyithu Hluttaw.
  - (2) When the Pyithu Hluttaw returns the bill, sent by the Amyotha Hluttaw to the Pyithu Hluttaw, with amendments, the Amyotha Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Patron of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
  - (3) The Amyotha Hluttaw shall seek the decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it disagrees with the Pyithu Hluttaw in dealing with the bill sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw to the Amyotha 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 Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw
    - (2) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committee, commission and bodies of the Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw
    - (2) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committee, commission and bodies of the Amyotha Hluttaw with the permission of the heads of these committee, commission and bodies
16. (a) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right—
    - (1) to supervise sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw
    - (2) to invite the President of the State if he informs he wishes to deliver a speech at a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw
    - (3) to invite members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution to a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw if necessary for a matter under way at a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw
    - (4) to discharge other duties and functions prescribed under the Constitution or a law
  - (b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the right—
    - (1) to supervise sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw
    - (2) to invite the President of the State if he informs he wishes to deliver a speech at a session of the Amyotha 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 Amyotha Hluttaw
    - (4) to discharge other duties & functions prescribed under Constitution or a law
17. (a) (1) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the
- Pyithu Hluttaw. In holding discussions in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw, no member of the Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw or a committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech in the Pyithu Hluttaw or the committees of the Pyithu Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Pyithu 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 Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the National Hluttaw and the committee of the Amyotha Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Amyotha Hluttaw. In holding discussions in the Amyotha Hluttaw and the committee of the Amyotha Hluttaw, no member of the Amyotha 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 Amyotha Hluttaw or a committee of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech in the Amyotha Hluttaw or the committees of the Amyotha Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Amyotha 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 Pyithu Hluttaw who is attending a session of the Pyithu 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 Pyithu Hluttaw. No such arrest shall be made without prior approval of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw
  - (2) If it is needed to arrest a member of a committee, commission, or body of the Pyithu Hluttaw who is attending a session of the commission or body formed by the Pyithu Hluttaw, reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw through the head of the committee, commission, or body. Such arrest shall not be made with prior approval of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw
  - (3) If a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw is arrested when the Pyithu Hluttaw or the committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the commission and body formed by the Pyithu Hluttaw are not in session, reliable evidences in support of such arrest shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw
- (b) (1) If it is needed to arrest a member of the Amyotha Hluttaw who is attending a session of the Amyotha 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 Amyotha Hluttaw. No such arrest shall be made without prior approval of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw
  - (2) If it is needed to arrest a member of a committee, commission, or body of the Amyotha Hluttaw who is attending a session of the commission or body formed by the Amyotha Hluttaw, reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw through the head of the committee, commission, or body. Such arrest shall not be made with prior approval of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw
  - (3) If a member of the Amyotha Hluttaw is arrested when the Amyotha Hluttaw or the committee of the Amyotha Hluttaw or the commission and body formed by the Amyotha 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 Pyithu 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 Amyotha Hluttaw.



ADVERTISEMENTS



ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် ဝန်ထမ်းရွေးချယ်ရေးကော်မရှင်အဖွဲ့ Civil Service Selection and Training Board

စေ့ချာကတ်ရွေးချယ်မှု ယူခြင်း မြောက်မြားစွာအသုံးပြု ၀ / ၂၀၀၆ ဘဏ္ဍာနှစ် ခြားနားမှုများ ၀၄ ရက် (၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၁၂ ရက်)

၀၁။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး၊ ကြေးငွား၊ ဖွဲ့စည်းကမ်း၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့် လက်ထောက်ရေးဆောင်ရေးဝန်ထမ်းများ ရာထူးများအတွက်ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်း

Table with 4 columns: Rank (စဉ်), Position (ရာထူး), Selection Method (ရွေးချယ်မှုအမျိုးအစား), and Number of Vacancies (ထမ်းထက်)

၂။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး- (က) ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားဖြစ်ရမည် (ခ) ၆-၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်တွင် အသက် ၂၅ နှစ် (ဝန်ထမ်းဖြစ်ပြီး အသက် ၄၀ နှစ်) ထက် မကျော်လွန်သူဖြစ်ရမည် ၃။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး ဝန်ထမ်းရွေးချယ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း ၆-၂-၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ် အစီရင်ခံစာများ ၄။ ရာထူးတစ်ခုစီအတွက် ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် စည်းကမ်းများ ၅။ ဆောက်လုပ်ရေး ဝန်ထမ်းရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် အခြေခံအားဖြင့် ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ၆။ ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် အခြေခံအားဖြင့် ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ၇။ ဝန်ထမ်းရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် အခြေခံအားဖြင့် ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ၈။ ၂၅-၂-၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ် ၂၆-၂-၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်များတွင် အရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ၉။ ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် ပါဝင်ရမည့် အခြေခံအားဖြင့် ရွေးချယ်မှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ ၁၀။ ဤကြေညာချက်ကို ဝန်ထမ်းရွေးချယ်ရေးအဖွဲ့၏ Website ထိပ်စာ csstb.imis.com.mm တွင်လည်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

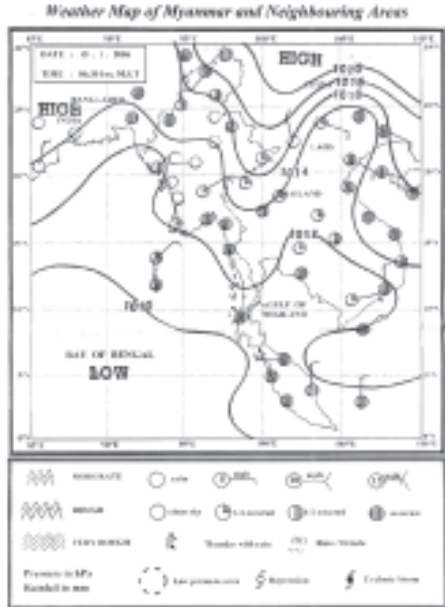
TRADE MARK CAUTION LACOSTE, a Company incorporated in France of 8, rue de Castiglione, 75001 Paris, France, is the Owner of the following Trade Mark-



Reg. No. 1160/1963 Reg. No. 484/1986 Reg. No. 819/1989 Reg. No. 970/1992 Reg. No. 291/1998 Reg. No. 1242/2001 Reg. No. 1613/2003 Reg. No. 10013/2005

in respect of "Soaps, perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, toothpastes; optical apparatuses, namely, optical glasses, sunglasses, sport glasses, spectacles, frames, cases, chains and chains for the aforesaid, contact lenses, binoculars; jewellery, chronometric and horological apparatuses and instruments; paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, stationery, paper, bag and plastic materials for packaging, printed matter; leather and imitations of leather and goods made from these materials; trunks; travelling and sport bags, umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks; textile goods, bed, table and household linen; clothing, footwear, headgear; embroideries, buttons, press-buttons, slide fasteners, books and eyes; sporting articles; retail store services, delivery of samples and prospectus, advertising, herdings and shop signs for boutiques and corners; organisation of sporting competitions, entertainment services, education services for the practice of sports, publication services; retail stores services".

Fraudulent imitation or unauthorized use of the said Trade Mark will be dealt with according to law. Win Ma Tin, M.A., R.O.P., D.B.L. for LACOSTE P.O. Box 60, Yangon Dated: 16 January 2006.



WEATHER

Sunday, 15 January, 2006 Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, light rain has been isolated in Kachin State, weather has been partly cloudy in Mon State and Taninthayi Division and generally fair in the remaining States and Divisions. Night temperatures were (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Bago and Taninthayi Divisions, (3°C) to (4°C) below normal in Magway and upper Sagaing Divisions, (5°C) below normal Chin State and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Namsam (2°C), Haka and Mogok (3°C) each and Mindat (4°C).

Maximum temperature on 14-1-2006 was 91°F. Minimum temperature on 15-1-2006 was 59°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 15-1-2006 was (96%). Total sunshine hours on 14-1-2006 was (7.8) hours approx. Rainfalls on 15-1-2006 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 (4) mph from Southwest at (20:50) hours MST on 14-1-2006.

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

Forecast valid until evening of 16-1-2006: Possibility of isolated light rain in Kachin State and weather will be partly cloudy in Mon State and Taninthayi Division and generally fair in the remaining States and Divisions. Degree of certainty is (40%).

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

Outlook for subsequent two days: Weather will be generally fair in the whole country.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 16-1-2006: Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 16-1-2006: Fair weather.

TRADEMARK CAUTION Bar Den Coffee Co., Ltd. of No.5-2 Little Pit, Wailet Village, Ko-Kun, Yun-Lin, The Chinese-Tapai is the Owner and Sole Proprietor of the following trademark: Bar-Den Coffee (Reg. No. /W2079/2005) used in respect of - "Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, artificial coffee, candies, cake, breads, ice, honey, treads, sauces, etc in Int Class 30." Fraudulent imitation or unauthorized use or other infringement whatsoever of this trademark will be dealt with according to Law. Hain Lin Co (LL&C) Advocate MYANMAR TRADEMARK AND PATENT LAW FIRM E-mail: htip@ngtrial.net.mm Tel: 254037 G.P.O. Box 566 Yangon 16 January 2006

Investigator says Europe complicit in CIA "dirty work"

BURGDORF, (Switzerland), 14 Jan— A Swiss investigator said on Friday European governments had been complicit in illegal CIA activities in the "war on terror", after reports that the Americans ran secret prisons in Europe.

Swiss senator Dick Marty, investigating the allegations for the 46-nation rights group Council of Europe, said he was personally convinced of the existence of the detention centres but had yet to come up with concrete proof.

"It's not possible to transport people from one place to another in such a manner without the secret services knowing about it," he said.

"What was shocking was the passivity with

which we all, in Europe, have welcomed these things." MNA/Reuters

Fire breaks out at Happy World Children's Playground

YANGON, 15 Jan — A fire broke out due to wire shock at Happy World Children's Playground in the compound of Kandawmingala Park on U Htaung Bo Road in Dagon Township at 5.30 pm today.

Soon after the incident, members of Myanmar Fire Brigade, Myanmar Police Force, Tatmadawmen with fire engines put out the flames. The blaze died down at 7.15 pm, and there were no human death, loss and wound. Deputy Commander of Yangon Command Brig-Gen Wai Lwin, Officer on Special Duty Brig-Gen Thura Sein Thaug at the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and officials supervised fire fighting and relief measures. — MNA

Drive safely

# Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than attends physic nut plant cultivation in Pathein

YANGON, 15 Jan — Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence, Chairman of Ayeyawady Division Peace and Development Council Commander of South West Command Maj-Gen Myint Aung, senior military officers and officials left Pathein on 13 January and arrived at Thalatkwa Village in Ngwehsaung at 7.50 am.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspected plantations of rubber and physic nut plant there.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party went to Madawkon Village in Pathein Township and attended physic nut plant cultivation. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and the commander planted the seeds of physic nut. They proceeded to collective rubber plantation of the command near Ngwehsaung-Mawtin Road and inspected rubber plants. Altogether 3,000 acres of rubber will be grown in two years.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party arrived at the site of perennial crops and technological development project of Supreme Co.

Project Director U Maung Maung Lay reported on growing of 100,000 rubber saplings. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than gave instructions.

(See page 7)



Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than views participation of local people in cultivation of physic nut plants in Madawkon Village of Pathein Township.— MNA

## Stability of the State and community peace and tranquillity, development of economy of the State and participation of the people of high intelligence are basic requirements of democratization Mass Meeting in support of National Convention held in Taunggyi, Shan State (South)



YANGON, 15 Jan — The mass meeting in support of National Convention organized by Shan State (South) Union Solidarity and Development Association was held yesterday in Taunggyi, Shan State (South).

Present at the meeting were members of Taunggyi, Yaksawk, Nyaungshwe and Hopong township USDAs, members of War Veterans Organization, Women's Af-

fairs Organization, Maternal and Child Welfare Association and Auxiliary Fire Brigades, nurses, teachers and students, Shan, Dhanu, PaO, Palaung and Intha national races, members of social

organizations totalling over 15,000.

Head of Shan State (South) Health Department Dr Sai Kham Hlaing presided over the meeting together with members of the panel of chairmen U

Sai Hla Maung, Chairman of Shan Literature and Culture Association, Daw Nann Ohn Khin, U Than Maung Chon, a representative of Inntha national race, U Aung Pway, (See page 10)

### INSIDE

- \* The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw that has the power to enact laws covering the whole country comprises members of respective region or state Hluttaw. So, they have the right to make proper suggestions region or state-wise.
  - \* To achieve such lofty aims, the government is laying down policies on land administration, and promulgating laws necessary for the entire Union.
- Page 8+9 SOE MYA KYAW



Meeting Chairman Head of Shan State (South) Health Department Dr Sai Kham Hlaing speaking at the mass meeting in support of National Convention. — MNA