

The NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

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Tuesday, 20 December, 2005

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

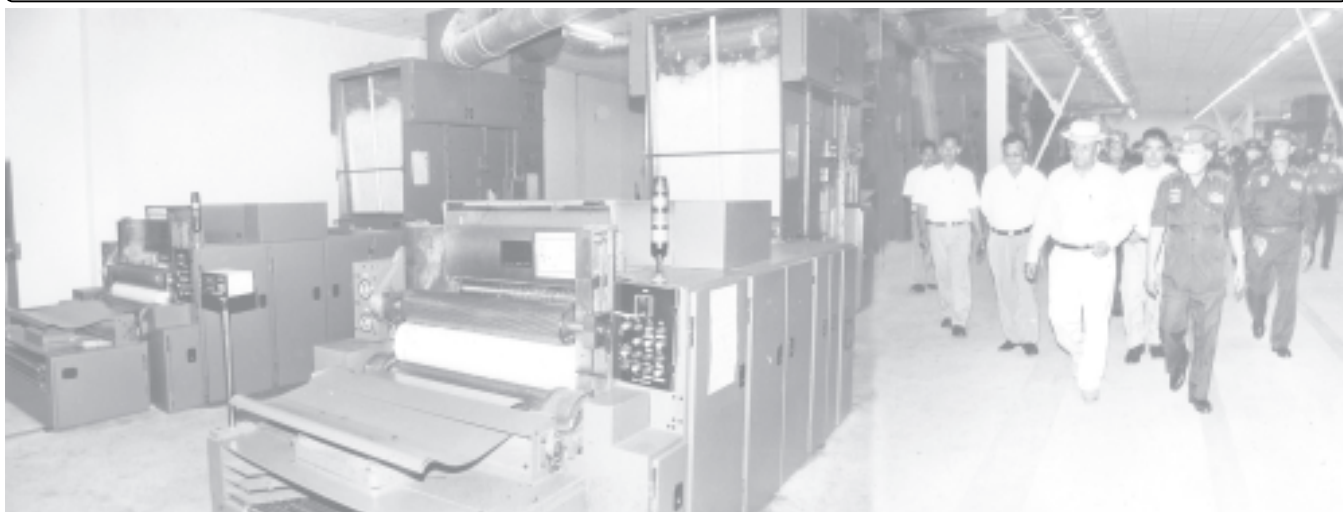
Four economic objectives

- * 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

Senior General Than Shwe inspects Textile Mill (Pakokku)



Senior General Than Shwe inspects Textile Mill in Pakokku.— MNA

YANGON, 19 Dec — Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than

Shwe inspected Textile Mill (Pakokku) of Myanma Textile Industries of the Ministry of Industry-1 yesterday. Senior General Than

Shwe together with member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura Shwe Mann and party left Bagan-NyaungU and ar-

rived in Pakokku in Magway Division at 11:30 am yesterday.

They were welcomed by Commander of No 101 LID Col Maung Maung Ohn, senior military officers and officials of Magway Division, Pakokku District and Township.

At the briefing hall of

Textile Mill (Pakokku), Minister for Industry-1 U Aung Thaung reported on construction of the mill on the road to Shwetantit Port, three miles away from Pakokku, investment, installation of machines, production capacity, cotton, arrangements for raw materials and production of the textile

mills.

Senior General Than Shwe gave guidance on productivity and requirements.

Senior General Than Shwe and party inspected sample of raw materials, local long staple cotton and finished products. They also inspected installation of machines at the weaving section and other units and production.

Minister U Aung Thaung reported on production of poplin and other clothing from Shwedaung and Paleik Textile and Finishing Mills, and textiles. Senior General Than Shwe then gave necessary guidance.

The Textile Mill (Pakokku) was opened on 1 October 2005 and it started production on commercial scale.

Senior General Than Shwe and party toured (See page 8)

The Textile Mill (Pakokku) was opened on 1 October 2005 and it started production on commercial scale.



Textile Mill (Pakokku) of Myanma Textile Industries. — MNA

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

PERSPECTIVES

Tuesday, 20 December, 2005

Boost agricultural economy and establish more industries

The government of the Union of Myanmar is building the nation into a peaceful, modern and developed nation through the systematic implementation of the four political, four economic and four social objectives. All these objectives are aimed at the all-round development of the nation and it is necessary for the entire national people to take an active part in the implementation of these objectives. In implementing them, greater success will be achieved if all those responsible at different levels make coordinated efforts.

During his visit to Kachin State, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defense Services Senior General Than Shwe met with state-level departmental personnel at the meeting hall of the Northern Command on 14 December and gave guidance on the building of a modern and developed nation. He said that, in striving for the economic development of various regions, it was necessary to make the effective use of terrestrial and aquatic resources in the respective regions and that, in Kachin State rich in these resources, both manpower and mechanical power had to be utilized to the full for the development of agricultural economy.

The topographical and climatic conditions of Myanmar is suitable for agriculture and the national economy mainly depends on it. Therefore, utmost efforts will have to be made to strengthen the foundation of the national economy. At the same time, more industrial zones need to be established to modernize the nation and, for the development of the industrial sector, it is necessary to nurture and turn out human resources well-versed in science and technologies.

All those responsible at different levels coordinating all the development work and finding coordinated approach to problems is the practice of democracy and has brought about regional and national development. The future nation will be based on the Union system and therefore the plan for 24 special development regions is being implemented for strategic development of the entire Union.

Only with the progress of the industrial sector, the nation can become developed. Therefore, we would like to call on all those responsible to try to boost agricultural economy and establish more industries in the regions where there is potential for industrial development.



CASH DONATED: Member of the Hninzigon Home for the Aged Administrative Board U Chit Myaing accepts K 100,000 donated by U Thauang and family of No 11-B, Aye Street, Saw Yan Paing East Ward, Ahlon Township, in memory of late Daw Khin Thein.— H

People's Desire

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

No 4 BEMS in Dagon Myothit (South) gets multi-media rooms

YANGON, 19 Dec — Multi-media rooms of No 4 Basic Education Middle School in Dagon Myothit (South) in Yangon East District was opened yesterday in the presence of Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Lt-Gen Myint Swe.

Deputy Minister for Education Brig-Gen Aung Myo Min, Headmistress of the middle school Daw Khin Khin Hsint and Chairman of the school board of trustees formally opened the multi-media rooms.

Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe unveiled the signboard of the multi-media rooms.

After the opening ceremony, the com-



Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe inspects multi-media classroom of No 4 BEMS in Dagon Myothit (South) Township in Yangon East District. —MNA

mander and party viewed the students learning in the Electronic Media-Video System Room, Language Lab and Computer Application Room.

At the ceremony, wellwishers contributed cash amounted to K 3,545,300 to the fund of the school. —MNA

U Htein Win presents Credentials to Brazilian President

YANGON, 20 Dec— U Htein Win, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Myanmar to the Federative Republic of Brazil, presented his Credentials to His Excellency Mr Luiz Inacio Lula Da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil on 7 December, 2005 in Brazilia.—MNA

ROK-ASEAN Meeting on "Home Care for the Older People"

YANGON, 19 Dec — Meeting on "Home Care for the Older People" between the Republic of Korea and ASEAN was held today here.

Director-General of the Social Welfare Department U Sit Myaing, Executive Secretary Mr Cho Hyunse of Help Age Korea, U Aung Din of YMCA and Dr Wesumperuma of Help Age International delivered addresses at the meeting.

At the meeting, delegates of Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos reported on home care tasks, and those present took part in the discussion.

In the evening, participants of the meeting observed the home care tasks in Hlinethaya and Insein townships.

The meeting lasts till 21 December. — MNA

Myanmar delegation leaves for Cambodia

YANGON, 19 Dec — The Myanmar delegation led by Dr Than Nyun, Chairman of Civil Service Selection and Training Board, flew to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to attend the 13th ASEAN Conference on Civil Service Matters-ACCSM to be held in Phnom Penh from 20 to 22 December.

They were seen off at Yangon International Airport by Yangon Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Linn, members of CSSTB U Nyunt Swe and U Hla Myint Oo and officials.

Dr Than Nyun was accompanied by U Kyaw Zan Hla, Director-General of Civil Service Affairs Department.—MNA



Director-General U Sit Myaing of Social Welfare Department addresses the meeting on Home Care for the Older People.— SOCIAL WELFARE

Siemens to build medical science park in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, 18 Dec— Siemens has announced that it will spend 300 million yuan (about 36 million US dollars) to build Siemens Asia medical science park in Shanghai.

Klaus Stegemann, member of the Siemens medical system managing committee, said construction of the park which is to be located in Shanghai Nanhui international medical area will begin in 2006 and be completed in

2007. According to the plan, about 1,000 Siemens employees will work in the park. They'll be involved in research, production, sales service of Siemens medical instruments.

Stegemann noted that possessing the world's

most vigorous and rapidly developed medical market, China is a strategic market for the global medical business corporation.

Richard Hausmann, president of Siemens China, said that Siemens

will invest more than 10 billion yuan (about 1.25 billion US dollars) in China over the next few years, with Siemens Asia medical science park as its key headquarters.

MNA/Xinhua

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Musharraf says no US troops secret jails in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, 18 Dec— Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf brushed aside speculations that the United States had set up secret jails in Pakistan, saying that no accord was

executed to establish such jails, Pakistan's Daily Times reported on Saturday.

The report said that Musharraf made the remarks in an interview on Friday with the Saudi newspaper Al-Watan.

"There is no presence of US soldiers nor any secret jails on our soil. Even not any agreement has been signed to set up secret jails in collaboration with the US in the country," Musharraf said.

On the war against terrorism, Musharraf said, "Pakistan has won the war by the grace of Almighty Allah. Al-Qaeda has been forced to flee the country and it is no longer an organized group because its network has been dismantled."

Internet

MNA/Xinhua

German hostage freed in Iraq

BERLIN, 18 Dec —A German woman held hostage in Iraq has been freed, Germany's Foreign Minister said on Sunday.

Susanne Osthoff, a 43-year-old archaeologist, was kidnapped on 25 November, along with her Iraqi driver.

German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier read a statement on Sunday indicating that the driver has not been freed.

He did not say what events led to Osthoff's release, but he said she is safe in the German Embassy in Baghdad.

Osthoff, a convert to Islam, has lived in Iraq for 10 years and served in various aid projects.

"Mrs Susanne Osthoff is no longer in the hands of the kidnapers. She is in the

safe care of the German embassy in Baghdad," Steinmeier said.

Osthoff's brother, Robert Osthoff, told German television network N-tv that his sister was released and is safe.

Who the kidnapers are and what they demanded remains unclear.

The German government had said the kidnapers demanded Germany cut its ties with Iraq.

Germany opposed the war and has not taken part in training Iraqi forces inside Iraq, but it has conducted training in neighbouring countries.



Residents wade through flood water on a main street in Had Yai district of Songkhla province, southern Thailand, on 18 Dec, 2005.—INTERNET

Authorities break money-laundering ring in NY

CHICAGO, 18 Dec—US authorities said on Friday they shut down a Brazilian money-laundering ring that illegally moved 2.2 billion US dollars over five years through a New York bank.

The authorities, including the district attorney of Manhattan, also said they had reached a settlement with Israel Discount Bank of New York, the state-chartered bank the ring used to transmit the billions.

Under the terms of the settlement, Israel Discount Bank of New York will pay 8.5 million US dollars to cover the costs of the money-laundering investigation. It also faces a fine that

could reach 16.5 million US dollars.

Scott Corrigan, the attorney representing the bank in the settlement, said a company representative was not immediately available to comment.

The US authorities also froze the account of one of the bank's customers, identified as Transmar Turismo Ltd and said they would seek to seize the 158,000 US dollars in it.

The settlement is the

latest chapter in an ongoing investigation into money laundering by US authorities.

Last year, US prosecutors successfully convicted Beacon Hill Service Corp, a Manhattan business, of transferring six billion US dollars illegally over a six-year period.

Indeed, US authorities said it was as they were investigating Beacon Hill that they "developed leads indicating that (Israel

Discount Bank of New York) accounts were also being used to facilitate and conduct money transfers from Brazil".

Further investigation revealed that Israel Discount Bank of New York had between 2000 and 2005 permitted private banking clients to transfer money into their accounts from currency exchanges in Brazil — businesses that are not authorized to engage in foreign money transfers.

The US authorities said Israel Bank of New York broke US and New York laws by failing to maintain records of the transfers, by failing to have internal controls to prevent money laundering and by failing to report suspicious transactions.

Authorities in Brazil, meanwhile, have arrested the president of Transmar, identified as Algemeiro Moutinho, and charged him with money laundering, fraud and racketeering, according to a news release from Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau.

MNA/Reuters

Bomb blast in Spain's

Basque country, no-one hurt

MADRID, 18 Dec— A bomb exploded on Saturday at a business in Spain's Basque country, causing no injuries, after a warning call in the name of Basque separatist guerilla group ETA, police said.

The telephoned warning to a Basque newspaper and the regional highway authority gave police time to evacuate the business, that sells eels, and cordon off the area.

As a precaution, police temporarily closed the busy N1 motorway that runs close to the business at Irura, near the Basque coastal resort of San Sebastian.

A police spokesman said no one was injured in the blast. He had no information on damage, but news reports said it was extensive.

Employees of the company earlier spotted a suspicious rucksack at the entrance to the building, the police spokesman said. — MNA/Reuters

Five killed in wall collapse in Indian capital

NEW DELHI, 18 Dec — Five people, including three children, died and four others were injured on Saturday after a wall collapsed in Karawal Nagar of northeast Delhi, Indo-Asian News Service reported.

The victims, belonging to a family, were sitting beside the wall of a school, which was about 2.5 metres high and still under construction, when it suddenly collapsed, the police said.

The cause of the collapse is still under investigation and the police have come to the contractor, the source added. The injured have been sent to hospital and rescue work continued in a bid to assure no one was buried under the ruins, the report said. — MNA/Xinhua



Bystanders look at the wreckage of a police car after a roadside bomb targeting a police patrol exploded in northeast Baghdad, Iraq, on Sunday morning, 18 Dec, 2005, killing three police officers and injuring two, according to Iraqi police. —INTERNET

Characteristics of 1947 Constitution

Takkatho Myat Thu

After falling into the subjugation under the colonialists for 123 years, Myanmar, at the cost of a lot of lives, blood and sweat of national race patriots, managed to regain her independence and became a sovereign nation on 4 January 1948. Being a sovereign nation, she needed to formulate a State Constitution. So, she had to draw principles such as how to decide and share sovereign powers and how to build the nation in accordance with the way of life of the people, the people's desire, and the history of the nation.

Myanmar people understood that Constitution was essential for exercising the sovereign powers. British colonialists did not want to grant independence in the absence of a Constitution. The holding of discussions on the agreements for independence and making arrangements for regaining independence had to be completed in one year in 1947. Moreover, during the period of one year, Panglong Conference had to be convened to show national solidarity, and a Constitution had to be framed. In the same year, national leaders were assassinated while the drafting of the State Constitution was in progress.

In 1944, Myanmar patriotic leaders established the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom Organization to drive the fascists out of the nation. One of the objectives of the AFPFL was to write a State Constitution with the participation of the people for independent Myanmar.

One of the principles laid down by the AFPFL in early June 1945 said that the Hluttaw elected by the votes of all the adults was to draw a State Constitution, and it also adopted characteristics to be included in the Constitution. The meeting of Myanmar political leaders held from 16 to 18 August 1945 focused on regaining independence for the brighter future of the nation and drawing a Constitution by convening a Hluttaw.

On 23 May 1947, the last day of the preliminary conference of the AFPFL, the Constitution (draft) and 14 proposals on the principles, were adopted. The draft was scrutinized by a committee comprising 10 AFPFL executives, 25 members of the Central Leading Body, 40 AFPFL MPs, five MPs of Kayin Youth Organization, and 31 AFPFL district representatives. The draft consisted of 127 Sections, 14 Chapters and a table. The first session of the Hluttaw held in June 1947 prescribed guidelines for the drawing of a Constitution and formed the committee for the drafting of the Constitution. I would like to present some important points as follows:

(3) All the rights and powers of states and governmental organs under the Sovereign Independent Republic of Myanmar shall reside in the people.

(5) Principles for sufficient protection of the minority shall be prescribed in the Constitution

(6) Other principles dealt with territorial integrity to be preserved according to international law

Even before the launch of the drawing of 1947 Constitution, some Sawbwas (chieftains) made a demand for including a principle on the right to secede from the Union. At a meeting to elect a speaker of the Hluttaw, Nyaungshwe Sawbwa Sao Shwe Thaikie nominated Thakhin Nu, saying, "Our concern about equal rights, the self-determination and the right to secede may be considered as a natural phenomenon".

The Hluttaw elected 55 persons as members of the committee for drawing the Constitution on 18 June 1947. The speaker (patron of the committee) added eight MPs and eight other persons to the committee. The committee wrote the Constitution and submitted it to the second meeting of the Constituent Assembly in July 1947 for discussions. The second meeting forwarded the Constitution (draft) to the final drafting committee that completed it on 15 September 1947. On 24 September the same year, the Assembly accepted and approved the Constitution with an exception "The Constitution shall come into force on the date the provisional President issued it. The date shall not be later than the 8th Waxing of Kason 1310 ME (15 April 1948).

The 1947 Constitution of the Union of Myanmar consisted of a preamble, 14 Chapters, 234 Sections and four tables. Some of the Sections were similar to those

of the Constitution of India. It might be due to closeness between India and Myanmar, and the advice of an Indian constitutional expert in finishing the draft.

The hilly region enquiry team earmarked reserved 45 seats for the hilly regions. If the seats were shared in line with the population, there should be only 35 seats for the hilly regions. According to the 1947 Constitution, a total of 63 seats were allocated for Shan, Kachin, Kayin, Kayinni (now known as Kayah) and Chin national races in the Chamber of Nationalities, and the remaining 62 seats were for national races Bamar, Mon and Rakhine.

There was a difference between one state and another in electing MPs for the Chamber of Nationalities. For example, the persons from Shan State who had the right to attend the Chamber of Nationalities were all Shan sawbwas. At that time there was a comment that it was like discrimination between sawbwas and the people of Shan state. Altogether 250 seats were allocated for house of representatives or the Pyithu Hluttaw, and 125 seats for senate (Chamber of Nationalities) Hluttaw. I would like to present some Sections of the 1947 Constitution.

1. Burma is a Sovereign Independent Republic to be known as "the Union of Burma."

4. All powers, legislative, executive and judicial, are derived from the people and are exercisable on their behalf by or on the authority of the organs of the Union or of its constituent units established by this Constitution.

10. There shall be but one citizenship throughout the Union; that is to say, there shall be no citizenship of the unit as distinct from the citizenship of the Union.

13. All citizens irrespective of birth, religion, sex or race are equal before the law; that is to say, there shall not be any arbitrary discrimination between one citizen or class of citizens and another.

The 1947 Constitution guaranteed the freedom and rights of the citizens and it was likely that it aims at ensuring an everlasting Union. The Constitution had to be drawn hastily to regain independence in time, so some praised for its completion in a short period. However, **some commented that the Constitution lacked comprehensive and detailed basic principles for building a Socialist nation that patriotic leaders desired throughout the independence struggles for the poor.**

According to the 1947 Constitution, there were four states — Kachin State, Kayah State, Shan State, and Kayin State. Chin hill region was designated as the Chin Special Division. At a time when the 1947 Constitution was being formulated, the colonialists were driving a wedge among national races, inciting doubts and suspicions among some national races.

British officials got to Panglong and sowed discord and doubts among national races to deal a devastating blow to Panglong Conference being held in February 1947. Yet, the successful completion of Panglong Conference guaranteed independence not only for the Plain but also for the entire Union. All the acts of British colonialists were just to continue to colonize hill regions and keep them under their subjugation. Thanks to the farsightedness of national race leaders, the entire Union regained independence.

At that time, some were caught in the trap of the colonialists' instigation and even demanded for secession from the Union. Some threatened to go on strike if the Constitution did not comprise the right to secede from the Union. Nyaungshwe Sawbwa Sao Shwe Thaikie, who would become the first-ever President of Myanmar, clanged on to the demand for secession from the Union.

Bogyoke Aung San unavoidably yielded to the demand for secession from the Union for ensuring completion of the Constitution and solidarity of all states and regions. According to U Myint Thein, a committee member, Bogyoke Aung San asked him to omit the section relating to secession of the Union at the meeting of the subcommittee for affairs of the states scheduled to take place in late July 1947. Then it was followed by the assassination of national leaders.

In response to the submission of U Myint Thein on the message of Bogyoke Aung San at the subcommittee meeting, it was very harsh of Maha Devi Sao Hein Kham,

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

the fourth wife of Sao Shwe Thaikie, to say that the right approved by Bogyoke Aung San could not be forfeited. So, U Myint Thein was said to have given up.

Sao Hkam Hpa who claimed himself as the president of Shan State, and declared Shan State as Republic of Shan State to break up the Union to the liking of the neo-colonialists is son of Sao Shwe Thaikie and Maha Devi Sao Hein Kham.

For the sake of unity, Bogyoke Aung San agreed to the demand for secession from the Union made by those who were completely instigated by the colonialists. (That Section was intended to be deleted later but circumstances did not favour him to do so.

In consequence, the right to secede from the Union was prescribed in Section Nos 201, 203, 204, 205 and 206 of Chapter 10 of the 1947 Constitution. Section 201 said that save as otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution or in any Act of Parliament made under section 199, every State shall have the right to secede from the Union in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed. Section 202 said that the right of secession shall not be exercised within ten years from the date on which this Constitution comes into operation.

At the time, national leaders expected that ten years after the independence, all the citizens would no longer want to secede from the Union owing to the fruitful results of development based on the rich natural resources of the nation. Only if it wins the votes of two-thirds of members of the state Hluttaw concerned, would there have to conduct a referendum and the would answer come out whether to secede from the Union or not. It means however much self-seeker politicians and those who were under the domination of the colonialists were demanding secession from the Union, any state could not secede from the Union unless the people of respective states desired to do so.

Just as the nation regained independence, multi-coloured armed insurgents caused misery to the entire nation due to doubts and sectarianism at the instigation of the colonialists. And nation-building tasks could not be implemented effectively. As a result, national people could not enjoy the taste of independence and fruits of development. So, those who wanted to secede from the Union, at the instigation of the colonialists, made attempts to secede from the Union, creating federal principle movements from December 1961 to early March of 1962.

Then, the Union was hovering on the edge of breaking into seven or eight parts, and some persons who wanted to secede from the Union were making arrangements in a rush to join SEATO led by the colonialists. So, on 2 March 1962, the Tamtadaw had to take over the State duties for ensuring non-disintegration of the Union. And it had to get rid of the federal movement that could lead to the disintegration of the Union. Then, the 1947 Constitution that initiated the problem of secession from the Union came to an end.

Translation: MS

Transport sector witnesses sustained progress

Development of transport in the time of the Tatmadaw government

Extended water transport services



Shwepyithit vessel built at Dalla Shipyard of Inland Water Transport.

Harmonious development in the transport sector is essential in endeavours for emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed nation.

With this end in

view, long-term and short-term plans are being implemented in providing services for passengers and goods transportation. To be able to handle the increasing number of pas-

sengers and goods, vessels are bought from abroad and new vessels are built at home. Moreover, old vessels are repaired with own technological might.

Increasing number of jetties, passengers and goods

Sr	Subject	1988	2005	Progress
1	Jetty (Inland/foreign going vessel)	78	120	42
2	Passenger transport (Inland)			
	- Number of passenger (million)	2.34	8.47	6.13
3	Goods transport (Inland)			
	- Goods in ton (million)	0.37	1.38	1.01
	- Goods in ton/mile (million)	35.7	150.85	115.15
4	Goods transport (Foreign)			
	- Goods in ton (million)	0.52	0.77	0.25
	- Goods in ton/mile (million)	1193	2364	1171

Necessary assistance is being provided for the convenience of holiday makers for rest and recreation. Moreover, package tours and boat

trips are also being arranged for tourists.

In goods transportation, priority is being given to import and export goods, overseas good transportation and passengers and good transportation in the coastal areas.

With the development of the State, the number of passengers and goods have increased year after year. In line

with the market-oriented economic system, container yards and deep sea ports are being built to handle the increasing import and export.

The table shows increasing number of vessels and jetties and progress in transporting passengers and goods in the time of the Tatmadaw government.

With the development of the State, the number of passengers and goods have increased year after year. In line with the market-oriented economic system, container yards and deep sea ports are being built to handle the increasing import and export.

Journalism Course No 1/2005 of NPE concludes

YANGON, 15 Dec — Organized by News and Periodicals Enterprise under the Ministry of Information, the Journalism Course No 1/2005 concluded at the training hall of the New Light of Myanmar Daily on Strand Road in Botahtaung Township this morning.

On behalf of the Minister for Information, Managing Director of NPE U Soe Win delivered a speech.

Next, the Managing Director presented first, second and third prizes in the training course to TV technician-2 Daw Chaw Su Htwe of Myanma Radio and Tel-

evision, Photo Technician-2 U Aung Myint of Information and Public Relations Department and Proof Reader Daw Su Myat Wai of the New Light of Myanmar of NPE respectively, the best editorial writing award to TV technician-2 U Myo Win Aung of MRTV, the best article writing award to Deputy Head of Chaungzon Township IPRD Daw San San Nwe, the best poem writing award to Broadcasting technician-1 Daw Wutyi Win of MRTV and the best news collection award to Assistant Librarian-3 Daw Thuza of Palaw Township IPRD.

Afterwards, the Managing Director gave away other outstanding awards to TV technician-2 U Kyaw Thet Lin of MRTV, Broadcasting technician-1 Daw Nilar Tun of MRTV, print technician-4 Daw Mya Thuza Mon of Printing and Publishing Enterprise, Leader of first-prize winning Khit Shayhsaung Newspaper publication group SIP Khin Maung Maung Thin, Leader of second-prize winning Naing-ngan Gonyaung Newspaper publication group UKyaw Thet Lin and Leader of third-prize winning Mandaing Newspaper publication group U Myint Oo.

Later, Managing Director U Soe Win gave

away completion certificates to the trainees

through leader of the trainees SIP Than Oo.— MNA



Managing Director U Soe Win of News and Periodicals Enterprise presents third prize to Daw Su Myat Wai of NLM.— MNA

The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw session, are present

YANGON, 19 Dec—*The following is the presentation on clarification made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman on detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating State Constitution by Vice-Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Attorney-General U Aye Maung at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held on 14 December.*

I would like to continue my discussions for laying down detailed basic principles with regard to the matters to be carried out at the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

Internationally, there are some matters prescribed such as occasional speeches delivered by the Head of State, reading messages sent by the Head of State, reading and submitting the messages sent by Heads of other nations and the messages permitted by the Speaker of the Hluttaw, submission of the bill, taking measures in accord with the provision, dealing with and judgment, proposing, raising queries, dealing with and judgment of other matters permitted by the President of the Hluttaw.

To deliver an address or send a message to the Hluttaw, the President of the State lets the Hluttaw know the policy of the Government and administrative, economic and social affairs of the State. It also means letting international community know these matters through the Hluttaw. That is why the speeches delivered and messages sent to the Hluttaw by the State President are recorded. Section (61) of the 1947 Constitution said that the President may communicate with the Parliament by message or address on any matter of national or public importance.

The Head of a nation sends messages to the Hluttaws of other nations occasionally. Such messages are read out at the Hluttaw and recorded. So, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that addresses delivered at the Hluttaw and messages sent to the Hluttaw by the President, and the messages permitted by the Hluttaw Speaker shall be put on record.

As regards legislative functions, the major task of the Hluttaws, submission of a bill, discussing such bills, and deciding to approve a bill or not, are carried out at the Hluttaws. So, there should be a detailed basic principle for submission, discussing, and approving of a bill at a Hluttaw session. I will separately present the matter on drawing and submitting of a bill.

Respective Hluttaws need to carry out tasks prescribed in the Constitution such as the electing of chairman, Speaker and Deputy Speaker at the first session of a Hluttaw, formation of Hluttaw committees, and formation of commissions and groups if necessary. There might be some matters to be carried out by the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw through coordination in the Chapters, in which the National Convention will adopt detailed basic principles. So, in order to cover these matters, in laying down detailed basic principles, there should be a detailed basic principle for holding discussions on work to be carried out by Hluttaws in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

It is a tradition that in accord with the law, Hluttaws discuss, assess, and record the reports submitted to them. Section 131 of the 1947 Constitution said that the Auditor-General shall submit to the Chamber of Deputies, at such periods as may be determined by law, reports relating to the accounts of the Union and the States. And, in Articles 71, 88, 104, 114 and 120, it was said that the Council of State, and such central bodies as the Council of Ministers, the Council of People's Justices, the Council of People's Attorneys, and the Council of People's Inspectors shall

report on their activities to the nearest session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

There might be reports submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw according to the future Constitution or a law. In this regard, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw need to study such reports submitted by their committees, as a matter. And if commissions are formed, there might be reports submitted by these commissions. Therefore, a detailed basic principle should be adopted for discussing, approving, and recording the reports submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

In the Hluttaws of world nations, proposals are submitted, and are under discussion if there is a support for the proposals, and they are approved if necessary. If the government makes a call for a matter to be carried out, it is decided through proposals. Sometimes, proposals are submitted to adjourn the ongoing session of the Hluttaw. Prescribed in detail in the parliamentary law and bylaw are the methods of how to put forward proposals, discuss them and make decisions. So, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that the submitting, discussing and assessing of proposals are to be carried out in the sessions of Hluttaw.

In a nation, members of parliament raise queries if they wish to let the Hluttaw know situations of the nation, and activities of the government or a governmental department. Members of the bodies representing respective central level bodies formed in accord with the Constitution have to reply to the queries of the members of parliament. There are detailed provisions in parliament law and bylaw with regard to replying to questions. Therefore, raising and answering of queries shall be designated as a matter to be carried out in the sessions of Hluttaw.

Speakers of respective Hluttaws are responsible for systematically convening the sessions of Hluttaws. So, a detailed basic principle shall be adopted that the matters the Speakers of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have permitted shall be under discussion at the respective Hluttaws.

With regard to the matters that should be carried out at the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to decide that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw:

- (a) **Recording the address delivered by the President**
- (b) **Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker**
- (c) **Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill**
- (d) **Discussing and deciding the matters the Pyithu Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution**
- (e) **Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Pyithu Hluttaw**
- (f) **Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions**
- (g) **Raising questions and giving replies**
- (h) **Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw**

Amyotha Hluttaw

The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

- (a) **Recording the address delivered by the President**
- (b) **Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted**

Vice-Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Attorney-General U Aye Maung.
MNA



by the Speaker

- (c) **Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill**
- (d) **Discussing and deciding the matters the National Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution**
- (e) **Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the National Hluttaw**
- (f) **Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions**
- (g) **Raising questions and giving replies**
- (h) **Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of National Hluttaw**

should be adopted or not.

I would like to explain the matters on the minimum number of members attending sessions of Hluttaw for validity.

Sub-section (2) of Section (69) of the 1947 Constitution said that the number of members necessary to constitute the quorum of either Chamber for the exercise of its powers shall be determined by its rules. According to that provision, Pyithu Hluttaw Rule of Procedure 18 said that the number of members including the chairman shall be at least 40 for validity of the session. Chamber of Nationalities Rule of Procedure 18 said that a session of Chamber of Nationalities is valid if it is attended by at least 25 members. Article 207 of the 1974 Constitution said that the number of people's representatives which shall constitute the quorum at meetings of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the People's Councils at different levels shall be 75 per cent of all the people's representatives.

Regarding the principle on the minimum number of members fixed for validity of a session of Hluttaw, some nations prescribed such a principle in the Constitution, and some nations, in the parliament law and bylaw. Among the nations in which the minimum number of members is fixed for validity of a session of Hluttaw, some nations fix the majority as the minimum number of members for validity, some nations, one-tenth, one-fourth, or one-third respectively. It is found that the minimum number of members is fixed based on the situations of respective nations.

I would like to make clarification as I held discussions in the Chapter of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for validity of the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. The minimum number of members needed for validity of Hluttaw sessions shall be based on the number of members who have the right to attend the sessions. Only then, will it be possible to avert disputes over the point that the vacant seats that have not been filled due to various reasons, the seats for the members who have been elected but have not taken oaths, and the seats of the members who have

(See page 7)

The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw...

(from page 6)

passed away should be counted or not. In this regard, it shall meet the number possible at any time to attend, but the number shall not be very low to avoid the situation in which a decision has to be made with votes of the minority of members.

Some Hluttaw sessions are adjourned due to invalidity. Some valid Hluttaw sessions have to be extended because the matters have to be under discussion for many days. So, it is required to take into consideration the situations of adjourned sessions and extended sessions in presuming the sessions to be valid or not.

The matters for fixing the minimum number of Hluttaw members for validity of the first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw should be presumed first. The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be considered valid only if the majority of the members who have the right to attend the session are present. If the first day session is not valid, it shall be adjourned. The adjourned meetings and the valid meetings, that are extended, shall be presumed valid if at least one-third of the Pyithu Hluttaw members are present. Only then, will it be possible to avoid unnecessary delay of Hluttaw functions due to the fact that the session has to be adjourned many times because of invalidity.

So, with respect to validity of the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) **The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw session, are present. If a session is not valid it shall be adjourned.**

(b) **The sessions that are adjourned under sub-para (a) due to invalidity and the valid sessions that are extended are valid if at least one-third of the Pyithu Hluttaw members are present.**

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) **The first day session of the Amyotha Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Amyotha Hluttaw session, are present. If the session is not valid it shall be adjourned.**

(b) **The sessions that are adjourned under sub-para (a) due to invalidity and the valid sessions that are extended are valid if at least one-third of the Amyotha Hluttaw members are present.**

should be adopted or not.

I would like to clarify the matters the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have to decide through the poll of Hluttaw members.

I have explained in the section for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw that in view of decisions made through the poll of the members at the Hluttaw, it is found that sometimes the validity is presumed based on the total number of members present at respective Hluttaws, and sometimes based on the number of the members who sat and cast votes at the Hluttaw session. In making an important decision, it is presumed valid if it wins the votes of not less than three-fourths of the Hluttaw members or the votes of less than the two-thirds of the Hluttaw members present. In making a normal decision, it is presumed valid if it wins the votes of more than half the total number of Hluttaw members or the votes of more than half the total number of Hluttaw members present.

I have also explained in this section that in adopting detailed basic principles for the nation-building sector by the National Convention, measures for re-delineation of the nation's territorial boundary shall be taken only if it wins the votes of more than half of the members each of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the votes of more than half of the Hluttaw members from the region or state concerned. If this way is unsuccessful, the case shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. And the case shall go on only if it wins the votes of three-fourths of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members or above. Similarly, measures for re-delineation of the territorial boundary of a region or

state shall be taken only if it wins the votes of three-fourths and above of the members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Such a principle is prescribed specifically in the Constitution that it is required to win the votes of a certain number of Hluttaw members to handle such an important case. It is found that without prejudice to a specific principle, Hluttaws of many nations exercise a principle with which they make a decision with the votes of a majority of members present at the Hluttaw session in addressing such an important matter.

Sub-section (1) of Section (69) of the 1947 Constitution said that all questions at any sitting or joint sitting of the Chamber shall, save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as such, who shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matter of an equality of votes. So, in making a decision in a matter for which there is no specific principle in the Constitution and that does not call for specific number of votes of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, I think it would be proper if a detailed basic principle is adopted that such a matter shall be decided through a majority of the members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

As the Speakers of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw are responsible for supervising the sessions of respective Hluttaws, save as otherwise provided by the 1947 Constitution, a principle shall be adopted that they shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes. I have explained similar matters as regards Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker in my clarifications to the Chapter of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

So, regarding the right of Hluttaw Speakers in making a decision for which there is no specific principle in the Constitution and that does not call for specific number of votes of Hluttaw members for decision, approval, and affirmation of the Pyithu Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) **Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.**

(b) **The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the Pyithu Hluttaw shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.**

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) **Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.**

(b) **The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the Amyotha Hluttaw sessions shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.**

should be adopted or not.

Now, I would like to deal with the adoption of the detailed basic principles as regards the power of respective Hluttaws to take actions against members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw who are absent from a Hluttaw session.

Hluttaw members are to attend Hluttaw sessions and to carry out Hluttaw functions regularly. If a member of Hluttaw cannot attend the session due to a sound reason, he has to ask for leave. In the Constitutions of some nations, there is a provision that if a member of Hluttaw is absent from Hluttaw sessions without permission of Hluttaw for a certain number of days, Hluttaw can declare his seat vacant. There are differences among the nations in fixing a certain number of days for which a Hluttaw member shall not be absent from a session in a row without permission of Hluttaw. In this regard, some countries fix 40 days,

and some countries, 60 days.

Sub-section (3) of Section 73 of the 1947 Constitution said that if for a period of thirty days a member of either Chamber is without permission of the Chamber absent from all meetings thereof, the Chamber may declare his seat vacant. Provided that in computing the said period of thirty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the Chamber is prorogued, or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

Today, communication systems are advancing, so in the Union, one can make a contact to another person in a short time. If a Hluttaw member cannot attend a session due to illness or casual case, he can ask the Hluttaw concerned for his leave. So, 15 days shall be fixed as the longest period a member can be absent from a session without asking for leave.

In computing absent days from a session, it shall compute the days a member is absent from a meeting at a stretch. So, if a member is absent from a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw for 15 days consecutively, the Hluttaw concerned has the power to declare his seat vacant. In computing absent days without leave, there shall be an exception that the period for which the Hluttaw concerned adjourns the session is not included.

In the period the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is in session, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw shall attend that session as members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In my clarification to the Chapter of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, I suggested that a detailed basic principle should be adopted regarding absence without asking for leave from a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw; that members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw while attending the session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw are to abide by the law, bylaw, rules and regulations of their respective Hluttaws; that no separate action needs to be taken against an absentee without leave, from a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for many days successively and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw's Speaker is to intimate the Hluttaws concerned to take against the absentee under the rules prescribed. Rules shall be adopted in the law and bylaw of the Pyithu Hluttaw, and the law and bylaw of the Amyotha Hluttaw to take action against a member of the People Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw who fails to attend a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

With reference to absence of members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw from the sessions, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to decide the matter that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) **The Pyithu Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the session is prorogued or is adjourned.**

(b) **The Pyithu Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw informed the Pyithu Hluttaw that that member is absent from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15 consecutive days without permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.**

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) **The Amyotha Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the session is prorogued or is adjourned.**

(b) **The Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw informed the Amyotha Hluttaw that that member is absent from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15 consecutive days without permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.**

should be adopted or not. —MNA

Senior General Than Shwe inspects Textile Mill (Pakokku)...

(from page 1)
Pakokku and they were welcomed by local people, service personnel and Tatmadaw members.
Senior General Than Shwe and party inspected renovation of Myakantha Park.

Senior General Than Shwe and party arrived back in Bagan-NyaungU by helicopter.
MNA



Senior General Than Shwe inspects products of Shwedaung and Paleik Textile and Finishing Mills.
MNA

Textile Mill (Pakokku) of Myanma Textile Industries.
MNA

General Thura Shwe Mann attends...

(from page 16)
villas, 18 orchid villas as duplexes, nine lotus villas as duplexes, two palm tree villas with a swimming pool and one island villa (The presidential villa) with a swimming pool. The five-star hotel was built of teak depicting works of Myanmar arts and handicrafts.
MNA

Lt-Gen Ye Myint formally unveils the bronze plaque of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel.
MNA

General Thura Shwe Mann sprinkles scented water on the bronze plaque of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel.
MNA



Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks

YANGON, 19 Dec — *The following is the presentation on clarification made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman on detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating State Constitution by Secretary of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Thauang Nyunt at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held on 14 December.*

In holding general elections for the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, some seats for Hluttaw members may be vacant as elections are not available in some constituencies due to a reason. Moreover, in a term of a Hluttaw, there may be some vacancies owing to resignation and demise of some members. Despite vacant seats in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw due to various reasons, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out their duties and functions.

Besides, there may be a case in which a person who is not entitled to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw sat, voted, or had participation in the proceedings of the Hluttaw, is exposed later. Such a case shall be prevented. A detailed basic principle shall be adopted to avert possible effects to the decisions and activities carried out by the Hluttaws due to the fact that such a person sat at a session of Hluttaw, voted, and participated in a function of the Hluttaw.

Sub-section (3) of Section (69) of the 1947 Constitution said that a Chamber of Parliament shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in the Parliament shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled to do so sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings. Some neighbouring countries also prescribe similar provisions.

Therefore, regarding the matter to enable the functions of the Hluttaw to go on despite some vacancies in the membership in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw and to avert hindrance to the decisions and function of Hluttaws due to the fact that a person who is not entitled to attend the Hluttaw sat, voted and had participation in the functions of Hluttaws, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, if the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so, sat or voted or took part in the proceedings are

discovered later.

Amyotha Hluttaw

Even if there are vacant seats, the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, if the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so, sat or voted or took part in the proceedings are discovered later.

should be adopted or not.

I would like to explain the fact that the people should have the right to know the functions and records of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

In the Constitutions of many nations are provisions that enable the people to know discussions and activities of the Legislative Hluttaw. By studying the Constitutions of the world nations, it is found that the decisions and activities of Hluttaws, except the ones that respective Hluttaws consider them to be subject to national security, and the ones that are restricted under a law, or an order of respective Hluttaws and released to the public.

So, in our country, a principle should be adopted to enable the people know the decisions and activities of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw except the ones that respective Hluttaws consider them to be subject to national security, and the ones that are restricted under a law, or an order of respective Hluttaws are released to the public.

In connection with the right of the people to know activities and records of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

The functions and records of Pyithu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall not be published.

Amyotha Hluttaw

The functions and records of Amyotha Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall not be published.

should be adopted or not.

Now, I would like to deal with the duties and proceedings of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

I have clarified the matters related to the duties and authority of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In my clarification, I explained a detailed basic principle should be adopted regarding that the matters included in the Union Legislative list of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw would be submitted first to either the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw, both of which are

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Convening
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U Thauang
Nyunt.
MNA



parts of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. A bill approved by both Hluttaws shall be presumed to be that of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Among the matters to be included in the Union Legislative List I presented in the sector for delegation of legislative power, the bills for which decisions shall be made promptly or in a limited period of time in the interests of Union are to be under discussion at the session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. I have touched upon the matters on detailed basic principles regarding the bills that must be under discussion only at the meeting of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Except the matters prescribed in the Constitution that must be submitted to and judged only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with respect to the remaining matters prescribed in the Union Legislation List, bills should be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw. If so, the bills can be discussed thoroughly in a sufficient period at the two Hluttaws. I will have to make clarification to the principles of the tasks in connection with the bills submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw when I present the detailed basic principles on submission of bills.

So, of the matters prescribed in the Union Legislation List, with respect to the matters for which bills should be submitted initially to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw except the ones to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

Of the matters included in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in this Constitution which shall be initiated exclusively in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the remaining matters shall be initiated in the Pyithu Hluttaw according to the prescribed provisions.

(See page 10)



Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel near Minnanthu Village in NyaungU Township. (News on page 16)—MNA

Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall...

(from page 9)

Amyotha Hluttaw

Of the matters included in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in this Constitution which shall be initiated exclusively in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the remaining matters shall be initiated in the Amyotha Hluttaw according to the prescribed provisions.

should be adopted or not.

I would like to present the matters to adopt detailed basic principles to invest the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw with authority as regards dissolution of or amendment to bylaw, rules or regulations promulgated under an act.

In my clarification to the duties and authority of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, I suggested that detailed basic principles be adopted for the matters such as a Union level organ formed under the Constitution shall be invested with authority, provided that a bylaw, rules or regulations shall be prescribed when the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw promulgated an act, such bylaw, rules and regulations shall be in conformity with the provisions of respective acts; if both the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw decide to abrogate or amend the bylaw, rules and regulations that do not conform with the provisions concerned, it is to be presumed that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw annuls or amends such bylaw, rules and regulations.

In enacting bylaws, rules or regulations, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw shall ascertain that such bylaws, rules or regulations are in accordance with respective provisions or not. And respective organs shall submit the bylaws, rules or regulations issued by themselves to the members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw at the nearest session of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw. These bylaws, rules or regulations shall be submitted under the programmes permitted by the Speaker to ensure systematization.

In this regard, a sufficient period shall be fixed to enable the members of Hluttaws to know whether such bylaws, rules or regulations are in conformity with respective provisions or not. If a member finds out that a bylaw, rule or regulation does not meet the provisions of the act concerned, he shall have the right to submit the matter to the Hluttaw concerned in a fixed period to dissolve that bylaw, rule or regulation, or to have the organ concerned to amend it. It will be a sufficient period to study respective bylaws, rules or regulations if it is fixed that Hluttaw members can put forward a proposal to the Hluttaw concerned within 90 days from the date bylaws, rules or regulations are released.

If there is a support for the proposal of a Hluttaw member to dissolve or make amendment to a bylaw, rule, or regulation, the proposal shall be discussed and decided at the Hluttaw concerned. Should a proposal need to be decided at the Pyithu Hluttaw to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall forward its decision to the Amyotha Hluttaw to decide the case. Likewise, The Amyotha Hluttaw shall do so. Only then, will there be the decision of both Hluttaws.

I had discussed in the Chapter of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw that a detailed basic principle should be adopted that if both the two Hluttaws unanimously make a decision to dissolve or amend a bylaw, rule, or regulation that is not in conformity with the provisions of the act concerned, the decision shall be presumed to be that of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. A detailed basic principle shall also be adopted that when two Hluttaws do not reach a consensus, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall decide the case. With reference to this presentation, I would like to make a suggestion that in the Chapter of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, the two Hluttaws do not reach a consensus, the case shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

As regards the matter that the body concerned shall submit a bylaw, rule, or regulation, to be adopted under an act, to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and prescribing methods under which meas-

ures need to be taken when it is found that a bylaw, rule, or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the act concerned, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) After issuing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw members at the nearest regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw under the arrangements permitted by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members can submit a proposal to annul or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.

(c) If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) After issuing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Amyotha Hluttaw members at the nearest regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw under the arrangements permitted by the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(b) If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members can submit a proposal to annul or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Amyotha Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.

(c) If the Amyotha Hluttaw and the Pyithu Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

should be adopted or not.

I would like to continue my clarification to matters for submission and approving of bills to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

While I explained the submission and approving of bills to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, to adopt detailed basic principles, I made suggestions that the organs at the Union level formed under the Constitution have the power to submit, of the matters included in the Union Legislation List, bills on administrative measures the organs take themselves, to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in line with the procedures prescribed; that national plans, annual budget and bills on taxation shall be submitted by the Union Government, and shall be under discussion only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw; except the bills prescribed in the Constitution to be discussed only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the remaining bills can be under discussion in accord with the procedures at the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw.

If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw forwards the bill, submitted by a body at Union level formed under the Constitution, to the Pyithu Hluttaw, the bill shall be presumed to be the one submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw first, and shall be dealt at the Pyithu Hluttaw. If a bill is forwarded to the Amyotha Hluttaw, it shall be presumed to be the one submitted to the Amyotha Hluttaw first and shall be dealt at the Amyotha Hluttaw.

Among the rights of the members of the Legislative Hluttaw, the one under which a bill can be submitted is an important power, so members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have the power to submit a bill to respective Hluttaws. However, of the matters stated in the Union Legislation List

of the Constitution, except the matters prescribed to be under discussion only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have the power to present the bills related to the remaining matters. There should be a detailed basic principle that the bills submitted by members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be discussed and decided at the Pyithu Hluttaw; and the bills submitted by members of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be discussed and decided at the Amyotha Hluttaw.

While I made clarification to the Chapter of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, I suggested that a detailed basic principle be adopted that the bill, submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw first, is approved by both Hluttaws, the bill shall be presumed to be the one approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. So, it is required to take measures so that a bill approved by a Hluttaw can be discussed and decided at the other Hluttaw. In this regard, the bill submitted first and approved at the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the Amyotha Hluttaw and vice versa. If the bills submitted by a Union level body formed under the Constitution are not approved by a Hluttaw, the Union level body concerned can take steps to submit them to the other Hluttaw in coordination with the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. So, the bills submitted by Union level bodies formed under the Constitution can be under discussion for a decision at both Hluttaws. I will have to explain procedures to be carried out if the two Hluttaws do not reach an agreement.

Therefore, with respect to submission of a bill to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the point that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sends the bills submitted by a Union level organization formed under the Constitution to the Pyithu Hluttaw in accordance with prescribed provisions, they shall be presumed that the bills are initiated in the Pyithu Hluttaw and shall be discussed and passed resolution in the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislation List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw have the right to initiate the bills related to the remaining matters in the Pyithu Hluttaw. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Pyithu Hluttaw in line with the prescribed provisions.

(c) The bills approved by the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the Amyotha Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision.

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sends the bills submitted by a Union level organization formed under the Constitution to the Amyotha Hluttaw in accordance with prescribed provisions, they shall be presumed that the bills are initiated in the Amyotha Hluttaw and shall be discussed and passed resolution in the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(b) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislation List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Amyotha Hluttaw have the right to initiate the bills related to the remaining matters in the Amyotha Hluttaw. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Amyotha Hluttaw in line with the prescribed provisions.

(c) The bills approved by the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the Pyithu Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision.

should be adopted or not.—MNA

Matters on detailed basic principles for legislation...

(from page 16)

of Deputies was to meet within sixty days from the polling day. And Section (89) of the 1947 Constitution said that the first meeting of the Chamber of Nationalities after the general election shall take place on a date to be fixed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

There may arise disputes if the launching day of the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is fixed based on the date the elections terminate as prescribed in the 1947 Constitution. In holding elections, responsible bodies have to make arrangements for ensuring the holding of the elections simultaneously on the same day across the Union. Elections may be postponed in some constituencies due to various reasons. Then, it might be difficult in presuming the last day of the elections. If the launching day of the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is fixed based on the launching day of the general elections according to the future Constitution, it can bring about exact outcome.

The 1947 Constitution said that a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw was to be launched not later than sixty days after the elections. At that time, the population of Myanmar stood at around 16 million, and half the population had the right to cast votes. And there were only 250 constituencies of the Pyithu Hluttaw. When general elections will be held according to the future Constitution, the population of Myanmar will touch over 50 million and more than half of them will be adults. And the number of constituencies will increase to 330. So, we will have to take enough time to be able to complete the counting, scrutinizing and approving of votes flawlessly. The foregoing points are the ones to be taken into consideration in fixing the launching day of the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw based on the launching day of the general elections. So, I would say the first session, that gives birth to the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw, shall be convened not later than 90 days after the day the general elections commences.

The fixing of the launching day of the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw should be based on the launching day of the Amyotha Hluttaw. The detailed basic principles for the legislation said that the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw is five years starting from the day the Hluttaw convenes its first session; that the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw is the same as that of the Pyithu Hluttaw; that when the tenures of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw terminate on the same day. According to that detailed basic principle, the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw comes into effect on the day the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw starts and the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw takes place. Hence, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that the day the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw comes into effect is the day the tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw begins; and that the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take place not later than a week after the commencement of the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw. The launching day of the general elections is the day the election commission fixes for the people to begin to cast votes.

So, as regards the day the first regular session occurs or tenure of the Pyithu Hluttaw comes into effect, the day the tenure of the Amyotha Hluttaw comes into effect and the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw is launched, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the fact that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened within 90 days after the general election commences.

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) The term of the Amyotha Hluttaw commences on the date on which the term of the Pyithu Hluttaw commences.

(b) The first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be convened within seven days after the commencement of the term of that Hluttaw.

should be adopted or not.

I would like to continue my discussion as to which body or person shall convene the first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

Sub-section (2) of Section (231) of the 1947 Constitution said that such person as the Constituent Assembly shall have elected in this behalf shall be the Provisional President of the Union until a President has been duly elected under Chapter V and shall exercise all the powers

and discharge all the duties conferred or imposed upon the President by this Constitution. Section (57) of Chapter (5) of the constitution said that the Chamber of Deputies shall be summoned, prorogued or dissolved by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. And Section (89) of Chapter (6) said that the first meeting of the Chamber of Nationalities after the general election shall take place on a date to be fixed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Article (196) of the 1974 Constitution said that the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Myanmar shall, continuing to exercise State sovereignty, carry out during the interval between the coming into force of this Constitution and the day the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is convened, all the functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw under the Constitution. The work done by the Revolutionary Council to bring the Constitution into force shall be deemed to have been carried out in accordance with this Constitution. In accord with the provision, the Revolutionary Council made arrangements for convening the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw after prescribing the 1974 Constitution.

Now, the State Peace and Development Council has been exercising the three State powers due to various reasons. So, I think the State Peace and Development Council should convene the first sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw in conformity with the forthcoming Constitution for ensuring their systematization. Now, I would like to deal with matters for convening the first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw in the terms after the constitution has come into force.

One of the detailed basic principles adopted by the National Convention for the formation of legislation said that the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw have to discharge duties until the first session of the next Pyithu Hluttaw takes place. There has been adopted the detailed basic principle that the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw have to discharge duties until the first session of the next Amyotha Hluttaw is launched. According to these detailed basic principles, the Speakers in the tenures of respective previous Hluttaws should convene the first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

So, in relation to the convening of first regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw after the Constitution has come into force and first regular sessions in the next terms of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the fact that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw after the Constitution has come into force.

(b) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accordance with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw after the Constitution has come into force.

(b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accordance with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

should be adopted or not.

I would like to discuss that members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw are required to swear oaths at the first regular sessions of respective Hluttaws.

It is found that world nations practise the principle that a member of parliament has to take oaths at respective Hluttaws. In Section (72) of the 1947 Constitution, it says that every member of either Chamber of Parliament shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the President, or a person authorized by him, an oath or affirmation of allegiance in the form set forth in the First Schedule to this Constitution. And the form of oaths is stated in the first table of the Constitution.

In Bylaw (4) of the Pyithu Hluttaw that was prescribed after the 1974 Constitution came into force, it says a member of parliament shall take oaths as pre-

scribed. And Bylaw (5) carries the form for taking oaths.

Some of the detailed basic principles for the formation of the legislation adopted by the National Convention said the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw have to elect a member of parliament as the chairman in the first session of respective Hluttaws. And the chairman has to take oaths in the Hluttaw and supervise the session of Hluttaw till the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker have been elected. With reference to these detailed basic principles, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take oaths before respective Speakers at the first regular sessions.

However, despite being elected as members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, some may be absent from the first regular sessions due to unavoidable reasons. In this regard, a principle should be adopted that such Hluttaw members shall swear oaths at the session they attend first. The Hluttaw Speaker concerned has to convene the next sessions. So, a detailed basic principle should be adopted that the members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw who are absent from the first sessions shall take oaths before respective Hluttaw Speakers at the sessions they first attend.

So, in connection with the taking of oaths by members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide that the detailed basic principle,

Pyithu Hluttaw

(a) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Chairman of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) The members of the Pyithu Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Hluttaw at the session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend.

Amyotha Hluttaw

(a) Members of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Chairman of the Amyotha Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(b) The members of the Amyotha Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Hluttaw at the session of the Amyotha Hluttaw they first attend.

should be adopted or not.

I would like to explain matters related to the convening of regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

It is found that regarding the convening of regular sessions of Hluttaw, the maximum number of sessions to be held in a year was fixed in Hluttaw law and bylaw nation-wise. Some nations prescribed the convening of the session once a year, while some nations three times a year.

Section (66) of the 1947 Constitution said that there shall be a session of the Parliament once at least every year so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session. Article (51) of the 1974 Constitution said that regular sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened at least twice a year. The interval between two sessions shall not exceed eight months. The Council of State may summon a special or an emergency session of the Pyithu Hluttaw where necessary.

The Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw will have to play a major role in the legislative functions. So, supposing there is a principle to convene a regular session at least once a year, regular session can be convened more than once if necessary. And it would be proper if the maximum interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months.

In connection with the regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made to decide the matter that the detailed basic principle:

Pyithu Hluttaw

The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall convene regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months.

Amyotha Hluttaw

The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall convene regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months.

should be adopted or not.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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products for Mosquito repellent
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products for Shampoo"



(Reg. No. 104570/2005)
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lotion"



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products for toothpaste"
Fraudulent imitation or
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Thain Aung B.Sc., B.L.D.B.L. Advocate
MYANMAR TRADEMARK AND
PATENT LAW FIRM
Tel: 254037 G.P.O. Box 696
Yangon. 20 December 2005

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P.O.Box 109, Ph: 248108/723043

(For. Donnem Songiat & Boonma Attorneys at Law, Thailand)

Dated. 20 December 2005

CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

MV SEA MERCHANT VOYNO (627)

Consignees of cargo carried on MV SEA MER-
CHANT VOY NO (627) are hereby notified that the
vessel will be arriving on 20.12.2005 and cargo will be
discharged into the premises of A.W.P.T 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 upto Claims Day now
declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo
from the vessel.

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

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT

MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY

AGENT FOR: M/S ADVANCE CONTAINER

Phone No: 256908/378316/376797

TRADE MARK CAUTION
Hilton International Co.,
a company organised and
existing under the laws of the
State of Delaware, U.S.A.,
established at Maple Court,
Central Park, Reads Crescent,
Watford, Herts WD24 4QJ,
England, are the Owners of
the following Trade Mark-



Reg. No. 4430/2000

used in connection with
"Casino, gambling, gaming
and betting services; live
entertainment and musical
entertainment services;
nightclub services; health
and leisure club services;
provision of sport, leisure
and recreational facilities;
arranging and conducting of
functions, conferences,
conventions, exhibitions,
seminars and meetings;
theatre, opera and concert
ticket reservations".

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

Fraudulent imitation or
unauthorised use of the said
Trade Mark will be dealt with
according to law.

Wit Ma Tin
M.A., H.G.P., D.B.L.
for Hilton International Co.,
P.O. Box 60, Yangon
Dated: 20 December 2005

China to open direct air route to Brazil next month

BEIJING, 18 Dec— China will open the country's first direct air route to South America, from Beijing to Sao Paulo of Brazil, next month.

The route will be operated through code-sharing cooperation by Air China and Varig, Brazilian's national carrier. Air China will fly from Beijing to Frankfurt, while Varig will fly from Frankfurt to Sao Paulo, the largest city in Brazil.

The time of travel from Beijing to Sao Paulo will be 27 hours, including transferring. The route has been approved by Chinese and Brazilian Governments and is still

waiting for approval from German, said Cesar Yu, China's country manager of Varig.

He said China and Brazil are developing nations, with economic and trade cooperation much closer in recent years. Brazil also became the tourist destination nation for China. The new route will promote economic, cultural, tourist and sports exchanges between the two nations.

MNA/Xinhua

China's ZTE teams up with Hutchison 3G to sell 3G handsets

BEIJING, 18 Dec— Leading Chinese telecom equipment provider ZTE announced this week that it has signed a 3G handsets supply agreement with Hutchison 3G, the world's leading 3G operator.

The first batch of ZTE and Hutchison 3G co-branded WCDMA handsets have been shipped to Britain and will be launched into the

market for Christmas, said ZTE in a Press release.

ZTE has been working closely with Hutchison 3G for one year to develop the handsets and reach the contract, said sources with the company.

"This is an important contract for ZTE," said He Shiyou, senior vice-president of ZTE and general manager of the company's handset division.

According to He, ZTE spends 10 per cent of its revenue on research and development every year to compete with the best companies in the field.

ZTE's 3G terminals have been delivered to European and Asian markets including Italy and Taiwan. More than 10 million ZTE handsets were sold worldwide in 2004.—MNA/Xinhua

Special vehicle for overseas oil exploration approved in India

NEW DELHI, 18 Dec— Indian Finance Minister P. Chidambaram announced here on Friday that the Government had permitted Oil India and Indian Oil Corporation to form a special purpose vehicle for overseas oil acquisition and exploration.

He said the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had also approved a proposal by ONGC Videsh to invest 820 million US dollars to acquire ExxonMobil's stake in oilfield off Brazilian coast.

"The CCEA has authorized OVL to

invest, in the event of it being the successful bidder, up to 820 million US dollars in Project Sugarloaf," the Finance Minister said. Exxon holds stake in two offshore blocks in the Campos basin.

MNA/Xinhua

"Focus" says CIA received

German file on German captive

BERLIN, 18 Dec— A German intelligence officer gave a CIA counterpart a file about a German citizen the United States was holding as a terrorist suspect in Afghanistan in early 2004, a German magazine said on Saturday.

The report, if true, could undermine the government's assertion that Germany played no role in and knew nothing about the abduction of Khaled el-Masri, who is suing the former CIA chief and others for wrongful imprisonment and torture.

Focus magazine said a German working in the Bavarian State intelligence office gave the dossier on Masri to a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) liaison officer in April 2004, when Masri says he was being held.

A Bavarian Interior Ministry spokesman said on Saturday it was not true. "The state office gave no information about Khaled el-Masri to the CIA," the spokesman quoted the office's deputy chief Franz Gruber as saying. Focus reported that the CIA officer

contacted the Munich-based German officer a few days before the two met, saying: "We have el-Masri", asking for information on him. The Bavarian Intelligence office was monitoring Masri because he lived in Neu-Ulm, a town in the state.

A German security official told Reuters that Masri appeared to be a minor player on the fringes of the Islamist scene.

Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier said on Wednesday he was "nauseated" by reports suggesting that Germany may have facilitated Masri's abduction at the end of 2003 by feeding information on him to the United States.

"Let me make it clear: the government and (security services) did not aid and abet the abduction of German citizen el-

Masri," Steinmeier told Parliament. Steinmeier, describing the case as a possible crime, said the German Government found out about the Masri abduction only after his release.—MNA/Reuters

Indian superstar Bachchan discharged from hospital

NEW DELHI, 18 Dec— Indian movie icon Amitabh Bachchan was discharged from a Mumbai Hospital on Saturday after being treated for a life-threatening illness, a doctor said.

Bachchan, 63, was admitted to the Lilavati Hospital in Mumbai, formerly known as Bombay, in end-November after he complained of stomach pain.

He was diagnosed with Jejunal diverticulum perforation, an infection of the small intestine.

"It is a life threatening disease if left untreated in any individual,"

Narendra Trivedi, a doctor and vice-president of the hospital, told Reuters by telephone.

Bachchan was operated on and walked out of the hospital on Saturday after a two week stay, smiling and waving to fans, television channels showed.

A crowd greeted him at his residence, some with garlands.

"He is fit and fine,"

Trivedi said. "We have advised him seven days rest after which another examination would be done."

Through his illness, hundreds of fans prayed for Bachchan's health and filmstars, industrialists, politicians and a yoga guru visited the star, apart from friends and relatives.

Bachchan has acted in over 150 films and

through the 1970s and 1980s churned out one hit after another in a series of anti-establishment roles.

The silver-bearded actor, who is exhibited in wax at Madame Tussauds in London, still rides high in the popularity charts, appearing in several films and as host of the Indian version of the TV quiz show "Who Wants to be a Millionaire?"

MNA/Reuters

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China aims for Oscar with "Promise"

SHANGHAI, 17 Dec — China's arrival on the world entertainment stage could become a *fait accompli* next year if the rising giant delivers with its "Promise", a new epic film, at the Academy Awards in March.

The nation of 1.3 billion boasts one of the world's fastest growing economies, a manufacturing base the envy of many other nations and a rapidly rising living standard. But despite a 100-year history, its film industry is still a regional understudy, better at making cheap propaganda films that even most of the domestic audience would just as soon miss.

One of the industry's most top directors, Chen

Kaige, made his debut on the world stage when his 1993 film "Farewell My Concubine" became one of China's first Oscar nominees for best foreign film.

Now Chen is taking another stab with "The Promise", described as a love story cum kung-fu fantasy with the distinction of being China's most expensive film with a locally eye-popping budget of 35 million US dollars.

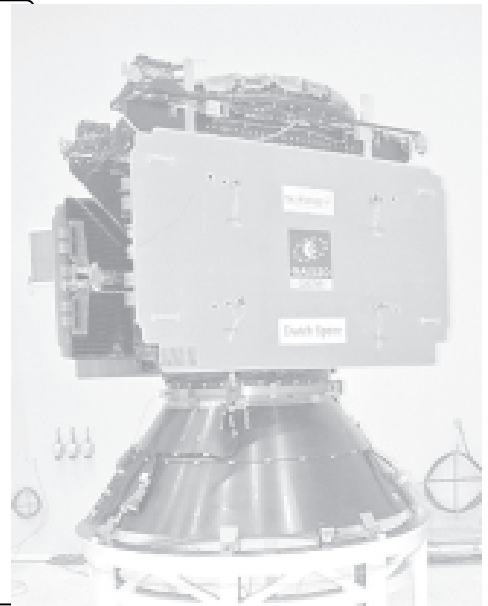
Chen's Oscar cam-

paign is off to a promising start: "The Promise" has already been nominated for a Golden Globe as "Master of the Crimson Armour," the title it is being marketed under in the United States.

Principal filming took place over six months — long even by Hollywood standards — and involved regular use of hundreds of extras moving around several locations in China.

MNA/Reuters

Europe's global navigation satellite system Galileo is pictured at the workshop in Baikonur cosmodrome, on 15 Dec, 2005. The launch of the first test satellite for the European Space Agency's Galileo civil navigation system has been delayed by two days to 28 Dec, the Roskosmos Russian space agency has said. INTERNET



IUCN says healthy coral reefs fared best against tsunami

HONG KONG, 17 Dec — Healthy coral reefs are more capable to survive and recover from natural disasters such as last year's Indian Ocean tsunami, said the World Conservation Union (IUCN) while calling for protection and management of world coral reefs.

Throughout the Indian Ocean, healthy coral reefs withstood better the force of the tsunami and may have provided more protection to adjacent coastal areas, according to an IUCN report published on Friday. On the other hand, coral reefs being overexploited or bleached suffered disproportionately during the tsunami and showed signs of slower recovery, said the 2005 Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) Status Report.

"The tsunami aftermath has been less severe, both for the corals and the people, where reefs had been soundly managed," the IUCN Press release to Xinhua quoted one of the report authors as saying.

Even in the El Nino global coral bleaching event in 1998, the better-managed coral reefs proved to survive more and recover faster from the event occurring only once in 1,000 years, which caused up to 90 per cent of Indian Ocean corals to die.

For example, the marine protected area of Hikkaduwa in Sri Lanka saw less reef damage from the tsunami,

while at Bar Reef in Sri Lanka recovery from the bleaching phenomena in 1998 has been swifter than elsewhere.

The latest report showed "a ray of hope that corals will make it through, even in the most degraded areas, and keep on providing the poorest with the means to survive", said Jerker Tamelander, IUCN-CORDIO Marine Coordinator for South Asia.

Reefs provide seafood for one billion people in Asia alone, while reef-based activities, principally fishing and tourism, provide economic livelihoods for millions of others, showed data provided by IUCN.

Degraded coral reefs are more susceptible to future natural disasters exacerbated by climate change, creating a vicious circle of reef destruction and human suffering, said Tamelander.

"These findings outline the importance of well-managed marine protected areas and healthy reefs...such areas act like a buffer against damage and disease," said Carl Gustaf Lundin, Head of IUCN Global Marine Programme. — MNA/Xinhua

Works of Picasso shown in Sichuan

CHENGDU, 18 Dec — More than 260 pieces by Pablo Picasso met art fans in southwestern Sichuan Province on Friday.

In an art exhibition of the Spanish master, which opened in a Sichuan Provincial Art Museum in Chengdu, the provincial capital, visitors have a chance to appreciate the masterpieces, most of which have seldom appeared in public after becoming the private treasure of European collectors.

The works, from engravings, sketches to watercolour paintings, are representative works of Picasso, according to the exhibition organizers.

As a highlight of the show, the Tricornes, including 32 pieces of originals that Picasso created in the 1920s, were exhibited as a whole for the first time after being housed by an Italian museum 84 years ago, said the organizers.

"It's exciting to see the works of Picasso, but to tell the truth, some paintings are so abstract that I can not understand them," said Xu Bingjun, 87, a retired college professor.

The exhibition will last one month in Chengdu. Before that, the precious works were displayed in the large cities of Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing, Jinan, Chongqing and Hangzhou.

MNA/Xinhua

Beijing Zoo feeds tropical animals with herbal medicine

BEIJING, 18 Dec — An elephant sleeping on heated beds, a hippo taking to the spa, and a cobra enjoying a warm bath. These are not scenes from Disney world but real life for tropical animals at Beijing Zoo this winter.

The zoo is finding new ways to keep tropical animals warm and comfortable during an extended cold snap this winter.

Even Chinese traditional herbal medicines are being mixed into the animals' food to help protect them from catching a cold.

In China's capital Beijing, the maximum daytime temperature dropped below zero for the first time this winter on 3 December. Nightly lows have dropped to minus 10 degrees Celsius for the last two weeks.

Chinese herbal medicines, used by local

residents to ward off colds and flu are sometimes given to the animals in huge quantities depending on their size, vets said.

Far from being tasty, the drugs have to be mixed with an animal's favourite food or drink. Vets, know that orangutans love milk

so the herbs are mixed with it. Gibbons love oranges so they are dusted with a medicinal powder.

MNA/Xinhua

Huge Henry Moore sculpture stolen in Britain

LONDON, 18 Dec — British police hunted for three men on Saturday who stole a huge bronze Henry Moore sculpture worth up to 3 million pounds (5.30 million US dollars) and a spokesman said they feared the piece would be destroyed for scrap.

Police said the 3.5-metre long (11 feet 5.8 inches) sculpture, "A Reclining Figure", was

stolen from the Henry Moore Foundation in Hertfordshire, north of London, on Thursday night by three men who drove it away.

"This is a very valuable statue and we are working closely with the Henry Moore Foundation to ensure its safe return," Detective Sergeant Graeme Smith said, adding that the Foundation was offering "a substantial

reward".

"We're keeping an open mind at the moment," he told Reuters. "It could be anything from an organized theft for persons in the art world, down to an opportunist theft for the scrap value of the bronze."

"It would be extremely difficult to sell it on as it is ... (and) that is what the people at the foundation fear." — MNA/Reuters



Members of the media conduct interviews below a Sony Playstation Portable (PSP) sign at the opening of the E3 Convention at the Los Angeles Convention Center, recently.—INTERNET

SPORTS

Tottenham earn point in lively 3-3 draw at Middlesbrough

LONDON, 19 Dec — Tottenham Hotspur earned a point in a lively, see-saw 3-3 draw at Middlesbrough on Sunday to stay in touch with the Premier League title chasers.

Tottenham went ahead in the 25th minute, Robbie Keane's shot bobbling into the net after Middlesbrough keeper Mark Schwartz had failed to clear a high ball under challenge from Mido.

The home side's reaction was to attack and they were rewarded five minutes later when Aiyegbeni Yakubu drifted clear of the Spurs defence, latched on to a Gareth Southgate header and volleyed home from six metres.

Yakubu was on hand in the 43rd too when midfielder James Morrison drilled a left-footed shot from 18 metres towards the goal and it deflected into the net off the Nigerian's chest.

Spurs pulled it back to 2-2 18 minutes into the second half when Jermaine Jenas struck an exquisite free kick from 25 metres that curled over

the end of the Middlesbrough wall and past the diving Schwartz.

But their elation was short-lived. Middlesbrough earned a corner five minutes later and Franck Queudrue headed the ball on to the underside of the crossbar from a corner.

It bounced down just over the line and the assistant referee immedi-

ately signalled a goal to the consternation of Spurs defenders, including England goalkeeper Paul Robinson who was booked for dissent.

Tottenham replied in kind, however, seven minutes from the end when Mido jumped high above the home defence to head home a Michael Carrick corner.

MNA/Reuters



Tottenham Hotspur's Andy Reid, left, battles for the ball with Middlesbrough's George Boateng during their English Premier League soccer match at Middlesbrough's Riverside Stadium, England, on 18 Dec, 2005.—INTERNET

Lovenkrands strikes again as Rangers beat Hearts

GLASGOW, 19 Dec — Champions Rangers beat Hearts 1-0 to round off a satisfying week for the Scottish champions and for Peter Lovenkrands.

The Danish winger cracked in the goal 10 minutes from the interval following a goalmouth scramble when Hearts failed to clear a Bob Malcolm free kick.

Hearts had Lithuanian Saulius Mikolijunas sent off with five minutes left for a shocking tackle from behind on Rangers skipper Barry Ferguson.

The win, coming after a good Champions League draw for the last 16 and last weekend's victory over Kilmarnock that ended a record 10-match winless streak.

Lovenkrands scored all three in that 3-2 success.

Rangers now have 30 points from 19 matches while leaders Celtic top the standings on 44 from 18 and play at Inverness Caledonian Thistle on Sunday.

Second-placed Hearts have 41 from 19 while in third, Hibernian have 37

from 19 after a last-minute goal from Derek Riordan earned a 2-1 home win over Motherwell.

MNA/Reuters

Riquelme, Forlan guide Villarreal up to third

MADRID, 19 Dec — Villarreal came from behind to beat Getafe 2-1 at home and move up to third in the Primera Liga on Sunday.

Bernd Schuster's Getafe took the lead when striker Riki scored a spectacular overhead kick after 20 minutes.

Argentine playmaker Juan Roman Riquelme struck a sublime free kick on 45 minutes to equalize, however, and Uruguayan striker Diego Forlan scored a well-worked winner just before the hour.

Villarreal have 29 points, eight behind leaders Barcelona who beat Cadiz

Chelsea beat Arsenal 2-0 to move nine points clear

LONDON, 19 Dec — Goals from wingers Arjen Robben and Joe Cole earned Chelsea a 2-0 win over London rivals Arsenal on Sunday, restoring their nine point-lead at the top of the Premier League.

It was Chelsea's first league win at Highbury since 1990 and put the champions 20 points clear of Arsenal, who suffered their third successive league defeat without scoring.

Dutchman Robben broke a bad-tempered deadlock in the 39th minute when striker Didier Drogba put him through just over the half-way line.

The speedy winger kept his head to angle a left-footed shot past Jens Lehmann from 10 metres, the ball hitting the far post before bouncing in.

Cole made it two in the 73rd minute with another fine individual effort to win the ball from Lauren on the right, cut inside and outflank England



Arsenal's Fredrik Ljungberg, left, dribbles the ball past Chelsea's captain John Terry, right, during their English Premier League soccer match at the Highbury ground in London, on 18 Dec, 2005.—INTERNET

teammate Sol Campbell before poking the ball home.

Arsenal had their chances in an intense but scrappy game. Thierry Henry hit the post in the 20th minute and Dutch

striker Robin van Persie had a first-half goal controversially ruled offside. Lauren, substitute Dennis Bergkamp and Robert Pires forced goalkeeper Petr Cech into second-half saves. — MNA/Reuters

Inter close in on Juve with 4-0 win over Reggina

ROME 19 Dec — Inter Milan trimmed Juventus' lead in Serie A to eight points with a 4-0 win over Reggina on Sunday.

The result left Inter in second place in the division with 35 points from 16 matches after Juventus drew 1-1 with Lazio on Saturday.

Inter's city rivals AC Milan moved up one place to third on 34 points after

a 4-0 win over Messina.

Fiorentina dropped to fourth with 33 after being held 1-1 by Tuscan neighbours Empoli.

Inter's players arrived full of confidence after last weekend's 3-2 derby win over Milan and wasted

little time in sweeping Reggina aside.

The game was less than two minutes old when Reggina keeper Nicola Pavarini blocked a free kick by midfielder Dejan Stankovic, only for Ivan Cordoba to pounce on the loose ball.

Inter's Brazilian striker Adriano and Stankovic had chances to extend the visitors' lead before Obafemi Martins headed their second from a Luis Figo cross in the 15th minute.

Figo created Inter's third just before halftime, scattering Reggina's defence with a fine solo run before slipping the ball to Adriano to fire a precise left-footed shot past Pavarini.

Reggina enjoyed more possession after the interval, but Inter midfielder David Pizarro wrapped up the result with a goal on the break in stoppage time.

At the San Siro Stadium Milan initially struggled against Messina until an Andriy Shevchenko penalty — awarded for a dubious Matthew Olorunleke foul on Alberto Gilardino — gave them the lead midway through the first half.

MNA/Reuters

Bremen-Hamburg draw leaves Bayern six clear

FRANKFURT, 19 Dec — Bundesliga title hopefuls Werder Bremen and Hamburg SV played out a 1-1 draw on Sunday, leaving a grateful Bayern Munich six points clear at the top with half the season gone.

Bremen took the lead when Johan Micoud's free kick drifted in at the far post. Hamburg created few chances but grabbed an equalizer through Mustafa Kucukovic with 23 minutes to go.

A draw provided the best possible result for champions Bayern, who lead the standings with 44 points from 17 games following their 2-1 win at Borussia Dortmund on Saturday. Hamburg, the only side to beat Bayern in the league this season, are in second place on 38

points, with Bremen two points further back in third. The Bundesliga resumes after a six-week break on January 27.

Bremen were clearly the better side in the first half but poor finishing cost them a comfortable lead. Miroslav Klose forced a decent save from Sascha Kirschstein with a shot from the edge of the box in the 15th minute and Naldo should have given the home side the lead a few minutes later when he headed weakly from five metres out.—MNA/Reuters



Mineiro, left, of Sao Paulo FC blasts the only goal of the match in the 27th minutes in a victory over Liverpool FC of England, in the final of FIFA Club World Championship Toyota Cup 2005 soccer in Yokohama, west of Tokyo, on 18 Dec, 2005. Liverpool DF Jamie Carragher is at right.—INTERNET

6th WTO ministerial conference ends with Hong Kong Declaration

HONG KONG, 19 Dec — The Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) concluded here Sunday with a Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration.

After more than 100 hours' harsh negotiations, the global trade body's 149 members reached an agreement on eliminating all forms of agricultural export subsidies by the end of 2013.

The declaration also announced that the developed members will eliminate all forms of export subsidies for cotton in 2006 and implement duty-free and quota-free market access for all the

products from least-developed countries (LDC) by 2008.

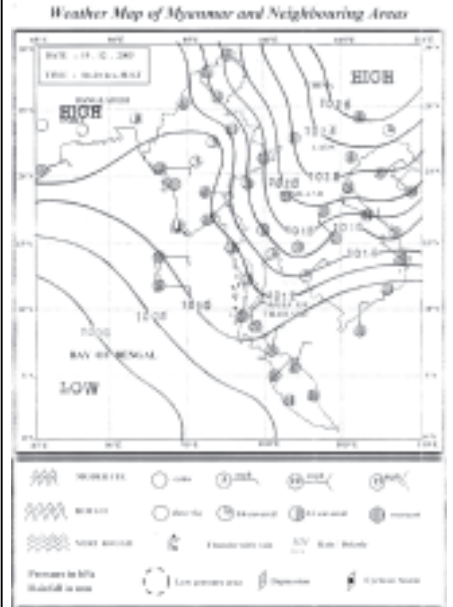
Chairman of the conference John Tsang said at the closing ceremony that this meeting has drawn up a

"clear roadmap" for further negotiations of the Doha Round. He said the date and venue of the Seventh WTO Ministerial Conference will be determined by the WTO General Council through full consultations.

WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy said the meeting has made "meaningful" decisions to put back on track the Doha Round momentum which has "entered a phase of slow motion" since 2004.

The WTO chief also called for more "collective action" and "new political energy" to conclude the Doha Round negotiations by the end of 2006.

MNA/Xinhua



WEATHER

Monday, 19 December, 2005

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been generally fair in Kayah and Kayin States, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions and partly cloudy in the remaining States and Divisions. Night temperatures were (4°C) below normal in Taninthayi Division, (3°C) above normal in Kachin, Shan, Rakhine, Kayah States, lower Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway and Bago Divisions and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures was Putao (6°C).

Maximum temperature on 18-12-2005 was 90°F. Minimum temperature on 19-12-2005 was 63°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 19-12-2005 was 71%. Total sunshine hours on 18-12-2005 was (8.2) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 19-12-2005 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2005 were (103.62) inches at Mingaladon, (102.87) inches at Kaba-Aye and (107.44) inches at central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (9) mph from East at (14:30) hours MST on 18-12-2005.

Bay inference: According to the observations at (09:30) hrs MST today, the tropical depression over Southwest Bay has moved West-Northwest wards and centred at about (170) miles Southeast of Chennai (India). It is forecast to move West-Notthwest wards. Weather is cloudy in the North Bay, Southwest Bay and adjoining West Central Bay and generally fair elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 20-12-2005: Isolated to scattered rain or thundershowers are likely in Kachin, Chin, Northern Rakhine, Northern Shan States, upper Sagaing, Northern Mandalay, Northern Magway and Taninthayi Divisions and weather will be partly cloudy in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (60%).

State of the sea: Squalls with moderate to rough seas are likely at times off and along Myanmar Coasts. Surface wind speed in squalls may reach (35) mph.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers in the upper Myanmar areas. **Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 20-12-2005:** Partly cloudy. **Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 20-12-2005:** Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).

"Untimely rainfall warning"

(Issued at (12:00) hrs MST on 19-12-2005)

According to the observations at (09:30) hrs MST today, yesterday's tropical depression over Southwest Bay has centred at about (170) miles Southeast of Chennai, India and it is forecast to move West-Northwest direction. Under its influence of tropical depression isolated to scattered rain or thundershowers are likely in Northern Rakhine, Northern Shan, Chin and Kachin States, upper Sagaing Mandalay, Northern Magway Divisions within next (48) hours commencing noon today.

Canada not interested in US border fence project

OTTAWA, 19 Dec — Canada has no interest in a new US initiative to study building a security wall along the border, officials said on Saturday.

The study "on the use of physical barriers" was slipped into an amendment to a bill on border security and illegal immigration passed Friday by the US House of Representatives.

The amendment, which comes amid heightened bilateral tensions arising from Canada's election campaign, also approved building security fences with lights and cameras

along more than 1,000 kilometres of the US-Mexico border to keep out illegal aliens and drugs. Alex Swann, spokesman for Canada's Public Safety Minister Anne McLellan, said the US Administration has never discussed the notion with Canada during regular meetings on border security.

"This is not a priority for us," said Swann.

"There's all sorts of

things we want to do. This just isn't one of them," he added, noting that such a barrier would be impractical.

Scotty Greenwood, executive director of the Canadian-American Business Council, said the study is a waste, stressing that what is urgently required are measures to speed the flow of trade between the two biggest trading partners in the world.

MNA/Xinhua



Tuesday, 20 December
Tune in today

- 8.30 am Brief news
- 8.35 am Music:
- 8.40 am Perspectives
- 8.45 am Music:
-Love thing
- 8.50 am National news/
Slogan
- 9:00 am Music:
-Viva forever
- 9:05 am International news
- 9:10 am Music
- 1:30 pm News / Slogan
- 1:40 pm Lunch time music
-Loving you ... M i n n i e Ripetion
-Mandy...Barry Malow
- 9:00 pm english speaking course level-II Unit(22)
- 9:15 pm Article/music
- 9:25 pm Weekly spore reel
- 9:35 pm Music for your listening pleasure
-If bead
-If you were there whom
- 9:45 pm News/Slogan
- 10.00 pm PEL



Tuesday, 20 December
View on today

- 7:00 am
1. Recitation of Parittas by missionary sayadaw U Oattamathara
- 7:15 am
2. တိပိဋကဓမ္မ ဓမ္မဘာဏ္ဍာဂါရီကာ အပ္ပမဟာယတ္တိက တက္ကသိုလ်မှတစ်ဆင့် (ယောဆရာတော်) ဓမ္မာ ကြားတော်မူအပ်သော ဥပ္ပါတ သန္တိ ပါဠိတော်
- 7:25 am
3. To be healthy exercises
- 7:30 am
4. Morning news
- 7:40 am
5. Nice and sweet song
- 7:55 am
6. ကဗျာပန်းဥယျာဉ်

- 8:05 am
7. အတီးဖြိုင်ပွဲ
- 8:10 am
8. Song of yesteryears
- 8:20 am
9. အတီးဖြိုင်ပွဲ
- 8:30 am
10. International news
- 8:45 am
11. Let's go
- 4:00 am
1. Martial song
- 4:15 pm
2. Song to uphold National Spirit
- 4:30 pm
3. အဆိုဖြိုင်ပွဲ
- 4:40 pm
4. အဝေးသင်တန်းသို့လှည့်ပညာရေး ရုပ်မြင်သံကြား သင်ခန်းစာ တတ်ယူနှစ် (သတ္တဗေဒအထူးပြု) (သတ္တဗေဒ)
- 4:55 pm
5. Song of national races
- 5:10 pm
6. ခံစားနားဆင်တေးဇာတ်ဝင်
- 5:20 pm
7. အတီးဖြိုင်ပွဲ
- 5:30 pm
8. သားစီးရုံဖြူ ဖြည့်အပ်နိုး
- 5:40 pm
9. Sing and enjoy
- 6:15 pm
10. နိုင်ငံခြားတာဝန်ခံအဖွဲ့၏ "ရယ်ရယ်ဆော့ဆော့" ဝုရုက် ဆီတီးလေး" (အပိုင်း-၄၀)
- 6:30 pm
11. Evening News.
- 7:00 pm
12. Weather report.
- 7:05 pm
13. နိုင်ငံခြားဇာတ်လမ်းတွဲ "အချစ်လှေကားထစ်လေးများ" (အပိုင်း-၂၃)
- 7:35 pm
14. The mirror images of the musical oldies
- 8:00 pm
15. News
- 16. International News
- 17. Weather Report
- 18. နိုင်ငံခြားဇာတ်လမ်းတွဲ "ချစ်သူလက်ဆောင်" (အပိုင်း-၂၀)
- 19. The next day's programme

General Thura Shwe Mann attends opening of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel in Bagan Archaeological Zone

YANGON, 19 Dec — General Thura Shwe Mann, member of the State Peace and Development Council, attended the opening of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan) Hotel in Bagan Archaeological Zone in Mandalay Division yesterday morning.

Present were Members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Ye Myint, Quartermaster General Lt-Gen Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo and Lt-Gen Tin Aye of the Ministry of Defence, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, Sagaing Division PDC Chairman Northwest Command Commander Maj-Gen Tha Aye, Mandalay Division PDC Chairman Central Command Commander Maj-Gen Khin Zaw, the ministers, senior military officers, the chairman of Magway Division PDC, officials of the SPDC Office, departmental heads, Chairman of Htoo Com-



Member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura Shwe Mann inspects Aureum Palace Resort Hotel in Bagan. — MNA

panies Group U Te Za, the manager of Aureum Palace Resort (Bagan), hotel staff, guests and members of social organizations.

First, Commander Maj-Gen Khin Zaw, Min-

ister for Hotels and Tourism Brig-Gen Thein Zaw and Chairman U Te Za formally opened the resort hotel. Next, Lt-Gen Ye Myint formally unveiled the bronze plaque of the

resort hotel and General Thura Shwe Mann sprinkled scented water on it. The members of the SPDC, the ministers and official also sprinkled scented water on it.

General Thura Shwe Mann then cordially greeted hotel staff, viewed preparations made in the resort hotel and signed in the visitors' book.

Aureum Palace Resort

(Bagan) Hotel is situated near Nanmyint Tower in NyaungU township in Bagan Archaeological Zone. The hotel is equipped with 15 jasmine

(See page 8)

Matters on detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating State Constitution clarified

YANGON, 19 Dec — *The following is the clarification made by National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe on detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the judicial sector in formulating the State Constitution at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held on 14 December.*

I have dealt with the adoption of the detailed basic principles regarding the legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Now, I would like to clarify the adoption of the detailed basic principles in relation to the legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

One of the detailed basic principles the National Convention has adopted concerning the legislation

said that the State's legislative power is vested in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, region Hluttaws and state Hluttaws, and legislative power prescribed in the State Constitution, in self-administered zones. And one of the detailed basic principles adopted for the formation of the legislation said that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw consists of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

According to the principles adopted, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw included in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw have to cooperate with each other in carrying out the legislative functions, the major task of the Hluttaws, although the two Hluttaws are formed separately.

Therefore, the legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw need to be as similar as those of the Amyotha Hluttaw as far as it can. In this regard, I would like to present the legislation of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw as a whole.

In presenting legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, at first, I would like to deal with matters on the convening of the first session of the Hluttaws. As regards the first session convened at the beginning of the tenure of a Hluttaw, in some nations the first sessions are convened on specific days in connection with elections. Some nations fix the date for convening the first sessions.

In our country, a principle was adopted for the convening of the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw formed under the 1947 Constitution in connection with the elections. Sub-section (1) of Section (84) of the 1947 Constitution said that the general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies was to take place not later than sixty days after the dissolution of the Chamber. Sub-section (2) said that the Chamber

(See page 11)



National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe. MNA

INSIDE

Just as the nation regained independence, multi-coloured armed insurgents caused misery to the entire nation due to doubts and sectarianism at the instigation of the colonialists. And nation-building tasks could not be implemented effectively. As a result, national people could not enjoy the taste of independence and fruits of development.