Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.
Towards a new peaceful and developed state

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

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

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

To be able to fully execute the national duty regarding the education sector, the government is implementing the national education promotion plans. It is also striving for the development and dissemination of modern science and technologies and to make effective use of them. The basic education sector and the higher education sector have been working in concert in order to constantly produce outstanding new generation youths with clear national outlook in all fields. As a result, there have been favourable results.

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

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

There are some nations trying to weaken the Union of Myanmar in every way possible and to make her dependent on them by taking advantage of other nations in their right perspective and to avoid those contrary to Myanmar cultures and values.

We would like to call on the entire new generation youths to lend themselves to our endeavours to build the Union of Myanmar in every way possible and to make study tour of Taunggyi-Inlay and Angaung. — MNA

42nd Myanma Gem Emporium on 30 March

Yangon, 8 March— The 42nd Myanma Gem Emporium will be held beginning from 30 March 2005 and those citizens who are undertaking exploration and trading of gems under the Myanma Gems Law will be permitted to attend the emporium. The experts from the Ministry of Health and related ministries are attending the workshop that continues tomorrow. — MNA

All this needs to be known
- Do not be frightened whenever intimidated
- Do not be bolstered whenever flattered
- Do not be softened whenever appareased

Workshop on food & nutrition programmes held

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

Yangon, 8 March — A workshop was held under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF for drawing up programmes on Myanmar foods & nutrition at the meeting hall of the Myanmar Medical Association on Theinbyu Road here at 8 am today. Minister for Health Dr Kyaw Myint delivered an address at the ceremony. In his address, he said that food sufficiency is essential for promoting nutrition level of the people and thus emphasis is to be laid on producing hygienic and wholesale food.

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

Foreign military attaches, families seen off

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

Yangon, 8 March— The military attaches of foreign embassies in Yangon and their wives led by Dean of military attaches to the Union of Myanmar Latanian Military Attaché Col Onechanh-Phetsalat, accompanied by Daw Khin Thet Hay, wife of Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Maj-Gen Myint Swe, and wives of senior military officers, left here by air for the Eastern Command to make study tour of Taunggyi-Inlay and Kalaw regions this morning. They were seen off at Yangon International Airport by Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Maj-Gen Myint Swe, senior military officers and officials concerned.— MNA

Tiger-Myanmar Amateur Open 2005 Golf Tournament goes on

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

After the 18-hole event for the second day, Thwin Zaw Myint led the tournament with 147 strokes, followed by Khin Zaw Win with 148 strokes, Aung Win (Monywa), Nay Lin Tun and Kyaw Thiha with 149 strokes each.

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

It is organized by Han Event Management. The tournament continues tomorrow. — MNA

Second day leader Thwin Zaw Myint in action. — MNA

People’s Desire
- Oppose those relying on external elements, acting as stooges, holding negative views
- Oppose those trying to jeopardize stability of the State and progress of the nation
- Oppose foreign nations interfering in internal affairs of the State
- Crush all internal and external destructive elements as the common enemy
Turkey proposes free trade agreement with Ethiopia

AIDOS ABADA, 7 March— Turkish ambassador to Ethiopia Kenan Tepedelen told reporters the proposal was believed to step up cooperation between Ethiopia and Turkey in trade, investment and other areas of the economy.

Ethiopia is considering Turkey’s proposal for the free trade agreement between the two countries, the Turkish ambassador said.

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

In the reported two-year period, the amount of bilateral trade exchange between the two countries has shown a 153 per cent growth, he said: adding the two countries have plans to increase the volume of trade to 500 million dollars within a short period of time.

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

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

China ready to further friendship, cooperation with Singapore

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

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

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

Bulgaria says soldier killed by US troops in Iraq

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

The controversy raised questions over whether US forces are over-zealous in their efforts to crack down on guerrillas who killed at least 23 people in fresh attacks on Monday. The Bulgarian soldier was killed in southern Iraq on Friday evening, around the same time that US forces in Baghdad opened fire on a vehicle taking kidnapped Italian journalist Giuliana Sgrena to the airport shortly after her captors freed her.

Bulgarian Defence Min-

ister Nikolai Svinarov said an investigation into the death of the Bulgarian soldier showed he was probably accidentally killed by American troops.

“Some one started shooting at our patrol from the west, and in the same direction, 150 metres (yards) away, there was a unit from the US army,” he told a news conference.

“The result gives us enough grounds to believe the death of rifleman Gurdy Gurdev was caused by friendly fire.”

Svinarov said the Bulgarian army’s chief of staff had written to General Richard Myers, chairman of the US joint chiefs of staff, asking for an investigation. The US military had no immediate comment.
CPC, govt officials urged to provide efficient, quality service

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

“The people will not only listen to what we say, but will watch what we do,” said Wu Guanzheng, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Wu, who heads the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, said that the improvement of the CPC and government’s work style has a direct bearing on the implementation of the scientific outlook on development, the building of a harmonious socialist society and the improvement of the Party’s governance capability.

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

To this end, Wu called on officials to heed views, suggestions and criticism of the National People’s Congress, China’s top legislature, and provide highly efficient and quality services to their people.

PLA lawmakers vow to safeguard state sovereignty

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

“We shall constantly enhance the national defense strength... step up preparations for possible military struggle, and provide a solid guarantee for opposing and checking Taiwan independence and safeguarding national unity,” said General Liang Guanglie, chief of the general staff of the PLA, at a panel discussion of the PLA delegation to the on-going annual full session of the National People’s Congress (NPC), China’s top legislature.

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

“Echoing Liang’s opinion, General Liao Xilong, director of the General Logistics Department of the PLA and also an NPC deputy, stressed the necessity to “adhere to the fundamental principle and system of the Party’s absolute leadership over the military”.

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

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

Beijing teachers to be trained on psychological health

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

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

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

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

Fatalities in industrial accidents in Singapore

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

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

“Severe industrial injury and workplace fatalities are likely to occur in Singapore as industrial hazards are common,” said Anil Rami, assistant managing director of the Singapore National Employers Federation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guerrillas attacks in Iraq leave 31 dead

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

Al-Qaida in Iraq purportedly claimed responsibility in an Internet statement for much of the bloodshed — violence in and around Baqouba, 35 miles northeast of Baghdad, where 15 people died.

Another car bomb killed 12 people in Balad, southeast of Baqouba.

The Baqouba assaults included a car bomb three roadside bombs and small arms attacks three check-points, one of them just south of Baqouba in Musayyib, said police Maj Muhtahar al-Jubbouri.

US Major Ed House said a suicide car bombing outside a police station there killed nine people and wounded 17. The dead included the bomber, two police, three soldiers, and three civilians.

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

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

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

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

Sri Lanka’s first national airline

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Balad EU situation

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China winning fight against rat poison Dushuqiang

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

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

Though it has been banned since the mid-1990s, scores of people are believed to have been killed in China in recent years in accidents or murders involving Dushuqiang. Chinese authorities launched a nationwide crackdown on the poison two years ago, threatening prison terms and death sentences for people who make or sell it. Authorities destroyed 41 factories in east China’s Anhui Province, Central China’s Henan and Hubei provinces, and confiscated 250 tons of Dushuqiang, Du said.

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

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

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

Dushuqiang has “basically reached its target”, said Du Qinglin, Minister of Defence Force on Saturday inaugurated their joint open mobilization exercise.

Chinese FM says Sino-Russian relations enjoying good relationship

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

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

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

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

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

— MNA/Xinhua

Singapore police, civil defence force conduct first joint exercise

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

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

During the exercise, an activation message was broadcast by local television and radio stations while the logos and code names of the units involved were flashed on television as official symbols of activation.

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

— MNA/Xinhua

India clears 4,000-kilometre highway expansion plan

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

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

The latest National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is part of a 10,000-kilometre upgrade to be covered under the third phase of the project, a senior official of the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways said. The third phase is to be completed in two segments and estimated to involve an expenditure of around 550 billion rupees (128 billion US dollars).

Approval for another 6,000 kilometres under the second segment will be taken up at a later date, the official said.

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

— MNA/Xinhua

China to regularize crackdown campaign against crimes

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

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

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

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

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

Social security remains a protruding problem affecting social harmony and stability.

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

— MNA/Xinhua

EU pledges 100m euro for Sri Lankan tsunami reconstruction

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

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

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— MNA/Xinhua

Modern fishing port to be built in north China

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

The first phase, with an estimated cost of 420 million US dollars (2,214 billion rupees), will include river dredging and construction of embankments, roads and 10 specialized wharves.

When the new port opens, it will not only meet the needs of Tianjin and neighbouring cities, but also serve as the leading aquatic product collecting and distributing centre in north China. Operation of the new fishing port will enable Tianjin to promote modern processing and logistic industries and develop deep-sea fishing following large catches at the Bohai Bay Rim over the past few years. — MNA/Xinhua
In an agro-based nation, Myanmar, was a cluster of nine agricultural districts with their hub, Kyaukse District, in which agriculture has thrived since the Bagan era (more than 1,000 years ago). Thanks to the cluster, the entire Myanmar enjoyed food sufficiency, and each and every household of the nation at that time could afford expenditure on offering alms and alms foods to members of the Buddhist Order, resulting in promotion and propagation of the Buddha Sasana.

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

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

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

Now, Ayeyawady Division has occupied the position of the rice granary of the Lower Myanmar, and Yangon and Bago Divisions are following it closely in the agricultural production. Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions have become rice granaries of the Upper Myanmar, while Magway Division stands as the edible oil bowl of the Upper Myanmar, and Tamankhadi Division is poised to reach the edible oil bowl of the Lower Myanmar. Therefore, food will be abundant in the nation in the near future.

Shan State (South) contributing towards transition to mechanized farming

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

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

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

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

In consequence, modern agricultural methods are now popular among the local farmers, and boosting per acre yield of paddy from about 50 to more than 100 baskets, thereby raising the living level of the local farmers with better economy. The achievements stand witness to the genuine goodwill of the Head of State, local administrative bodies and the Myanmar Agriculture Service.

The Shan State PDC again organized three agricultural skills contests (district level) on the field near Panglong University in Panglong, Loilem District, in the monsoon paddy season. The ceremony drew the attention of a larger number of local people. Speaking on the occasion, the chairman of the Shan State PDC underscored the guidance of the Head of State, and endeavours of the government for the upgrading of the nation’s agricultural sector. He also presented the purposes of the contests as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Yadanasi Sayadaw (Loilem)

6th International ICT Exhibition
2005 on 29 March

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

YANGON, 8 March—Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung together with Deputy Minister Brig-Gen Thura Aung Ko, Director-General Dr Myo Myint and officials concerned this morning visited Defence Services Museum where commemorative booths of the 60th Anniversary Armed Forces Day will be displayed.

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

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

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

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

Delegates arrive at the National Convention in Nyaungnhapin Camp in Hmawby Township. — MNA

Appointment of Ambassador agreed on

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

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

Message from Twin Banyans

* Establish the Union
* Love the Union
* Solidarize the Union
* Plan to disintegrate the Union
* Act to destroy nation
* Our brethren, true blood brothers...
* Ask if not clear, then only you’ll know
* Criticize only when you know, make progress only when correct
* Know the past and future, compare and beware
* Hold discussions on Myanmar land and water
* And for equitable situation
* At Convention, pore on good ideas
* Differentiate right from wrong
* Lay down the decisions
* In the long tenure of history
* Let there be years by tens of thousands.
* In meeting at a juncture in history
* Message from Twin Banyans is a spray of flowers
* To be left to posterity as a marker
* This verse has been written.

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

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

On behalf of the Work Committee chairman, Member Deputy Minister U Thein Sein read the matters related to the adoption of detailed basic principles concerning the sharing of judicial power out of the sectors of the sharing of executive and judicial powers to be included in the writing of the State Constitution. (The presentation will be reported later.)

The plenary session ended at 11.15 am. Group-wise discussions will be held tomorrow for compilation of the proposals of respective delegate groups concerning the explanations made by the Work Committee chairman on the sharing of executive and judicial powers to be included in the framing of the State Constitution.

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Tatmadaw columns practise drills

YANGON, 7 March — The Tatmadaw columns which will participate in the 60th Anniversary Armed Forces Day 2005 continued practising drills in Resistance Park this morning. During their parade drills, Tatmadawmen from Anawrahta column led by Column Commander Col Aung Kyaw Oo, Kyansittha Column led by Column Commander Col Tha Aung, Bayintnaung Column led by Column Commander Col Aung Kyaw Oo, Nawaday Column led by Column Commander Col Aung Zaw Win, Aungzeya Column led by Column Commander Col Khin Aung Myint, Bandoola Column led by Column Commander Col Khin Maung Oo, Myawady Column led by Column Commander Col Win Swe and Aung San Column led by Column Commander Col Thein Zaw took part in practice session of parade drills under the command of Parade Commander Brig-Gen Nyi Tun. Chairman of Management Committee for Observance of the 60th Anniversary Armed Forces Day Commander of Yangon Command Maj-Gen Myint Swe, Vice-Chief of Armed Forces Training Maj-Gen Aung Kyi, Vice-Adjutant-General Maj-Gen Hla Shwe and senior military officers watched the practising drills. — MNA

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International Women’s Day observed

YANGON, 8 March — Organized by Myanmar National Committee for Women’s Affairs, International Women’s Day was observed at International Business Centre, on Pyay Road this morning. Present on the occasion were Chairman of MNCWA Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Maj-Gen Sein Htwa, members of MNCWA, patrons, chairpersons, vice-chairpersons, general secretary and central executive members of Myanmar Women’s Affairs Federation, Dean of Diplomatic Corps Philippine Ambassador Mme Phoebe A Gomez and women ambassadors, wives of ambassadors, resident representatives of UN organizations and their wives, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of social organizations, officials of NGOs, service personnel, technicians and guests.

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

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Explanations on adoption of detailed basic…

(from page 7)

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

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Prime Minister Lt-Gen Soe Win receives Mr Tae-Yong Lee and party. (News on page 1) — MNA
livestock breeding; energy; electricity; mining and quarrying; industry; transport, communication and construction; social affairs; and defense. Detailed legislative matters are mentioned in each of these major sectors. Among the matters mentioned in the Union Legislative List are administrative matters that are to be taken charge of by the Union Government. It carries out the duties and functions more effectually, the Union Government is to designate ministers as necessary and assign duties to them. The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is to enact necessary laws to make such efforts more effective.

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

It is natural and appropriate that the executive power is vested in the head of the State, who is the highest executive authority of the nation. However, it is necessary to ensure that such an executive power does not appear as an obstacle to the rights of the legislative body like the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. Only then will it be in accord with the detailed basic principles already laid down.

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

The legislative sector of the constitution will confer the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw which comprises the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the Region or State Hluttaw. The said body two legislative lists in their Constitutions: the one to be promulgated by the central legislature and the other by regional legislative bodies. Duties and rights relevant to administration are precisely stipulated without loopholes in the Constitutions of world nations so that the government’s executive power can extend to every matter. Yet, there arise some necessities and weaknesses. Provisions are in advance embodied to address such consequences when they arise. That sort of provisions are that matters embodied in the legislative list of the Constitution fall within the executive power.

It is found that the constitutions of the nations formed in Unitary System embody separate legislative lists in them, but the nations formed in Unitary System do not enlist the legislative lists separately in their Constitutions. Moreover, it is also found that in connection with the legislation, separate provisos are embodied in the Chapters concerned of the Constitution. As regards the role of the Union Government, it is stated in Section 122 of 1947 Constitution that “Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive authority of the Union extends to the matters with respect to which the Parliament has power to make laws.” When the Constitutions of some neighboring countries, it is found that the executive authority of the Union Government, if it is subject to the provisions of this Constitution, extends to the matters with respect to which the Parliament has power to make laws. According to the provisions of the Constitution, there will be the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw comprising the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the Region or State Hluttaw.

Therefore, detailed basic principles have been laid down on the delegation of legislative powers to them distinguishing the Union Legislative List from the Region or State Legislative List. The Union Legislative List constitutes such major sectors as defense and security; foreign affairs; finance and planning; economy; agriculture and fervice and fruitful. To be able to do so, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is to introduce necessary laws to enable the Union Government to exercise its executive powers effectively.

No matter how different the forms of government and conception of the worlds nations are, the governments enact laws that will be consistent with the administrative machinery of their respective countries so that they can carry out the administrative tasks systematically and effectively. In this context, some countries embody two separate legislative lists in their Constitutions: the one to be promulgated by the central legislature and the other by regional legislative bodies. Duties and rights relevant to administration are precisely stipulated without loopholes in the Constitutions of world nations so that the government’s executive power can extend to every matter. Yet, there arise some necessities and weaknesses. Provisions are in advance embodied to address such consequences when they arise. That sort of provisions are that matters embodied in the legislative list of the Constitution fall within the executive power.

The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, it is defined at the sixth session of the Pyithu Hluttaw held on the second waxing of Thadingyut, 1337 ME (21-10-1975) as the orders (See page 10)
The Union Government, that will undertake the administrative duties of the State will have to lay down the policies within the framework of the State Policy and in addition the policies should be in accord with the stipulations contained in the Constitution.

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

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

The Union Government will promulgate the Constitution with the following matters:

(a) Summoning the Hluttaw meeting;
(b) Declaration of the states of emergency;
(c) Declaration and revocation of martial law;
(d) Limiting or withdrawing citizen's freedom and right as necessary;
(e) Issuance of proclamation of Constitution by the Hluttaw;
(f) Dissolving of a people's council and giving duty for election for a new people's council according to the decision of the Hluttaw;
(g) Orders which shall have the force of law;
(h) Amnesty and punishment relating to the public;
(i) Promulgation of titles and medals of honour;
(j) Council of State's decisions, which must be promulgated as ordered; According to the above interpretation by the Pyithu Hluttaw, it is found that matters which the Chairman of the Council of State himself was to ratify were designated, and that orders relevant to other matters decided by the Hluttaw and orders relevant to other matters promulgated by the Council of State can be ratified by any one of responsible personnel.

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

According to above observation, the President of the State should be vested with the power to promulgate national orders, regulations, and procedures to ensure the smooth running of administration machinery according to the vital principles. Moreover, the President of the State should be vested with the power to allocate his duties and functions regionwise or subjectwise.

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

1. “All executive actions subjectwise”
   I will now continue the Work Committee's observation concerning the responsibility of the Union Government for the upkeep of stability, peace, and rule of law in the country.

   Since holding accountable for the executive duty of the State, the Union Government is to endeavour to ensure the smooth running of administration machinery. Only then will the round development tasks of the State be successful. In this process, the Union Government is to maintain the stability, regional power and the rule of law in the country. Only when stability reigns the country will economy become stable, whereupon businesses of all kinds, economic, administrative, wise, national stability will give rise to social stability, to destroy national unity. If the Union Government can consolidate national unity, it will also be able to maintain the stability of the State. Maintaining the stability of the State is maintaining the regional stability and the rule of law. They correlate with each other.

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

   It is in its prime task for ensuring the stability, regional power and the prevalence of law and order with the duty of crushing, and maintaining the stability of the State.

   The Union Government will promulgate national orders, regulations, and procedures with the power to promulgate in connection with the policies laid down as follows:

   1. “The Union Government shall be responsible for maintaining stability, peace, and the prevalence of law and order in the country.”

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

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

   Those governments should also be aware of the fact that the policies, projects and work programmes are subject to the policies, projects and work programmes that conducive to their national economic plans for peace, stability, prosperity and progress.

   The governments should make constant efforts to uphold and maintain the stability of the State, the rule of law and order with the duty of conscious participation of citizens.

   It is therefore necessary to discuss and suggest as to whether or not a detailed basic principle should be laid down as follows:

   “The Union Government shall lay down its policies in accord with the provisions contained in the Constitution.”

   The main responsibility rests on the Union Government as the sovereign body of the State, to successfully materialize its policies in accord with the already-laid-down policies of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In addition, the Union Government will have to lay down long-term, short-term plans and annual plans in accordance with the policies laid down and to systematically implement them. And if needed, it will have to draw and implement special programs to lay down the following basic principle:

   “The Union Government shall lay down its policies in accord with the provisions contained in the Constitution.”

   On the importance of the Union Government as the sovereign body of the State, to successfully materialize its policies in accord with the already-laid-down policies of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In addition, the Union Government will have to lay down long-term, short-term plans and annual plans in accordance with the policies laid down and to systematically implement them. And if needed, it will have to draw and implement special programs to lay down the following basic principle:

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   “The Union Government shall lay down its policies in accord with the provisions contained in the Constitution.”

   On the importance of the Union Government as the sovereign body of the State, to successfully materialize its policies in accord with the already-laid-down policies of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. In addition, the Union Government will have to lay down long-term, short-term plans and annual plans in accordance with the policies laid down and to systematically implement them. And if needed, it will have to draw and implement special programs to lay down the following basic principle:

   “The Union Government shall lay down its policies in accord with the provisions contained in the Constitution.”
The President shall sign laws passed and enacted by …

(from page 16)

The nations are in the process of making collective efforts to prevent the recurrence of wars between the countries. Undeclared wars between countries may be followed by concerted efforts of other nations. But in a declared war, the carnage may become wider due to participation of all countries from both sides. Thus, taking the lessons of the two world wars, the power to declare war or make peace is vested totally in the hands of the Head of State or Government alone.

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

The sub para (3) of article 123 of the 1947 Constitution states, “War shall not be declared and the Union shall not participate in any war save and except with the assent of the Parliament.”

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

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

The Union of Myanmar always strictly adheres to the five principles of peaceful coexistence laid down at the Bandung Conference. It always observes, with respect, the policy to always maintain cordial relations with the neighbouring nations. It always adheres to the policy of non-interference in others’ internal affairs and is always against aggression of any kind.

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

(a) The State practices independent, active and non-aligned foreign policy, aims at world peace and friendly relations with nations, and upholds the principles of peaceful co-existence among nations;

(b) The State never starts any aggression against any nation; and

(c) No foreign troops are permitted to be deployed within the borders of the Union.

The basic principles stand witness to the fact that Myanmar’s stance is totally against wars. Thus, concerning the sector, delegates will have to make discussions and suggestions whether or not to lay down the following detailed basic principles.

The President shall

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

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

The National Convention delegates sign the attendance book. — MNA

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in session.

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

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

The task of presenting, discussing and passing bills is done by the respective Hluttaw. In some countries there is the lower Chamber and the upper Chamber and the two chambers combined is called the Parliament or the Congress. In some countries, they have the Chamber of People’s Deputies and Legislative Chamber, but in some, they have only the Parliament or the Hluttaw. What ever the number the Hluttaw may be, generally, except from the Bills designated for presentation to the particular Hluttaw, a Bill is presented and discussed for approval at the prescribed Hluttaw. If there are two Hluttaws, the Hluttaw that has already approved the Bill shall send it to another Hluttaw for approval. If there is only one Hluttaw, it will discuss and approve the Bill.

The Bill approved by the Hluttaw is submitted to the President before being enacted into law. If he agrees, the President signs, approves and promulgates it. If he disagrees, he will send the Bill together with his remarks to the Hluttaw where it originated.

The Hluttaw where the Bill originated will take necessary measures in accord with the provisions. Although the steps in the process of passing a Bill to become a law have also included the said stipulation in the law. Generally, they just include a stipulation saying that any Bill passed by the Hluttaw should be submitted to the President for approval.

The President shall be required to sign the law by the President.

Section 58 of the 1947 Constitution stated, “As soon as any Bill shall have been passed by the Parliament, it shall be presented to the President for his signature and promulgation as an Act in accordance with the provisions of this section. Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, every Bill so presented to the President shall be signed by him not later than seven days after the date of presentation. If any Bill is not signed by the President within seven days after the date of presentation, the same shall become an Act in the like manner as if he had signed it on the last of the said seven days.”

Concerning the matter, Section 109 stated, “If one Chamber passes any other Bill, and the other Chamber rejects or fails to pass, or passes it with amendments which the Chamber where the Bill originated will not agree, the President shall be required to sign the law by the President.”

Section 111 of the Constitution states, “The President shall convene a joint sitting of the two Chambers. The members present at the joint sitting shall deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill as the last passed by the Chamber where the Bill originated and upon amendments, if any, which have been made therein by the other chamber, and if the Bill with amendments, passed by a majority of the joint number of members of both Chambers present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Chambers.”

The sections contained in article 47 Constitution shall show the dimension of the President’s role in passing a Bill to become a law. The sections show that the President has no right to oppose or amend a Bill submitted to him, but just to sign and issue it, and if there are any disagreements, he shall convene a joint sitting of the two Hluttaw. However, if the President finds something to be wrong, he can amend the laws and pass it as a law.

The President shall not be tried at any court in his actions. The President should not be answerable to any court for any of his actions in the executive and judicial performances vested in him, or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and functions vested in him, or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in his exercise and performance of those powers and functions vested in him.

In this regard, the President should not be subject to answering the question of any Hluttaw or in any Court for the exercise or performance of the powers and functions vested in him. He shall not be answerable to any court for any of his actions in the executive and judicial performances vested in him, or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in his exercise and performance of those powers and functions vested in him.

The above-mentioned matters should be stipulated in the Constitution. But the laws and regulations should not be answerable to any court for any of his actions in the exercise and performance of those powers and functions vested in him. The President should not be tried at any court in his actions. He shall not be answerable to any court for any of his actions in the executive and judicial performances vested in him, or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and functions vested in him.

(See page 15)
Governments doing too little to clear up unexploded bombs

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

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

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

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

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

More than 140 countries have ratified the Ottawa Convention that commits them to stop immediately production and use of landmines, destroy their stockpiles and clear their territories of them within a decade. Most are way behind schedule. But more than 42 others — notably the United States, Russia, India, Pakistan and China — have refused even to sign and still hold vast reserves of landmines.

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

MNA/Reuters

DONATE BLOOD

CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

MV GATI SUVIDHA VOY NO (716)

Consignees of cargo carried on MV GATI SUVIDHA Voy No. (716) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 9-3-2005 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of M.I.P where it will lie at the consignee’s risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11.20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm up to Claims Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the Vessel.

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

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT

MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY

AGENT FOR MV GATI COAST TO COAST

Phone: 256908/378316/376797

Ethiopian coffee export to Japan sees significant rise

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

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

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

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

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

That has enabled the country also to occupy the second in purchasing coffee in Japanese market after Vietnam.

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

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

The ministry also added that Ethiopia had exported to Japan sees significant rise

Overtaction in brain area can cause child autism

LOS ANGELES, 7 March — Brain tests have suggested that autistic children shy from eye contact have an oversized region in the brain associated with negative feelings lights up up to an abnormal extent during a direct gaze upon even a familiar face. Their findings were published in the March 6 issue of the journal Nature Neuroscience.

MNA/Xinhua

Moderate quake jolts Canada’s Quebec Province

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

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

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

MNA/Xinhua
The New Light of Myanmar

**UN Chief to visit Middle East to revive peace process**

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

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

On Tuesday, he will begin an official visit to Israel, said the spokesman, adding that while in Israel, the Secretary-General is scheduled to have discussions with Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and Vice-Prime Minister Shimon Peres, among others.

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

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

**Genes may foster nicotine addiction**

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

Behavioural geneticists at the University of Colorado compared the average daily nicotine consumption in mice. The research team led by Jerry Stutz and found that mice with the “threonine” polymorphism in a gene called Chmna4 consumed significantly more nicotine than mice with an alanine polymorphism in the same gene.

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

Chmna4 (Cholinergic Receptor Nicotinic Alpha4) contains the instructions to build a protein that is part of a receptor that recognizes acetylcholine, a major neurotransmitter that plays a role in the brain’s pleasure system and also aids learning and memory, sleep, control of muscle movement, heart rate, blood pressure and more.

Because nicotine is chemically very similar to acetylcholine, it binds to the same receptors, including those with the protein made from Chmna4. Thus the nervous system responds to nicotine as if it were acetylcholine, they said.

The researchers concluded that natural variations in Chmna4 could, by varying how the nicotine receptors work, result in animal-by-animal variation in nicotine tolerance.

That may explain why in humans Chmna4 polymorphisms are associated with nicotine dependence. People with certain gene variations may be able to tolerate more nicotine before they get sick and as a result smoke more in the first place, promoting addiction. Nicotine, a natural insecticide found only in tobacco, is extremely toxic to humans.

**Tobacco industry paid scientists to distort health research**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**Biologists investigate mass stranding of dolphins in Florida Keys**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several of the females in the group had stillbirths. — *MNA/Reuters*
Dubai Desert Classic golf tournament

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

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

Jimenez, the European Tour’s form player last year with five victories, had led by two with nine holes remaining but stumbled with a bogey-nine holes remaining but had hoped to be fit enough to make his comeback at the return encounter at Stamford Bridge.

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

Robben still unfit for Barca showdown

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

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

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

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

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

Colombia’s Rodallega called up to senior squad

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

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

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

Ethiopian claims victory in Fukuoka cross country race

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

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

Kazue Ogoshi, who helped Japan win the Yokohama women’s road relay a week ago, finished 10th in 20:13.

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

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

Olympiakos Piraeus held to 1-1 draw at PAOK Salonika

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

The result means that with nine rounds still to be played, champions Panathinaikos, who had to fight hard for a 1-0 win at Panionios, join Olympiakos at the top with 45 points. Hard on their heels with 44 points are AEK Athens who needed a 75th minute goal from Nikos Lyberopoulos to beat struggling Aris Salonika.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ferguson remains hopeful for United despite first-leg setback

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

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

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

“At this level an away goal counts for a lot and you saw that in the faces of the players after they scored. We hope we can do the same,” he added.

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

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

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

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

Ivan Ljubicic of Croatia celebrates after defeating Phil Mickelson at the Ford Championship at Doral Golf Resort, Florida, on 6 March, 2005. — MNA/Xinhua

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The President shall sign laws passed and enacted by ... (from page 11)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The President shall have (a) the right of pardon
   (b) the right of amnesty in accord with the recommendation of the National Defence and Security Council.

4. The President shall (a) confer honours and awards
   (b) revoke titles, honours and awards.

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

6. The President of the State, in accord with law, (a) shall appoint and recall the diplomats of the country;
   (b) shall agree on the appointment of foreign diplomats and send information on the recall country;
   (c) shall accept the letters of accreditation presented by foreign diplomats.

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

8. The President of the State, in accord with law, (a) shall enter into, ratify or annul international, regional or bilateral treaties, or withdraw from such treaties with the approval of the State; (b) shall enter into, ratify or annul international, regional or bilateral treaties which do not require the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, or withdraw from such treaties.

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

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

11. (a) Except State budget matters, the President shall have the right to issue an ordinance on administrative matters that need immediate action during intervals between sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
   (b) If the President has not withdrawn the ordinance issued under sub-clause (a), he shall submit the ordinance for approval to the nearest session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw within 60 days after the promulgulation of the ordinance. If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has not any schedule to hold a session within 60 days, the President shall call a special session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval.
   (c) The ordinance shall cease to have effect from the date on which it is disapproved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
   (d) The ordinance issued by the President will be in force with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw till the required date.
   (e) Even such an ordinance is revoked within 60 days after its promulgation, it shall be submitted to the nearest session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
   (f) If such an ordinance contains matters which the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has no right to make decision according to the Constitution, the ordinance ceases to have effect.

12. The President shall (a) coordinate with the National Defence and Security Council, formed within the framework of the Constitution, take suitable military action in the face of aggression against the State;
   (b) submit the action so taken to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval if it is in session or call an emergency meeting to present the matter for approval if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in session.

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

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

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

WEATHER

Tuesday, 8 March, 2005

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

Maximum temperature on 7-3-2005 was 96°F. Minimum temperature on 8-3-2005 was 67°F. Relative humidity at 9:30 hrs MST on 8-3-2005 was 80%. Total sunshine hours on 7-3-2005 was (6.5) hours approx. Rainfalls on 8-3-2005 were nil at Yangon Airport, Kabah-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2005 were nil at Yangon Airport, Kabah-Aye and central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kabah-Aye) was 16 mph from Southeast at (22:00) hours MST on 7-3-2005.

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

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

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

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

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

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 political objectives
- Stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order
- National reconsolidation
- Emergence of a new enduring State
- National reconsolidation

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

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

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

In his discussions, Lt-Gen Maung Bo said there are good opportunities to grow rubber on commercial scale because rubber is in high demand in the world market. The government is fulfilling requirements for extended cultivation of rubber with the aim of serving the interest of the people.

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

Lt-Gen Maung Bo inspected thriving of rubber.

Lt-Gen Maung Bo and party went to Kawthoung.

MNA

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

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

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

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

(See page 9)

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

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

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

(See page 11)