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Thursday, 26 January, 2006

Senior General Than Shwe felicitates Indian President

YANGON, 26 Jan— On the occasion of the 57th Anniversary of the Republic Day of India which falls on 26 January, 2006, Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of felicitations to His Excellency Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, President of the Republic of India. — MNA

Senior General Than Shwe sends felicitations to Governor-General of Australia

YANGON, 26 Jan— On the occasion of the anniversary of the Australia Day which falls on 26 January, 2006, Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of felicitations to His Excellency Major-General Michael Jeffery, AC, CVO, MC (Retd), Governor-General of Australia. — MNA

Senior General Than Shwe congratulates Chilean President

YANGON, 25 Jan— Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of congratulations to Her Excellency Ms Michelle Bachelet, who has been elected as President of the Republic of Chile.—MNA

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye felicitates Indian Vice-President

YANGON, 26 Jan— On the occasion of the 57th Anniversary of the Republic Day of India which falls on 26 January, 2006, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye, Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of felicitations to His Excellency Mr Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Vice-President of the Republic of India.

MNA

NCCC Chairman Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and party seen together with NC delegates at Plenary Session of National Convention.— MNA



Plenary Session of the National Convention continues Delegates of political parties, Representatives-elect submit suggestions on detailed basic principles for the Chapters Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens and the Role of Tatmadaw to be included in the State Constitution

YANGON, 25 Jan — The Plenary Session of the National Convention continued at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division, at 9 am today.

It was attended by Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Commission members, Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Work Committee members, Chairman of the National Convention

Convening Management Committee Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and Management Committee members, chairmen and officials of the respective sub-committees, delegates of National Unity Party, Union Pa-O National Organization, Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, Lahu National Development Party, Union Kayin League, Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, and Wa National Development Party, representatives-elect of National Unity Party and Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, independent representatives-elect, del-

egates of national races from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of peasants from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia and delegates of

(See page 7)

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

PERSPECTIVES

Thursday, 26 January, 2006

Produce more farm machinery

Being an agricultural country, Myanmar is striving for its economic growth relying on its agriculture sector. The nation is rich in natural resources and therefore, capitalizing on these resources, the government is taking measures for economic development. In the same way, necessary steps are also being taken for the industrial sector as development of the industrial sector plays a pivotal role in our drive for the modernization of the nation.

Nowadays, as new factories and workshops to produce import-substitute items are being built all over the nation, innovations are also being made to improve the technologies of industries and boost their production. The industrial zones were established with the assistance of the government and factories and workshops in these zones are being encouraged to apply technologies on a wider scale. It is found that factories that manufacture automobiles and farm equipment and machinery are now thriving.

Prime Minister General Soe Win, accompanied by responsible officials, on 23 January visited No 5 Farm Machinery Factory (Ywathagyi) of Agricultural Mechanization Department under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Regarding the establishment of farm machinery factory in Ywathagyi, the Prime Minister called on responsible personnel to give close supervision so as to minimize loss and wastage as much as possible.

To produce farm equipment and machinery, two farm machinery factories were established — one at Ywathagyi in Dagon Myothit (East) Township in Yangon Division, and another at Ingon in Kyaukse Township in Mandalay Division. The eight workshops of No 5 farm machinery factory (Ywathagyi) produce parts of farm machinery and Myanmar Farm Machinery Factory (Ingon) manufactures power-tillers and other farm implements. No 5 Farm Machinery Factory (Ywathagyi) will also be upgraded as Myanmar Farm Machinery Factory to produce farm equipment and machinery for farmers in Lower Myanmar.

We believe that Myanmar Farm Machinery Factory (Ywathagyi) will be able to produce power-tillers such as *Leya-16* and other farm implements like Myanmar Farm Machinery Factory (Ingon).

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

Central Authority for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters meets

YANGON, 25 Jan — Central Authority for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters held its 1/2006 meeting at the Ministry of Home Affairs this afternoon.

Present were Chairman of the Central Authority Minister for Home Affairs Maj-Gen Maung Oo, members Deputy Attorney-General U Myint Naing, Director-General of Myanmar Police Force Brig-Gen Khin Yi, the deputy directors-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Revenue, Supreme Court, Attorney-General's Office, Ministry of Immigration and Population and Ministry of Home Affairs and officials.

At the meeting Myanmar's signing of agreements on mutual assistance in criminal matters and future tasks were discussed.

MNA



Minister Maj-Gen Maung Oo delivers an address at the meeting for mutual assistance in criminal matters. — HOME AFFAIRS

Foreign Minister sends felicitations to Australia

YANGON, 26 Jan— On the occasion of the anniversary of the Australia Day which falls on 26 January, 2006, U Nyan Win, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of felicitations to His Excellency Mr Alexander Downer, MP, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia. — MNA

SAM organizes 11th Charity Bazaar

YANGON, 25 Jan — The Singapore Association in Myanmar organized the 11th Charity Bazaar at Dusit Inya Lake Hotel, here, from 9 am to 3 pm on 22 January.

Singaporean Ambassador Mr Thambynathan Jasudasan and Vice-President of Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association Dr Daw Tin Lin Myint opened the bazaar. They visited shops of organizations and others.

The proceeds from the bazaar will be donated to social organizations including MMCWA.

MNA



Singaporean Ambassador and Dr Daw Tin Lin Myint formally open Charity Bazaar. — MNA

Economic coordination meeting held

YANGON, 25 Jan — The economic coordination meeting jointly organized by Union of

Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Kuala Lumpur and Selangor

Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KLSICCI) was held at Traders Hotel on Sule

Pagoda Road yesterday morning.

Vice-President of UMFCCI U Zaw Min Win and KLSICCI delegation leader Mr Adolf Ludge made speeches. Next, the joint-secretary-1 of UMFCCI and Mr Adolf Ludge and Mr Ravindra of KLSICCI clarified the matters on opportunities of investment between two countries. In the afternoon, entrepreneurs of UMFCCI and KLSICCI held discussions separately. — MNA



Mr Adolf Ludge of KLSICCI makes an address at the economic coordination meeting. — UMFCCI

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Workers say Halliburton gave US troops foul water

WASHINGTON, 24 Jan—A Halliburton Co subsidiary provided water to US troops at a camp in Iraq that was twice as contaminated as water from the Euphrates River, former employees of the company said on Monday.

The subsidiary, Kellogg Brown and Root, also blocked employees' attempts to inform the US military at Camp Junction City in Ramadi that the water was foul or tell them that water tanks should immediately be chlorinated, the workers said.

They cited KBR's failure to test or treat the water in the latest in a series of hearings Senate Democrats have held on Halliburton, which was once headed by Vice President Dick Cheney and has huge contracts to provide services to the US military in Iraq.

Halliburton said in a statement it had found "no evidence to substantiate allegations made by these former employees."

While bottled water was provided for drinking and cooking, the soldiers at the camp used the contaminated water for bathing, shaving and laundry.

"We exposed a base camp population (military and civilian) to a water source that was not treated," said an internal e-mail from Will Granger, who was KBR's water quality manager for all of Iraq and Kuwait.

"The level of contamination was roughly 2x the normal contamination of untreated water from the Euphrates River," continued the e-mail dated July 15 of last year and released at the hearing. It said the exposure lasted for up to a year.

Ben Carter, a water

purification specialist who worked for KBR at Junction City, told Senate Democrats that KBR officials had assured him the water was being treated.

But after Carter discovered a problem, he started tests and learned that the water drawn from the Euphrates and polluted with sewage and other contaminants, was not being chlorinated.

MNA/Reuters



At least 39 people, including children, have died in a train crash near Montenegro's capital, Podgorica, on 24 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

39 killed in Montenegro train crash

BIOCE (Serbia and Montenegro), 24 Jan — At least 39 people were killed when the brakes failed on a train carrying more than 200 passengers, causing it to jump the tracks and crash into a ravine in mountainous Montenegro on Monday.

The government said 135 people were injured, 75 of them children thought to be returning from family ski trips. Trees slowed the plunge of the front coaches and they came to rest 40 metres (yards) from the river below. Army and police rescuers climbed down the steep slope in darkness to

reach those trapped, smashing windows to extract survivors from a coach lying on its side.

"Thirty-nine are dead, 135 are injured," Montenegro Deputy Prime Minister Miroslav Ivanisevic told a news conference after an emergency Cabinet meeting.

All injured were evacuated by mid-evening and rescuers were working on the recovery of the last two corpses in the wreckage.

"The accident occurred because of a failure of the train's braking system," Interior Minister Jusuf Kalamperovic said.

MNA/Reuters

Two more kidnappings in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 24 Jan—Two more foreigners have been kidnapped in Iraq, according to the German government, which says two young men from Leipzig were abducted from two cars in northern Iraq.

The two men, whose names have not been made public, work at a detergent plant about 155 miles north of Baghdad, in Beiji, the same city where Brazilian engineer Joao Jose Vasconcelos Jr — a power station worker — was kidnapped on 19th January. His whereabouts remain unknown.

Another German citizen, aid worker and archeology enthusiast Susanne Osthoff, was kidnapped last November. She was freed on 18 Decembere.

Internet

Fallujah sniper guns down US soldier

BAGHDAD, 24 Jan — A gunman nicknamed the Fallujah sniper, who is the most wanted man by US troops in the restive city, some 50 kilometres west of Baghdad, gunned down a US soldier, witnesses said on Monday.

"Fallujah's legendary hero, the Fallujah sniper, gunned down a US soldier in central Fallujah late Sunday night," a local resident told Xinhua on condition of anonymity.

After the incident, the US troops cordoned off the area and searched houses till Monday morning, detaining 15 shop owners, who were accused of trading CDs recording US soldiers receiving gunshots from the so-called Fallujah sniper, witnesses said.

The US military, however, had no comment on the information from Fallujah. — MNA/Xinhua



US Marines with the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) prepare to destroy ordnance found at a former Iraqi Army ammunition depot near the town of Hit in western Iraq, on 23 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

Cambodia, Singapore to strengthen bilateral cooperation

PHNOM PENH, 24 Jan — Cambodia and Singapore will boost their cooperation in various fields, especially in economic and trade sectors, leaders of the two countries said here on Monday.

In a meeting with Singapore's Foreign Minister George Yeo, Cambodia's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said Cambodia thanked Singapore for its assistance offered in recent years in various fields, especially on human resource development.

The leaders also exchanged views over bilateral relations, the cooperation in ASEAN and issues of common concern. They reached common understanding

on many issues and agreed to further strengthen their cooperation.

During a meeting, George Yeo said his government supports Cambodia to become a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council and a member of APEC (the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), adding that it will not only conform to the interest of Cambodia, but also the interest of the regional and international cooperation.

Meanwhile, Hor Namhong and George Yeo

expressed their hope to further strengthen the cooperation and mutual benefits among the ASEAN (the Association of South-East Asian Nations) member countries, as well as among the East Asian countries.

MNA/Xinhua

US troops death toll rises to 2,235

WASHINGTON, 24 Jan—As of Tuesday, 24 Jan, 2006, at least 2,235 members of the US military have died since the beginning of the Iraq war in March 2003, according to an Associated Press count. At least 1,750 died as a result of hostile action, according to the military's numbers. The figures include five military civilians.

The AP count is two lower than the Defence Department's tally, last updated Tuesday at 10 am EST.

Since 1 May, 2003, when President Bush declared that major combat operations in Iraq had ended, 2,096 US military members have died, according to AP's count. That includes at least 1,641 deaths resulting from hostile action, according to the military's numbers.

The latest deaths reported by the military: Two soldiers were killed Monday when their vehicle was struck by roadside bomb in southeast Baghdad. — Internet

Gunmen kill three Iraqis in Baghdad

BAGHDAD, 24 Jan — Gunmen wearing police commando uniform stormed two houses in Baghdad's Sunni Arab District early on Monday, killing three people and detaining 30 others, a police source said.

"Dozens of armed men wearing police commando uniform in about 20 vehicles stormed at about 6:00 a.m. (0300 GMT) two houses in the al-Tobji neighbourhood, killing three people and detained over 30 others," a police source said on condition of anonymity.

MNA/Xinhua

Fourteen points for the Role of the Tatmadaw appropriate to be adopted as detailed basic principles

YANGON, 26, Jan—*The following is a translation of the proposals of the Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization for the clarifications, made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe at the National Convention, to the detailed basic principles that should be adopted for the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, and the Role of Tatmadaw to be included in the State Constitution, submitted by U Maung Pein (a) U Khin Maung Thein of the Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization.*

In his clarifications to the detailed basic principles made on 10 January this year for the Chapters 'the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, and the Role of the Tatmadaw' to be included in the State Constitution, the Work Committee Chairman said that the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens shall be stipulated precisely and clearly in framing an enduring Constitution. Only then, will citizens be able to understand, when studying the Constitution, the requirements to be citizens, what the fundamental rights entrusted to the nationals according to the Constitution are, and what duties they have to carry out in the interests of the State are. In the constitutions of many nations, the 1947 Constitution, and the 1974 Constitution, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens are stated in a chapter.

The Work Committee also explained that generally, the fundamental rights that should be prescribed in the Constitution are requirements to win citizenship, the equality before the law, the freedom of expression, the freedom of publication, the right to organize, the right to settle and reside in any part of the Union, the right to acquire property, the right of privacy and security of premises, the right of being free from forced labour, the right to profess and practise any religion of one's belief, the right to develop the arts, education, literature and other branches of culture, the right to elect and to be elected to the Hluttaws, the right to freely operate any business activity permitted by the State, the right to be put under arrest, investigated and tried only in accordance with prescribed laws in criminal cases, and ensuring not harming Our Three Main National Causes namely Non-disintegration of the Union, Non-disintegration of national solidarity, and Perpetuation of sovereignty that they should always uphold for perpetual existence of the State.

Since time immemorial, all the national races have been living in our Union keeping eggs and nest intact. The national races, while in search of greener pasture, have settled in the regions of the Union in amity and harmony. Some characteristics of the customs and traditions of the national races are similar in essence, and some are different from one another. They have their own arts they cherish, and some ethnic groups have own literature.

The Work Committee Chairman elaborated that the people need to take great care in enjoying the fundamental rights according to the Constitution in order not to harm the unity among the national races, and the culture, customs, traditions, arts and literature

of a national race cannot be adversely affected by another national race; that it cannot be said that the fundamental rights come into force by mere inserting and adopting them by the Constitution. It is required to make the fundamental rights meaningful by ensuring the people realize and enjoy them correctly, enforcing constitutional remedies in accord with the law if they are deprived of their fundamental rights bestowed by the Constitution; and that if the citizens, instead of that, choose violent means, they will lose the fundamental rights. Therefore, to enjoy the fundamental rights bestowed by the Constitution the citizens need to exercise in a justified and fair manner. We made a thorough study on his explanations. Regarding the citizenship, the basic principle "All persons born of parents both of whom are nationals are citizens of the nation. Persons who are vested with citizenship according to the existing laws on the date this Constitution comes into force are also citizens. Citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship shall be as prescribed by law" has been already laid down in the National Convention and is appropriate. He called for discussions to decide that —

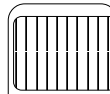
- (1) All persons who have either one of following requirement are citizens of the Union of Myanmar —
 - (a) All persons born of parents both of whom are nationals of the Union of Myanmar
 - (b) Persons who are vested with citizenship according to existing laws on the date this Constitution comes into force
- (2) Citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship shall be prescribed by the law should be adopted in the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens or not.

The Work Committee Chairman also explained that the rights of equality, the rights of liberty, and the rights of justice are the noblest and worthiest of worldly values. In other words, such characteristics are democracy rights, to which the people shall have access in building a genuine democratic nation. All citizens are equal before the law irrespective of race, birth, religion, official position, culture, sex and wealth. He also made clarifications to:

- equality and freedom,
- enslavement and forced labour,
- religious rights,
- cultural and educational rights,
- the rights to vote and to be elected,
- the rights to do businesses,
- the rights on crimes,
- enforcement of remedies according to the Constitution,
- duties of citizens, and
- the word "The State".

We found that the explanations are suitable, and so the 48 points should be adopted as detailed basic principles in the Chapter "Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens".

At the plenary session of the National Convention held on 10 January this year, the Work Committee Chairman also explained the detailed basic principles that should be adopted for the Chapter "The Role of



U Maung Pein (a) U Khin Maung Thein of Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization — MNA



Tatmadaw".

At the plenary session of the National Convention held on 16 January 1993, he explained that the basic principles for the Role of Tatmadaw:

- (a) the Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing Tatmadaw.
- (b) the Tatmadaw has the right to independently administer all affairs concerning the forces.
- (c) the Defence Services Commander-in-Chief is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces.
- (d) the Tatmadaw has the right to administer for participation of the entire people in the State security and defence.
- (e) the Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty;
- (f) the Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding the State Constitution, should be adopted.

The Work Committee Chairman added that if there is a state, there must be an institution to defend it. And the institution is none other than the armed forces "the Tatmadaw". As the Tatmadaw's duty is the national defence, the security and perpetuation of the state can be guaranteed only if the Tatmadaw is strong.

We have already witnessed the Tatmadaw's role in ensuring Our Three Main National Causes throughout Myanmar history, with the national aim of serving the interest of the nation and the people to the most possible degree. The Tatmadaw has been discharging the national duty for the safety of the lives and property of the people, and for the nation to stand tall with dignity in the world perpetually as a peaceful and prosperous state. The Tatmadaw must be strong to carry out the task dutifully.

We thoroughly assessed his clarifications, comparing with prevailing conditions of our nation and the principles of some nations.

The Tatmadaw was conceived with the aim of throwing the yoke of slavery. The Work Committee Chairman presented 14 points for the Role of the Tatmadaw that should be adopted as detailed basic principles.

We find that these 14 points are appropriate, and so they should be adopted as detailed basic principles.

LNDP agrees to adopt points explained by Work Committee Chairman concerning Citizenship, Rights and Duties of Citizens, Role of Tatmadaw

YANGON, 25 Jan — *The following is a translation of the suggestions submitted by U Kya Hashe of Lahu National Development Party concerning the chapters Citizenship, the Rights and Duties of Citizens and the Role of the Tatmadaw.*

Over 100 national races are living in the Union of Myanmar. They have been living in weal or woe and in unity since time immemorial. While living in amity and unity, they move to new places within the territory of the nation to settle down. The culture and customs of the national races have some differences, but in general they have many similar characteristics. Thus, the national people have their own customs, language and literature.

Constitutions of the world nations and the 1947 Constitution and the 1974 Constitution stipulate the Citizenship, the Rights and Duties of Citizens as a separate chapter.

Concerning the citizenship, the following points should be adopted.

All persons who have either one of the following requirements are citizens of the Union of Myanmar —

- (a) All persons born of parents both of whom are nationals of the Union of Myanmar
- (b) Persons who are vested with citizenship according to existing laws on the date this Constitution comes into force

In connection with the equality among the citizens, we would like to suggest that paras from 3 to 8 should be adopted for the constitution.

Most of the world nations after weighing up their past events, and political, economic and social conditions, and State security and the rule of law and community peace write the provisions for the citizens' fundamental rights, they believe will be in conformity with their needs, in their constitutions. The provisions on the fundamental rights stated in the 1947 Constitution and 1974 Constitution suited to their respective periods.

The points contained in the paras from 9 to 13 explained by the Work Committee Chairman are in accord with the prevailing conditions of the era. Thus, they should be adopted. Constitutions of world nations prohibit any form of human slavery. The 1947 Constitution forbade human trafficking and slavery. Hence, we agree that the following points on the issue should be adopted.

1. The State prohibits enslaving of man and trafficking in persons.
2. The State prohibits any form of forced labour except hard labour as a punishment for crime duly convicted and duties assigned thereupon by the State in accord with the law for public interests.

As we have come to understand the explanations made by the Work Committee Chairman concerning the religious freedom, we are in favour of adopting the points contained in the paras from 16 to 22.

Myanmar is a heterogeneous nation with different customs, literature and traditions. The national races should have the right to develop their own traditions and culture, literature and customs. But that should not be detrimental to other's. As the points contained in the paras 23 to 25 explained by the Work Committee Chairman are comprehensive, they should be adopted.

Concerning the citizens' right to be elected, elect candidates and recall MPs, the following points should be adopted.

1. Subject to this Constitution and relevant laws, every citizen shall have the right to elect and to be elected to the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha

Hluttaw, the Region or State Hluttaw;

2. Respective electorate shall have the right to recall a Hluttaw member in accord with the law.

The development of market economy will lead to the development of the national economy. Economic rights and freedom should be granted in accord with the law for the national economic progress. Hence, in our view, the following points should be adopted in the constitution.

1. Every citizen shall have the right to freely operate any business activity in accord with the law for the national economic development.
2. The State shall help national businessmen have access to technologies, investments, machinery, and raw materials.
3. Subject to provisions of this Constitution or existing laws, the State guarantees the right of ownership of property, using of assets and initiation and copyright in operating business activities. Moreover, he shall not be subject to a penalty greater than that is applicable.

In our view, the point "No citizen shall, except matters on precautionary measures taken in accordance with law for the security of the State or prevalence of law and order or the peace and tranquillity and interests of the people or matters permitted under an existing law, be held in custody for more than 24 hours without the remand of a competent magistrate" should also cover foreigners in addition to the citizens.

We have no further suggestions in connection with paras 31 to 34 concerning the criminal law. According to a detailed basic principle, the highest judicial body is the Supreme Court of the Union, a detailed basic principle "In order to bestow the rights granted under this chapter the Supreme Court shall have the power to issue the writs as appropriate" has also been laid down.

As regards the issuance of writs and the rights prescribed in this chapter in connection with members of the defence forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order, we find that the paras 35 to 40 are suitable to be adopted.

The main duty of the citizens is to safeguard Our Three Main National Causes. They also have the duty to develop the nation, safeguard territorial integrity, ensure peace and stability, and undergo military training in accord with the provisions of the law and serve in the armed forces. Thus we find the paras 41 to 47 appropriate.

As regards the word "State", the point "In this Chapter 'The State' means a body that exercises legislative and executive powers according to this Constitution" should be adopted.

Now I will present the Role of the Tatmadaw. The National Convention held on 16 September 1993 adopted the following basic principles:

- (a) the Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing Tatmadaw.
- (b) the Tatmadaw has the right to independently administer all affairs concerning the forces.
- (c) the Defence Services Commander-in-Chief is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces.
- (d) the Tatmadaw has the right to administer for participation of the entire people in the State security and defence.
- (e) the Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty;
- (f) the Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding the State Constitution.

In his address delivered at the 60th Anniversary of the Armed Forces Day held on 27 March 2005,



U Kya
Hashe of
Lahu
National
Develop-
ment Party.
MNA

Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance on the development of the State defence power, saying, "To be able to totally safeguard our country that is enjoying progress, we will have to raise our defence might by building a stronger and qualified modern Tatmadaw while inheriting the fine traditions of the brilliant soldiers of the Tatmadaw founded by our Great Kings Anawrahta, Bayintnaung and Alaungphaya U Aung Zeya".

Only a powerful Tatmadaw can ensure the national defence and security. Through the history, the Tatmadaw has been dutiful in serving the national interest while placing in the fore Our Three Main National Causes. History bears witness to the fact that Myanmar was powerful during the times the Tatmadaw was strong. But when the Tatmadaw was weak the nation fell apart and lost her independence and sovereignty.

Hence in reference to the basic principle "the Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing Tatmadaw", the detailed basic principle "The Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing brilliant and patriotic Tatmadaw" should be adopted.

The constitution is the main stem of law of a nation. All in all, the constitution is a law, and the writing of that law is based on the basic principles safeguarding "Our Three Main Nation Causes" — non-disintegration of the Union; non-disintegration of national solidarity; and perpetuation of sovereignty.

Thus, jeopardizing the constitution means endangering the sovereignty and security of the State. In other words, it is the most dangerous threat to the national security and sovereignty. The only institution that can effectively and swiftly ward off the threat is no other than the Tatmadaw.

Hence the basic principle "The Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding the State Constitution" should be transferred to the chapter of the role of the Tatmadaw as a detailed basic principle.

Myanmar is a Union where various national races have been living in weal or woe throughout history. The nationalities are of the same family, with true patriotism as their foundation of amity.

The Union of Myanmar standing tall as sovereign nation in the world faced three aggressive wars of the colonialists in the 19th Century and fell under unjust subjugation.

With strong patriotism, the national brethren launched armed struggles against the colonialist enslavement. Both the struggles to regain independence and the struggles to safeguard independence involved a large number of Tatmadaw members, who are sons and daughters of the nationalities, as well as service personnel and people daringly taking part in the battles with the sacrificing spirit.

(See page 6)

Urban and rural areas witness sustained progress

Development of urban and rural areas during the time of the Tatmadaw Government

Development of rural areas

Based on peace and stability and national solidarity, the Tatmadaw government has been carrying out

the tasks for all-round development of states and divisions including rural and border areas. It is obviously seen that signifi-

cant progress has been made in all regions.

The government is also undertaking measures for raising of living standard

Development of rural areas

Sr	Subject	1988	2005	Progress
1.	Rural road (mile)	3,939	23,898	19,959
	- tar road (mile)	295	1,182	887
	- gravel road (mile)	822	3,957	3,135
	- literite road (mile)	730	1,689	958
	- earth road (mile)	2,092	17,070	14,978
2.	New bridges constructed in rural areas	-	6,324	6,324
3.	Water supply tasks	-	-	-
	- villages where tasks have been undertaken	-	14,540	14,540
	- tasks completed	-	20,904	20,904

of the people. As a result, urban and rural areas have been developed. More bridges are being built in urban and rural regions and model villages were established. Water supply projects are being implemented in villages in the arid zone which are far from dam

and reservoir areas in order to get drinking water.

Rural roads were upgraded to earth ones, literite ones, gravel ones and tarred ones. Schools in rural areas are also upgraded and priority is given to the increase in school enrollment in vil-

lages. Moreover, the Government is also fulfilling the requirements for the development of the economy of rural areas.

The table shows increase in the number of rural roads, bridges, water supply tasks and rural housing.



Nawngkhio-Thanhayaaye rural road in Nawngkhio Township, Shan State (North) on 3 January 2006.

LNDP agrees to adopt points...

(from page 5)

So we would like to suggest that the basic principle "The Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty" should be transferred to the chapter of the Role of the Tatmadaw as a detailed basic principle.

The nation regained independence on 4 January 1948 thanks to the struggles and efforts made by the people all over the nation, with Tatmadaw serving as the main pillar of the armed resistance.

But the Tatmadaw had to take the national political leading role and safeguarded the nation in 1948 and 1949 during which the Union faced the danger of disintegration and losing sovereignty again due to multi-coloured insurgency that broke out resulting from the loss of national unity soon after regaining of independence.

The Tatmadaw drove out the over 12,000 Kuomintang troops who invaded the nation in 1953, and liberated the

Kuomintang-occupied territories. And when the nation was going to fall apart after the AFPFL split into two factions in 1958, it was also the Tatmadaw that restored the nation as the Caretaker Government. In 1962, the Tatmadaw had to take over the State duties because of the grave situation arising from some loopholes of the 1947 Constitution was driving the Union to disintegration in 1961.

In 1988, the Tatmadaw had to discharge the historic duty of assuming the State responsibilities because of the unavoidable circumstances caused by anarchy that reigned the country and made public lives and property at risk without any security and of the vulnerability of the nation's sovereignty to alien encroachment.

Hence the detailed basic principle "The Tatmadaw shall lead in safeguarding the Union of Myanmar against all internal and external dangers. The Tatmadaw is the core armed forces for national defence" should be adopted.

The Article 171 of the 1974 Constitution said "Every citizen in accordance with law — (a) undergo military training; (b) undertake military service for the defence of the State". The already-laid-down basic principles in connection with citizens and citizens' fundamental rights and responsibilities said, "every citizen shall have the duty to learn military science as prescribed by law" and "every citizen shall be responsible to undergo military service as prescribed by law."

Hence, in connection with the participation of the people in State security and defence, I would like to give a suggestion that whether the detailed basic principles "The Tatmadaw has the right to administer for participation of the entire people in the State security and defence. The people's militia strategy shall be formed with Tatmadaw's leadership" and "All the armed forces in the Union shall be under the command of the Tatmadaw" should be adopted. In connection with the role of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, the basic

principle "The Defence Services Commander-in-Chief is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces" laid down by the National Convention to be transferred to the chapter of the role of the Tatmadaw as a detailed basic principle. Moreover, the detailed basic principle "As a reference in designating the official position of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services is designated as Vice-President level" should be adopted.

The National Convention has already laid down the basic principle "The President is the Executive Head of State". The duty to appoint the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services should be vested in the President. In entrusting the President with the duty to do so, it will be more appropriate if the appointment is made after seeking the proposal and recommendation of the National Defence and Security Council rather than by the President alone. Hence, the detailed basic principle "The President shall appoint the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services with the proposal and recommen-

dation of the National Defence and Security Council" should be adopted.

The Tatmadaw will be able to dutifully perform its task only if it has the right to administer all affairs concerning the forces. Mostly, State security and defence task involves secrets that need urgent action and swift accomplishment.

In this regard, the basic principle "The Tatmadaw has the right to independently administer all affairs concerning the forces" should be adopted as a detailed basic principle to the chapter of the Role of the Tatmadaw.

We have found that the articles 98 and 99 of the 1974 Constitution said, "Justice shall be administered collectively by each judicial organ. Military justice for members of the People's Defence Services may be administered according to law by a collective organ or by a single judge." Hence, the detailed basic principle "Military justice for members of the Tatmadaw may be administered according to law by a collective organ or by a judge" should be adopted.

The Commander-in-

Chief of the Defence Services will have to issue orders and directives as may be necessary for further enforcing discipline. The Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services is the person who knows the requirements for discipline enforcement and current military affairs totally.

He is the man who commands the soldiers according to the law. Hence, in connection with the final decision for military justice, we would like to suggest that the detailed basic principle "The decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services is final and conclusive in military justice" should be adopted.

In addition, the detailed basic principles "The decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services is final and conclusive in military justice", "A Law shall be enacted to provide assistance and care for families of the disabled or fallen Tatmadaw members" and "The Tatmadaw shall render assistance to the people upon occurrence of a calamity in the Union that affects the nation and the people" should be adopted.

MNA



Members of the Panel of Chairmen.— MNA

Plenary Session of the National Convention continues...

(from page 1)
workers from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State(North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of State service personnel from the State Peace and Development Council Office, the President's Office, the Pyithu Hluttaw Office, the Government Office, the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General's Office, the Auditor-General's Office, the Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission Office, the Office of Civil Service Selection and Training Board, the Yangon City

Development Committee, the Mandalay City Development Committee, and ministries concerned, other invited delegates, delegates of national race groups that have returned to the legal fold and exchanged arms for peace.

Before the Plenary Session of the National Convention at 7.30 am, Chairman of the NCCC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Commission members, NCC Work Committee Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Work Committee members, NCC Management Committee Chairman Auditor-Gen-



U Aung Thein of Ywangan Township Constituency. —MNA

eral Maj-Gen Lun Maung and Management Committee members, chairmen of sub-committees, officials, delegates of

political parties, representatives-elect, delegates of national races, delegates of peasants, delegates of workers, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia, delegates of State service personnel, and other invited delegates signed in the attendance books at the Pyidaungsu Hall and recreation hall for the delegates.

U Hla Myint of Delegate Group of Intel-



Dr Hmu Htan of Thantlang Township Constituency. — MNA

lectuals and Intelligentsia presided over the Plenary Session of the National Convention together with Dr Paik Tin of National Convention Convening Work Committee, U Tun Yin Law of Delegate Group of Political Parties, U San Tha Aung of Delegate Group of Rep-

resentatives-elect, U Mya Sein of Delegate Group of National Races, U Sai Tint Aung of Delegate Group of Peasants, U Kyaw Myo Win of Delegate Group of Workers, U Hla Tin of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel and U Paw Laik Kham of Other Invited Persons.

Director (Meeting) U Than Aung of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Office acted as Master of Ceremonies and Deputy Director U Aung Kyi as co-master of ceremonies.

The MC announced the validity of the meeting as 1,068 delegates out of 1,079 were present, accounting for 98.98 per cent.

Delegates to the National Convention submitted their proposals on detailed basic principles to be laid down for the Chapters Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and



U Hsam Hsaung Ka of Wa National Development Party. — MNA

Duties of Citizens and the role of the Tatmadaw.

First, U Mahn Tin Maung (a) U Mahn Myo Nyunt presented proposals of Union Kayin League which included in Delegate Group of Political Parties.

(The presentation is reported separately.)

Next, U Khin Maung Aye of Kokang Democracy and Unity Party presented the proposals of the



Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein signs the attendance book. — MNA

party. (The presentation will be reported.)

Afterwards, U Hsam Hsaung Ka of Wa National Development Party presented proposals of the party.

(The presentation will be reported.)



U Khin Maung Aye of Kokang Democracy and Unity Party. — MNA

The plenary session took a break.

When the plenary session resumed, Representative-elect U Maung Ohn of Pyay Township Constituency-1 of the National Unity Party said that the proposals of representatives-elect of National Unity Party to be presented are the same as those presented at the plenary session by delegate of National Unity Party on 24 January and thus to save the time he would not read out the proposals

and presented it to the chairman.

Next, U Maung Kyaw Oo of Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization said that the proposals of representatives-elect of Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization was to be presented by Representative-elect U San Tha Aung representing Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization in Rakhine State Kyauktaw Township Constituency-2. But the proposals are the same as those presented at the plenary session by delegate of Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization on 24 January and thus to save the time he would not read out the proposals and presented it to the chairman.

Afterwards, proposals collectively compiled by Independent Representatives-elect Dr Hmu Htan of Chin State Thantlang Township Constituency, U Aung Thein of Shan State (South) Ywangan Township Constituency and U Tun Kyaw of Shan State (North) Namhsan Township Constituency were presented in three parts. First, Dr Hmu Htan of Chin State Thantlang Township Constituency presented the proposals.

(The presentation will be reported.)

Next, U Aung Thein of Shan State (South) Ywangan Township Constituency presented the proposals.

(The presentation will be reported.)

Afterwards, U Tun Kyaw of Shan State (North) Namsam Township Constituency presented the proposals.

(The presentation will be reported.)

The Plenary Session of the National Convention adjourned at 11.30 am. The Plenary Session of the National Convention continues tomorrow at 9 am.—MNA



U Tun Kyaw of Namhsan Township Constituency. — MNA



The plenary session of National Convention in progress at Nyaunghnapin Camp in Hmawby Township. — MNA

Legislative structure and essence of the future State (12)

Soe Mya Kyaw

The National Convention has held discussions and adopted the detailed basic principles for the distribution of the legislative powers to the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw at the Pyidaungsu level, to the Region or State Hluttaw, and to the Self-Administered Division Leading Body, and Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies as prescribed by the State Constitution.

In the previous articles, dividing the facts on legislative power into 11 sectors, I have explained matters on the sharing of legislative power stated in the Pyidaungsu Legislative List, and the Region or State Legislative List.

Now I would like to present our discussions on the remaining ones of the detailed basic principles the National Convention has adopted for the sharing of legislative power in writing the State Constitution. The discussions include matters on legislative powers vested in the Self-Administered Division Leading Body or Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies, the vesting of legislative powers regarding the matters not included in respective legislative lists in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, matters on enacting of laws by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if necessary for the Union territories, and the enforcement of the laws enacted by the Hluttaws at all levels, and Self-Administered Areas Leading Bodies.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Well, Bagyi, as you know the National Convention has designated one Self-Administered Division and five Self-Administered Zones. Would you please explain matters on the sharing of legislative power to these self-administered areas?

Bagyi Soe: Regarding the making of laws for the Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones, a basic principle has adopted that "The State Legislative Power is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and the Region or State Hluttaw. The Legislative Power prescribed by the State Constitution is vested in the Self-Administered Areas". Based on this principle, a detailed basic principle has been adopted that "The Self-Administered Division and the Self-Administered Zones consist of Self-Administered Division Leading Body and Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies. These leading bodies exercise the legislative power entrusted by the State Constitution".

Soe Mya Kyaw: Then, the Constitution needs to prescribe necessary provisions to decide what sorts of legislative powers are to be vested in Self-Administered Division Leading Body and Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies.

Bagyi Soe: Of course. I've studied matters on the legislative powers that are vested in Self-Administered Division Leading Body and Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies. And I noticed it's important that the powers vested in the leading bodies that are the legislative bodies of the self-administered areas shall be manageable legislative powers. So, the National Convention has adopted a detailed basic principle "Self-administered division or self-administered zone leading bodies are vested with the legislative power relevant to the following matters for their respective division or zones:

- (a) Town and village plan,
- (b) Construction, repair and maintenance of roads and bridges,
- (c) Public health,
- (d) Development affairs,
- (e) Fire prevention,
- (f) Pasture,
- (g) Forest protection and conservation,
- (h) Environmental conservation in accord with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu,
- (i) Water and electricity supply in towns and villages, and
- (j) Town and village markets".

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, Bagyi. The Self-Administered Division Leading Body or the Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies have the rights to enact laws concerning the matters the State Constitution bestows. So, they have to enact necessary laws in these matters for the development of their areas. Besides, they will have to follow the laws enacted by the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Region or State Hluttaw. Am I right, Kye Kye?

Kye Kye Mya: Yes, you are. It's indeed the essence of democracy for the sharing of legislative power. Even though the Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones do not have the rights to enact laws as regards the matters with which the Central body and the Regions or States have the rights to deal, they will

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.

have the rights to handle these matters in accord with the laws enacted by the Central and the Region or State concerned.

Bagyi Soe: Similarly, the Division or State Hluttaw will be able to implement the matters included in the Region or State Legislative List after enacting necessary laws division or state-wise. Moreover, they will also have the rights in accordance with the laws enacted by the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. So, the Region or State Hluttaw will have to abide by the laws enacted by the Union level Hluttaws. And the Self-Administered Division and the Self-Administered Zones will have to follow the laws enacted by the Central and the Region or State Hluttaw. Such matters indicate that the National Convention has taken necessary measures to ensure smoothness and effectiveness in sharing legislative powers and in implementing the laws enacted.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I see, Bagyi. I notice that the matters to vest the legislative power in the Self-Administered Division Leading Body and the Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies are in reality the points respective division and zones can tackle conveniently.

Bagyi Soe: You're right. Such matters concern the tasks to be implemented constantly in the interests of local people of respective areas. The matters are health, development affairs, clean water supply, and supply of electricity for towns and villages. As a matter of fact, these are based on environmental conservation, border areas development and rural development project the government is implementing.

Kye Kye Mya: That represents the essence of the sharing of legislative power with all the bodies from the central level to lowest levels. As a result, the self-administered division and the self-administered

(See page 9)

The State Legislative Power is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and the Region or State Hluttaw. The Legislative Power prescribed by the State Constitution is vested in the Self-Administered Areas.

(from page 8)

zones where the ethnic minorities live will have the rights to enact the laws that conform with their conditions and will be able to carry out tasks for their development. So, it's apparent that the forthcoming Constitution formulated with the basic principles and detailed basic principles adopted by the Present National Convention is more fundamental with greater essence than in the past.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Despite so many sound evidences, internal and external aboveground and underground leftist and rightist destructive elements stick to the policy that the benefits of the nation and the people aren't their concerns and all their acts are centred on their own interests. And they are speaking ill of national development tasks.

Bagyi Soe: I'm sure they will keep on committing such destructive acts. But, what's the most important is that the entire national people should be convinced of the prevailing conditions of the nation as what they really are. That's why you're informing the people with true facts through our discussions.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, Bagyi. I would also like to know how to vest the legislative power regarding the matters that are not included in the Pyidaungsu Legislative List, the Region or State Legislative List and the Self-Administered Division Leading Body and Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies Legislative List.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The legislative power Maung Kyaw has asked is known as residual power, isn't it, Ko Soe? Let me know the vesting of the legislative power in this regard.

Bagyi Soe: Right. The legislative power also known as residual power is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Why is the legislative power regarding the residual power vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Bagyi?

Bagyi Soe: It is said that in the world nothing can be perfect. Because of globalization, events beyond imagination can occur at any place of the world at any moment. There may be important matters concerning the whole nation or other matters which requires enactment of a law for swift action. The nation and the people will have to suffer if there is a delay in addressing a problem that concerns the whole nation. There may be differences in enacting a law if the legislative power for the matters are distributed to the Region and State Hluttaws and the self-administered division and self-administered zones leading bodies. Hence, the legislative power in connection with the matters is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the highest legislative body of the nation.

Kyee Kyee Mya: In the 1947 Constitution, the residual power to enact laws regarding the matters that are not enumerated in the Union legislative list are stated in the Union legislative list.

Bagyi Soe: In the constitutions of many other nations, the residual power is entrusted to the highest body of the Hluttaw.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I am now convinced of why the residual power is included in the Union legislative list. Because it concerns the interest of the nation and the people

and also the whole Union. Please explain to me about the detailed basic principles concerning the matter.

Bagyi Soe: A detailed basic principle "Legislative power is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in connection with other matters not stated in the legislative list of the Union, Region or State, and self-administered division or zone leading bodies" has been adopted by the National Convention regarding the sharing of the legislative power.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Please explain to me more about the detailed basic principle which says that Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall enact the required laws if the need arises to do so for the Union territories.

Bagyi Soe: According to the already-laid-down basic principles if an area is designated as a Union territory, owing to its significant situation, it will not be under the direct administration of the Region or State concerned, instead, under the direct administration of the President. However, it also says that neither the President nor the Governing Council shall have the power to enact laws for the territory. The detailed basic principle says that the Union territory shall follow the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. It is the essence of the reciprocal control, check and balance of the legislative and executive power.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The Union territories are directly under the laws of the Union and the administration of the President. So, the laws enacted by the Region or State concerned will not be in force in the Union territories.

Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw and Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Region and State Hluttaws and self-administered division and self-administered zone leading bodies. The legislative bodies will enact laws as may be necessary in accord with the aims and essence of the constitution.

Soe Mya Kyaw: If there are differences in enacting laws the people will not be able to enjoy equal rights under the law. Please explain the effectiveness of the laws enacted by the legislative bodies at all levels.

Bagyi Soe: Concerning your question the adopted detailed basic principles states "If any one of the provisions stipulated in a law enacted by the leading body of a self-administered zone is in contrast with any one of the stipulations contained in a law enacted by the respective region Hluttaw or state Hluttaw, adherence to the law must be in accord with the stipulations contained in the law enacted by the region Hluttaw or state Hluttaw" and similarly "If any one of the provisions stipulated in the law enacted by the region Hluttaw or state Hluttaw is in contrast with any one of the stipulations contained in a law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, observance of the law must be in accord with the stipulations contained in the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw."

Soe Mya Kyaw: It's a real democratic practice. But what if any one of the provisions stipulated in a law enacted by Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, region Hluttaw or state Hluttaw or the leading body of a self-administered

As the legislative power to enact laws for the Union territories is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, all the laws enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will be in force in the Union territories. Similarly, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will enact laws for the Union territories concerning the matters included in the legislative lists of the Region and State Hluttaws and self-administered division and self-administered zone leading bodies.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Please explain the legislation for the Union territories concerning the matters for which the legislative powers are vested in the Region or State Hluttaw and self-administered area leading bodies.

Bagyi Soe: As the legislative power to enact laws for the Union territories is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, all the laws enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will be in force in the Union territories. Similarly, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will enact laws for the Union territories concerning the matters included in the legislative lists of the Region and State Hluttaws and self-administered division and self-administered zone leading bodies.

Soe Mya Kyaw: It is the practice of considering the needs of the whole Union as well as the respective areas in an appropriate way, and the practice reflects the priority given to the interest of the nation and the people.

Bagyi Soe: You may now clearly understand the legislative powers vested in Pyithu

division or a self administered zone is in contrast with any one of the stipulations contained in the constitution?

Bagyi Soe: As the constitution is the key, observance of the law must be in accord with the stipulations contained in it.

Soe Mya Kyaw: What about the existing laws after the ratification of the new constitution?

Bagyi Soe: The detailed basic principle "The existing laws are still in force until they are revoked or amended by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and unless they are in contrary to the Constitution" has already been adopted.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Clear as a crystal, Bagyi. But we have not discussed the formation of the Financial Commission, taxation in the Union and Regions and States, the budget yet.

Bagyi Soe: The adopted detailed basic principles concerning the matters are full with essence and in accord with democratic practices, I will explain them later.

(Translation: MS + TMT)

Government enacts rules and regulations to protect...

(from page 16)

Gardens. There are about 1,200 zoological gardens all over the world in which Asia makes up about 50 per cent, he added.

In its 100 years of existence, efforts have been made for the development of the zoological gardens. The Tatmadaw Government is also making concerted efforts for the development of the zoological gardens. During the time of the Tatmadaw Government, all-round development tasks are also being carried out to pave the way for a future discipline flourishing democratic State.

According to Lt-Gen Thein Sein, the Government enacted rules and regulations to protect the natural resources, and established 41 wildlife sanc-



the number of animals kept in the zoo reaches over 1,000 animals of 150 species. It could attract a great number of visitors increasing from 1.1 million in 2003-2004 and 2 million in 2004-2005.

In his concluding re-

to her performance of environmental conservation.

Since yore, people in Myanmar have had a practice to tame wild animals. In the time of King Mindon, wildlife were bred nearby Yadanabon Palace. It was on the in-

Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein unveils stone plaque of Zoological Gardens (Yangon). — MNA



creasing dwellers of Yangon City.

In the time of the Tatmadaw Government, the Ministry of Forestry has been implementing upgrading tasks of Zoological Gardens (Yangon) since 2003. To enable the

implemented to exchange rare animals with international zoological gardens.

At present, over 1,000 animals of about 150 species including rare animals such as Takin and red panda are being kept in the compound of the Zoological Gardens (Yangon). In addition, various kinds of flowery plants are grown. Hence, the zoo attracts more and more visitors year after year.

Myanmar's Zoological Gardens (Yangon) is one of the 40 centennial zoological gardens around the world. Therefore, all are to strive for ensuring improvement of Zoological Gardens (Yangon).

Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe, Minister Brig-Gen Thein Aung and Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Lin cut the ribbon to open the centennial ceremony of Zoological Gardens (Yangon). The Secretary-1 unveiled the stone plaque of the zoo.

Afterwards, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe, Minister Brig-Gen Thein Aung and Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Lin sprinkled

scented water on the stone plaque.

They viewed round the zoo by car. Next, they enjoyed entertainment programme of elephant dance.

During a 100-year period, Zoological Gardens (Yangon) attracting visitors is located on 58.25 acres of land in Yangon. Animals are being kept in the cages. About 1.5 million of visitors took relaxation in the gardens yearly. Rare species of animals and over 200 species of plants can be seen in the compound of the zoo.

Personal goods, cosmetics and foodstuff are being displayed at the booths of the Ministry of Forestry and companies at the centennial ceremony of Zoological Gardens (Yangon). Visitors will be entertained with the programmes of animal shows and stage shows.

In addition, food stalls are open. The celebration of the ceremony to mark 100th anniversary of Zoological Gardens (Yangon) will be held up to 29 January.

MNA



Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung and Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Lin open the centennial ceremony of Zoological Gardens (Yangon). — MNA



Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung speaking at the centennial ceremony of Zoological Gardens (Yangon). MNA

production of the history of Myanmar's zoological gardens. The Zoological Gardens (Yangon) was set up in 1906 for the public recreation and relaxation. Efforts are being made for keeping the zoological gardens pleasant and beautiful for relaxation of the

youth to study the nature, the biological museum was facilitated with electronic devices in 2004. Now, tasks are being carried out not only for beautifying the zoo but also for breeding more animal species. The plan has been laid down and it is being

tuaries and zoos across the country in efforts to conserve the environment.

He continued to say that in an attempt to protect the tigers an endangered species in the world, Hukaung Valley in northern Myanmar is designated as the tiger conservation area.

The Government launched the all-round upgrading project of Yangon Zoological Gardens and Kandawgyi Garden in April, 2003, and

marks, Lt-Gen Thein Sein also called for more efforts to develop Hlawga Wildlife Park near Yangon.

Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung reported on the purpose of the centennial ceremony of Zoological Gardens (Yangon). He said that there are various kinds of bio-diversities including 300 species of mammals, over 1,000 species of birds and over 1,000 species of butterfly in Myanmar due



Elephant show at Zoological Gardens (Yangon). — MNA

Union Kayin League supports adoption of all detailed basic principles of chapters concerning citizens and Tatmadaw

YANGON, 25 Jan — *The following is a translation of the suggestion presented by U Mahn Tin Maung (a) U Mahn Myo Nyunt of Union Kayin League at the National Convention today.*

Now we are going to discuss the 48 points concerning the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens and the 14 points concerning the Role of the Tatmadaw explained by the Chairman of National Convention Convening Work Committee.

Concerning the citizenship the following points should be adopted as detailed basic principles

(1) All persons who have either one of following requirement are citizens of the Union of Myanmar —

- (a) All persons born of parents both of whom are nationals of the Union of Myanmar
- (b) Persons who are vested with citizenship according to existing laws on the date this Constitution comes into force”

(2) Citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship shall be prescribed by the law

The National Convention has already adopted the six basic principles concerning the justice, equality and liberty that are the worldly values and genuine democracy practices. Moreover the points explained by the Work Committee Chairman in connection with religion, gender, social status, maternity rights and other matters contained in the paras 3 to 8 are suitable to be adopted as detailed basic principles.

The five points regarding the citizens’ freedom covers the freedom of speech, freedom of publication, freedom of expression, freedom of assembling, formation of organizations, protection of property, State security, the rule of law and community peace. Thus, the points contained in the paras 9 to 13 should be adopted as detailed basic principles. As regards slavery and forced labour, the paras 14 and 15 should be adopted for the constitution. The National Convention laid down seven detailed basic principles in connection with the religious freedom, and we find them appropriate to be adopted for the constitution.

The clarifications of the Work Committee Chairman include cultural sector, education opportunities, and literature, culture and arts of the national races. In our view the paras 23 and 25 stipulating the said matters should be adopted.

The two points regarding the elections is comprehensive for the multiparty democracy system. Thus, we would like to suggests that the paras 26 and 27

should be adopted. The State will have to guarantee economic freedom in accord with law and render assistance for obtaining technology, investment, raw materials. Thus we are in support of adopting the paras 28 to 30.

As regards the criminal procedures, the Work Committee Chairman explained four points, and we are in favour of adopting them as detailed basic principles for the constitution.

In our view, the paras 35 to 40 in connection with Citizens’ right to seek protection of the State and other matters should be adopted as detailed basic principles.

The paras 41 to 47 deal with responsibilities of citizens to uphold Our Three Main National Causes, abide by the Constitution, safeguard independence, sovereignty, territory of the Union of Myanmar, ensure community peace and stability, build a modern developed nation, undergo military training, serve in the armed forces to defend the State, and pay taxes to be levied according to the law. Thus we agree that the paras should be adopted as detailed basic principles.

As the para 48 comprehensively explains the definition of the term “the State” it should be included in the Constitution. All in all, we would like to say that all the 48 points of the chapter should be adopted as detailed basic principles.

Now, I will give suggestions on the chapter “the Role of the Tatmadaw”. The National Convention adopted the six basic principles on the chapter. The nation’s security and perpetuation can be guaranteed only if the Tatmadaw is strong. The Work Committee Chairman explained that the nation fell apart and lost her independence and sovereignty during the time when the Tatmadaw was weak. The Work Committee chairman also explained the military build-up of the neighbouring nations.

The National Convention has already adopted the basic principle concerning the existence of a strong and modern Tatmadaw. As explained by the Work Committee Chairman, the point “The Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing brilliant and patriotic Tatmadaw” should be adopted.

Concerning the Tatmadaw’s duty for safeguarding the State Constitution, and Our Three Main National Causes — non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty, the paras 2 and 3 should be adopted.

U Mahn Tin Maung (a) U Mahn Myo Nyunt of Union Kayin League. MNA



As the paras 4 and 5 include the Tatmadaw’s duty of safeguarding the Union of Myanmar and right to administer for participation of the entire people in the State security and defence, they should be adopted.

We are in favour of adopting the paras 6, 7 and 8 which concern the task of commanding all armed forces in the nation and designating the official position of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services.

The party finds the para 9 regarding the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services and the para 10 suitable to be adopted as detailed basic principles for the constitution. We also would like to suggest that the following points should be adopted:

“Military justice for members of the Tatmadaw may be administered according to law by a collective organ or by a judge”

“The decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services is final and conclusive in military justice”

“A Law shall be enacted to provide assistance and care for families of the disabled or fallen Tatmadaw members”

“The Tatmadaw shall render assistance to the people upon occurrence of a calamity in the Union that affects the nation and the people”

As the 14 detailed basic principles of the Role of the Tatmadaw and the 48 detailed basic principles in connection with the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens are in accord with the worldly values and six objectives of the National Convention, they all should be adopted as provisions of the new Constitution. — MNA

Trainees of 37th Course (BED) of UDNR visit Thayawady, Padaung townships

YANGON, 25 Jan — The trainees of the 37th Course (BED) of University for Development of Na-



Trainees of UDNR observe power-tillers produced by No 1 Farm Machinery Factory (Sinde) in Padaung. — MNA

tional Races led by Prof Daw Aye Aye Kyaing left No 1 Transit Centre, here, for an excursion tour yesterday.

When the trainees arrived at Enamelware Factory and Ceramics Tile Factory in Thayawady Township, Bago Division (West), they were welcomed by District PDC Chairman Lt-Col Khin Win and officials. After hearing the facts about the factory explained by officials, they viewed round the factories.

On arrival at No 1 Farm Machinery Factory (Sinde) in Padaung Township, Managing Director U Myo Tint of Myanmar Agricultural Machinery Industries explained the facts about the factory. Afterwards, a trainee expressed thanks and Township USDA Secretary U Thant Zin Aung presented gifts for the trainees through a trainee. Next, they studied the equipment being produced by the factory.

MNA

Myanma Tourism Service gives services to travellers

YANGON, 25 Jan — Myanma Tourism Service is making arrangements for package tours at fair price throughout the nation.

MTS is giving transport service to the travellers to Chaungtha, Ngwehsaung and Ngapali beaches, journeys to Myitkyina, Kengtung-Tachilek journey, Sittway-MraukU journey, Lashio-Muse journey, pilgrimage tours to Bagan, Kyaikhtyoe, and Shwesettaw pagodas. Furthermore, the visitors will be provided with accommodation and reception at the hotels in the respective regions.

For further information, dial 252859 and 387002, Myanma Tourism Service, No 77-91, Sule Pagoda Road, Yangon.

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ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ

ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

အဆင့်မြင့်ပညာဦးစီးဌာန(အောက်မြန်မာပြည်)

ရန်ကုန်စီးပွားရေးတက္ကသိုလ်

(၄၂) ကြိမ်မြောက် ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်တက်ရောက်ရန်

လျှောက်လွှာခေါ်ယူခြင်း

ကြေညာချက်

(၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅) ပညာသင်နှစ်အတွက် ၂၀၀၄ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လနှင့် ဇူလိုင်လ တို့တွင် ကျင်းပခဲ့သော တတိယနှစ် (၂၀၀၁ အောင်) သင်တန်းအသီးသီး၏ နောက်ဆုံးနှစ်စာမေးပွဲအောင်မြင်ထားသော ကျောင်းသား/သူများ၊ ၂၀၀၅ ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လတွင် ကျင်းပခဲ့သော နောက်ဆုံးနှစ် ဂုဏ်ထူးတန်း (၁၉၉၉ အောင်) ကျောင်းသား/သူများနှင့် မဟာဘွဲ့၊ များအားဘွဲ့ အပ်နှံခြင်းဖြင့်ရန်အတွက် ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်အစမ်းအနားကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်းကျင်းပမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ကျင်းပမည့်နေ့ရက်။ ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ (၂၂) ရက် စနေနေ့နှင့် (၂၃) ရက် တနင်္ဂနွေနေ့

ကျင်းပမည့်နေရာ။ ။ ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်ခန်းမ၊ (ရန်ကုန်တက္ကသိုလ်နယ်မြေ) နံနက်ပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (နံနက်-၉:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၂-၄-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ ဝါဏီဇ္ဇမောဒဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့
၂။ ဝါဏီဇ္ဇမောဒဘွဲ့

ညနေပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (ညနေ-၃:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၂-၄-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးပညာမဟာဘွဲ့
၂။ စီးပွားရေးပညာဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (စာရင်းအင်း)
၃။ စာရင်းကိုင်ပညာဘွဲ့
၄။ စီးပွားရေးပညာဘွဲ့ (စာရင်းအင်း)

နံနက်ပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (နံနက်-၉:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၃-၄-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုပညာမဟာဘွဲ့
၂။ စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုပညာဘွဲ့
၃။ လူဦးရေပညာဘွဲ့

ညနေပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (ညနေ-၃:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၃-၄-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ ပြည်သူ့ရေးရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုမဟာဘွဲ့
၂။ စီးပွားရေးပညာဘွဲ့ (ဘောဂ)
၃။ ပြည်သူ့ရေးရာစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုပညာဘွဲ့
၄။ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးပညာဘွဲ့

တက်ရောက်ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်ကြေး - ကျပ်-၁၅၀၀/(ကျပ်တစ်ထောင်ငါးရာတိတိ) အဆေးရောက်ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်ကြေး - ကျပ်-၁၀၀၀/(ကျပ်တစ်ထောင်တိတိ) အစမ်းလေ့ကျင့်ရမည့်ရက်/နေ့ - ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ (၂၀) ရက်နေ့ အစမ်းလေ့ကျင့်ရမည့်အချိန် - နံနက် (၉:၀၀)နာရီတွင် (၂၂-၄-၂၀၀၆)

နံနက်ပိုင်း+ညနေပိုင်း ဘွဲ့ယူမည့်သူများ နေ့လည် (၁:၀၀)နာရီတွင် (၂၃-၄-၂၀၀၆) နံနက်ပိုင်း+ညနေပိုင်း ဘွဲ့ယူမည့်သူများ ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ(၁)ရက် (၂၈ ရက်)

လျှောက်လွှာပို့မည့်ရက် - ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ(၁)ရက် (၂၈ ရက်) မှတ်ချက်။ ။(၁) သတ်မှတ်လျှောက်လွှာပုံစံဖြင့် လျှောက်ထားရမည်။ (၂) နှစ်ဟောင်းမှ ဘွဲ့/ဒီပလိုမာအောင်မြင်သူများသည် အဆေးရောက်ဘွဲ့သာ လျှောက်ထားရမည်။

(၃) တစ်လအတွင်း မြန်မာဝတ်စုံဖြင့် ရိုက်ကူးထားသော (၂" X ၃ ") ဓာတ်ပုံ ၂ ခုနှင့် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြား မူရင်းနှင့် လျှောက်ထားရမည်။

(၄) အစမ်းလေ့ကျင့်ပွဲနှင့် ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်အစမ်းအနား တက်ရောက် သူများသည် (မြန်မာဝတ်စုံ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအစဉ်အလာနှင့် ကိုက်ညီသည့် မြန်မာ တတိ၊ အင်္ကျီ) တိုင်းရင်းသားဝတ်စုံ၊ အနောက်တိုင်း (အမျိုးသား) ဝတ်စုံတို့ကို (အပြည့်အစုံ) ဝတ်ဆင်၍ တက်ရောက်ရပါမည်။

(၅) အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို ရန်ကုန်စီးပွားရေး တက္ကသိုလ် (ရွာသာကြီး)တွင် လာရောက်စုံစမ်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

(၆) ဘွဲ့လျှောက်ထားရာတွင် ကျောင်းသား/သူများကိုယ်တိုင် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြား (သို့မဟုတ်) စည်းနိုင်သော လက်မှတ် (သို့မဟုတ်) နိုင်ငံသားပြုလက်မှတ်မူရင်းတင်ပြ၍ လျှောက်ထားရပါမည်။

မော်ကွန်းထိန်းအဆင့်(၁) စာမေးပွဲနှင့်ဘွဲ့နှင့်ဌာန ရန်ကုန်စီးပွားရေးတက္ကသိုလ်

ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ

ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

အဆင့်မြင့်ပညာဦးစီးဌာန(အောက်မြန်မာပြည်)

ရန်ကုန်စီးပွားရေးတက္ကသိုလ်

(၄၃) ကြိမ်မြောက် ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်တက်ရောက်ရန်

လျှောက်လွှာခေါ်ယူခြင်း

ကြေညာချက်

(၂၀၀၄-၂၀၀၅) ပညာသင်နှစ်အတွက် ၂၀၀၄ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လနှင့် စက်တင်ဘာလတို့တွင် ကျင်းပခဲ့သော တတိယနှစ် (၂၀၀၂ အောင်) သင်တန်းအသီးသီး၏ နောက်ဆုံးနှစ်စာမေးပွဲအောင်မြင်ထားသော ကျောင်းသား/သူများနှင့် ၂၀၀၅ ခုနှစ်၊ စက်တင်ဘာလတွင် ကျင်းပခဲ့သော နောက်ဆုံးနှစ် ဂုဏ်ထူးတန်း (၂၀၀၀ အောင်) ကျောင်းသား/သူများအား ဘွဲ့အပ်နှံခြင်းဖြင့်ရန်အတွက် ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်အစမ်းအနားကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်းကျင်းပမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကျင်းပမည့်နေ့ရက်။ ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ (၂၀) ရက် စနေနေ့နှင့် (၂၁) ရက် တနင်္ဂနွေနေ့

ကျင်းပမည့်နေရာ။ ။ ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်ခန်းမ၊ (ရန်ကုန်တက္ကသိုလ်နယ်မြေ) နံနက်ပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (နံနက်-၉:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၀-၅-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ ဝါဏီဇ္ဇမောဒဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (၂၀၀၀ အောင်)
၂။ ဝါဏီဇ္ဇမောဒဘွဲ့

ညနေပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (ညနေ-၃:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၀-၅-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ စီးပွားရေးပညာဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (ဘောဂ)
၂။ စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုပညာဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့
၃။ လူဦးရေပညာဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့
၄။ စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုပညာဘွဲ့
၅။ စီးပွားရေးပညာဘွဲ့ (ဘောဂအခ)

နံနက်ပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (နံနက်-၉:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၁-၅-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ စာရင်းကိုင်ပညာဘွဲ့
၂။ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးပညာဘွဲ့

ညနေပိုင်းအစီအစဉ် (ညနေ-၃:၀၀) နာရီ ၂၁-၅-၂၀၀၆

စဉ် ဘွဲ့အမည်
၁။ စီးပွားရေးပညာဂုဏ်ထူးဘွဲ့ (စာရင်းအင်း)
၂။ စီးပွားရေးပညာဘွဲ့ (စာရင်းအင်း)
၃။ လူဦးရေပညာဘွဲ့

တက်ရောက်ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်ကြေး - ကျပ်-၁၅၀၀/(ကျပ်တစ်ထောင်ငါးရာတိတိ) အဆေးရောက်ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်ကြေး - ကျပ်-၁၀၀၀/(ကျပ်တစ်ထောင်တိတိ) အစမ်းလေ့ကျင့်ရမည့်ရက်/နေ့ - ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ (၁၈) ရက် အစမ်းလေ့ကျင့်ရမည့်အချိန် - နံနက် (၉:၀၀)နာရီ (၂၀-၅-၂၀၀၆)

နံနက်ပိုင်း+ညနေပိုင်း ဘွဲ့ယူမည့်သူများ နေ့လည် (၁:၀၀)နာရီ (၂၁-၅-၂၀၀၆) နံနက်ပိုင်း+ညနေပိုင်း ဘွဲ့ယူမည့်သူများ ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ(၁)ရက် (၂၈ ရက်)

လျှောက်လွှာပို့မည့်ရက် - ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ(၁)ရက် (၂၈ ရက်) မှတ်ချက်။ ။(၁) သတ်မှတ်လျှောက်လွှာပုံစံဖြင့် လျှောက်ထားရမည်။ (၂) နှစ်ဟောင်းမှ ဘွဲ့/ဒီပလိုမာအောင်မြင်သူများသည် အဆေးရောက်ဘွဲ့သာ လျှောက်ထားရမည်။

(၃) တစ်လအတွင်း မြန်မာဝတ်စုံဖြင့် ရိုက်ကူးထားသော (၂" X ၃ ") ဓာတ်ပုံ ၂ ခုနှင့် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြား မူရင်းနှင့် လျှောက်ထားရမည်။

(၄) အစမ်းလေ့ကျင့်ပွဲနှင့် ဘွဲ့နှင့်သဘင်အစမ်းအနား တက်ရောက် သူများသည် (မြန်မာဝတ်စုံ ယဉ်ကျေးမှုအစဉ်အလာနှင့် ကိုက်ညီသည့် မြန်မာ တတိ၊ အင်္ကျီ) တိုင်းရင်းသားဝတ်စုံ၊ အနောက်တိုင်း (အမျိုးသား) ဝတ်စုံတို့ကို (အပြည့်အစုံ) ဝတ်ဆင်၍ တက်ရောက်ရပါမည်။

(၅) အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို ရန်ကုန်စီးပွားရေး တက္ကသိုလ် (ရွာသာကြီး)တွင် လာရောက်စုံစမ်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

(၆) ဘွဲ့လျှောက်ထားရာတွင် ကျောင်းသား/သူများကိုယ်တိုင် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြား (သို့မဟုတ်) စည်းနိုင်သော လက်မှတ် (သို့မဟုတ်) နိုင်ငံသားပြုလက်မှတ်မူရင်းတင်ပြ၍ လျှောက်ထားရပါမည်။

မော်ကွန်းထိန်းအဆင့်(၁) စာမေးပွဲနှင့်ဘွဲ့နှင့်ဌာန ရန်ကုန်စီးပွားရေးတက္ကသိုလ်

CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

MV BOUGAIN VILLA VOY NO (BV 094N)

Consignees of cargo carried on MV BOUGAIN VILLA VOY NO (BV 094N) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 26.1.2006 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of M.I.P where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm up to Claims Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY
AGENT FOR: M/S PREMIER SPECTRUM
Phone No: 256908/378316/376797

Singapore sets investment goals for 2006

SINGAPORE, 24 Jan— Singapore has set the goals for attracting investments in the manufacturing and non-financial services sectors in 2006, according to a statement released by the Economic Development Board (EDB) on Monday.

EDB, Singapore's investment promotion agency, projects investment commitments made in 2006 to reach some 11 billion Singapore dollars (about Seven billion US dollars), which will create 20,000 to 25,000 jobs when fully implemented.

Of the total, eight billion to 8.5 billion Singapore dollars (about five billion to 5.2 billion US dollars) should go into the manufacturing sector and 2.5 billion to 2.7 billion Singapore dollars (about 1.5 billion to 1.7 billion US dollars) should be in the non-financial services sector.

Expecting investments in major industries like electronics, chemicals and engineering to grow further in 2006, EDB is also seeing investments increase in new areas such as digital media, intellectual property management and arbitration. Other promising areas include industrial biotechnology, alternative energy, as well as minerals, metals and materials, according to EDB.

In 2005, Singapore attracted manufacturing investments of 8.5 billion Singapore dollars (about 5.2 billion US dollars) and an annual total business spending of 2.5 billion Singapore dollars (about 1.5 billion US dollars) in the non-financial services sector. — MNA/Xinhua

Vietnam's coffee output to drop this crop

HANOI, 24 Jan — Vietnam is estimated to see coffee output of 600,000-630,000 tons in the 2005-2006 crop ending in September, down from 750,000 tons in the previous crop due to unfavourable weather, according to a local trade information agency on Monday.

Vietnam's main coffee-growing areas were hit by either prolonged droughts or floods, which will result in smaller output and export volume this year, the Trade Information Centre under the Trade Ministry said, noting that the country is likely to benefit from a 10-per-cent increase in export coffee price in 2006.

Export prices of Vietnamese robusta coffee delivered at the country's southern Saigon Port currently stand at more than 1,210 US dollars per tons, up 6.1 per cent against early this month. The world's coffee reserves are declining, while foreign coffee traders are slowing down their sales to wait for higher prices, the centre said. Vietnam, the world's second biggest coffee exporter, shipped abroad 885,000 tons of coffee worth 725 million dollars in 2005, down 9.2 per cent in volume, but up 13.1 per cent in value against 2004, according to the country's General Statistics Office. — MNA/Xinhua

Indonesia mulls incentives for hybrid cars

JAKARTA, 24 Jan— The Indonesian Government will propose incentives to reduce price of hybrid cars to encourage local motorists to buy the low-emission cars, a local newspaper reported Tuesday.

The Ministry of Research and Technology is considering incentives for cars with emissions of air pollutants far below the tolerable limit, reported *Bisnis Indonesia*, quoting a minister as saying.

"The proposal should not be specific, but it should be generic. The incentive is

offered to vehicles that produce emissions below the tolerable limits," said Minister of Research and Technology Kusmayanto Kadiman.

The government needs to give incentives because hybrid cars are 15-40 per cent more expensive than conventional cars, he said.

"The incentives can be either fiscal or non-fiscal," he added. The ministry on Monday received technological assistance from Japanese automaker Honda in emission examination on hybrid cars.

On the occasion, the local unit PT Honda Prospect Motor (HPM)

handed the hybrid model of Honda Civic to the ministry for research. HPM president Kenji Otaka said the company began to introduce hybrid technology in Indonesia but had not decided when it would sell the gas-electric-powered cars due to their expensive prices. — MNA/Xinhua

ပညာရေးဖြင့် ခေတ်မီပွံ့ပြိုးတိုးတက်သော နိုင်ငံတော်ကြီး တည်ဆောက်ခံ့



People across East Asia are preparing for Chinese New Year, which officially begins on 29 January.—INTERNET

China, Saudi Arabia agree to further substantial cooperation

BEIJING, 24 Jan — China and Saudi Arabia agreed here on Monday to further increase bilateral substantial cooperation and promote the in-depth development of bilateral strategic friendship and cooperation.

President Hu Jintao and visiting King of Saudi Arabia Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz held talks Monday afternoon at the Great Hall of the People and they spoke highly of bilateral relations.

Although the forging of diplomatic ties between China and Saudi Arabia is not long ago, bilateral ties have progressed smoothly with a frequent exchanges of high-level visits and enhancing mutual understanding and trust.

Bilateral cooperation in economy, trade and energy

has witnessed remarkable results, said Hu, adding that Saudi Arabia has become China's biggest trade partner in West Asia and North Africa.

Meanwhile, he acknowledged, the two countries have conducted fruitful cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, technology and security, and sound cooperation with wide-ranging consensus on major international and regional issues.

Hu appreciated and thanked Saudi Arabia for

its valuable support for China on the Taiwan issue.

The Chinese side attaches great importance to the growth of bilateral strategic friendship and cooperation and will work with the Saudi Arabian side to turn the two countries into good friends and good partners with a long-term friendship and overall cooperation, said Hu.

MNA/Xinhua

Expelled British reporter leaves Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, 24 Jan — A British journalist ordered to leave Ethiopia within 24 hours after the government accused him of portraying the Horn of Africa country in a bad light left for Kenya on Sunday, officials said.

Immigration sources in the capital Addis Ababa said Anthony Mitchell had flown to Nairobi. The Associated Press (AP) news agency, which employs him, confirmed Mitchell had left Ethiopia.

"Mitchell complied with a government order to leave the country today," AP Managing Editor Mike Silverman said in a statement. "We hope he will be allowed to return to Addis Ababa soon so that he can be with his family and return to his duties.

"The AP stands behind Mitchell, who is an aggressive and fair journalist, and has worked in Ethiopia for AP for more than five years," Silverman added.

Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry summoned Mitchell on Saturday and expelled him, accusing him of "disseminating information tarnishing the image of the country despite repeated advice not to do so". No further details were given.

MNA/Reuters

Virgin Nigeria plane with 92 passengers recalled at midair

LAGOS, 24 Jan — Virgin Nigeria, the west African country's national carrier, recalled a flight carrying 92 passengers 23 minutes after taking-off from the commercial capital Lagos, a company statement said on Sunday.

"The A320-200 aircraft which had 92 passengers on board made a safe landing (on Saturday) after an air conditioning problem was detected," the statement said, adding that 31 of the passengers refused to travel again.

Others were, however, merged with those on board of another of the aircraft heading to the southern oil city of Port Harcourt, where an air crash killed 106 people on board on 10 December, including students.

The plane, which left Lagos for Port Harcourt, arrived safely at 12:45 hours, the statement said.

In the last three months, Nigeria witnessed three air disasters that claimed more than 200 lives. Nigeria's Sunday Punch newspaper quoted statistics as saying at least 932 people have been killed in plane crashes between 1969 and 2005 in the west African country.

MNA/Xinhua

Chinese President appoints new ambassadors

BEIJING, 24 Jan — Chinese President Hu Jintao has appointed new ambassadors to four countries on Monday, in accordance with a decision made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Xiyun was appointed the new ambassador to the Republic of Kazakhstan, replacing Zhou Xiaopei. Geng Wenbing was appointed the new ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles, replacing Chen Meifen.

Zhang Jinfeng was appointed the new ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia, replacing Hu Qianwen. Lu Shayue was appointed the new ambassador to the Republic of Senegal.— MNA/Xinhua

China to build world's first 800-KV transmission line

NANNING, 24 Jan — Preparations have begun for building the world's first 800-kilovolt direct-current power transmission line to send electricity from resource-rich Yunnan Province in southwest China to China's major economic powerhouse of Guangdong.

According to Yuan Maozhen, chairman of the China Southern Power Grid Corp (CSG), China's second largest electricity distributor, the 800-kilovolt direct-current electricity transmission line will be completed before 2010.

"So far, key technologies of the project are ready, and assessment of environmental and land issues has been underway," said Yuan.

With 60 per cent of equipment made in China, the new transmission line will have a larger capacity

and be stabler than the current 500-kilovolt direct-current lines, said experts at CSG's annual work conference held in this capital of southwest China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The power transmission line is one of the four lines for CSG's west-to-east electricity transmission programme, which will be built in the next five years to ease the power bottleneck in Guangdong Province by tapping water resources in southwest China.

China's southern

power grid suffered a maximum power shortfall of 9.4 million kilowatts in 2005, due to the economic boom in the region. CSG estimated that the shortfall in the first half of this year will fall to 5.4 million kilowatts in five provinces and regions in south China, according to statistics from the conference. Yuan Maozhen said that to ease the shortfall, CSG planned to invest some 234 billion yuan (28.9 billion US dollars) in power grid construction in the next five years.

MNA/Xinhua

No trace yet of missing quake aid Turkmen helicopter

ISLAMABAD, 24 Jan — Searchers have yet to locate a Turkmen helicopter that disappeared three days ago with seven crew aboard during a flight home after helping with earthquake relief efforts in Pakistan, aid officials said on Monday.

Layla Berlemont, communications coordinator for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Islamabad, said a search for the Russian-made MI-8 helicopter was continuing on both sides of the Pakistan-Afghan border.

The helicopter, which the ICRC had chartered to help with earthquake relief in October, took off from Peshawar in north-west Pakistan on Friday and lost radio contact with ground staff soon after crossing into Afghan airspace. US and NATO aircraft, including F-16 and Harrier warplanes, were involved in the search on the Afghan side.

MNA/Reuters



Local residents walk in snow in Yerevan, Armenia, on 23 Jan, 2006, after a heavy snowfall hit Yerevan on Monday. —INTERNET

SPORTS

Bordeaux threaten to sue Tapie over match-fixing claim

BORDEAUX (France), 25 Jan— Girondins Bordeaux threatened on Tuesday to take legal action against Bernard Tapie after the former Olympique Marseille chairman suggested a league match between Paris St Germain and Bordeaux had been fixed.

"Girondins Bordeaux have noted the disgraceful and groundless accusations made by Bernard Tapie," Bordeaux said in a statement.

"We cannot accept this offence against the integrity of a club and of its officials, players and supporters and we will take suitable action."

Tapie's accusations targeted the last match of the 1998-99 season. Bordeaux won 3-2 courtesy of a last-gasp goal from Pascal Feindouno to take the title by one point from Marseille.

"Look at PSG-Bordeaux (from 1999), you can see it has been fixed, arranged," Tapie told French television channel LCI on Monday.

West Ham hold on to beat London rivals Fulham

LONDON, 24 Jan— West Ham United held off a fierce Fulham fightback to claim a 2-1 victory in the Premier League at Upton Park on Monday. The Hammers moved up a place to ninth after spectacular first-half goals from Anton Ferdinand and Yossi Benayoun had put them in the driving seat against their London rivals.

Central defender Ferdinand, younger brother of Manchester United's Rio who scored the winner against Liverpool on Sunday, acrobatically volleyed in the opener after 17 minutes with his back to goal.

Israeli midfielder Benayoun then produced a superb chip over Antti Niemi to make it 2-0 after 28 minutes. Heidar Helguson drove in a left-foot shot off the post after a defensive mistake seven minutes after the break and Fulham were denied a penalty when Helguson was bundled over by Paul Konchesky soon afterwards. Bobby Zamora almost restored West Ham's two-goal lead with a header that hit the post, while Fulham substitute Tomasz Radzinski had a thunderous volley saved by Roy Carroll.

MNA/Reuters

Tapie was reacting to comments by former Marseille player Jean-Jacques Eydelie who accused him of various misdemeanours when he was the Marseille chairman and implied Marseille players took illegal drugs before the 1993 Champions League final.

PSG also reacted to

Tapie's allegations regarding the 1999 match and did not rule out taking action.

"Bernard Tapie has to take responsibility for what we said," said a PSG spokesman. "We will see what happens next but we will do something about this". —MNA/Reuters



Jason Roberts' last-gasp goal against Arsenal sends Wigan into their first major cup final.—INTERNET

Davenport knocked out, loses top ranking

MELBOURNE, 25 Jan — Top seed Lindsay Davenport lost her number one ranking after being knocked out of the Australian Open quarterfinals on Tuesday by Justine Henin-Hardenne.

Eighth seed Henin-Hardenne won 2-6, 6-2, 6-3 to join Maria Sharapova in the semifinals while ensuring Kim Clijsters, or possibly Amelie Mauresmo, takes over as the new number one when the next rankings are released on Monday.

Davenport said she was more disappointed at missing her chance to win the Australian Open than losing the top ranking.

"I'm not going to argue that I deserve to be number one," Davenport told a news conference.

"I don't want to disrespect it by saying it's low on the priority, but it's not up in my priority list."

Second seed Clijsters plays unseeded Swiss Martina Hingis on Wednesday while French third seed Mauresmo faces seventh seed Patty Schnyder, also of Swit-

zerland.

Clijsters will be the next number one unless she loses to Hingis and Mauresmo goes on to win the title.

Sharapova, seeded fourth, booked her place in the semifinals for the second year in a row at Melbourne Park with a 7-6, 6-4 win over Nadia Petrova in an all-Russian affair.

Argentine fourth seed David Nalbandian became the first man through to the semifinals with a clinical 7-5, 6-0, 6-0 victory over unseeded Frenchman Fabrice Santoro.

Nalbandian will play either Croatia's Ivan Ljubicic, the seventh seed, or the unpredictable, unseeded Cypriot Marcos Baghdatis who play each other on Tuesday night.

Henin-Hardenne, 23, is the bookmaker's favourite to win her second Aus-

Kofi Annan backs Olympic truce

LAUSANNE (Switzerland), 25 Jan — United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan has called on warring parties throughout the world to observe the Olympic truce during next month's Winter Games in Turin.

Speaking after a meeting with International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Jacques Rogge at the organization's headquarters in Lausanne, Annan said the truce offered a chance for combatants to re-assess their motives. "The period of the Olympic Games is obviously not long enough for us to believe that we can use it to establish lasting peace," Annan told reporters afterwards.

"It is however a chance for protagonists to look around, see how they are destroying their communi-

ties and take the chance to explore other options."

Introduced into the modern Olympics in 1991, the truce calls for the suspension of fighting for the duration of the Games.

The UN's General Assembly has already adopted seven resolutions in support of the truce—most recently in November last year.

Rogge and Annan said they had also discussed ongoing collaboration between the UN and IOC in the fields of education, health care and the environment.

"Wherever UN agencies

have offices, we can work with national Olympic committees to ensure that sports is incorporated more and more into the educational curriculum," Annan added.

Following his discussions with Rogge, Annan was later due to meet FIFA president Sepp Blatter in Zurich.

Annan, Rogge and Blatter are also set to take part in a seminar on the global impact of sport at the World Economic Forum in Davos on Wednesday.

MNA/Reuters

Drogba leads Ivory Coast to second win

CAIRO, 25 Jan — An early goal from Didier Drogba led the Ivory Coast to their second successive win at the African Nations Cup finals on Tuesday, a 2-1 triumph over Group A opponents Libya.

The World Cup finalists, who beat Morocco 1-0 on Saturday thanks to a Drogba penalty, are now on the cusp of the quarterfinals while Libya have been effectively eliminated.

Chelsea striker Drogba put the Ivorians one up after a mistake by Libya goalkeeper Muftah Ghzalla in the 10th minute.

Ghzalla appeared to have smothered a shot by Arouna Kone but allowed the ball to slip from his grasp, allowing Kone to set up Drogba for an easy goal from close range.

The Ivorians squandered two good chances to add to their tally when Kone and Drogba went wide with close-range headers.

Libya, hammered 3-0 by hosts Egypt in the opening game of the tournament on Friday, grew in confidence after several swift passing moves and equalized two minutes before halftime through Abdelsalam Khamis.

Italian-based winger Jihad Muntaser pulled a cross back into the path of the tall Khamis, who timed his run perfectly to head home.

It was Libya's first goal at the finals since their semifinal appearance 24 years ago.

Drogba went close to restoring Ivory Coast's lead when he swivelled to hit a snap shot narrowly wide in the 50th minute.—MNA/Reuters

Di Canio banned again for fascist salute

ROME, 24 Jan — Lazio's Paolo Di Canio has been banned for one game and fined 10,000 euros (12,240 US dollars) for the raised-arm salute he made during his side's 2-1 defeat by Livorno in December, the Italian Football League's disciplinary committee announced on Monday.

It is the second time in little more than a month that the 37-year-old striker has been punished in this way, following an identical salute at the end of Lazio's 1-1 draw with Juventus, also in December.

The new ban means he will miss Lazio's Serie A match against Treviso on Sunday.

Di Canio was criticized by politicians, players, fans and Jewish groups after he ran out under the visiting fans' stand to make the salute at the end of the game in Livorno.

Sepp Blatter, president of world soccer's governing body FIFA, commented on the incident, saying players that made fascist salutes should be banned from the game for life.

MNA/Reuters

MNA/Reuters

Bitter cold hits Eastern Europe, Turkey

BUCHAREST, 25 Jan — Bitter cold killed nine people in Romania and the Czech Republic over the past two days, shut Black Sea ports and disrupted transport and energy supplies in parts of Eastern Europe, officials said on Monday.

Wintry weather also hit northern, central and eastern Turkey, leaving nearly 4,000 villages cut off from the outside world. Temperatures of around minus 25 degrees Celsius (minus 13 Fahrenheit) killed six men in the eastern Romanian counties of Vrancea, Bacau and Buzau, state radio Romania Actualitati reported, quoting police.

Three people froze to death overnight in various parts of the Czech Republic where temperatures dropped as low as minus 30 Celsius (-22F) and broke historical records in some cities, Czech news agency CTK reported.

The Temelin nuclear power station in the Czech Republic said it had to shut down its sole running reactor for several hours early on Monday due to the low temperatures.

Strong blizzards hit Hungary, where several roads and schools in the northeastern Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen county were forced to close and wind damaged the roofs of around 80 houses, state news agency MTI reported.

In Croatia, gale-force winds shut roads, bridges and ferry lines on Monday, including sections of the main motorway connecting the capital Zagreb and the Adriatic coast, state radio reported.

Heavy snow in Turkey caused the collision

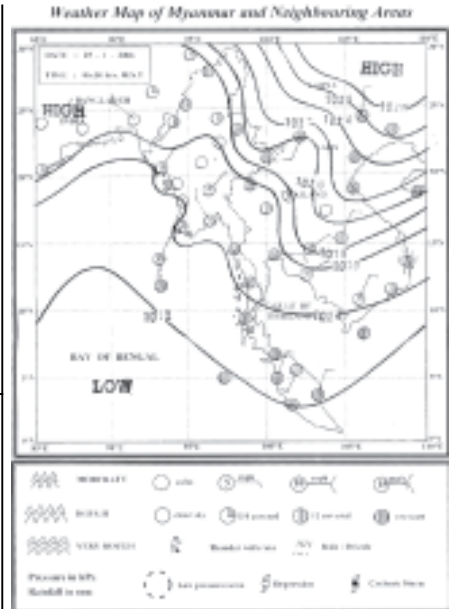
of a bus and a Foreign Ministry service vehicle, killing at least nine people including diplomats, the ministry said.

Blizzards also forced the closure of the narrow Bosphorus straits to all shipping.

MNA/Reuters



Freezing weather continues to affect much of central and eastern Europe, including Moscow, on 24 Jan, 2006. — INTERNET



WEATHER

Wednesday, 25 January, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, rain has been isolated in upper Sagaing and Taninthayi Divisions and weather has been generally fair in the remaining areas. Night temperatures were (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Bago and Ayeyawady Divisions, (6°C) above normal in Mon State and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Haka (2°C), Heho (3°C) and Mogok (4°C). The note worthy amount of rainfall recorded was Kawthong (0.39) inch.

Maximum temperature on 24-1-2006 was 91°F. Minimum temperature on 25-1-2006 was 60°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 25-1-2006 was (87%). Total sunshine hours on 24-1-2006 was (7.7) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 25-1-2006 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 East at (17:15) hours MST on 24-1-2006.

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

Forecast valid until evening of 26-1-2006: Isolated rain are likely in the Kachin State and Taninthayi Division and weather will be partly cloudy in Kachin and Mon States and upper Sagaing Division and fair in the remaining States and Divisions. Degree of certainty is (60%).

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


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

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 26-1-2006: Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 26-1-2006: Fair weather.

Earthquake report

(Issued at 22:30 hours MST, today)
An earthquake of moderate intensity (5.0) Richter Scale with its epicentre China-Myanmar Border Area about (420) miles Northeast of Kaba-Aye seismological observatory, was recorded at (20) hrs (12) min (23) sec MST on 24th January 2006.



Thursday, 26 January
View on today

7:00 am

1. ကျေးဇူးရှင်မင်းကွန်းဆရာတော် ဘုရားကြီး၊ နိုင်ငံတော်သံဃာမဟာနာယကအဖွဲ့အကျိုးတော်ဆောင်ရွက်၊ အဘိဓမ္မောဟာရဋ္ဌဂုဗ္ဗ၊ အဘိဓမ္မအဂ္ဂမဟာသဒ္ဓမ္မဇောတိက၊ တိပိဋကဓရ၊ ဓမ္မဘဏ္ဍာဂါရိတာ၊ ဆရာတော်ဘဒ္ဒန္တဝိစိတ္တသာရာဘိဝံသ၏ ပရိတ်တရားတော်

7:25 am

2. To be healthy exercise

7:30 am

3. Morning news

7:40 am

4. Nice and sweet song

7:50 am

5. Dance of national races

8:00 am

6. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

8:10 am

7. Dance variety

8:20 am

8. အဆိုပြိုင်ပွဲ

8:25 am

9. မိုးယုန်းကြီးရေထိန်းတံခါး

8:30 am

10. International news

8:45 am

11. Let's Go

4:00 pm

1. Martial song

4:15 pm

2. Song to uphold National Spirit

4:30 pm

3. English for Everyday Use

4:45 pm

4. အဆေးသင်တန်းသို့လုပ်ညာရေး ရုပ်မြင်သံကြား သင်ခန်းစာ - ဒုတိယနှစ် (သရုပ်အထူးပြု) (သရုပ်)

5:00 pm

5. "အိန္ဒိယာဆွေတာဝံ" မင်းအုပ်စိုး၊ ငှက်ပျောကြော်ငြှိတ်ကော်သီအောင်၊ နှင်းဝတ်ရည်သောင်း (ဒါရိုက်တာ မင်းအုပ်စိုး)

5:05 pm

6. မြန်မာစာပြန်စာစာစာ

5:15 pm

7. Musical programme

5:30 pm

8. ဖြူလှတပ်ကွန်းရေလှောင်တံခါး

5:35 pm

9. နိုင်ငံအဝန်းသစ်တောစွမ်းဖြင့် စိမ်းလန်းစေရမည်

5:45 pm

10. "စည်း" ဓနိစည်သူအရိုင်း၊ ကုသိုလ်၊ ညောင်ညောင်၊ ငှက်ပျောကြော်၊ ဓမ္မသဒ္ဓါဦး၊ ရုပ်စေခိုးဦး၊ ပွင့်၊ ရိုးလှိုင်ဝင်း (ဒါရိုက်တာ-မိုးဗွား)

6:00 pm

11. Evening news

6:30 pm

12. Weather report

6:35 pm

13. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

6:50 pm

14. ရုပ်မြင်ရသတေးဂုဏ်ထူး

7:05 pm

15. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

7:25 pm

16. Musical programme

8:00 pm


17. News

18. International news

19. Weather report

20. နိုင်ငံခြား ဓမ္မတော်လမ်း တွဲ "နှင်းဆီအိမ်မက်" (အပိုင်း-၁)

21. The next day's programme



Thursday, 26 January
Tune in today

8:30 am Brief news

8:35 am Music:

8:40 am Perspectives

8:45 am Music:

8:50 am National news

9:00 am Music:

9:05 am International news

9:10 am Music:

1:30 pm News & Slogan

1:40 pm Lunch time music

9:00 pm Aspects of Myanmar

9:10 pm Article

9:30 pm Topic potpourri

9:45 pm New - Slogan

10:00 pm PEL

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Four political objectives

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

Four economic objectives

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

Four social objectives

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

Prime Minister felicitates Indian counterpart

YANGON, 26 Jan— On the occasion of the 57th Anniversary of the Republic Day of India which falls on 26 January, 2006, General Soe Win, Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of felicitations to His Excellency Dr Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of the Republic of India. — MNA

Prime Minister sends felicitations to Australia

YANGON, 26 Jan— On the occasion of the anniversary of the Australia Day which falls on 26 January, 2006, General Soe Win, Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of felicitations to His Excellency Mr John Howard, MP, Prime Minister of Australia.

MNA

**Government enacts rules, regulations to protect natural resources, establishes 41 wildlife sanctuaries and zoos across the country
Yangon Zoological Gardens celebrates its centenary**



Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein addresses opening ceremony of Centennial Celebration of Zoological Gardens (Yangon). — MNA

YANGON, 25 Jan — Yangon Zoological Gardens, home to over 1,000 animals of 150 species, celebrated its centenary here today.

At a ceremony to mark the centenary, Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein unveiled the plaque of the 100th anniversary of the zoological gardens.

Speaking on the occasion, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen

Thein Sein said wild animals were kept and trained for the public to see their performance during the period of Roman Empire, and zoos were established in Europe. Later, the London Zoo Board was founded in 1928.

With the aims of ensuring the public relaxation and recreation, enhancing botanical and biological knowledge of visitors and conducting research, zoos

were established all over the world in 1950s.

At present, zoos have become very commercialized by showing the performance of the well-trained animals.

It was in 1906 that Yangon Zoological Gardens was founded and the zoo is the pride of the country. It is rare to find the 100-year-old zoo like Yangon Zoological (See page 10)



Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Kyaw Win and wife being welcomed by Thai Military Attaché Col Prissapa Suvanatat and wife at the reception to mark Royal Armed Forces Day of the Kingdom of Thailand. — MNA

INSIDE

- * *Regarding the making of laws for the Self-Administered Division and Self-Administered Zones, a basic principle has been adopted that "The State Legislative Power is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and the Region or State Hluttaw. The Legislative Power prescribed by the State Constitution is vested in the Self-Administered Areas".*
- * *The Self-Administered Division Leading Body or the Self-Administered Zone Leading Bodies have the rights to enact laws concerning the matters the State Constitution bestows. So, they have to enact necessary laws in these matters for the development of their areas.*