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

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

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

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

**Vice-Senior General Maung Aye sends message of condolences to UAE**

*YANGON, 10 Jan—* Vice-Senior General Maung Aye, Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of condolences to His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, for the passing away of the late Vice-President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Sheikh Maktoum Bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, who died on 4 January, 2006.—MNA

**Plenary session of National Convention continues at Nyaunghnapin Camp**

*YANGON, 10 Jan—* The Plenary Session of the National Convention continued at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaunghnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division, at 9 am today.

It was attended by Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Commission members, Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Work Committee members, Chairman of the National Convention Convening Management Committee Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and Management Committee members, chairmen and officials of the respective sub-committees, delegates of National Unity Party, Union Pa-O National Organization, Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, Lahu National Development Party, Union Kayin League, Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, and Wa National Development Party, representatives-elect of National Unity Party and Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, independent representatives-elect, delegates of national races from Kachin, Kayah, (See page 8)

**Detailed basic principles for the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, the role of the Tatmadaw to be included in the State Constitution clarified**
Work for national education promotion and regional development

In the world today, the development of science and technologies are so rapid and great that it is dominant in almost every field. In striving for the progress and prosperity of the nation and the people at such a time like this, constant development of human resources is necessary in addition to peace and stability and national unity. Skills and qualifications of people are also resources of a nation. The more we can combine human resources and natural resources, the greater the development of the nation will be.

Therefore, new generation youths are being nurtured and trained in order that they can face up to the challenges of globalization and knowledge and become intellectuals and intelligentsia. Education infrastructures are being built to enable all citizens to enjoy equal opportunities in education and refresher courses are being conducted for teachers to enable them to be well-versed in their respective branches of study and to widen their horizons.

The opening of the special refresher course No. 58 for basic education teachers was held at the Central Institute of Civil Service (Phaunggyi) in Hlegu Township on 9 October and it was attended by Chairman of Myanmar Education Committee Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein. In his address on the occasion, the Secretary-1 said that teachers were required to make rural people literate and enable rural youths to pursue higher education, to lend themselves to regional development tasks and at the same time to strive for the development of their schools and local community.

The future of a nation is in the hands of youths and the future of youths is in the hands of teachers. Therefore, teachers should educate youths so that their qualifications become higher and they abide by the law of the nation and can serve the interests of the nation with patriotic spirit and Union Spirit.

Education is the driving force for the progress of the nation and the people as national solidarity and Union Spirit are the life-blood of the Union. Therefore, we would like to call on teachers to work for national education promotion and national solidarity while actively taking part in regional development work.

Malaysian Prime Minister felicitates Prime Minister General Soe Win

YANGON, 10 Jan — The following is a message of felicitations from Mr Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia, sent to Prime Minister General Soe Win, on the occasion of the 58th Anniversary Independence Day of the Union of Myanmar.

Excellency,

On behalf of the Government and the people of Malaysia, and on my own behalf, I would like to convey to Your Excellency the Government and the people of the Union of Myanmar, my warm greetings and best wishes on this auspicious occasion of your country's Independence Day.

I hope that the cooperation and friendly ties between Malaysia and Myanmar would continue to expand in the years ahead for our mutual benefit.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Meetings of National Convention delegate groups held

YANGON, 10 Jan — Meetings of National Convention delegate groups took place at designated halls of Nyaungshwe Camp in Hmawby Township this afternoon.

The meeting of the delegate group of political parties was held at the meeting hall-1. U Tun Yin Law of National Unity Party presided over the meeting together with U Philip Sam (a) U Saw Philip of Wa National Development Party. Deputy Director U Khin Maung Phyu of the work group-3 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as master of ceremonies and Assistant Director U Khin Sein as co-MC. U Tun Yin Law made an opening speech.

Next, the compilation of proposals of the seven political parties regarding the basic principles on fundamental rights and responsibilities of the citizens the role of the Tatmadaw and the date of the submission of the proposals were discussed. Later, the meeting chairman gave concluding remarks.

The meeting of the delegate group of representatives-elect was held at the meeting hall-2. U Yaw Aye Hla of Labu National Development Party presided over the meeting together with U Maung Gyi of the Union Pa-O National Organization and U San Tha Aung of Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization. Deputy Director U Maung Maung Phyu Tint of the work group-4 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as master of ceremonies and Assistant Director U Khin Maung Phyu Tint of the work group-4 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as master of ceremonies and Assistant Director U Khin Maung Phyu Tint of the work group-4 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as master of ceremonies and Assistant Director U Khin Maung Phyu Tint of the work group-4 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee as master of ceremonies and Assistant Director U Khin Maung Phyu Tint of the work group-4 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee as master of ceremonies and Assistant Director U Khin Maung Phyu Tint.

The meeting ended with the concluding remarks by the chairman.

Educative talks given

YANGON, 10 Jan— Information Committee of Myanmar Women’s Affairs Federation and No-2 Basic Education High School, Sanyang organized educative talks at the school this morning.

First, Head of the Information Department Daw Kyi Kyi Win extended greetings. Next, a member of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia group of MWAF Dr Ma Tin Win gave talk.

Afterwards, Headmistress Daw Khin Lay Myint spoke words of thanks and presented gift to Dr Ma Tin Win.
The Congressional Research Services report, the first non-partisan findings on the program to date, rejects key assertions made by Bush and Attorney General Alberto R Gonzales about the president’s authority to order the eavesdropping into telephone calls and e-mails, the paper wrote.

**New Delhi sees coldest winter in 70 years**

**NEW DELHI, 9 Jan —** Cold wave swept north India on Sunday when the Indian capital recorded the lowest temperature since January 1935.

The mercury fell to 0.2 degrees Celsius at 5.30 am Sunday in Delhi, about four degrees lower than usual, local weather department said.

The previous lowest temperature recorded in Delhi was minus 0.6 degree Celsius on 16 Jan, 1935. Similar coldness has been reported across north India, from northernmost India-controlled Kashmir to Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. So far the severe cold wave has reportedly killed 190 lives in north India.

The city government has asked all primary classes in both government and private schools to close until Thursday due to the freezing weather. The weather authority said the temperature is falling because of heavy snowfall in the northern part of India this year. And the cold weather will continue in the next few days.

**French hostage released in Iraq**

**BAGHDAD, 9 Jan —** A French hostage kidnapped in Baghdad last month was released on Saturday, an Interior Ministry source said on Sunday.

“The kidnappers of Bernard Planche released him at about 2:00 pm (1100 GMT) near a US checkpoint in Abu Ghraib area in western Baghdad,” the source told Xinhua on condition of anonymity.

The source said he is not sure whether the kidnappers, who drove a vehicle, released Planche after they saw the checkpoint and fled or they bought him pre-meditatedly near the checkpoint to release him.

Planche, 52, was kidnapped by a group of militants calling themselves the Battalion of the Lookout for Iraq on 5 December from his home in Baghdad’s western Mansur District.

About two hundred foreigners have been kidnapped in Iraq since the US-led invasion of the country in March 2003. Dozens of the hostages were killed.

**Four cyclists killed in car collision in Wales**

**LONDON, 9 Jan —** Four people, including one child, were killed on Sunday after a car collided with a group of cyclists on a road in north Wales.

Police said three men and a boy had died in the accident involving a Toyota Corolla car while another eight had been injured.

Three of those had minor injuries, four had serious but not life-threatening injuries, and the child’s condition is unknown. The driver of the car is among those who have been taken to hospital, police said.

**Five US soldiers killed in Iraq**

**BAGHDAD, 9 Jan —** Five US soldiers were killed separately in Iraq during the past 24 hours, the US military said on Sunday.

Two US Marines were killed in two roadside bomb attacks in western Baghdad on Saturday, the US military said in a statement.

Earlier on Sunday, three US soldiers were killed by small arms fire in separate incidents in Fallujah, some 50 kilometres west of Baghdad, the military said in another statement.

The death toll of US military personnel in Iraq has risen to 2,196 so far since the US-led invasion in March 2003.

**Six die in two accidents on icy Hungarian roads**

**BUDAPEST, 9 Jan —** Six people died and 15 were injured in two separate accidents on icy roads in Hungary on Saturday morning, a spokesman for the emergency services said.

The most serious accident involved a local bus travelling from Fule to Szekesfehervar which slid off the road and hit an electricity pylon, killing three people and injuring 15, some seriously, FeherCounty emergency services said. Fule is 90 kilometres (60 miles) southwest of the capital Budapest.

**Two killed in suicide car bomb attack in Baghdad**

**BAGHDAD, 9 Jan —** A suicide car bomb struck a convoy of security officials in southern Baghdad on Sunday, killing two of them and wounding five others, an Interior Ministry source told Xinhua.

“A suicide bomber rammed his explosives-laden vehicle into a convoy carrying employees of the Iraqi national security adviser’s office and blew it up near the Um al-Tobul mosque,” the source said on condition of anonymity.

**Quake felt in western coast of Turkey**

**ANKARA, 9 Jan —** An earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter Scale jolted Greece on Sunday, and was also felt in the western coast of Turkey, semi-official Anatolia news agency reported on Sunday. The undersea quake rattled Greece at 1:34 pm (1134 GMT) with epicentre located between the islands of Kythira and Crete about 215 kilometres south of Athens, according to the Athens National Observatory. The quake was felt in western Turkish cities of Mugla and Izmir as well as southern city of Antalya. The Egyptian capital of Cairo was also affected by the tremor.

**Internet**

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Increased output of mineral resources in the time of the Tatmadaw Government

Extended mining blocks and thriving gems market

The wealth of mineral resources contributes to the development of the national economy. In the time of the Tatmadaw Government, as peace and tranquility prevail in the border areas and market economy is being practiced, production of mineral resource has been increasing year by year. Since 1988, groups of national races that returned to the legal fold have been extracting mineral resources in cooperation with the Government. The Government has always encouraged the growth of the gems market. Hence, the production rate of mineral resources has gone up. In an attempt to boost the gems sales, local and foreign merchants, is held yearly.

The table shows an increase in mining blocks and gems in the time of the Tatmadaw Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1988</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gems block</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>627</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Production of gems</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>61232</td>
<td>61106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(carat in thousand)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jade blocks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>1199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Production of jade</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>14436</td>
<td>14306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(kilo in thousand)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pearl camp</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Production of pearl (Momme)</td>
<td>8488</td>
<td>12407</td>
<td>115719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indian, Bangladesh border guards hold talks

DHAKA, 9 Jan— Illegal intrusions by each other’s nationals, transborder crime, smuggling of firearms, and construction of illegal structures along the border figured in the three day meeting between Indian and Bangladeshi border guards, held on Saturday.

The Deputy Director General level meeting between Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) and Border Security Force at the BDR sector headquarters in north-eastern Sylhet District discussed firing on each other's nationals by border guards, pre-vention of trans-border crime and illegal intrusion of nationals, official sources said here. Smuggling of firearms, ammunition, drugs and other contrabands, construction of illegal structures within 150 yards of the border and transportation of bamboo and other forest resources through common river routes were also discussed in the meeting, the sources said. Both sides at the conference agreed to cooperate actively with each other in reducing border tension and all kinds of border crimes.

Orphanage blaze kills 13 children in Tajikistan

DUSHANBE, 9 Jan— A fire at an orphanage in Dushanbe, the capital of ex-Soviet Tajikistan, killed 13 children on Sunday, fire officials said.

Only the scorched walls of the building remained. It had mainly housed disabled children, many of whom could not move by themselves. "Thirteen children died. Thankfully another 79 children were evacuated, one of them is now in hospital," Nusrattullo Fayzulloev, the Central Asian state’s Health Minister, told reporters.

Hence, the production rate of mineral resources has gone up. In an attempt to boost the gems sales, local and foreign merchants, is held yearly.

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He denied earlier official reports that 60 children had been injured. "They have suffered seriously psychologically," he added.

Some of the couples opted for white bridal gowns and tuxedos at Saturday's civil ceremony in the capital La Paz while others said "I do" wearing traditional Indian dress.

Many of the 189 newlyweds, who packed the floor of the stadium as their guests clapped from the stands, had not been able to afford to get married previously and wanted to formalize their legal status.

Catalina Paz, who has lived with her partner Florencio Gonzales for 37 years, told the daily La Razon they had finally decided to get married because their children wanted them to. "Our grandchildren will definitely be watching us from the stands," she was quoted as saying. The couples lined up to say their vows in front of a civil registry officer. — MNA/Reuters

Bolivians tie knot in mass wedding in stadium

LA PAZ (Bolivia), 9 Jan— Nearly 200 Bolivian couples aged from 18 to 77 got hitched in a mass wedding in a sports stadium, taking advantage of the free ceremony, organizers said on Sunday.

The couples lined up to say their vows in front of a civil registry officer. — MNA/Reuters
The State shall, by law, protect the privacy and security of the home, property, correspondence and other communications of citizens subject to the provisions of this Constitution

Yangon, 10 Jan—The following is a translation of clarifications concerning the detailed basic principles for the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens to be included in the State Constitution made by National Convention Convening Work Committee regarding the right of equality and the right of freedom to be included in the fundamental rights of the citizens. Regarding the right of equality and the right of freedom, the National Convention has laid down as follows:

1. All persons who have either one of following requirement are citizens of the Union of Myanmar:
   a) persons born of parents both of whom are nationals of the Union of Myanmar
   b) persons who are vested with citizenship according to existing laws on the date this Constitution comes into force

2. Citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship shall be prescribed by the law and shall be adopted in the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens or not.

Now, I would like to present the findings of the National Convention Convening Work Committee regarding the right of equality and the right of freedom to be included in the fundamental rights of the citizens. Regarding the right of equality and the right of freedom, the National Convention has laid down as follows:

Every citizen shall enjoy the rights of equality: rights of liberty, and rights of justice etc. as prescribed in the State Constitution.

The rights of equality, the rights of liberty, and the rights of justice are the noblest and worthiest of worldly values. In other words, such values are democratic rights.

Moreover, all citizens are equal before the law irrespective of race, birth, religion, official position, culture, sex and wealth. Expectant women, mothers, and children shall enjoy those rights prescribed by law. No citizen, racial, religious and sexual, shall be discriminated against in regard to employment. However, only men shall, in the interests of the State, be appointed to the positions that are naturally suitable for men only.

So, regarding ensuring equality among citizens, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the point that the detailed basic principle:

1. Nothing shall, except in accord with existing laws, be detrimental to the lives and personal freedom of any citizens
2. There shall be liberty in the exercise of the following rights subject to the laws enacted for State security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquillity or public order and morality:
   a) The right of the citizens to express freely their convictions and opinions
   b) The right of the citizens to assemble peacefully without arms and the right of procession
   c) The right of the citizens to form associations and unions
   d) The right of the citizens to develop their language, literature, culture they cherish, religion they profess, and customs without prejudice to the relations between one national race and another, or among national races and to other faiths
3. Every citizen shall have the right to settle and reside in any place within the Union according to the law
4. The Union shall, according to the law, protect every citizen’s belongings and movable and immovable property lawfully earned and acquired
5. The State shall, by law, protect the privacy and security of the home, property, correspondence and other communications of citizens subject to the provisions of this Constitution should be adopted or not.

Our nation is going to exercise genuine multi-party democracy system through a new enduring Constitution. In the process, it is found that among the democratic practices are freedom of speech, press, assembly, procession, association, settlement in the State, property ownership and security of premises, etc. In view of the provisions of the constitutions of many nations, it is found that they prescribe the provisions that are in conformity with prevailing situations after taking into consideration the national security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquillity apart from the historical, political, economic and social aspects of the respective nations. Similarly, the provisions on the fundamental rights in the 1947 Constitution and the 1974 Constitution were prescribed as they were in conformity with the prevailing situations at respective times. In addition, our nation should not let itself lose sight of the invaluable knowledge that some nations that hastily transformed themselves into democratic ones without necessary good foundations for democratic practices are having their peace & tranquillity affected and encountering hardships.

So, regarding the rights, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the point that the detailed basic principle:

1. The State shall enable any citizen to enjoy equal rights before the law and shall equally provide legal protection
2. The State shall not discriminate against or in favour of any citizen based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex and wealth.
3. Citizens shall enjoy equal rights in the following spheres—
   a) public employment
   b) occupation
   c) trade
   d) business
   e) technical knowledge and vocation
   f) science and technology
4. Women shall be entitled to the same rights and salaries as that received by men in respect of similar work.
5. Men and women who are employed and expectant women shall enjoy rights as prescribed by law
6. The State shall, in appointing or assigning duties, not discriminate against or in favour of any citizens with qualifications set for positions or duties based on race, birth, region, and sex.

However, nothing in this section shall prevent appointment of men to the positions that are naturally suitable for men only should be adopted or not.

The rights of equality, the rights of liberty, and the rights of justice are the noblest and worthiest of worldly values. In other words, such values are democratic rights. The people should enjoy in building a democratic nation. My government will be guided by the principles of order, community peace and tranquillity apart from the laws enacted for State security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquillity or public order and morality. Therefore, apart from the provisions of this Constitution, we shall adopt or not.

Moreover, all citizens are equal before the law irrespective of race, birth, religion, official position, culture, sex and wealth. Expectant women, mothers, and children shall enjoy those rights prescribed by law. No citizen, racial, religious and sexual, shall be discriminated against in regard to employment. However, only men shall, in the interests of the State, be appointed to the positions that are naturally suitable for men only.

So, regarding ensuring equality among citizens, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the point that the detailed basic principle:

1. All persons born of parents both of whom are nationals are citizens of the nation. Persons who are vested with citizenship according to existing laws on the date this Constitution comes into force are also citizens. Citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship shall be as prescribed by law.

Moreover, all citizens are equal before the law irrespective of race, birth, religion, official position, culture, sex and wealth. Expectant women, mothers, and children shall enjoy those rights prescribed by law. No citizen, racial, religious and sexual, shall be discriminated against in regard to employment. However, only men shall, in the interests of the State, be appointed to the positions that are naturally suitable for men only.
The State also recognize Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Animism as some religions existing in the Union on the date of the coming into force of the State Constitution.

1. Any person is equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess and practice religion subject to public order, morality or health and to the other provisions of the State Constitution.

2. The right shall not debar the State from enacting laws for the purpose of public order, morality or health.

3. The State recognize the special position of Buddhism as the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens of the State.

4. The State also recognize Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Animism as some religions existing in the Union on the date of the coming into force of the State Constitution.

5. The State shall help and protect as much as it can the rights of religious freedom with reference to the basic principles the National Convention has laid down, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the point that the detailed basic principle—

6. The right of religious freedom should cover not only the citizens but also foreign registration citizens. The 1947 Constitution bestowed the right of religious freedom covering all people including the citizens.

7. The abuse of religion for political purposes is forbidden; and any act which is intended or is likely to promote feelings of hatred, enmity or discord between racial or religious communities or sects is contrary to the State Constitution and may be punishable by law.

The right of political freedom should cover not only the citizens but also foreign registration citizens.
Harming and jeopardizing of the fundamental rights bestowed by the Constitution is indeed violation of the provisions of the criminal law

- In the State is constituted one Supreme Court of the Union
- The Supreme Court of the Union is the supreme law court of the State
- The Supreme Court of the Union is vested with the power to issue writs.

The National Convention has laid down a detailed basic principle that in the State is constituted one Supreme Court of the Union. But, vesting the Supreme Court of the Union with the power to issue writs should not affect the power of other courts to issue orders that is likely to be the power vested according to an existing law to issue writs. The power to issue writs shall not be suspended unless, in times of war, invasion, rebellion, insurrection or grave emergency, the public safety may so require. In carrying our tasks, some citizens may have to deal with foreign countries. Such citizens, at home or abroad, should have the right to seek protection of the State.

If there are, of the rights prescribed in this chapter, some rights that need to be restricted or revoked, they should be done so only after the enacting of a necessary law for members who are discharging national defence duties, or duties for prevalence of law and order and State security to be able to discharge their duties effectively with discipline. The 1947 Constitution carried some provisions on similar matters.

So, regarding the rights to enforce remedies according to the Constitution, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the point that the detailed basic principle—

“1. The right to move the Supreme Court of the Union by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Chapter is hereby guaranteed
2. The Supreme Court of the Union shall have the power to issue the following writs as appropriate in a matter to enforce the rights bestowed by this Constitution;
(a) Writs of Habeas Corpus
(b) Writs of Mandamus
(c) Writs of Prohibition
(d) Writs of Quo Warranto
(e) Writs of Certiorari

The vesting of the Supreme Court of the Union with the power to issue writs should not affect the power of other courts to issue orders that is likely to be the power vested according to an existing law to issue orders
3. In times of the following situations, the power to issue writs shall not be suspended unless the public safety may so require. In carrying our tasks, some citizens may have to deal with foreign countries. Such citizens, at home or abroad, should have the right to seek protection of the State.
(a) in time of war,
(b) in time of invasion,
(c) in time of rebellion;
4. Every citizen, at home or abroad, dealing with foreign countries shall have the right to seek protection of the State;
5. Except the following situations, the right to enforce remedies prescribed by law shall not be suspended regarding the deprivation of citizens—
(a) in time of invasion,
(b) in time of rebellion,
(c) in time of insurrection or grave emergency,
6. If there are, of the rights prescribed in this chapter, some rights that need to be restricted or revoked, they should be done so only after the enacting of a necessary law for members who are discharging national defence duties, or duties for prevalence of law and order and State security to be able to discharge their duties effectively with discipline” should be adopted or not.—MNA

Every citizen shall have the right to freely do business in accord with the law for the national economic development

(from page 6)

“1. Every citizen shall have the right to freely do business in accord with the law for the national economic development
2. The State shall help national businessmen have access to technologies, investments, machinery, and raw materials
3. In doing businesses without prejudice to the law, every citizen should be guaranteed the rights of privacy of property, using assets, innovation, and copyright by the State” should be adopt or not.

Have presented matters to adopt the detailed basic principles for the citizens to enjoy equality before the law and equal legal protection as well as the matter that nothing shall, except in accord with existing laws, be detrimental to the lives and personal freedom of any citizens. And citizens should also enjoy the rights in relation to criminal law. An accused should be convicted of crime in accord with the law at the time of the commission of the offense, nor shall he be subjected to a penalty greater than that applicable. Except the matter for which a next higher court revokes a judgment and orders to rehear the case regarding the judgment in which the court concerned convicted or acquitted an accused of the crime, any cases shall not be reheard. An accused shall have the right to make an argument against the charge. Security of the State, prevalence of law and order, and community peace and tranquility are major requirements for the State and people. Therefore, no citizen shall, except matters on preventive measures, be placed in custody for more than 24 hours without the sanction of a competent judicial organ.

One of the detailed basic principles laid down says, There shall be no right to hold a citizen in detention for more than 24 hours without the permission of a law court. Not just the citizens but foreign registration citizens should have that detailed basic principle.

So, regarding the rights in relation to criminal law. discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the point that the detailed basic principle—

“1. An accused should be convicted of crime in accord with the law at the time of the commission of the offense, nor shall he be subjected to a penalty greater than that applicable
2. Except the matter for which a next higher court revokes a judgment and orders to rehear the case regarding the judgment in which the court concerned convicted or acquitted an accused of the crime, any cases shall not be reheard
3. An accused shall have the right to make an argument against the charge
4. No citizen shall, except matters on precautionary measures taken for security of the State, prevalence of law and order, and community peace and tranquility in accord with the law in the interests of the people, or the matters permitted according to an existing law, be placed in custody for more than 24 hours without the sanction of a competent judicial organ” should be adopted or not.—MNA
King of Cambodia sends message of felicitations to Senior General Than Shwe

YANGON, 10 Jan — The following is a message of felicitations from Norodom Sihamoni, King of Cambodia, sent to Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, on the occasion of the 58th Anniversary Independence Day of the Union of Myanmar.

Your Excellency Mr Chairman,

On the auspicious celebration of the 58th Anniversary of the Independence Day of the Union of Myanmar, I have the honour to present to Your Excellency, on behalf of the Cambodian People and on my own behalf, my warmest congratulations and best wishes for Your good health and happiness, as well as for the peace, progress and well-being of the valiant People of the Union of Myanmar.

I am convinced that the ties of traditional friendship uniting our two brotherly Peoples and the fruitful cooperation existing between our two Countries will continue to strengthen and develop.

Please accept, Your Excellency Mr Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration. — MNA

Plenary Session of National Convention continues at…

(from page 1)

Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of peasants from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Tinantihayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia, delegates of workers from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Tinantihayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia and delegates of workers from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan State (South), Shan State (North), and Shan State (East), Sagaing, Tinantihayi, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, development Committee, and ministries concerned, other invited delegates, delegates of national race groups that have returned to the legal fold and exchanged arms for peace.

Before the Plenary Session of the National Convention at 7:30 am, Chairman of the NCCC Board, the Yangon City Development Committee, the Mandalay City Development Committee, and ministries concerned, other invited delegates, delegates of national race groups that have returned to the legal fold and exchanged arms for peace.

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When the plenary session resumed, Vice-Chairman of the National Convention Work Committee Attorney-General Aye Maung presented clarifications made by the Chairman of NCCWC on detailed basic principles concerning with the role of the Tatmadaw to be included in the State Constitution and the plenary session adjourned at 11.15 am.

( The presentation is reported separately.)

Afterwards, National Convention Convening Commission Member Deputy Minister for Information U Thein Sein presented clarifications made by the Chairman of NCCWC on detailed basic principles for the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens to be included in the State Constitution.

( The presentation is reported separately.)

Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presides over the National Convention Plenary Session.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan acts as master of ceremonies at the National Convention Plenary Session. — MNA

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

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan acts as master of ceremonies at the National Convention Plenary Session. — MNA

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( The presentation is reported separately.)

Later, National Convention Convening Commission Member Deputy Attorney-General Dr Tun Shin presented clarifications made by the Chairman of NCCWC on the detailed basic principles for the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens to be included in the State Constitution.

( The clarification is reported separately.)

Next, National Convention Convening Work Committee Secretary U Thaung Nyunt presented clarifications made by the Chairman of NCCWC on the detailed basic principles for the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens to be included in the State Constitution.

( The presentation is reported separately.)

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Country needs to have strong and modern...

...reserve Executive Daw Pa Pa Win of Bago Township USDA acted as co-master of ceremonies.

Next, Assistant Director (Retd) of No 1 Basic Education Department U Soe Kyi made a speech. He said that now is the time when efforts are being made for the emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed nation. The National Convention held from 1993 to 1996 has been able to adopt 104 basic principles for the framing of the State constitution. However, due to perpetration of internal and external destructive elements in collusion with neo-colonialists, the National Convention had to be adjourned in 1996. If the then National Convention could be held without any hindrances and obstacles, it is sure that the State constitution would emerge and so would a discipline-flourishing democratic nation.

Despite difficulties, the government has laid down and is implementing the seven-point Road Map with the aim of serving the interest of the entire national people. The National Convention, the first and most important step of the Road Map was reconvened on 17 May 2004.

In the course of Myanmar history, the government had to face a string of perpetration of internal and external destructive elements who undermined national unity and Union Spirit with every intention of loosing independence.

Encountering a series of hindrances and difficulties, the Tatmadaw has been making all-out efforts together with the people for the nation to keep abreast of the international community. As a result, the nation has been on the right path of development. The government in cooperation with non-government organizations is making efforts day in, day out for the emergence of basic infrastructures such as education, health, economic and social sectors. In cooperation with WHO, UNDP and UNICEF, the government is striving for development of education and health sectors.

The government has been able to carry out the work of the Tatmadaw government, ensuring full security of life for the entire national people long for the framing of the State constitution. However, due to perpetration of internal and external destructive elements in collusion with neo-colonialists, the National Convention had to be adjourned in 1996. If the then National Convention could be held without any hindrances and obstacles, it is sure that the State constitution would emerge and so would a discipline-flourishing democratic nation.

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Country needs to have strong...

(from page 9)

national people are to ac-

tively take part in success-
ul realization of the sev-

en-point Road Map with Union Spirit. Executive of Bago

Township USDa Dr Maung Maung Myint said geographi-

cal conditions, traditions, culture, history and desires are different from one country to an-

other. Every country draws a constitution in conformity with their characters, geographical conditions and the desires of the majority of the peo-

ple.

The government is try-

ing for the emergence of an enduring constitution upholding Our Three Main National Causes. The future of the State depends on that constitu-

tion. At the National Conven-

tion, the delegates dis-

cussed basic principles on sharing of power on executive and judicial sectors, connection among the Hliutaws and the role of the Tatmadaw.

Infrastructures are needed for the flourishing of democracy. Society must be free from anarchy and terrorism. He com-

pared the crime rates of Myanmar and that of a western democratic na-

tion. He also reported that there is prevalence of law and order and security of the people in Myanmar. Over 100 delegates from peace groups and those from political parties and all walks of life are ac-

tively participating in the discussions and compil-

ing proposal papers.

Political Road Map comprising seven points announced by the government in 2003 is the pro-

cess leading to democratic path. On completion of the processes of the National Convention the enduring
Every citizen is responsible to abide by the provisions of the Constitution

8. The State shall, in appointing or assigning duties, not discriminate against or be in favour of any citizen based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex, and wealth.

9. Citizens shall enjoy equal rights in the following spheres—
   (a) citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship
   (b) trade
   (c) occupation
   (d) business
   (e) technical know-how and vocation
   (f) exploration of science & technology

10. Women shall be entitled to the same rights and salaries as that received by men in respect of similar work.

11. Every citizen shall have the right to settle and reside in any place within the State.

12. Every citizen shall have the right to be punished for such actions.

13. The State shall, by law, protect the premises and security of the home, property, correspondence and other communications of citizens subject to the provisions of this Constitution.


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

16. Any person is equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess and practice religion subject to public order, morality or health and to the other provisions of the State Constitution.

17. The above rights shall not include any economic, financial, political or other secular activities that may be associated with religious practice.

18. The freedom guaranteed shall not prohibit the State from enacting laws for the purpose of social welfare and reform.

19. The State recognizes the special position of Buddhism as the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens of the State.

20. The State also recognizes Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Animism as religions existing in the Union on the date of the coming into force of the State Constitution.

21. The State shall render assistance and protect as it possibly can the religions it recognizes.

22. The abuse of religion for political purposes is forbidden; and any act which is intended or is likely to promote feelings of hatred, enmity or discord between racial or religious communities or sects which is contrary to public order and morality—
   (a) shall be illegal
   (b) punishable
   (c) liable to be punished.

23. Every citizen shall, in accord with the law, have the right to freely develop literature, culture, arts, customs and traditions they cherish. In the process, they shall avoid any act which is to the detriment of national solidarity. Any particular action in this respect which might adversely affect the interests of one or several other national races shall be taken only after consultation and amicable settlement with those affected.

24. Every citizen, in accord with the education policy laid down by the Union, shall—
   (a) have the right to education
   (b) be given basic education prescribed by the law as compulsory
   (c) have the right to innovate and express conscience for the development of science, literature and arts, and freely conduct research on culture.

25. The State shall encourage and provide, based on qualifications, assistance for citizens outstanding in the education, irrespective of race, religion, and sex.

26. Subject to this Constitution and relevant laws, every citizen shall have the right to elect and to be elected as a Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Region or State Hluttaw.

27. Every citizen shall have the right to recall a Hluttaw member in accord with the law.

28. Every citizen shall have the right to freely operate any business activity in accord with the law for the national economic development.

(See page 12)

So, regarding the word The State, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made so as to assess the possibility of adopting the detailed basic principles—

The word The State stipulated in this Chapter means a body that exercises legislative and executive powers according to this Constitution, should be adopted or not. Based on the findings and reviews I have discussed, I would like to present the detailed basic principles as a whole regarding the Chapter Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens of the Constitution.

“1. All persons who have either one of the following requirements are citizens of the Union of Myanmar—
   (a) All persons born of parents both of whom are nationals of the Union of Myanmar.
   (b) Persons who are vested with citizenship according to existing laws on the date this Constitution comes into force.

2. Citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship shall be regulated by law.

3. The State shall enable any citizen to enjoy equal rights before the law and shall equally provide legal protection.

4. The State shall not discriminate against or be in favour of any citizen based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex, and wealth.

5. Citizens shall enjoy equal rights in the following spheres—
   (a) citizenship, naturalization and revocation of citizenship
   (b) occupation
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   (d) business
   (e) technical know-how and vocation
   (f) exploration of science & technology

6. Women shall be entitled to the same rights and salaries as that received by men in respect of similar work.

7. Mothers, children and expectant women shall enjoy the same rights prescribed by law.

8. The State shall, in appointing or assigning duties, not discriminate against or be in favour of any citizens with qualifications set for posts or duties based on race, birth, region, and sex.

9. However, nothing in this section shall prevent appointment of men to the positions that are naturally suitable for men only.

10. Nothing shall, except in accord with existing laws, be detrimental to the lives and personal freedom of any citizens.

11. There shall be liberty in the exercise of the following rights subject to the laws enacted for State security, prevalence of law and order, community peace and tranquillity or public order and morality—
   (a) The right of the citizens to express freely their convictions and opinions
   (b) The right of the citizens to assemble peacefully without arms
   (c) The right of the citizens to form associations and unions
   (d) The right of the citizens to develop their language, custom, culture they cherish, religion they profess, and customs without prejudice to the relations between one national race and another, or among national races and to other faiths

12. Every citizen shall have the right to settle and reside in any place within the State according to the law.

13. The State shall, by law, protect the premises and security of the home, property, correspondence and other communications of citizens subject to the provisions of this Constitution.


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

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20. The State also recognizes Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Animism as religions existing in the Union on the date of the coming into force of the State Constitution.

21. The State shall render assistance and protect as it possibly can the religions it recognizes.

22. The abuse of religion for political purposes is forbidden; and any act which is intended or is likely to promote feelings of hatred, enmity or discord between racial or religious communities or sects which is contrary to the State Constitution. A law may be adopted to punish such actions.

23. Every citizen shall, in accord with the law, have the right to freely develop literature, culture, arts, customs and traditions they cherish. In the process, they shall avoid any act which is to the detriment of national solidarity. Any particular action in this respect which might adversely affect the interests of one or several other national races shall be taken only after consultation and amicable settlement with those affected.

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27. Every citizen shall have the right to recall a Hluttaw member in accord with the law.

28. Every citizen shall have the right to freely operate any business activity in accord with the law for the national economic development.

(See page 12)
The Tatmadaw has the right to administer for participation of the entire people in the State security and defence. The people’s militia strategy shall be formed with Tatmadaw’s leadership

Every citizen, at home or abroad, dealing with foreign countries shall have the right to seek protection of the State

29. The State shall help national businessmen have access to technologies, investments, machinery, and raw materials.
30. In operating businesses without prejudice to the law, every citizen is guaranteed the right of property ownership, using assets, initiation, and copyright by the Union.
31. Subject to provisions of this Constitution or existing laws, the State guarantees the right of ownership of property, using assets and initiation and copyright in operating business activities. Moreover, he shall not be subject to a penalty greater than that is applicable.
32. Any person convicted or acquitted by a competent court for an offence he shall not be retried unless a superior court annuls a judgement and orders to retry the case.
33. An accused shall have the right of defence in accordance with law.
34. No citizen shall, except matters on precautionary measures taken in accordance with law for the security of the State or prevalence of law & order or the peace & tranquillity and interests of the people or matters permitted under an existing law, be held in custody for more than 24 hours without the remand of a competent magistrate.
35. The right to apply to the Supreme Court of the Union through appropriate proceedings for the obtaining of the rights guaranteed under this chapter.
36. In order to bestow the rights granted under this chapter the Supreme Court shall have the power to issue the following writs as appropriate.
(a) Writs of Habeas Corpus
(b) Writs of Mandamus
(c) Writs of Amending
(d) Writs of Quo Warranto
(e) Writs of Certiorari
The right to issue writs by the Supreme Court of the Union shall not affect the right to issue orders which are in the nature of writs by other courts invested to them under existing laws.
37. At the time of occurrence of the following situations, the power to issue writs under paragraph 36 shall not be suspended unless the public safety may so require.
(a) in time of war,
(b) in time of invasion,
(c) in time of rebellion.
38. Every citizen, at home or abroad, dealing with foreign countries shall have the right to seek protection of the State.
39. Except in the following situations, the grievances of the citizens legally entitled under law shall not be refused —
(a) in time of invasion,
(b) in time of rebellion,
(c) in time of emergency.
40. If some of the rights prescribed in this chapter that concern members of the defence forces or the forces charged with the maintenance of public order or as to ensure fulfillment of their duties and the maintenance of discipline are needed to be restricted or abrogated, they shall be done so only through enactment of necessary law.
41. Every citizen is responsible to uphold:
(a) Non-disintegration of the Union
(b) Non-disintegration of national solidarity
(c) Perpetuation of sovereignty
42. Every citizen is responsible to abide by the provisions of the Constitution
43. Every citizen is responsible to safeguard independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Union of Myanmar
44. Every citizen, charged with Union Spirit, is responsible to enhance unity among national races and to ensure community peace and stability
45. Every citizen is responsible to build a modern developed nation
46. Every citizen is responsible to undergo military training in accord with the provisions of the law and to serve in the armed forces to defend the State
47. Every citizen is responsible to pay taxes to be levied according to the law.
48. In this Chapter “The State” means a body that exercises legislative and executive powers according to this Constitution.
In conclusion, I would like to urge the delegates to hold discussions and submit proposals to decide whether the detailed basic principles I have presented shall be adopted or not regarding the Chapter “Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens” of the Constitution.

MNA
The Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing brilliant and patriotic Tatmadaw

(from page 12)

A study shows that a country’s scope of international relations is measured by her economic and military powers. What we have already witnessed today in the military buildup in most of the nations including our neighbours are those strengthening the power of their own sole armed forces in addition to equipping their armed forces with sophisticated weapons.

Myanmar’s history of multi-party system saw the formation of Pyusaw Htee troops in October 1955, the groups which instead of protecting the people were torturing them like utter gummis misusing the firearms for themselves. Later, the Pyusaw Htee troops began to act like pocket armies of the organizations they supported them. This violent acts of the Pyusaw Htee troops before the election held in 1956. As they became more terrible when the AFPLP split into two factions, they were dissolved on 1 September 1956. History tells us that an armed organization if not formed systematically according to the law will harm the public even though the original aim of their formation is to serve the people’s interest. Thus, historical experiences stand witness to the fact that there must be only a single armed forces in the nation.

In this regard, according to my clarification in connection with the existence of a sole Tatmadaw that is strong, modern and qualified. I hereby in reference to the basic principle “The Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing brilliant and patriotic Tatmadaw” would be laid down.

The constitution lays down. Because the constitution is the main stem of law. All in all, the constitution is a law, and the writing of that law is based on the basic principles safeguarding “Our Three Main Nation Causes” — non-disintegration of the Union; non-disintegration of national solidarity; and perpetuation of national unity. Hence, concerning the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, the delegates should suggest whether the detailed basic principle “The President shall appoint the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services” would be laid down.}

Now, I will explain the National Convention Convening Work Committee’s study on the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Service. The Defence Services Commander-in-Chief is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces of the nation. He is mainly responsible for the State security and defence. As the work situation of Commander-in-Chief is significant and important for the nation, I have presented to designate him as the role of the Vice-President.

In accordance with the basic principles laid down by the National Convention, the Commander-in-Chief should present the proposal and be nominated for the respective hluhtawas as members and the list of suitable persons for appointments at for defence and security institutions and Home Affairs Ministry and Border Affairs Ministry.

In the 1947 Constitution in 1961 was driving the Union of Myanmar against all internal and external dangers. The Tatmadaw is the core armed forces for national defence” should be laid down.

All along the anti-colonialist struggles and the national liberation struggles, the national people, with their unyielding spirit and tenacity for the motherland, strove to regain the lost independence and sovereignty. In this regard, the entire nation has the duty to protect and safeguard independence and sovereignty regained with sacrifices made by all the national people. And it is the noble and honourable duty of the people to carry out its main task of ensuring State security and defence, the Tatmadaw should play the pivotal role in administering for the systematic participation of all the national people in the task.

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

Hence, in connection with the participation of the people in State security and defence, I would like to give a suggestion that whether the detailed basic principle “The Tatmadaw has the right to administer for participation of the entire people in the State security and defence. The people’s militia strategy shall be formed with Tatmadaw’s leadership” should be laid down.

The Tatmadaw will have to ward off and overcome all dangers that may jeopardize Our Three Main National Causes. Defence strength is required to overcome all such obstacles and to serve the national interest. And the military strength comes from the well-trained Army, Navy and Air Force. Apart from the Army, Navy and Air Force troops, members of the organizations permitted by the State to hold arms in accord with the situation of the State, the people’s self-organized troops are also indispensable to support State’s strength. All the people’s armed personnel should be responsible to the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services (the Tatmadaw). Only then, they all will be able to work under single command.

Concerning the command of the armed forces, I would like to suggest the delegates to discuss whether the detailed basic principle “All the armed forces in the Union shall be under the command of the Tatmadaw” should be laid down.

Concerning the role of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services I would like to suggest the delegates to consider whether the basic principle “The Defence Services Commander-in-Chief is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces” laid down by the National Convention to be moved to the chapter of the role of the Tatmadaw as a detailed basic principle.

As the Commander-in-Chief is the main person responsible for State security and defence, he has to command all the armed forces formed according to the law. As he is the person discharging the State security and defence duty, designation of his official position should be in conformity with the importance of his duty.

Hence, delegates should suggest whether the detailed basic principle “A person as a Commander-in-Chief should be the official position of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief is designate as Vice-President level” should be laid down.

Now, I will explain the National Convention Convening Work Committee’s study on the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Service. The Defence Services Commander-in-Chief is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces of the nation. He is mainly responsible for the State security and defence. As the work situation of Commander-in-Chief is significant and important for the nation, I have presented to designate him as the role of the Vice-President. Hence, concerning the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, the delegates should suggest whether the basic principle “The President shall appoint the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services with the proposal and recommendation of the National Defence and Security Council” should be laid down.

The Tatmadaw has been able to preserve and follow its 12 noble traditions, and run its staff, adjutant and quartermaster affairs through proper channels and links and has been also a disciplined institution endowed with 10 strengths, it has been standing with eternal unity that cannot be divided by any one.

Every commander has trained the troops under his command to be fully equipped with the 12 traditions and has striven to further enhance the fine traditions of the Tatmadaw.

Obedience serves as a system to control the entire Tatmadaw. Obedience has been an essential requirement since the formation of the Tatmadaw. Because of the Tatmadaw members total obedience to the commands, the Tatmadaw was able to regain independence and safeguard the independence. The nation’s military duty to safeguard independence and sovereignty is a 24-hour service that requires launching of operations and missions and accomplishing them according to schedule or in time. The Tatmadaw will be able to discharge its tasks only if it has the right to administer all affairs concerning the forces.

Mostly, State security and defence task involves secrets that need urgent action and swift accomplishment. (See page 14)
All the armed forces in the nation shall be under the command of the Tatmadaw

As the Tatmadaw members are the soldiers who have already taken the four oaths they are serving the interest of the nation and people at the risk of their lives. The State has the duty to take care of the families of the Tatmadaw members who have been disabled or who fall in the battles.

Thus, I would like to suggest the delegates to discuss whether the detailed basic principle “A Law shall be enacted to provide assistance and care for families of the disabled or fallen Tatmadaw members” should be laid down.

The section 94 of the 1947 Constitution and the article 76 of the 1974 Constitution stated the participation of the Tatmadaw in all emergency times affecting public lives and State security and during the occurrence of natural disasters.

The constitutions of the world nations state that the task of defending the territorial boundary of the nation is the duty of the armed forces; that if help is asked by local authorities, the Tatmadaw provides assistance to organizations existing in accord with the Constitution, ensures security, restores the rule of law and peace and stability, and renders relief assistance to a disaster-hit area.

The constitutions also state that if necessary, the Tatmadaw can offer the said services on own volition; that as the soldiers are born of the people, it has the duty to ensure public security and serve the public interest.

Thus, concerning the disasters affecting the nation and the people, delegates should discuss whether the detailed basic principle “The Tatmadaw shall render assistance to the people upon occurrence of a calamity in the Union that affects the nation and the people” should be laid down.

Now I will present a collection of the points based on my study and analysis that in my view should be laid down as detailed basic principles as follows:

1. The Tatmadaw is strong, modern and must be the sole existing brilliant and patriotic Tatmadaw

2. The Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding the State Constitution

3. The Tatmadaw is mainly responsible for safeguarding non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty

4. The Tatmadaw must play a leading role in safeguarding the Union of Myanmar against all internal and external dangers.

5. The Tatmadaw has the right to administer for participation of the entire people in the State security and defence. The people’s militia strategy shall be formed with Tatmadaw’s leadership

6. All the armed forces in the nation shall be under the command of Tatmadaw

7. The Defence Services Commander-in-Chief is the Supreme Commander of all armed forces

8. As a reference in designating the official position of the Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief is designated as the Vice President

9. The President shall appoint the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services with the proposal and approval of the National Defence Council

10. The Tatmadaw has the right to independently administer all affairs concerning the forces

11. Military justice for members of the Tatmadaw may be administered according to law by a collective organ or by a single judge.

12. The decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services is final in military justice

13. An Act shall be promulgated to provide assistance and care for families of the disabled or fallen Tatmadaw members

14. The Tatmadaw must render assistance to the people in case of the occurrence of a calamity in the nation that affects the nation and the people

In conclusion, I would like to request the delegates to make discussions and suggestions on matters concerning the role of the Tatmadaw for adopting detailed basic principles to formulate the Constitution.

MNA

Country needs to have strong and modern...

(from page 10)

Foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country and instigation can cause conflicts in the country.

The constitution will not be enduring if it is drawn by some parties that try to get power by foul means or through a short cut. Some country that have not enduring constitution experienced the conflicts and foreign interference.

The National Convention is a noble task for emergence of the enduring Constitution and reflects the desire of the people.

Hence, we all will guard against the destructive acts that hinder the emergence of the constitutional and economic growth of the State, she concluded.

Afterwards, Chairman of Bago Township Writers and Journalists Association U Sein Hlaiung discussed that the constitutions drawn in 1947 and 1974 were abolished and so, it is our national duty to formulate the new constitution.

Over 1,000 delegates including 99 postgraduate and 514 graduates are participating in drafting the constitution and 104 detailed basic principles have been laid down.

According the constitution which is being formulated at the National Convention, there will be seven regions and seven states in the Union, and self-administered division and self-administered zones shall not be allowed to secede from the Union. It is the pride of the nation.

The emergence of the State Constitution is of paramount importance and it is the destructive act that hinders the emergence of the constitution. Hence, we all support the success of the National Convention.

Afterwards, the meeting chairman sought the approval from the mass meeting. Later, the meeting ended with chanting of the slogans.

MNA

Cash donation ceremony held

YANGON, 10 Jan—Daewoo International Corp (Myanmar Exp) made cash donations to the funds of Myanmar Business Coalition on AIDS (MBCA) this morning at TradersHotel, here. Present on the occasion were President of MBCA Mr Martin Pun and members of the Board of Directors, Managing Director Mr Su-yeong Yang of Daewoo International Corp (Myanmar Exp), Managing Director U San Lwin of Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise and officials. First Secretary Mr Hong, Sung-wook of the embassy of the Republic of Korea, Deputy Director Dr Min Thwe of Health Department and guests.

First, Mr Martin Pun extended greetings. Next, Mr Su-yeong Yang donated K 5 million to the funds of MBCA through Mr Martin Pun. — H

Mr Su-yeong Yang donated K 5000,000 to Mr Martin Pun

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 CLAIMS DAY NOTICE
MV BANGSAOTONG VOY NO (91)

Consignees of cargo carried on MV BANGSAOTONG VOY NO (91) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 10.1.2006 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of S.P.W 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 DEPTORtY
MynAnMA Port AUTHorItY
agent for: M/S WONGSAMUT OCEAN SHiPPING CO LTD. BANGKOK
Phone No: 256916/256919/256921

Bolivian President-elect arrives in Beijing

BEIJING, 9 Jan—Bolivian president-elect Juan Evo Morales Ayma arrived in Beijing on Sunday morning, kicking off a two-day visit to China.

During his stay in Beijing, he is expected to meet Chinese President Hu Jintao.

Morales is here at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

He won the presidential election of Bolivia with 53.7 per cent of the vote on 18 December 2005 and will take office on 22 January this year.

WEATHER

Tuesday, 10 January, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been generally fair in the whole country. Night temperatures were (5°C) below normal in Kachin State, (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Shan and Kayah States, Sagaing, Bago and Yangon Divisions, and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Putao (2°C) and Haka (4°C). Minimum temperature on 9-1-2006 was 90°F. Minimum temperature on 10-1-2006 was 62°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 10-1-2006 was (92%). Total sunshine hours on 9-1-2006 was (7.3) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 10-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (6) mph from Southeast at (10:10) hours MST on 9-1-2006.

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

Forecast valid until evening of 11-1-2006: Possibility of isolated light rain in Taninthayi Division, weather will be partly cloudy in Rakhine, Chin, Mon and Kayin States, Yangon, Ayeyawady and Bago Divisions and generally fair elsewhere in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (40%).

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

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

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 11-1-2006: Partly cloudy.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 11-1-2006: Fair weather.
Prime Minister sends message of condolences to UAE

YANGON, 10 Jan—General Soe Win, Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of condolences to His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, for the passing away of the late Vice-President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Sheikh Maktoum Bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, who died on 4 January, 2006.

MNA

Country needs to have strong and modern Tatmadaw to ensure its defence and security

The role of the Tatmadaw is very important in order to ward off threats and dangers from inside and outside the nation

YANGON, 10 Jan — A mass meeting in support of the National Convention took place at Bago Division sports grounds in Bago yesterday morning.

It was attended by secretaries of Bago Division (East) Union Solidarity and Development Association, District and Township USDA’s, executives and members, members of women affairs committee, maternal and child welfare associations, war veterans organizations, writers and journalists associations, fire brigades and red cross, social organizations, entrepreneurs of Bago Division (East), farmers and workers, departmental personnel, townelders and local people numbering over 16,000.

Assistant Director (Retd) of No 1 Basic Education Department U Soe Kyi presided over the meeting together with members of Panel of Chairmen townelders representative Dr Kyaw Sein Win, Deputy Director (Retd) of Bago Division Development Affairs Committee U Thein Win, Chairman of Mazin Industrial Cooperatives U Tun Yay, member of the Shwemawdaw Pagoda Board of Trustees U Ngwe Shein, national race representative U Saw Shwe Done and Advocate U Zaw Win.

Executive of Bago Township USDA Daw Moe Moe Khine acted as master of ceremonies and (See page 9)

Delegates representing people from all walks of life including those from political parties, national race leaders of states and divisions, intellectuals and intelligentsia, State service personnel are holding discussions at the National Convention for the emergence of an enduring State constitution in conformity with Myanmar character and customs and Myanmar way of life.

59th Anniversary Union Day objectives

— For all national races to safeguard the national policy — non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty.
— To keep the Union spirit ever alive and dynamic among the national people.
— For all national people to defend and safeguard the Union for its perpetual existence.
— To prevent, through national solidarity, the danger of internal and external destructive elements undermining peace and stability of the State and national development.
— For all national races to make concerted efforts for successful implementation of the seven-point future policy programme of the State.

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