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Prime Minister Lt-Gen Soe Win greets Mr Tae-

Yong

Lee.

MNA



Prime Minister Lt-Gen Soe Win receives Chairman of Daewoo Int'l Corporation

YANGON, 8 March — Prime Minister Lt-Gen Soe Win of the Union of Myanmar received Chairman of Daewoo Int'l Corporation Mr Tae-Yong Lee and party at Zeyathiri Beikman on Konmyinthta this afternoon.

Also present at the call were Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win, Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Lun Thi, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office U Soe Tint, Director-General of Protocol Department Thura U Aung Htet, Director-General of International Organizations and Economic Department U Win Mra.

During the call, they frankly discussed matters related to exploration of offshore natural gas. — MNA

Explanations on adoption of detailed basic principles for sharing of executive, judicial powers to be included in drawing up State Constitution submitted

YANGON, 8 March—The plenary session of the National Convention went on at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaungnabin Camp in Hmawby Township this morning.

The explanations made by the chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee about the adoption of basic detailed principles out of the sectors of the sharing of executive and judicial powers to be included in the framing of the State Constitution were submitted to the NC.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and members, Chairman of the NCC Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe and members, Chairman of the NCC Management Committee Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and members, chairmen and officials of sub-committees, delegates of Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, National Unity Party, Union Kayin

League, Union Pa-O National Organization, Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, Lahu National Development Party, and Wa National Development Party, representatives-elect of National Unity Party, Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, and independent representatives-elect, delegates of national races from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (South), Shan (North) and Shan (East) States, Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of peasants from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (South), Shan (North) and Shan (East) States, Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia, delegates of workers from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (South), Shan (North) and Shan (East) States, Sagaing, Taninthayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady (See page 7)



NCCC Chairman State Peace and Development Council Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presides over the plenary session. — MNA



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

PERSPECTIVES

Wednesday, 9 March, 2005

Towards a new peaceful and developed state

National unity, peace and stability, strong national economy, technological development and human resource development are essential to our endeavours to build the Union of Myanmar in such a way that it can stand abreast of other nations in the world.

At this age of globalization, it is necessary for new generation youths not to lose sight of development of science and technologies, modern teaching and learning methods and international developments.

Nowadays, education is dominant in the development of all fields. Therefore, it is the prime duty of all those in the education sector to turn out qualified human resources who can build and safeguard the nation.

To be able to fully execute the national duty regarding the education sector, the government is implementing the national education promotion plans. It is also striving for the development and dissemination of modern science and technologies and to make effective use of them.

The basic education sector and the higher education sector have been working in concert in order to constantly produce outstanding new generation youths with clear national outlook in all fields. As a result, there have been favourable results.

It is necessary to keep abreast of international developments and at the same time it is also necessary to view the cultures and values of other nations in their right perspective and to avoid those contrary to Myanmar cultures and values.

It is very important to train the new generation youths so that patriotic spirit, Union Spirit and desires to compete with others and to preserve national culture are constantly and deeply embedded in them.

There are some nations trying to weaken the Union of Myanmar in every way possible and to make her dependent on them by taking advantage of their technological superiority. Highly capable youths must be aware of this and overcome the obstacles created by these nations.

We would like to call on the entire new generation youths to lend themselves to our national endeavour to build a new peaceful and developed state.

42nd Myanma Gem

Emporium on 30 March

YANGON, 8 March—The 42nd Myanma Gem Emporium will be held beginning from 30 March 2005 and those citizens who are undertaking exploration and trading of gems under the Myanma Gems Law will be permitted to attend the emporium.

During the 42nd Em-

porium, jewellery and gem sales counters will be allocated on the ground floor of the MGE and those wishing to open the sales counters can contact the management subcommittee office and gem market supervisory committee starting from 14 March.—MNA

All this needs to be known

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

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

Foreign military attaches, families seen off

YANGON, 8 March—The military attaches of foreign embassies in Yangon and their wives led by Dean of military attaches to the Union of Myanmar Laotian Military Attache Col Onechanh-Phetsalat, accompanied by Daw Khin Thet Htay, wife of Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Maj-Gen Myint Swe, and wives of senior military officers, left here by air for the Eastern Command to make study tour of Taunggyi-Inlay and



Commander Maj-Gen Myint Swe sees off Col Onechanh Phetsalat at the airport. — MNA

Kalaw regions this morning.

They were seen off at Yangon International

Airport by Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council

Commander of Yangon Command Maj-Gen Myint Swe, senior military officers and officials concerned.—MNA

Workshop on food & nutrition programmes held



Minister Dr Kyaw Myint speaks at the opening of Workshop on food and nutrition programmes. — MNA

YANGON, 8 March — A workshop was held under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF for drawing up programmes on Myanmar foods & nutrition at the meeting hall of the Myanmar Medical Association on Theinbyu Road here at 8 am today.

Minister for Health Dr Kyaw Myint delivered

an address at the ceremony. In his address, he said that food sufficiency is essential for promoting nutrition level of the people and thus emphasis is to be laid on producing hygienic and wholesale food.

The experts from the Ministry of Health and related ministries are attending the workshop that continues tomorrow. — MNA

Tiger-Myanmar Amateur Open 2005 Golf Tournament goes on

YANGON, 8 March — The Tiger-Myanmar Amateur Open Golf Tournament (2005), organized by the Myanmar Golf Federation, continued at Yangon Golf Club, Danyinkon, here, this morning.

After the 18-hole event for the second day, Thein Zaw Myint led the tournament with 147 strokes, followed by Khin Zaw Win with 148 strokes, Aung Win

(Monywa), Nay Lin Tun and Kyaw Thiha with 149 strokes each.

The title sponsor of the tournament is Myanmar Brewery Ltd and its co-sponsors are Air Mandalay Ltd, Dusit Inya Lake Hotel, Ping, Srixon, Accel International Co Ltd (Canon) and Popa Aqua Purified Drinking Water.

It is organized by Han Event Management.

The tournament continues tomorrow.



Second day leader Thein Zaw Myint in action. — MGF

CPPCC member proposes law banning fake singing

BEIJING, 7 March — A member of China's top advisory body has proposed formulating a law to regulate the country's booming, diversified cultural and entertainment market.

Ma Bomin, member of the Tenth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Friday launched a proposal to this year's CPPCC session calling for enactment of a "comprehensive and long-standing law" concerning the country's booming cultural and entertainment activities, according to Saturday's *The Beijing News*.

Ma, an official from the Shanghai Municipal Culture, Radio, Film and Television Administration, cited the frequent cheating behaviours occurring in entertainment performances to partially

justify her suggestion.

Some Chinese singers play pre-recorded tapes in televised or live concerts without really giving their voices. The behaviour still existed extensively although being vehemently criticized by the media for a long time. Fake singing, widely assumed to be the shoddy product in the entertainment market, should be banned in an appropriate legal framework, Ma told the reporters.

Echoing the widespread opposition, China's most famous rocker Cui Jian made a high-profile move urging Chinese singers to perform real in all types of concerts in

2002. The Ministry of Culture also said no to the behaviour in a regulation, whose implementation was unsatisfactory.

Pang Fei, head of a non-governmental organization affiliated to the Beijing University, said legislative moves in this regard should be cautious and suggested more scope be given to the entertainment industry itself to handle similar problems, according to the newspaper.

MNA/Xinhua



Construction workers pour gravel after laying out electric wires for a foreign financed project on a street in Kathmandu, Nepal, on 4 March, 2005. INTERNET

Turkey proposes free trade agreement with Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, 7 March — Turkish ambassador to Ethiopia said on Sunday his country has proposed to conclude a free trade agreement with Ethiopia.

Turkish Ambassador to Ethiopia Kenan Tepedelen told reporters the proposal was believed to step up cooperation between Ethiopia and Turkey in trade, investment and other areas of the economy.

Ethiopia is considering Turkey's proposal for the free trade agreement between the two countries,

the Turkish ambassador said.

The volume of trade exchange between Ethiopia and Turkey in 2004 has registered about 96 million US dollars from only 38 million dollars in 2002, he said.

In the reported two-year period, the amount of bilateral trade exchange between the two countries

has shown a 153 per cent growth, he said, adding the two countries have plans to increase the volume of trade to 500 million dollars within a short period of time.

Turkey and Ethiopia also have plans to establish a joint business council, which would facilitate cooperation between the two countries in trade and

investment.

During Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan's visit to Ethiopia last week, the two countries have signed an agreement to avoid double taxation. The ambassador said this would enable the two to enhance trade and investment cooperation.

MNA/Xinhua

Vietnam needs to work hard to boost service sector

HANOI, 8 March — Vietnam will have to work hard to facilitate its service sector if it wants to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) later this year, *Vietnam News* reported Monday.

Services ranging from market research to online accounting need to be given priority so as to further develop the economic sector, or else foreign companies will occupy these positions. But now, investment and state policies still focus on traditional services, including trade, restaurants, hotels and road transport, the report said. The Vietnamese Government has set a target to expand the service sector by at least 7-8 per cent every year, and increase the sector's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) contribution to 42-43 per cent by 2010.

Newly-released government figures showed that the service sector's contribution to Vietnam's GDP has fallen by roughly 6 per cent since 1996. In 2004, the sector's contribution to GDP was only 38.2 per cent, growing 5.1 per cent over the previous year. The number is even lower than the world average of 60 per cent and the developing worlds' average of 50 per cent.

"One of WTO's requirements is Vietnam's opening of its service sector, and the danger is that inexperienced Vietnamese firms may be crushed by foreign competitors," Vietnamese Trade Minister Truong Dinh Tuyen was quoted as saying. — MNA/Xinhua

Singapore women get lower salaries than male

SINGAPORE, 8 March — A survey showed that Singapore women do not enjoy equal pay for equal work as compared with their male counterparts, according to Channel NewsAsia report on Monday night.

The report quoted an economic adviser of the polling company as saying that a female executive has to work much harder than her male counterpart in the same posi-

tion because of the tough environment.

The survey, in which Singapore ranked the seventh, also showed that Singapore women are catching up with men in terms of education and career advancement.

Conducted by Master Card International, a leading global payments solutions company, the survey aimed to examine the socio-economic level of women to men in the Asia Pacific Region by comparing data collected from 13 countries.

MNA/Xinhua

China ready to further friendship, cooperation with Singapore

BEIJING, 7 March — China is ready to further friendship and cooperation with its Asian neighbour Singapore, said Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing at Sunday's Press conference on the sideline of the annual full session of the 10th National People's Congress.

In response to a Singaporean journalist's question on Sino-Singaporean relations, Li said China appreciates the Singaporean Government's adherence to the one-China principle and opposition to "Taiwan independence".

He said China is willing and ready to further deepen the friendly relations and cooperation with Singapore in the United Nations and other international organizations as well as the regional cooperative frameworks of "10+1" and "10+3", meaning the 10 members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations plus China (10+1), and plus China, Japan and South Korea (10+3), respectively. — MNA/Xinhua

Bulgaria says soldier killed by US troops in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 7 March — US forces in Iraq, already implicated in the killing of an Italian secret agent, faced further strains with allies on Monday when Bulgaria said they had probably shot dead one of its soldiers.

The controversy raised questions over whether US troops are over-zealous in their efforts to crack down on guerillas who killed at least 23 people in fresh attacks on Monday. The Bulgarian soldier was killed in southern Iraq on Friday evening, around the same time that US forces in Baghdad opened fire on a vehicle taking kidnapped Italian journalist Giuliana Sgrena to the airport shortly after her captors freed her. Bulgarian Defence Minister Nikolai Svinarov said an investigation into the death of the Bulgarian soldier showed he was probably accidentally killed

by American troops.

"Someone started shooting at our patrol from the west, and in the same direction, 150 metres (yards) away, there was a unit from the US army," he told a news conference. "The result gives us enough grounds to believe the death of rifleman Gurdurdev was caused by friendly fire." Svinarov said the Bulgarian army's chief of staff had written to General Richard Myers, chairman of the US joint chiefs of staff, asking for an investigation. The US military had no immediate comment.

Internet



A fishing boat is moored at a pier in Rokkasho Village, the proposed site for Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project, in Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan on 7 March, 2005. — INTERNET



A man walks past a stone engraved wall depicting revolutionary figures at a park on 7 March, 2005, in Shanghai, China.—INTERNET

CPC, govt officials urged to provide efficient, quality service

BEIJING, 7 March — A senior Communist Party of China (CPC) official Sunday urged the CPC and government officials to prioritize the improvement of the work style of the Party and government and provide highly efficient and quality services to their people.

"The people will not only listen to what we say, but will watch what we do," said Wu Guanzheng, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

Wu, who heads the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, said that the improvement of the CPC and government's work style has a direct bearing on the implementation of the scientific outlook on development, the building of a harmonious socialist society and the improvement of the Party's governance capability.

"Therefore, we have to intensify our efforts to make achievements in this regard," said Wu when he joined the delegation of lawmakers from Shandong Province, east China, in their discussion about the government work report by Premier Wen Jiabao at the annual session of the National People's Congress, the top legislature.

To this end, Wu called on officials to heed views, suggestions and criticisms of the people and abide by regulations banning the offering and accepting of money bribe, seeking promotion for

personal gains, conniving family members and subordinates to gain unlawful benefits, collecting money or goods on major occasions of their family such as marriage and funeral, and gambling.

MNA/Xinhua

Sri Lankan airline to invest \$12m in int'l flight service

COLOMBO, 7 March — Holiday Air, a Sri Lankan airline, plans to invest 12 million US dollars to operate international flight service, local web site Lankapage said Sunday.

"We have already negotiated with an American company to lease out five 160-seater Boeing 737 aircraft for our operations in Sri Lanka," the government's Board of Investment quoted Holiday Air Chief Executive Arjun Ruzaik as saying.

Ruzaik said Holiday Air has applied for a licence to start up services and is awaiting approval from the Sri Lankan Government, and the airline will also operate domestic flights.

MNA/Xinhua

Guerillas attacks in Iraq leave 31 dead

BAGHDAD, 7 March — Guerillas launched a series of attacks in Iraq on Monday that left 31 people dead and dozens wounded.

Al-Qaida in Iraq purportedly claimed responsibility in an *Internet* statement for much of the bloodshed — violence in and around Baqouba, 35 miles northeast of Baghdad, where 15 people died. Another car bomb killed 12 people in Balad, southwest of Baqouba.

The Baqouba assaults included a car bomb, three roadside bombs and small arms attacks three checkpoints, one of them just south of Baqouba in Muradiyah, said police Col Mudhafar al-Jubbori. US Major Ed House said a suicide car bombing outside a police station there killed nine peo-

ple and wounded 17. The dead included the bomber, two police, three soldiers and three civilians.

In another attack near the city, a group of about 20 guerrillas in five vehicles attacked an army checkpoint with assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades, killing five Iraqi soldiers. The troops fought back, killing one of the attackers. Nine people were wounded, House said.

Militants also fired a mortar near the blue-domed governor's office, but no one was hurt, said a spokesman for the US 42nd Infantry Division, Maj Richard Goldenberg.

Another car bomb exploded outside the home of Iraqi army Lt Col Mohammed Abdul Mutedal in Balad, 50 miles north of Baghdad, killing 12 people and injuring 21 others, said the city's police chief, Ayad Ahmed. Hospital officials said most of the casualties were bystanders. Iraqi security forces are frequently targeted by guerrillas.

In Baghdad, gunmen killed two police and wounded a third in a drive-by shooting in the eastern slum of Sadr City, said Dr. Abdul Jabar Solan, director of a hospital where the casualties were brought. —Internet

ဝက်ပျံ့နှံ့အား ခေတ်တော်လွှာ

PLA lawmakers vow to safeguard state sovereignty

BEIJING, 7 March — Lawmakers from the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) vowed here Sunday that the military would "conscientiously implement" the instructions of President Hu Jintao and "make new contributions" in safeguarding China's state sovereignty, national unity and stability.

"We shall constantly enhance the national defence strength..., step up preparations for possible military struggle, and provide a solid guarantee for opposing and checking 'Taiwan independence' and safeguarding national unity," said General Liang Guanglie, chief of the general staff of the PLA, at a panel discussion of the PLA delegation to the on-going annual full session of the National People's

Congress (NPC), China's top legislature.

Chinese President Hu Jintao, also chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC) of the ruling Communist Party of China, set forth his four-point guidelines for cross-Straits relations Friday, stating that the Chinese people will do their best to seek peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Echoing Liang's opin-

ion, General Liao Xilong, director of the General Logistics Department of the PLA and also an NPC deputy, stressed the necessity to "adhere to the fundamental principle and system of the Party's absolute leadership over the military".

"We shall accelerate the military's shift from being half-mechanized and mechanized to being capable of fighting the IT warfare, and strengthen the fostering of high-quality military talents in a down-to-earth manner," said Liao.

General Li Jinai, director of the PLA General Political Department and also an NPC deputy, added that in Army building, priority should always be given to the ideological and political work, to guarantee that the troops always follow the Party's instructions and do a good job in fulfilling their "historical mission" in the new century. The three generals are all members of the all-powerful CMC.

MNA/Xinhua

MNA/Xinhua

Beijing teachers to be trained on psychological health

BEIJING, 7 March — Beijing has listed "psychological health of teachers and students" a required course for local primary and high school teachers, a local education official said Thursday.

The course should enable them to effectively handle psychological problems experienced either by their students or themselves.

The official with the Beijing Municipal Education Committee said local primary and high school teachers will be trained in the basic theories and knowledge of psychology, causes and symptoms of psychological problems and methods on how to ease psychological pressure on students.

The move also aims to improve psychological health of teachers themselves, according to the official.

MNA/Xinhua

Fatalities in industrial accidents in Singapore

SINGAPORE, 7 March — A metal container fell and killed one worker while a flash fire injured another on Sunday afternoon on Jurong Island, Singapore's chemicals hub, according to Channel NewsAsia report at night.

The report said that the three-ton container hit the victim down to the ground and rescuers had to use two 10-ton hydraulic jacks and an air bag to extricate the body.

The injured worker suffered 20 per cent second-degree burns over his body in the fire, which broke out within an enclosed 5-storey concrete silo measuring 10 metres in diamet.

Both the dead and the injured work for the same company.

This is the eighth fatality in industrial accidents in the island state this year.

MNA/Xinhua



Stock traders at a Tokyo dealing room work as the board indicates the Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues closed at 11,925.36 points at a 10-month high on 7 March, 2005. — INTERNET

China winning fight against rat poison Dushuqiang

BELING, 6 March— The two-year fight against the illegal rat poison Dushuqiang has “basically reached its target”, said Du Qinglin, Minister of Agriculture.

China has controlled the powerful rat poison, which was once widely used but has been banned as too toxic for general use, Du said in a teleconference.

Though it has been banned since the mid-1990s, scores of people are believed to have been killed in China in recent years in accidents or murders involving Dushuqiang.

Chinese authorities launched a nationwide crackdown on the poison two years ago, threatening prison terms and death sentences for people who make or sell it. Authorities destroyed 41 factories in east China’s Anhui Province, Central China’s Henan and Hubei provinces, and confiscated 250 tons of Dushuqiang, Du said.

The numbers of accidents, victims and deaths involving Dushuqiang in 2004 decreased by 82.9 per cent, 85.9 per cent and 57.9 per cent, respectively over the previous year, according to the Ministry of Health.

Meanwhile, local public security departments has dealt with 6,200 such cases in the two years, involving 8,000 suspects of illegal actions.

While cracking down on illegal rat poison, safer rat poison and advanced rat killing technologies have been spread. In the past two years, more than 30 million hectares of farmland were applied with safer rat poison, helping save seven billion kilos of grain.

MNA/Xinhua

Chinese FM says Sino-Russian relations enjoying good relationship

BELING, 7 March — Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing said here on Sunday China and Russia enjoy successful and fruitful relations.

Li said the two sides had completely resolved their boundary issues left over from history during Russian President Putin’s state visit to China last year. From then on, the Sino-Russian border line has become a border of “peace, friendship and cooperation”.

This is beneficial to the peoples of both countries, and peace and stability in the region and the world, said Li.

Li said bilateral cooperation in such areas as economy, trade, culture, education and military have been developing steadily.

In addition, the two sides are conducting effective and substantive cooperation in more than 100 inter-state organizations, including the United Nations, and regional organizations including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. — MNA/Xinhua

Singapore police, civil defence force conduct first joint exercise

SINGAPORE, 6 March — The Singapore Police Force and the Singapore Civil Defence Force on Saturday inaugurated their joint open mobilization exercise.

According to Channel NewsAsia report on Saturday night, the exercise is another step for the two forces to enhance their capabilities to deal with contingencies in a synergic way.

During the exercise, an activation message was broadcast by local television and radio stations while the logos

and code names of the units involved were flashed on television as official symbols of activation.

The report said that the joint action will help the two home teams mobilize their resources to reinforce their front-line units in case of emergency.

MNA/Xinhua



Cate Blanchett (L), winner of the Best Supporting Actress Oscar, and Hilary Swank, winner of the Best Actress Oscar. —INTERNET

EU pledges 100m euro for Sri Lankan tsunami reconstruction

COLOMBO, 7 March — The European Commission plans to allocate a 350-million-euro post-tsunami reconstruction package to Asia and Sri Lanka will receive 100 million euro, the *Sunday Observer* reported on Sunday.

European Commissioner for External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy Benita Ferrero-Waldner will arrive in Colombo Monday, the paper said.

MNA/Xinhua



Shoppers watch a television broadcast in an electronics shop in Manila on 6 March, 2005. —INTERNET

India clears 4,000-kilometre highway expansion plan

NEW DELHI, 7 March — India cleared an ambitious plan on Saturday for widening and upgrading 4,000 kilometres more of national highways at a cost of around 200 billion rupees (4.6 billion US dollars).

This takes the total projects being executed to improve the country’s national highways to 18,000 kilometres, officials said after a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

The latest National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is part of a 10,000-kilometre up-

grade to be covered under the third phase of the project, a senior official of the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways said. The third phase is to be completed in two segments and estimated to involve an expenditure of around 550 billion rupees (128 billion US dollars).

Approval for another 6,000 kilometres under the second segment will be

taken up at a later date, the official said.

The government hopes to complete 92 per cent of the work on the 5,846-kilometre Golden Quadrilateral — to link New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata with an upgraded and widened four-six lane highway — by the year-end, one year behind schedule.

MNA/Xinhua

China to regularize crackdown campaign against crimes

BELING, 7 March — A senior party official Sunday said China will regularize campaigns to crack down “relentlessly” on crimes as an attempt to serve the notion of “constructing a harmonious socialist society”, recently endorsed by the central authorities as a new guideline for social and economic development.

Luo Gan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee for Comprehensive Management of Public Security, made the remarks at a panel discussion in the third annual session of the Tenth National People’s Congress (NPC) here Saturday morning.

While addressing lawmakers from east China’s Fujian Province, he highlighted the importance of the recently launched notion and said pursuit of harmony should be made in a “stable social environment”.

“Harmony will not exist in the absence of stability,” said the official, drawing legislators’ attention to new security requirements of a “har-

monious society”.

He urged relevant government departments at various levels to handle conflicts among the people properly and balance interests of varied social groups to root out conflicts and problems at an early stage.

Social security re-

mains a protruding problem affecting social harmony and stability.

Party and government officials should work harder to build up a sound public security management network and work out new methods to combat crimes.

MNA/Xinhua

Modern fishing port to be built in north China

TIANJIN, 7 March — Tianjin plans to build a multi-purpose, modernized fishing port on the Bohai Bay Rim, according to the administration of Tianjin’s Binhai new development zone. The facility will be built in Hangu District of Tianjin. The project will be divided into two phases and be completed in two years.

The first phase, with an estimated cost of 420 million yuan (50.6 million US dollars), will include river dredging and construction of embankments, roads and 10 specialized wharves.

When the new port opens, it will not only meet the needs of Tianjin and neighbouring cities, but also serve as the leading aquatic product collecting and distributing centre in north China. Operation of the new fishing port will enable Tianjin to promote modern processing and logistic industries and develop deep-sea fishing following large catches at the Bohai Bay Rim over the past few years. — MNA/Xinhua

Shan State (South) contributing towards transition to mechanized farming

Yadanasi Sayadaw (Loilem)

In an agro-based nation, Myanmar, was a cluster of nine agricultural districts with their hub, Kyaukse District, in which agriculture has thrived since the Bagan era (more than 1,000 years ago). Thanks to the cluster, the entire Myanmar enjoyed food sufficiency, and each and every household of the nation at that time could afford expenditure on offering alms and alms foods to members of the Buddhist Order, resulting in promotion and propagation of the Buddha Sasana.

Not only many regions in the nation including Saw Hla, Myittha, Myitmana (known as Pinyinana), Myaungthla, Myinkhondaing, Makkhaya, Panan (Pauk) and Myinsaing towns were very fertile but also the national people are fond of making donations, the Buddha Sasana has still flourished in Myanmar.

During the inspection tours of Bago and Ayeyawady Divisions from 21 to 24 July 1995, Head of State Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance to the officials concerned, saying that provision was to be made in advance alongside greater efforts for boosting agricultural production for the nation's increasing population, or else, Myanmar, the granary of south-east Asia, would reach a crisis of food insufficiency in future.

Those responsible were to create better opportunities, exerting their vision effectively for brighter future of the nation.

They were to employ endeavours with added momentum for the well-being of the posterity.

The Senior General also gave guidance to the officials in his inspection tour of Ayeyawady Division on 14 and 15 November 2004, saying that continuous thinking and attempts were needed to develop the ever changing and advancing human community. The growing population of the nation would reach 100 million in the next 30 years. In that regard, from now on, all would have to make all necessary preparations including extension of sown acreage and raising of per acre yield to ensure food security for the increasing population in the future. He added that they would never let the posterity becomes a race facing food inadequacy and insecurity when they were no more. They had the duty to do what was necessary for the future generations of the nation.

Now, Ayeyawady Division has occupied the position of the rice granary of the Lower Myanmar, and Yangon and Bago Divisions are following it closely in the agricultural production. Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions have become rice granaries of

the Upper Myanmar, while Magway Division stands as the edible oil bowl of the Upper Myanmar, and Taninthayi Division is poised to reach the edible oil bowl of the Lower Myanmar. Therefore, food will be abundant in the nation in the near future.

The remaining States and Divisions are striving with undiluted enthusiasm and undivided attention for ensuring regional food security, extended cultivation of the ten major crops and regional crops, boosting per acre yield, and contribution towards the government's drive for transition from manual farming to mechanized farming. So is Shan State (South).

In a word, the three agricultural skills contests held at Loilem and Taunggyi Districts make dramatic contribution towards enhancing the interest of the farmers in their tasks, using the modern agricultural methods, dissemination of agricultural methods to the farmers, and transition from manual farming to mechanized farming.

Upholding the guidance of the Head of State, Commander of the Eastern Command Headquarters Maj-Gen Khin Maung Myint is supervising the agricultural tasks unremittingly in order to put all the vacant and virgin lands in the region under crops. He is doing his utmost to transform the nation's agricultural sector to mechanized farming.

Starting from 2003, transplanting skill contest, direct seed scattering contest and agriculture-16 power-tiller skill contest at township and district levels and then at state level were held in Shan State (South) under the auspices of the commander. It makes significant contribution toward dissemination of modern agricultural methods to the farmers.

In addition, in 2004 the commander is taking a more active role in using only high-yield paddy strains including Shwe Yin Aye and Hsin Shwe Wah strains and propagation of modern agricultural methods among the farmers. So, Shan State (South) is on its way to food sufficiency.

In consequence, modern agricultural methods are now popular among the local farmers, and boosting per acre yield of paddy from about 50 to more than 100 baskets, thereby raising the living level of the local farmers with better economy. The achieve-

ments stand witness to the genuine goodwill of the Head of State, local administrative bodies and the Myanmar Agriculture Service.

The Shan State PDC again organized three agricultural skills contests (district level) on the field near Panglong University in Panglong, Loilem District, in the monsoon paddy season. The ceremony drew the attention of a larger number of local people.

Speaking on the occasion, the chairman of the Shan State PDC underscored the guidance of the Head of State, and endeavours of the government for the upgrading of the nation's agricultural sector. He also presented the purposes of the contests as follows:-

1. To meet the standardization of space between transplanted rice seedlings to boost per acre yield
2. To hit the target of per acre paddy yield of 100 baskets
3. To enhance the transplanting skills of paddy transplanters
4. To enable all farmers to apply modern agricultural methods effectively
5. To increase use of high-yield paddy strains
6. To develop agricultural methods through healthy competition among the contestants
7. To elevate the living standard of the farmers
8. To minimize costs through direct seed-broadcasting system
9. To transit from manual farming to mechanized farming

Two days later, Taunggyi District level three transplanting skills contests were held on a grand scale at Tilaw village in Shwenyaung Township, Taunggyi District. A total of 13 teams from the townships in the district contended for the prizes.

The commander in his speech made further clarifications to matters pertaining to the targeted per acre yields of the ten major crops set up by the Head of State with the purpose of ensuring local food sufficiency, earning more foreign exchange, and enabling to place no reliance on imported edible oil.

With the greater efforts to meet the targeted per acre yields of the ten major crops, the national people will be able to enjoy further development and better living standard.

In a word, the three agricultural skills contests held at Loilem and Taunggyi Districts make dramatic contribution towards enhancing the interest of the farmers in their tasks, using the modern agricultural methods, dissemination of agricultural methods to the farmers, and transition from manual farming to mechanized farming.

(Myanma Alin + Kyemon 8-3-2005)

(To be continued)

(Translation: MS)

Health education seminar held

YANGON, 8 March—The Health Education Seminar sponsored by the Bangkok Hospital took place at the Grand Plaza Park here on 6 March afternoon. It was attended

by doctors, guests and enthusiasts.

Dr Sujit Banyatpiyaphod presented matters on "What we are doing at the Bangkok Heart Hospital and Dr Kham-

noon Atipas explained matters on Bangkok Lasik Centre for All About Your Eyes. For further information contact 202120.

MNA

6th International ICT Exhibition

2005 on 29 March

YANGON, 8 March—Organized by Myanmar Computer Scientists Association and Myanmar Computer Industrialists Association, the 6th International ICT Exhibition 2005 will be held from 29 to 31 March at Myanmar Convention Centre. Those interested may dial 652238 of MCIA on Hlaing Campus.

MNA

Booths of Ministry of Religious Affairs inspected

YANGON, 8 March—Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung together with Deputy Minister Brig-Gen Thura Aung Ko, Director-General Dr Myo Myint and officials concerned this morning visited Defence Services Museum where commemorative booths of the

60th Anniversary Armed Forces Day will be displayed.

During their visit, they looked into booths of the Ministry of Religious Affairs displayed at the museum and attended to the needs and gave necessary instructions.

MNA



Introduction to New Bangkok Heart Hospital & Lasik Therapy in progress.—H



The National Convention plenary session in progress. — MNA

Explanations on adoption of detailed basic...

(from page 1)
Divisions, delegates of State service personnel from the SPDC 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 Civil

mittee Chairman Maj-Gen Lun Maung and members, chairmen and officials of the subcommittees, 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 the attendance registers at Pyidaungsu Hall and the recreation hall for National Convention delegates.
The Secretary-1 took the helm of the plenary session, while NCCC Secretary Information Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan acted as MC.
The emcee announced the validity of the meeting as 1,070 out of 1,081

delegates were present, accounting for 98.98 per cent.
NCC Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe dealt with the laying down basic detailed principles in respect of the sharing of the executive powers of the self-administered division or region leading bodies out of the sectors of the delegation of executive and judicial powers to be included in the drawing of the State Constitution.
(The presentation will be reported later.)

On behalf of the NCC Work Committee chairman, Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung read out matters related to laying down of detailed basic principles concerning the executive power (State service personnel) out of the sectors of the division of executive and judicial powers to be included in the writing of the State
(See page 8)



NCCC Chairman SPDC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein signs the attendance book. MNA

Service Selection and Training Board, the Yangon City Development Committee, the Mandalay City Development Committee and ministries, other invited delegates, delegates of 17 armed groups who exchanged arms for peace, and representatives of other organizations.

NCCC Chairman Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and members, NCC Work Committee Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe and members, NCC Management Com-



Delegates arrive at the National Convention in Nyaungnabin Camp in Hmawby Township. — MGF

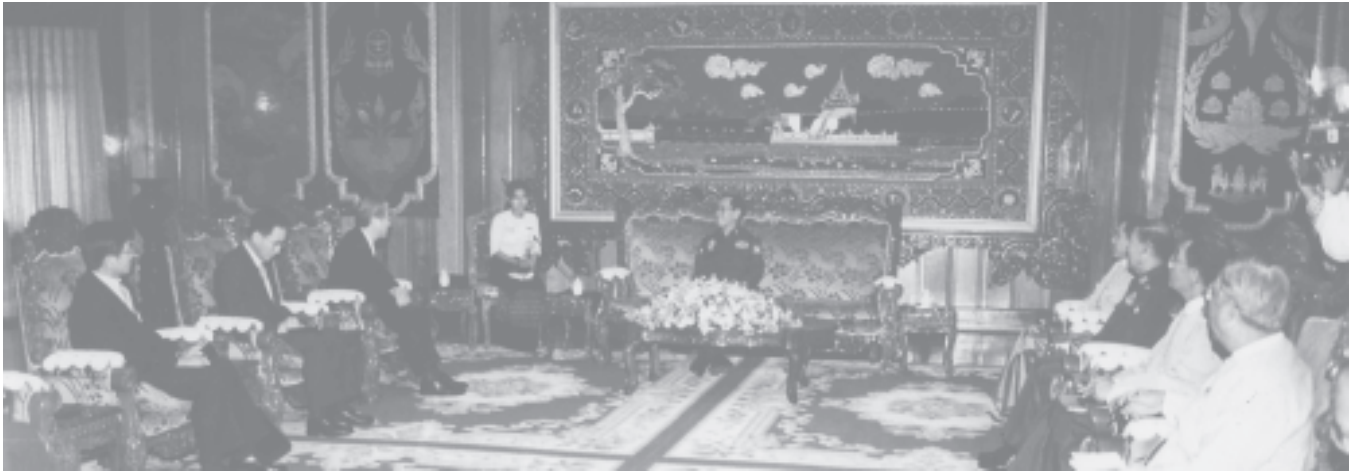
Appointment of Ambassador agreed on

YANGON, 9 March — The Government of the Union of Myanmar has given agreement to the appointment of Mr Lee Ju-heum as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea to the Union of Myanmar in succession to Lee Kyung-woo.

Mr Lee Ju-heum was born on 11 February 1950 and graduated from Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea. Since joining the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea in July 1979, he had served in various capacities at the Ministry as well as in Korean Embassies in Japan, Thailand, Italy and the Korean Consulate General in Osaka, Japan. In March 1995 he served as the Assistant Secretary at the Office of the President and since June 2004, he has been serving as Secretary to the President for Leadership, Office of the President. Mr Lee Ju-heum is married and has two sons. — MNA

Message from Twin Banyans

- * Establish the Union
No tint needed...
- * Love the Union
There's no harm...
- * Solidarize the Union
No path is far...
- * Plan to disintegrate the Union
That never comes to thought...
- * Act to destroy nation
We never get into it...
- * Our brethren, true blood brothers...
Ask if not clear, then only you'll know
Criticize only when you know, make progress only when correct
Know the past and future, compare and beware
Hold discussions on Myanmar land and water
- And for equitable situation
At Convention, pore on good ideas
Differentiate right from wrong
Lay down the decisions
In the long tenure of history
Let there be years by tens of thousands.
- * In meeting at a juncture in history
Message from Twin Banyans is a spray of flowers
To be left to posterity as a marker
This verse has been written.
Hinshada Myint Ngwe (Trs)



Prime Minister Lt-Gen Soe Win receives Mr Tae-Yong Lee and party. (News on page 1) — MNA

Explanations on adoption of detailed basic...

(from page 7)

Constitution. Then, the session went into recess. (The presentation will be reported later.)

The session resumed at 10.15 am. On behalf of the Work Committee chairman, Secretary U Thaung Nyunt read the matters related to the adoption of detailed basic principles concerning the sharing of judicial power of the judicial sector out of the sectors of the sharing of executive and judicial powers to be included in the writing of the State Constitution.

(The presentation will be reported later.)

On behalf of the Work Committee chairman, Member Deputy Minister U Thein Sein read the matters

related to the adoption of detailed basic principles concerning the sharing of judicial power out of the sectors of the sharing of executive and judicial powers to be included in the writing of the State Constitution. (The presentation will be reported later.)

The plenary session ended at 11.15 am.

Group-wise discussions will be held tomorrow for compilation of the proposals of respective delegate groups concerning the explanations made by the Work Committee chairman on the sharing of executive and judicial powers to be included in the framing of the State Constitution.

MNA



Work Committee Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe. — MNA



Work Committee Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung. — MNA



NCCC Secretary Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan acts as emcee. — MNA

Tatmadaw columns practise drills

YANGON, 7 March — The Tatmadaw columns which will participate in the 60th Anniversary Armed Forces Day 2005 continued practising drills in Resistance Park this morning.

During their parade drills, Tatmadawmen from Anawrahtha Column led by Column Commander Col Aung Kyaw Oo, Kyansitha Column led by Column Commander Col Tha Aung, Bayintnaung Column led by Column Commander Col Aung Kyaw Oo, Nawaday Column led by Column Commander Col Aung Zaw Win, Aungzeya Column led by Column Commander Col Myo Win, Hsinbyushin Column led by Column Commander Col Khin Aung Myint, Bandoola Column led by Column Commander Col Khin Maung Oo, Myawady Column led by Column Commander Col Win Swe and Aung San Column led by Column Commander Col Thein Zaw took part in practice session of parade drills under the command of Parade Commander Brig-Gen Nyi Tun.

Chairman of Management Committee for Observance of the 60th Anniversary Armed Forces Day Commander of Yangon Command Maj-Gen Myint Swe, Vice-Chief of Armed Forces Training Maj-Gen Aung Kyi, Vice-Adjutant-General Maj-Gen Hla Shwe and senior military officers watched the practising drills. — MNA

International Women's Day observed

YANGON, 8 March — Organized by Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs, International Women's Day was observed at International Business Centre, on Pyay Road this morning.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of MNCWA Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Maj-Gen Sein Htwa, members of MNCWA, patrons, chairpersons, vice-chairpersons, general secretary and central executive members of Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation, Dean of Diplomatic Corps Philippine Ambassador Mme Phoebe A Gomez and women

ambassadors, wives of ambassadors, resident representatives of UN organizations and their wives, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of social organizations, officials of NGOs, service personnel, technicians and guests.

First, Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Maj-Gen Sein Htwa delivered an opening speech on the occasion. Next, Acting UN Coordinator Ms Carol C Long read out the message sent by the Secretary-General of UN and the ceremony came to a close.

MNA



Minister Maj-Gen Sein Htwa addresses International Women's Day commemorative ceremony. — MNA

ကျေးဇူးတင်ဆွမ်းတော်တော်တော်ကြည့်တိုက်များ ထုတ်ဆောင်ခြင်း
မိုးဝန်းကုဏ္ဍိတဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။

၂၀၀၅-ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ (၁)ရက်နေ့ထိ နိုင်ငံအနှံ့တွင် ကျေးဇူးတော်
ကိုယ်အားကိုးယုံကြည်တိုက် (၁၃၃၅)တိုက် ဖွင့်လှစ်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ကျေးဇူးတော်ယုံကြည်တိုက်ကို စာကြည့်တိုက်များအတွက်
သုတ/ရသစာအုပ်များကို
ပြန်ကြားရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေး ဦးစီးဌာန
ခရိုင်/မြို့နယ်ရုံးများသို့ လှူဒါန်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ပြန်ကြားရေးနှင့်

ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးဦးစီးဌာန

The Union Government upholds...

(from page 16)

At the outset, I would like to present the Work Committee's assessment concerning the executive power that should be vested in the Union Government, and the duty and rights relevant to that power.

According to the detailed basic principles already laid down, the Head of State, who is the President of the State, shall lead the Union Government. This being the case, the Union Government should be vested with a variety of executive powers, and the



Delegates of other invited persons sign the attendance book. — MNA

duty and rights relevant to these powers.

So broad is the executive power of a nation. Executive power is involved in everyday functions. The routine jobs the people do daily cannot escape administration. The administrative tasks of the State are so huge and broad that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is to introduce necessary laws to enable the Union Government to exercise its executive powers effectively.

No matter how different the administrative patterns of the world nations are, the governments enact laws that will be consistent with the administrative machinery of their respective countries so that they can carry out the administrative tasks systematically and effectively. In this context, some countries embody two separate legislative lists in their Constitutions: the one to be promulgated by the central legislature and the other by regional legislative bodies.

The duty and rights relevant to administration are precisely stipulated without loopholes in the Constitutions of world nations so that the government's executive power can extend to every matter. Yet, there arise some necessities and weaknesses. Provisions are in advance embodied to ad-

dress such consequences when they arise. That sort of provisions are that matters embodied in the legislative list of the Constitution fall within the executive power.

It is found that the Constitutions of the nations formed in Union System embody separate legislative lists in them, but the nations formed in Unitary System do not enlist the legislative lists separately in their Constitutions. Moreover, it is also found that in connection with the legislation, separate provi-

sions are embodied in the Chapters concerned of the Constitution.

As regards the role of the Union Government, it is stated in Section 122 of 1947 Constitution that "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of the Union extends to the matters with respect to which the Parliament has power to make laws."

When the Constitutions of some neighbouring countries, it is found that the executive authority of the Union Government, if it is subject to the provisions of the Constitution, extends to the matters with respect to which the Parliament has power to make laws.

According to the provisions of the constitution there will be the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprising the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the Region or State Hluttaw. Therefore, detailed basic principles have been laid down on the delegation of legislative power to them distinguishing the Union Legislative List from the Region or State Legislative List. The Union Legislative List constitutes such major sectors as defence and security; foreign affairs; finance and planning; economy; agriculture and

livestock breeding; energy, electricity, mining and forestry; industry; transport, communication and construction; social affairs; management; and judiciary. Detailed legislative matters are mentioned in each of these major sectors. Among the matters mentioned in the Union Legislative List are administrative matters to be taken charge of by the Union Government.

To carry out its duties and functions more effectively, the Union Government is to designate ministries as necessary and assign duties to them. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is to enact necessary laws to make such efforts more ef-

fective and fruitful. To be able to do so, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is vested with the power to make laws in the Union Legislative List. Only then is the Union Government, in carrying out its duties and functions, to submit bills necessary for the benefit of the Union to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Only then is the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to enact necessary laws in accord with the provisions mentioned in the constitution. It can be found that the duties and rights of the Union Government, which is an administrative organ, correlate with those of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, which is a legislative organ.

In connection with the executive power of the Union Government, it is therefore necessary to discuss and suggest as to whether or not a detailed basic principle should be laid down as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union, extends to the matters with respect to which the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has power to make laws."

I will now continue the Work Committee's observation concerning the executive authority of the Union that is vested in the

President of the State.

According to the detailed basic principles already laid down, the President of the State, who is also the Head of State, shall lead the Union Government. It has been mentioned above that the Union should be vested with a variety of executive authority. The person who will exercise the executive authority of the Union Government should be the President of the State who will lead the Union Government. Only then will it be in accord with the detailed basic principles already laid down.

It is natural and appropriate that the executive power is vested in the Head of State, who is the highest executive authority of the nation. However, it is necessary to ensure that such an executive power does not serve as an obstacle to the rights of the legislative body like the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Only then will any clash between the legislative power and the executive power, which are among the three sovereign powers of the State, be avoided.

As regards the executive authority of the Union that is vested in the President of the State, it is stated in Section 59 of 1947 Constitution that "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of the Union shall be vested in the President; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Parliament from conferring functions upon subordinate authorities, or be deemed to transfer to the President any functions vested in any court, judge, or officer, or any local or other authority by any existing law."

The legislative sector of the constitution will constitute the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw which comprises the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, or the Region or State Hluttaw, or the self-administered division leading body or the self-administered zone leading body.

Similarly, in the executive sector, the administrative machinery will be installed with the Union Government, the Region or State government, or the self-administered division leading body or the self-administered zone leading body. Powers will be delegated to the respective authoritative organs at different levels. In doing so, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is responsible to enact laws as necessary. There are many provisions that have vested the functions in either a

certain authoritative body or a certain authority by the existing laws.

In connection with the matter that the executive power is vested in the President of the State, it is therefore necessary to discuss and suggest as to whether or not a detailed basic principle should be laid down as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the executive authority of the Union, shall be vested in the President; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw from conferring duties and functions upon any authoritative body, or any person in authority, or be deemed to transfer to the President of the State any functions vested in any authoritative body concerned, or any other person in authority concerned by existing laws."

I would like to continue the Work Committee's observation concerning the adoption of detailed basic principles on taking the executive action of the Union Government in the name of the President of the State, and making the functions of the Union Government on behalf of the President of the State as effective as those of the President of the State.

According to the detailed basic principles already laid down, the President of the State, who is the Head of State, shall lead the country. It is natural and appropriate that the executive power is vested in the Head of State, who is the highest executive authority of the nation. However, it is found insufficient in a pragmatic way that the President of the State alone is responsible for all the matters related to administration. But nowadays, when it comes to signing international treaties, it can be found that ministers concerned or officials concerned, on behalf of the Head of State, sign them.

According to the constitution that will come into existence in the future, Union ministers who are members of the Union Government led by the President of the State, on behalf of the President of the State, promulgate orders, directives and so on.

Supposing that the President of the State alone has the right to ratify and release such things, the administrative machinery will operate at a slow pace. There may arise some ambiguities over the legitimacy of signature put by

ministers of the Union government.

In Section 121 of 1947 Constitution, the paragraph (1) prescribes "All executive action of the Union government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President."; the paragraph (2) "Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President."; and paragraph (3) "The President shall make rules for the transaction of the business of the Union Government, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business in so far as it is not business with respect to which the President is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions the allocation of business may be regionwise as well as subjectwise."

Article 80 of 1974 Constitution of Myanmar prescribes that "The Chairman of the Council of State shall sign the laws, rules, and resolution passed by the Pyithu Hluttaw as well as orders promulgated by the Council of State. These shall be promulgated in the official Gazette". The Chairman of the Council of State ratifies the laws promulgated in accord with this Article. Practically, it is not easy enough for the Chairman of the Council of State to ratify every law promulgated by the Council of State.

This being the case, the Article 80 was defined in the resolution No 27-4/75 of the fourth meeting of the first Pyithu Hluttaw held on 21-10-1975 as follows: Resolution No 27-4/75 *Resolution on the definition of the term "Orders promulgated by the Council of State" mentioned in Article 80 of 1974 Constitution.*

With respect to the term "orders promulgated by the Council of State" mentioned in Article 80 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, it is defined at the sixth-day session of the fourth meeting of the first Pyithu Hluttaw held on the second waxing of Thidingyut, 1337 ME (21-10-1975) as the orders (See page 10)

The Union Government upholds...

(from page 9)

promulgated in connection with the following matters:

- Summoning the Hluttaw meeting;
- Declaration of the state of emergency;
- Declaration and revocation of martial law;
- Limiting or withdrawing citizen's freedom and right as necessary;
- Interpretation of Constitution by the Hluttaw;
- Dissolving of a people's council and giving duty for election for a new people's council according to the decision of the Hluttaw;
- Orders which shall have the force of law;
- Amnesty and punishment relating to the public;
- Promulgation of titles and medals of honour;
- Council of State's decisions, which must be promulgated as order;

According to the above interpretation by the Pyithu Hluttaw, it is found that matters which the Chairman of the Council of State himself was to ratify were designated, and that orders relevant to other matters decided by the Hluttaw and orders relevant to other matters promulgated by the Council of State can be ratified by any one of responsible personnel.

The administrative tasks of the Union Government may fall into the tasks to be implemented by the President of the State himself and those to be implemented by officials concerned including ministers of the Union Government in the name of the President.

According to above observation, the President of the State should be vested with the power to promulgate necessary rules and regulations, and procedures to ensure the smooth running of administration machinery and legitimacy.

Moreover, the President of the State should be vested with the power to allocate his duties and functions regionwise or subjectwise.

In connection with undertaking administrative tasks of the Union Government in the name of the

subjectwise."

I will now continue the Work Committee's observation concerning the responsibility of the Union Government for the upkeep of stability, peace, and rule of law in the country.

Since holding accountable for the executive duty of the State, the Union Government is to endeavour to ensure the smooth running of administration machinery. Only then will the all-round development tasks of the State be successful. In this process, the Union Government is to maintain

President; making the functions of the Union Government on behalf of the President of the State as effective as those of the President of the State; and allowing the President to allocate his duties and functions regionwise or subjectwise, it is therefore necessary to discuss and suggest as to whether or not detailed basic principles should be laid down as follows:

1. "All executive ac-

The Union Government, that will undertake the administrative duties of the State will have to lay down the policies within the framework of the State Policy and in addition the policies should be in accord with the stipulations contained in the Constitution.

tion taken by the Union government shall be expressed as done in the name of the President.

2. Orders and instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as

the stability, regional peace and the rule of law in the country. Only when stability reigns the country will economy become stable, whereupon businesses of the State will thrive. Likewise, national stability will give rise to social stability,

to destroy national unity. If the Union Government can consolidate national unity, it will also be able to maintain the stability of the State. Maintaining the stability of the State is maintaining the regional stability and the rule of law. They correlate each other.

The Union Government is to work hard to turn the country into a new state developed in all sectors by making most of rich natural resources and economic resources. Moreover, continued efforts are to be made to create transitional conditions from the agricultural to industrial nation, and then to a nation developed in all sectors. Instability, weak national unity, and subversive acts committed by alien saboteurs can be detrimental to business transactions as well as to domestic and foreign investment. It is therefore necessary to deter such destructive acts with constant vigilance so that effective measures can be taken for all-round development tasks.

As its prime task for ensuring the stability, regional peace and the preva-

sary to discuss and suggest as to whether or not a detailed basic principle should be laid down as follows:

"The Union Government upholds and maintains stability, peace, and the prevalence of law and order in the country."

Now, I will present the study on the laying down and implementation of the policies which is a task of the Union Government.

A nation must have a government for her to be in accord with her required characteristics. The people need to know the policies, projects and work programmes stating the way the Government is going to lead, defend, and administer the nation, the Government's stance in foreign relations, its plans and systems to develop the nation and its priority tasks. The Government will have to clearly and officially inform about policies, projects and work programmes to world nations too. The laying down of the policies, projects and work programmes should be in line with the political, administrative, economic and social objectives, basic principles and general guidelines stipulated in the Constitution.

The governments of the world countries have to lay down and implement policies, projects and work programmes that conducive to their natural conditions for peace, stability, prosperity and progress.

Those governments should also be aware of the fact that the policies, projects and work programmes are subject to the objectives, basic principles and guidelines contained in the constitution. If a government carries out its task without specific policies and work programmes to reach the goal, it will never achieve success and stability.

Objectives have already been laid down for the future constitution. The previous sessions of the National Convention have also laid down basic principles to be formulated as basic principles of the State. As the objectives and the already-laid-down basic principles will be contained in the future constitution, the authoritative bodies should uphold them as general guidelines. In this regard, the Union Government, that will undertake the administrative duties of the State will have to lay down the policies within the framework of the State Policy and in addition the policies should be in ac-

cord with the stipulations contained in the Constitution.

The main responsibility rests on the Union Government, the administrative body of the State, to successfully materialize its policies in accord with the already-laid-down policies of the State. The Union Government will have to lay down long-term, short-term plans and annual plans in accord with the policies laid down and to systematically implement them, and if needed, it will have to draw and implement special projects.

The Union Government should state the aims of the projects, which are in conformity with the policies laid down, in submitting the long-term, short-term and annual plans to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In doing so, it should present the national economic plans together with the statements on sector-wise targets of the agricultural, fish and meat, forestry, energy, mineral and mining, industrial, electricity, construction, transport and communication, trade, social and monetary sectors of the entire nation and the gross domestic product of the nation attached with other related clarifications.

The Union Government as necessary will have to implement special projects to build highways and bridges, explore and drill oil and gas, and construct dams and reservoirs, together with their estimated budget and explanation on the benefits they will bring after obtaining the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw by presenting it.

Hence, delegates will have to discuss whether or not to lay down the following basic principle:

"The Union Government shall lay down its policies in accord with the provisions contained in the Constitution. The Union Government shall draw necessary projects in accord with the policies and implement them with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw."

Clarification on Executive Power of Union Government presented on behalf of Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee by National Convention Convening Work Committee Members Deputy Attorney-General Dr Tun Shin and Supreme Court Judge Dr Tin Aung Aye will be published in the newspapers to be issued on 10 March.

MNA



Delegates on their way to Pyidaungsu Hall to attend the NC. — MNA

may be specified in rules to be made by the President. In addition, the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it was not done by the President.

3. The President shall make rules for the transaction of the business of the Union Government, and for the allocation of the said business among the ministers of the Union government or to the official responsible under a certain law, except matters conferred on him by this Constitution to act in his own discretion."

4. "Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the allocation of business by the President may be regionwise as well as

whereupon the tasks will be undertaken for health and fitness of the entire people, higher education level, and preservation of cultural heritage.

Stability of the State depends on national consolidation. To consolidate the national unity is the most crucial national concern. In other words, with the further consolidation of national unity comes success in promoting the interests of the country and the people. The Union Government will be able to achieve the consolidated unity from making efforts to bridge the gap as much as possible in the development tasks for all the national people residing in the Union.

The Union Government is responsible to crush a variety of alien attempts of some countries designed

lence of law in the country, the Union Government is to make continued efforts to create favourable conditions that can be of help for the smooth running of administration machinery as well as for the establishment of the country into one developed in all sectors.

Of the detailed basic principles already laid down as regards the citizens' responsibilities, one principle reads "Public peace and tranquillity and prevalence of law and order is the responsibility of every citizen." The Union Government needs to make constant efforts to uphold and maintain the stability, peace and prevalence of law and order with the duty-conscious participation of citizenry.

It is therefore neces-

The President shall sign laws passed and enacted by ...

(from page 16)

The nations are in the process of making collective efforts to prevent occurrence of wars between the countries. Undeclared wars between countries may not be so difficult to end with concerted efforts of other nations. But in a declared war, the carnage may become wider due to participation of allies from both sides. Thus, taking the lessons of the two world wars, the power to declare war and make peace is not vested totally in the hands of the Head of State or Government alone.

A study of the constitutions of various nations shows that there are many different systems of delegating the power to declare war or make peace. Constitutions of certain nations stipulate that the Government can declare war or make peace only with the approval of the parliament or the hluttaw. In some countries their constitutions state that only the parliament or the hluttaw has the power to declare war or make peace. But in some countries, the President can declare war or make peace with the approval of the parliament or the Hluttaw.

The sub para (1) of the article 123 of the 1947 Constitution states, "War shall not be declared and the Union shall not participate in any war save and except with the assent of the Parliament."

In the article 49 of the 1974 constitution it is stated, "The Pyithu Hluttaw may decide to declare war and to make peace only by a vote of 75 per cent of all its members. The Council of State shall convene an emergency session of the Pyithu Hluttaw should circumstances call for a decision while the Pyithu Hluttaw is not in session."

The effect of the term "declaration of war and making of peace" is deep and wide and its functions never tolerate even a slight mistake. Thus, it is not appropriate to vest the right to the President alone to declare war or make peace.

The Union of Myanmar always strictly adheres to the five principles of peaceful co-existence laid down at the Bandung Conference. It always observes, with respect, the policy to always maintain cordial relations with the

neighbouring nations. It always adheres to the policy of non-interference in others' internal affairs and is always against aggression of any kind.

The National Convention has already laid down the following basic principles concerning the foreign affairs:

- (a) **the State practices independent, active and non-aligned foreign policy, aims at world peace and friendly relations with nations, and upholds the principles of peaceful co-existence among nations;**
- (b) **the State never starts any aggression against any nation; and**
- (c) **no foreign troops are permitted to be deployed within the borders of the Union. The basic principles stand witness to the fact that Myanmar's stance is totally against wars.**

Thus, concerning the sector, delegates will have to make discussions and suggestions whether or not to lay down the following detailed basic principles.

The President shall

- (a) **in coordination with the National Defence and Security Council, formed within the framework of the Constitution, take suitable military action in the face of aggression against the State;**
- (b) **submit the action so taken to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval if it is in session or call an emergency meeting to present the matter for approval if the**

Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in session.

- (c) **declare war or make peace only with the assent of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.**

Here, I will explain the matter concerning the President's signing of a Bill and enacting it approved by the Hluttaw.

The task of presenting, discussing and passing bills is done by the respective hluttaws. In some countries there are the lower Chamber and the upper Chamber and the two chambers combined is called the Parliament or the Congress. In some countries, they have the Chamber of People's Deputies and Legislative Chamber, but in some, they have only the Parliament or the hluttaw. Whatever the number the hluttaws may be, generally, except from the Bills designated for presentation to the particular hluttaw, a Bill is presented to and

not much difference between one nation and another, there are differences of system between the steps. In some nations, the approval method between the two hluttaws is different from one another. In some nations the decision and approval are made by a simple majority through voting and in some, a Bill is approved with the assent of two-thirds of the Hluttaw representatives.

Some countries fixed a period of days during which the President will have to sign the Bill submitted to him. But in some countries the duration is not designated.

The length of duration is also different among the nations. Countries usually adopt systems appropriate to their situation. In some countries the stipulations state that if any Bill is not signed by the President within the prescribed period, the same shall become an Act in the like manner as if he had signed it. Some countries do not

every law enacted by the Parliament."

Section 111 of the Constitution stated, "As soon as any Bill shall have been passed by both Chambers of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President for his signature and promulgation as an Act in accordance with the provisions of this section. Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, every Bill so presented to the President shall be signed by him not later than seven days after the date of presentation. If any Bill is not signed by the President within seven days after the date of presentation, the same shall become an Act in the like manner as if he had signed it on the last of the said seven days."

Concerning the matter, Section 109 stated, "If one chamber passes any other Bill, and the other Chamber rejects or fails to pass it, or passes it with amendments to which the Chamber where the Bill originated will not agree, the

have to discuss and suggest whether or not to lay down the following basic principle concerning the President's powers and functions to sign and promulgate the laws passed by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw:

"The President shall sign the laws passed and enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw after taking action according to the provisions of the Constitution. Such signed laws shall be promulgated in the official Gazette."

I have already explained the matters for the delegates to discuss whether or not to lay down detailed basic principles to vest the powers and functions in the President. I will now explain the matter — The President shall not be answerable to any Hluttaw or to any Court for the exercise or performance of the powers and functions vested in him by the Constitution or any of the existing laws.

According to the Constitution, the President is the Head of State who enjoys the respect of the people. Day to day, he will have to exercise and perform the powers and functions vested in him. Thus, the President should be under the protection so that he may not be subject to answering the questions to any Hluttaw or to any Court for the exercise or performance of the powers and functions.

In this regard, the President should not be subject to answering neither the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw nor the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, for the exercise and performance of the powers and functions vested in him, or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of these powers and functions.

The above-mentioned matters should be stipulated in the Constitution.

Similarly, the President should not be answerable to any court for any of his actions in the exercise and performance of the powers and functions vested in him. The President should not be tried at any court for his actions. The said facts should be stipulated in the Constitution to give protection to the President. Only then, will the President be able to freely and boldly exercise and perform the powers and functions entrusted to him.

Countries where the President is the Head of State may have differences in legislation, but they have two similar procedures — the passing of a law by the Hluttaw and the signing and promulgation of the law by the President.

discussed for approval at the prescribed hluttaw. If there are two hluttaws, the hluttaw that has already approved the Bill shall send it to another hluttaw for approval. If there is only one hluttaw, it will discuss and approve the Bill.

The Bill approved by the hluttaws is submitted to the President before being enacted into law. If he agrees, the President signs, approves and promulgates it. If he disagrees, he will send the Bill together with his remarks to the hluttaw where it originated. The hluttaw where the Bill originated discussed the Bill again and take necessary measures in accord with the provisions.

Although the steps in the process of passing a Bill to become a law have

include the said stipulation in the law. Generally, they just include a stipulation saying that any Bill passed by the hluttaw should be submitted to the President for approval.

Countries where the President is the Head of State may have differences in legislation, but they have two similar procedures — the passing of a law by the Hluttaw and the signing and promulgation of the law by the President.

Concerning the signing and promulgating of a Bill approved by the Hluttaw, Section 58 of the 1947 Constitution stated, "Every Bill, passed or deemed to have been passed by both Chambers of Parliament, shall require the signature of the President for its enactment into law. The President shall promulgate

President shall convene a joint sitting of the two Chambers. The members present at the joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill as the last passed by the Chamber where the Bill originated and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by the other chamber, and if the Bill with amendments, if any, is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both Chambers present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Chambers."

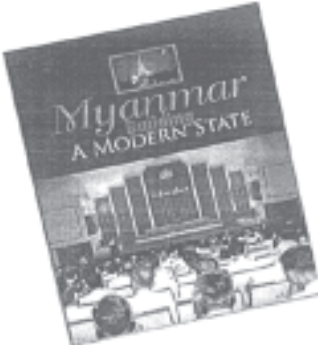
The sections contained in the 1947 Constitution show the dimension of the President's role in passing a Bill to become a law. The sections show that the President has no right to oppose nor amend a Bill submitted to him, but just to sign and issue it, and if there are any disagreements, he shall convene a joint sitting of the two hluttaws. However, if the President finds something to make any amendments, additions or substitutions in the laws passed by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, he has the right to inform about this to the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. This will be discussed in the sector concerned.

Thus, delegates will

(See page 15)



National Convention delegates sign the attendance book. — MNA



MYANMAR
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 E-mail: mlp@mpinlaw.com
 Tel: 254037 G.P.O. Box: 906
 Yangon. 9 March 2005

INVITATION TO TENDER
TENDER NO. 13(T) AMD (2004-2005)

1. Sealed Tenders are invited by Agricultural Mechanization Department, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for the supply of the following stores which will be purchased in Myanmar Kyats.

Sr/No	Lot No.	Description	Quantity
1.	Lot. 1	Assorted Ball Bearings for Power Tillers Group-1	2000 Sets
2.	Lot. 2	Assorted Ball Bearings for Power Tillers Group-2	4000 Sets
3.	Lot. 3	Cold-rolled steel sheets (Assorted thickness)	1667 Tons
4.	Lot. 4	Standard Parts for Power Tillers	6000 Sets
5.	Lot. 5	RCS Resin & Catalyst Resin (5 items)	140 Tons
6.	Lot. 6	Foundry Material (6 items)	120 Tons
7.	Lot. 7	Painting Material (4 items)	40 Tons

2. Tender closing date 14.3.2005 (Monday) (12.00 HR)
 3. Tender documents are available at the Factory and Research Section of Agricultural Mechanization Department, Bayintnaung Road, Insein Township, Yangon during the office hours.
 4. For further details please call 680959, 682046 Ext.323.

Director General
Agricultural Mechanization Department

Governments doing too little to clear up unexploded bombs

LONDON, 7 March — Governments are doing far too little to clear up unexploded bombs and leftover landmines, according to a report on Monday.

Six years after the entry into force of the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines, forgotten weaponry remains a serious problem across the world, it said.

The report was produced by Landmine Action, the British arm of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines.

"Explosive remnants of war are costing civilian lives and livelihoods in 90 countries, many of them the world's poorest," said director Richard Lloyd.

Landmine Action said not only were children being killed and maimed as they unwittingly played with the brightly coloured unexploded bomblets from cluster bombs, but land and anti-tank mines were slowing postwar aid delivery.

More than 140 countries have ratified the Ottawa Convention that commits them to stop immediately production and use of landmines, destroy their stockpiles and clear their territories of them within a decade.

Most are way behind schedule. But more than 42 others — notably the United States, Russia, India, Pakistan and China — have refused even to sign and still hold vast reserves of landmines.

Lloyd said his survey was the first to methodically take a country-by-country and weapon-by-weapon inventory of the problem and showed that the scale of it had been vastly under-rated in the past.

MNA/Reuters

DONATE BLOOD

CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

MV GATI SUVIDHA VOY NO (716)
 Consignees of cargo carried on MV GATI SUVIDHA Voy No. (716) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 9-3-2005 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.

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MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY
AGENT FOR: M/S GATI COAST TO COAST
 Phone: 256908/378316/376797

Ethiopian coffee export to Japan sees significant rise

ADDIS ABABA, 7 March — The amount of coffee Ethiopia exported to Japan in the year 2004 has jumped 18 per cent from that exported in the previous year, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The ministry said in a news release that Ethiopia has subsequently earned over 60 million US dollars in hard currency.

Ethiopia had exported 37,916 tons of coffee in the year 2004 and the figure surpassed by 5,000 tons from the previous year, it said, quoting the Ethiopian Embassy in Tokyo.

The Embassy attributed the rise to the special attention and support the government attached to the sector, coordination between coffee growers and exporters and successive promotion activities by the Ethiopian Embassy in Japan over the past years.

The embassy has undertaken various activities to popularize Ethiopian coffee by preparing traditional coffee ceremony in numerous occasions.

The share of Ethiopia's coffee in Japanese market was merely 6.4 per cent in 2001, ranked sixth behind Brazil, Indonesia, Colombia, Guatemala and Vietnam.

At present Japan stands second in purchasing Ethiopia's coffee after Germany. The East Asian country also occupies the third place in coffee import, next to the United States and Germany.

The annual coffee consumption of Japan has reached over 400,000 tons and the consumption soars by over 4 per cent yearly.

MNA/Xinhua

Moderate quake jolts Canada's Quebec Province

OTTAWA, 7 March — Some people in Quebec were jolted awake Sunday by an earthquake, the second to shake the province in the past week, reports reaching here said.

There are no reports of damage from the 5.4 magnitude tremor which was centred under the St Lawrence River near Riviere-du-Loup, a town about 400 kilometres northeast of Montreal.

It is a region where earthquakes are common, but officials say most are too small to be felt. The quake was powerful enough to be felt as far away as Quebec City.

MNA/Xinhua

Overaction in brain area can cause child autism

LOS ANGELES, 7 March — Brain tests have suggested that autistic children shy from eye contact because they perceive even the most familiar face as an uncomfortable threat, US researchers reported Sunday.

Scientists at the University of Wisconsin-Madison found that for autistic children, the amygdala an emotion centre in the brain associated with negative feelings lights up to an abnormal extent during a direct gaze upon even a familiar face. Their findings were published in the March 6 issue of the journal *Nature Neuroscience*.

MNA/Xinhua

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Biologists investigate mass stranding of dolphins in Florida Keys

SUMMERLAND KEY (Florida), 8 March — Biologists are investigating whether sonar used in US Navy submarine exercises or red tide bacteria contributed to the deaths of more than 30 rough-toothed dolphins in a mass stranding in the Florida Keys last week.

Scientists began testing on Monday for bacterial, viral and tissue infections during necropsies on nine of the dead dolphins, including a stillborn calf.

An estimated 70 to 110 rough-toothed dolphins, which normally swim in deeper continental shelf waters, turned up in shallow waters on sand flats near Marathon, south of Miami, on Wednesday.

Some scientists speculate that the stranding could be related to sonar that may have disoriented the marine mammals, causing them to surface too quickly and suffer decompression sickness.

The submarine *USS Philadelphia*, based at Groton, Connecticut, conducted training exercises with Navy Seals in the Florida Keys a day before the stranding.

Navy officials are "working this issue," said Lieutenant Commander Jensen Sommer of Norfolk, Virginia-based Naval Submarine Forces on Monday.

Biologists also tested for toxicology related to red tide, an algae bloom that reproduces at an explosive rate and is harmful to marine mammals such as manatees. An unseasonable red tide formed off southwest Florida in early January.

"There's no smoking gun," said Alex Costidis, a Florida Fish & Wildlife Research Institute biologist in St Petersburg, Florida. "They all had empty stomachs, which is pretty typical of a stranding, indicating they had not eaten in the last two or three days."

The dolphins were mostly adult females and young. Of the total stranded, 10 to 15 were able to swim away.

"We still don't know how many were stranded. We definitely had a maternal pod. It was mostly moms and babies," said Celeste Weimer, stranding coordinator for the Florida Keys Mammal Rescue Team.

Several of the females in the group had stillbirths.—MNA/Reuters



Volunteers aid rough-toothed dolphins in a rehabilitation holding area at the Marine Mammal Conservancy in Key Largo, Florida, on 6 March, 2005.

INTERNET

Genes may foster nicotine addiction

LOS ANGELES, 8 March — An alteration to a gene's DNA sequence may cause some people to congenitally consume more nicotine than others through cigarettes smoking, US researchers said on Sunday.

Behavioural geneticists at the University of Colorado compared the average daily nicotine consumption in mice. The research team led by Jerry Stitzel found that mice with the "threonine" polymorphism in a gene called *Chrna4* consumed significantly more nicotine than mice with an alanine polymorphism in the same gene.

This threonine variation may allow these mice to tolerate higher nicotine levels before experiencing negative nervous system side effects, the researchers said in their paper published in the latest issue of the journal *Behavioural Neuroscience*.

Chrna4 (Cholinergic Receptor Nicotinic Alpha4) contains the instructions to build a protein that is part of a receptor that recognizes acetylcholine, a major neurotransmitter that plays a role in the brain's pleasure system and also aids learning and memory, sleep, control of muscle

movement, heart rate, blood pressure and more.

Because nicotine is chemically very similar to acetylcholine, it binds to the same receptors, including those with the protein made from *Chrna4*. Thus the nervous system responds to nicotine as if it were acetylcholine, they said.

The researchers concluded that natural variations in *Chrna4* could, by varying how the nicotine receptors work, result in animal-by-animal variation in nicotine tolerance.

That may explain why in humans *Chrna4* polymorphisms are associated with nicotine dependence. People with certain gene variations may be able to tolerate more nicotine before they get sick and as a result smoke more in the first place, promoting addiction. Nicotine, a natural insecticide found only in tobacco, is extremely toxic to humans.

MNA/Xinhua

UN Chief to visit Middle East to revive peace process

UNITED NATIONS, 8 March — UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan is scheduled to travel to the Middle East early next week to help revive the stalled regional peace process, UN spokesman Stephane Dujarric told reporters Monday.

On next Monday, the Secretary-General will be in Ramallah to meet with the senior Palestinian leadership, including President Mahmoud Abbas and Prime Minister Ahmad Qurei, said Dujarric.

While in the Occupied Palestinian Territory he will also meet with staff from the UN

Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), at a Women's Training Centre run by UNRWA.

On Tuesday, he will begin an official visit to Israel, said the spokesman, adding that while in Israel, the Secretary-General is scheduled to have discussions with Prime

Minister Ariel Sharon and Vice-Prime Minister Shimon Peres, among others.

On the same day, the Secretary-General and his wife Nane will be attending the inauguration of the new Holocaust History Museum in Jerusalem at Yad Vashem, Dujarric noted.

MNA/Xinhua

Tobacco industry paid scientists to distort health research

LOS ANGELES, 8 March — The link between secondhand smoke and sudden infant death has been discredited in the last few years in scientific articles paid for and influenced by cigarette manufacturers, according to a new study on once-secret industry documents.

This new study, prepared by researchers at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF), and the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), was published in the March issue of the journal *Pediatrics*.

"Undermining people's understanding of the link between secondhand smoke and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) places infants everywhere at increased risk," said Stanton Glantz, director of the Centre for Tobacco Control Research and Education who is also a senior author of the new study analyzing the tobacco company documents.

Analysis of the Philip Morris documents showed that the company sought and paid an author to write an article for publication in a scientific journal, guided his writing and suggested changes in his conclusions in order to call into question the published studies which show links between secondhand cigarette smoke and

SIDS, the study report said.

The key article, commissioned by Philip Morris and published in a respected pediatric epidemiology journal in 2001, discounts the significance of research showing a link between exposure to secondhand cigarette smoke and SIDS.

The article has been cited in at least 19 other scientific papers, misleading physicians, their patients and researchers about the risk of secondhand smoke exposure.

This article was found to be part of the company's overall scientific strategic plan for addressing secondhand smoke and childhood health issues, the documents show.

The tobacco industry's misinformation campaign regarding secondhand smoke and maternal and child health can be counteracted, the UCSF and CDC researchers wrote in their analysis.—MNA/Xinhua



A rotating wind turbine. Production capacity by wind turbines increased 20 percent last year to 47,317 megawatts, the Global Wind Energy Council said in a statement.—INTERNET

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Robben still unfit for Barca showdown

LONDON, 8 March — Dutch winger Arjen Robben has failed to be fit enough to play in Tuesday's Champions League encounter with Barcelona, manager Jose Mourinho said on Monday.

"Robben won't be in the team or even on the bench, he has no chance," Mourinho told reporters.

Robben, a key player of Chelsea's attacking power, has been sidelined since breaking two bones in his left foot on February 2.

Robben missed the first leg two weeks ago at the Nou Camp which Chelsea lost 2-1 but had hoped to be fit enough to make his comeback at the return encounter at Stamford Bridge.

Mourinho will also have to do without striker Didier Drogba, who was also sent off at the Nou Camp and is therefore suspended for Tuesday's game.

MNA/Xinhua

Dubai Desert Classic golf tournament

DUBAI, 7 March — Ernie Els won an unprecedented third Dubai Desert Classic in dramatic style on Sunday, holing an 18-foot eagle putt at the last for a one-shot victory.

South Africa's world number three, who had trailed Miguel Angel Jimenez by one shot overnight, fired a closing 68 to finish at 19-under 269 on a sweltering day at the Emirates Golf Club.

Jimenez, the European Tour's form player last year with five victories, had led by two with nine holes remaining but stumbled with a bogey-six at the 13th.

Although the pony-tailed Spaniard recovered with his fourth birdie of

the day on 16, he wasted a chance to take force a playoff when he three-putted at the par-five 18th.

A closing 70 left him in a tie for second at 18 under with Britain's Stephen Dodd, who birdied three of the last nine holes on his way to a blemish-free 66.

Seven-times European number one Colin Montgomerie, boosted by a monster birdie putt from 40 feet at the par-three seventh, finished alone in fourth at 16 under after

closing with a 69.

"Somebody had to win today and I've been close many times this year," said Els, who produced top-six finishes in his first five starts of the season. "It was great to finally get it my way today."

Jimenez, one stroke clear of his challengers overnight, made a scrappy start with a bogey at the third but rallied with a birdie-four at the third under a baking sun.

He parred the next five holes before a superb approach to just five feet at the 468-yard ninth set up his second birdie of the round.

That gave him an outward nine of one-under 34 as he improved to 17 under for the tournament.

However, he was then caught by playing partner Els and Welshman Dodd when he bogeyed the par-five 13th to set up the European Tour event's thrilling finale.

MNA/Reuters



Tiger Woods holds the winner's trophy after defeating Phil Mickelson at the Ford Championship at Doral in Miami, Florida, on 6 March, 2005.—INTERNET

Colombia's Rodallega called up to senior squad

BOGOTA, 7 March—Striker Hugo Rodallega, leading scorer with a record 11 goals in last month's South American under-20 championship has been called up to Colombia's senior squad for the first time.

The 19-year-old was included in coach Reinaldo Rueda's 18-man squad for a friendly international against the US in Fullerton, California on Wednesday.

The squad contains only one European-based player, defender Jose Julian De La Cuesta of Spanish second division Cadiz.—MNA/Xinhua

Ferguson remains hopeful for United despite first-leg setback

ROME, 8 March — Manchester United manager Alex Ferguson said on Monday that his side still have the chance to make the quarter-finals of the Champions League in spite of the first-leg setback against AC Milan.

United are facing a mountain to climb having lost to AC Milan 1-0 in the first leg of the first knockout round at Old Trafford. Ferguson admitted that Tuesday's second-leg tie with AC Milan in Italy would be the toughest challenge his team has faced.

"It is probably the hardest task we have had to face given as we are 1-0 down but I hope we can score the goal that changes the game," Ferguson said at a press conference in Milan.

"At this level an away goal counts for a lot and you saw that in the faces of

the players after they scored. We hope we can do the same," he added.

But Ferguson told reporters that United still has chances to move forward, given that they have enjoyed some success against Italian teams in the Champions League in recent years.

Ferguson could draw confidence from United's victory over Juventus in 1999, when his team came back from 3-1 down on aggregate to beat the team then coached by current Milan boss Carlo Ancelotti.

MNA/Xinhua

Olympiakos Piraeus held to 1-1 draw at PAOK Salonika

ATHENS, 7 March — The race for the Greek championship blew wide open on Sunday when Olympiakos Piraeus, who held a five-point lead three weeks ago, could only manage a 1-1 draw in a fiery match at PAOK Salonika.

The result means that with nine rounds still to be played, champions Panathinaikos, who had to fight hard for a 1-0 win at Panionios, join Olympiakos at the top with 45 points.

Hard on their heels with 44 points are AEK Athens who needed a 75th minute goal from Nikos Lyberopoulos

to beat struggling Aris Salonika.

The failure by Olympiakos to beat PAOK has increased the pressure on Olympiakos coach Dusan Bajevic and speculation is already growing that he will not be in charge for the crucial home game against AEK next weekend.

The Greek club are also at home on Thursday when they meet English Premier League side Newcastle United in a first leg second round UEFA Cup tie.

Olympiakos have won only one of their least four league matches, drawing two and losing once, to relegation candidates Ergotelis.

Playing without the injured Rivaldo, who turned an ankle in training last week, Olympiakos took the lead in the 21st minute when Predrag Djordjevic converted a hotly-disputed penalty.

PAOK levelled two minutes after the break when Dimitris Salpingidis latched on to a long ball on the edge of the area and fired past Antonis Nikopolidis in the Olympiakos goal.

Yiannis Okkas thought he had restored the lead for the leaders but his close range tap-in was ruled offside.

In Athens, Panathinaikos claimed the points against Panionios when the league's top-scorer Theofilos Gekas scored the only goal of the match in the 27th minute. — MNA/Reuters



US swimmer Michael Phelps pictured here during the Athens Olympics in 2004, a competition in which he won six gold medals, was named as a finalist for the Sullivan Award, which is presented annually to America's top amateur athlete.—INTERNET

Ethiopian claims victory in Fukuoka cross country race

TOKYO, 7 March —Athens Olympic 5,000-metre gold medallist Meseret Defar of Ethiopia defeated Catherine Ndereba of Kenya to win the Fukuoka international cross country women's 600m race on Sunday.

Defar also the 2004 world indoor 3,000m champion clocked 19 minutes 16 seconds ahead of Ndereba the Athens Olympic marathon silver medallist who marked 19:32 for second place.

Kazue Ogoshi, who helped Japan win the Yokohama women's road relay a week ago, finished third in 19:41 while Melissa Moon of New Zealand was 10th in 20:13.

The men's 10,000m race was won by Japanese based Kenyan runner Samuel Wanjiru in 29:20 adding to his victory in the Chiba cross-country two week ago. John Yuda of Tanzania was second in 29:29 followed by Japan's Yuki Nakamura in 29:50.

MNA/Xinhua



Ivan Ljubicic of Croatia celebrates after defeating Andy Roddick, of the US, to win their 5 set first round reverse singles match at Davis Cup Tennis in Carson, California, on 6 March, 2005. Ljubicic won 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, (13-11), 6-7, (7-9), 6-2, to oust the US and advance Croatia to the Davis Cup quarter-finals.

INTERNET

The President shall sign laws passed and enacted by ...

(from page 11)

But the President should be impeached for betraying the State and violating the stipulations contained in the Constitution, misconduct, and failure to meet the qualifications of the President prescribed in the Constitution, and the impeachment should be made against him in accord with the stipulations contained in the Constitution.

Hence, delegates will have to discuss whether or not to lay down the following principle giving protection to the President for the exercise and performance of the powers and functions vested in him in the interest of the State and the people.

“The President shall not be responsible for answering to any Hluttaw or to any Court for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise or performance of the duties and functions vested in him by the Constitution or any of the existing laws. But the exemption should not concern the stipulations contained in the constitution in connection with the impeachment against him.”

Now, I will present a collection of detailed basic principles concerning the duties and functions of the President in connection with the executive sector based on the studies of the Work Committee as follows:

1. The President shall be responsible to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. The Vice-Presidents shall be responsible to the President and also to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw through the President.

2. To be able to discharge the duties assigned in accord with the Constitution or any of the law, the National Defence and Security Council led by the President shall be formed with the following persons:

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Vice-President
4. Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw
5. Speaker of Amyotha Hluttaw
6. Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
7. Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
8. Minister for Defence
9. Minister for Foreign Affairs
10. Minister for Home Affairs
11. Minister for Border Affairs.

3. The President shall have

- (a) the right of pardon
- (b) the right of amnesty in accord with the recommendation of the National Defence and Security Council.

4. The President shall

- (a) confer honours and awards
- (b) revoke titles, honours and awards.

5. The President shall establish or sever diplomatic relations with foreign nations with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. But in the cases which need immediate action, the President shall coordinate with the National Defence and Security Council to sever diplomatic relations with foreign nation, and he shall seek the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw concerning the action taken by him.

6. The President of the State, in accord with law,

- (a) shall appoint and recall the diplomats of the

country;

- (b) shall agree on the appointment of foreign diplomats and send information on the recall
- (c) shall accept the letters of accreditation presented by foreign diplomats.”

7. The President of the State, in accord with law, shall appoint and dismiss heads of bodies of public services.

8. The President of the State, in accord with law, (a) shall enter into, ratify or annul international, regional or bilateral treaties, or withdraw from such treaties with the approval of the

(b) shall enter into, ratify or annul international, regional or bilateral treaties which do not require the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, or withdraw from such treaties.

9. The President of the State shall have the right to occasionally deliver an address or a message to the meeting of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, or to the meeting of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw, or to the whole country on any matter regarding the policies and conditions of the State.

10. The President of the State shall communicate with the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to summon an emergency or special session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if necessary.

11. (a) Except State budget matters, the President shall have the right to issue an ordinance on administrative matters that need immediate action during intervals between sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(b) If the President has not withdrawn the ordinance issued under sub para (a), he shall submit the ordinance for approval to the nearest session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw within 60 days after the promulgation of the ordinance. If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has not any schedule to hold a session within 60 days, the President shall call a special session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval.

(c) The ordinance shall cease to have effect from the date on which it is disapproved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(d) The ordinance issued by the President will be in force with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw till the required date.

(e) Even such an ordinance is revoked within 60 days after its promulgation, it shall be submitted to the nearest meeting of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(f) If such an ordinance contains matters which the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has no right to make decision according to the Constitution, the ordinance ceases to have effect.

12. The President shall

(a) in coordination with the National Defence and Security Council, formed within the framework of the Constitution, take suitable military action in the face of aggression against the State;

(b) submit the action so taken to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval if it is in session or call an emergency meeting to present the matter for approval if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in

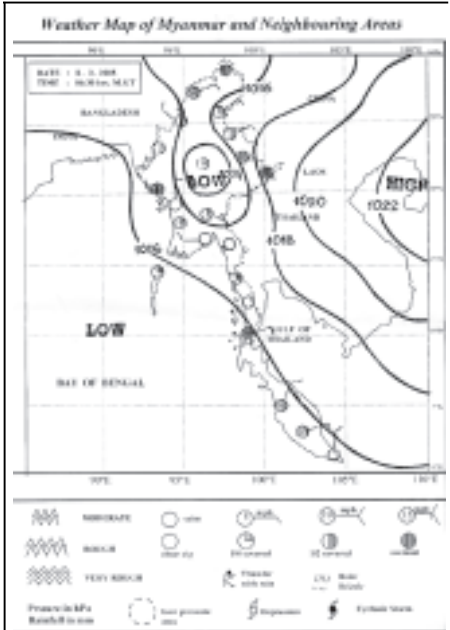
session.

- (c) declare war or make peace only with the assent of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

13. The President shall sign the laws passed and enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw after taking action according to the provisions of the Constitution. Such signed laws shall be promulgated in th

14. The President shall not be responsible for answering to any Hluttaw or to any Court for the exercise or performance of the duties and functions vested in him by the Constitution or any of the existing laws or for any of his actions in the exercise and performance of these powers and functions. But the exemption should not concern the stipulations contained in the constitution in connection with the impeachment made against him.

I would like to conclude my presentation with the request for the delegates to discuss whether or not the detailed basic principles I have compiled here should be laid down for the matter concerning the President's powers and functions.—MNA



WEATHER

Tuesday, 8 March, 2005

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, light rain or thundershowers have been isolated in Kachin State, upper Sagaing, Mandalay and Bago Divisions and weather has been generally fair in the remaining areas.

Maximum temperature on 7-3-2005 was 96°F. Minimum temperature on 8-3-2005 was 67°F. Relative humidity at 9:30 hrs MST on 8-3-2005 was 80%. Total sunshine hours on 7-3-2005 was (6.5) hours approx. Rainfalls on 8-3-2005 were nil at Yangon Airport, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2005 were nil at Yangon Airport, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (6) mph from Southeast at (22:00) hours MST on 7-3-2005.

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

Forecast valid until evening of 9-3-2005: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers in Kachin, Chin and Northern Shan States, upper Sagaing Division, weather will be partly cloudy in lower Sagaing, Mandalay, Yangon and Taninthayi Divisions and generally fair in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (60%).

State of the sea: Seas will be slight to moderate in Myanmar waters. **Outlook for subsequent two days:** Possibility of isolated rain or thundershowers in Upper Myanmar areas.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 9-3-2005: Partly cloudy.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 9-3-2005: Partly cloudy.



Wednesday, 9 March
View on today:

- 7:00 am
1. ကျေးဇူးရှင် မင်းကျွန်းဆရာတော် ဘုရားကြီး နိုင်ငံတော်သံဃာမဟာနာယကအဖွဲ့အကျွေးတော်အဖွဲ့၏ အဘိဓမ္မာပာဏ္ဍိတရုံ အဘိဓမ္မာအဂ္ဂမဟာသဒ္ဓမ္မ ဓမ္မာတိဂါထာပိရိတရုံ ဓမ္မဘာဏ္ဍာဂါရီက၊ ဆရာတော် ဘဒ္ဒန္တဝိမ္ဗိတ္တာဆရာတော်သံဃ၏ ပရိတ်တရားတော်
 - 7:25 am
 2. To be healthy exercise
 - 7:30 am
 3. Morning news
 - 7:40 am
 4. Nice and sweet song

- 7:55 am
5. မြန်မာ့ကြံ့ခိုင်ရေးအဖွဲ့
 - 8:10 am
 6. အရေးကြီးပွဲ
 - 8:20 am
 7. ရန်ကင်းတိုင်း ခေါင်းလောင်း(ဓမ္မိနိဂါရီ) ရေးသားတော်
 - 8:30 am
 8. International news
 - 8:45 am
 9. Let's Go
 - 4:00 pm
 1. Martial song
 - 4:15 pm
 2. Songs to uphold National Spirit
 - 4:30 pm
 3. Demonstration Exercises For Correct Pronunciation
 - 4:00 pm
 4. တပို့ဆောင်ရေး ဝန်ကြီးဌာန သိရင်း ပြိုင်ပွဲဆုတောင်းဖွား (၂၀၀၃ ခုနှစ်)
 - 5:00 pm
 5. အခေါင်းသင်တန်းသို့လှည့်လာရေး

- ရုရှင်သံကြားသင်ခန်းစာ - ခုတိယနှစ် (ခဏ်းပေးအထူးပြု) (ခဏ်းပေး)
- 5:15 pm
 6. Song of national races
 - 5:30 pm
 7. Musical programme
 - 5:40 pm
 8. လက်ဆင့်ကမ်းပေးဂီတတေး
 - 6:45 pm
 9. Classical song
 - 6:00 pm
 10. ရုရှလုံခြုံရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း
 - 6:10 pm
 11. Discovery
 - 6:20 pm
 12. Musical programme
 - 6:30 pm
 13. Evening news
 - 7:00 pm
 14. Weather report
 - 7:05 pm
 15. မြန်မာစာ၊ မြန်မာကေား

- 7:15 pm
16. နှစ်(၆၀)ပြည့် တပို့ဆောင်ရေး ဝန်ကြီးအဖွဲ့အစည်း
 - 7:30 pm
 17. Strong and healthy Myanmar
 - 7:45 pm
 18. အမျိုးသားညီလာခံရက်ပြည့်တော်
 - 8:00 pm
 19. News
 20. International news
 21. Weather report
 22. မေ့မှားသောအလင်း(အပိုင်း-၁) "အတိတ်ကခရီးသံဃာပွယ်"
 - ရှုမိုး၊ ရတနာစင်၊ ဓမ္မိနိဂါရီအေး၊ ဓမ္မိနိဂါရီအေး၊ ဒေါ်အေး၊ ဒေါ်အေး၊ နိုင်နှင်းစေ၊ ဒါရီကော-သတိတော်
 23. မင်းကျွန်းဆရာတော် ဘုရားကြီး ဦးဘဒ္ဒန္တဝိမ္ဗိတ္တာဆရာတော်သံဃ၏ အရင်းအမြစ်ကျမ်းဂန်အတ္ထုပ္ပတ္တိအမှာစာ
 24. The next day's programme

Four political objectives

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

Four economic objectives

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

Four social objectives

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

Arrangements for cultivation of 200,000 acres of rubber in Bokpyin Township inspected

YANGON, 8 March — Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo of the Ministry of Defence, accompanied by Chairman of Taninthayi Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Coastal Region Command Maj-Gen Ohn Myint and officials of the State Peace and Development Council office and departments, inspected arrangements for cultivation of 200,000 acres of rubber in Pawel Island in Bokpyin Township on 6 March.

U Chit Shein of Ever Green Co explained arrangements for cultivation of rubber and other crops and plantation of rubber saplings and Division Manager of Myanma Agriculture Service U Khun Shwe Thin completion of 108,000 acres of rubber and arrangements for exceeding the targets and seeking of lands for cultivation to Lt-Gen Maung Bo and party. Commander Maj-Gen Ohn Myint reported on points to be followed by rubber growers and assistance to be provided.

General Manager of Myanmar Perennial Crops Enterprise U Tin Ngwe also reported on cultivation methods.

In his discussions, Lt-Gen Maung Bo said there are



Lt-Gen Maung Bo views the nurturing of rubber saplings to be planted in Pawel Island in Bokpyin Township. — MNA

good opportunities to grow rubber on commercial scale because rubber is in high demand in the world market. The government is fulfilling requirements for extended cultivation of rubber with the aim of serving the interest of the people.

He said Taninthayi Division, a fertile region for growing rubber, has a great deal of cultivable lands.

Lt-Gen Maung Bo inspected thriving of rubber. Lt-Gen Maung Bo and party went to Kawthoung.

MNA

The Union Government upholds and maintains stability, peace, and prevalence of law and order in the country

YANGON, 8 March — *The following is the clarification made by Member of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Deputy Minister for Information U Thein Sein, on behalf of the Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee, on Executive Powers of the Union Government for laying down detailed basic principles for sharing of legislative and judicial power to be included in the State Constitution, at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, yesterday.*

Detailed basic principles relevant to the executive branch have been laid down at the previous plenary meetings of the National Convention. As regards the formation of the Union Government, detailed basic principles have also been laid down as follows:

“The Executive Head of the State is the President of the State.”; “The Union Government of the State shall be formed with the President of the State, Vice-Presidents, Union Ministers, and the Attorney-General of the Union.”; “The executive power of the State is distributed among the Pyidaungsu, regions and states.”; and “Self-administrative power shall be distributed to self-administered areas as stipulated by the State Constitution.”

In line with the detailed basic principles already laid down, it is necessary to distinguish the executive power of the Union Government from that of the region or state governments. Likewise, the self-administrative powers of the self-administered area leading bodies should also be distinguished.

(See page 9)

Work
Committee
Member
Deputy
Minister
U Thein
Sein.
MNA



**The President shall sign laws passed and enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw after taking action according to provisions of the Constitution
Such signed laws shall be promulgated in official Gazette**

YANGON, 8 March — *The following is the clarification made by Secretary of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Thaung Nyunt, on behalf of the Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee, on powers and functions of the President for laying down detailed basic principles for sharing of legislative and judicial power to be included in the State Constitution, at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, yesterday.*

Now, I will explain the matter concerning the declaration of war and making of peace that should be designated as the powers and functions of the President.

Myanmar has witnessed the World War I and

Work
Committee
Secretary
U Thaung
Nyunt.
MNA



the World War II. The war between one country and another spread to other countries till the breaking out of world wars. If a war breaks out between countries, the people of those countries will face lots of sufferings including death, injury, national destruction and hunger. Because of the atomic bombs that were dropped during the WWII, a large number of victims of the bomb can be seen till at present. Mankind may disappear if another world war erupts at this time when nuclear weapons are developing rapidly. In this regard, the world nations are striving to prevent the eruption of another world war, and ban nuclear and strategic weapons.

(See page 11)