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

YANGON, 15 Jan — Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye met with officers, other ranks and family members of regiments and units in Kawthoung Station at Bayinnaung Hall of the local battalion in Kawthoung on 13 January morning.

Also present on the occasion were Prime Minister General Soe Win, members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Lt-Gen Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo and Lt-Gen Tin Aye, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, Chairman of Taninthayi Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Coastal Region Command Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe, the ministers, the deputy ministers and senior military officers.

Next, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party flew to Zadetkyi Island of Kawthoung Township by (See page 6)

The Crude Palm Oil Mill, that can produce 7.5 tons of oil per hour, was built by local technicians. The mill started its test-running in September 2003, and produces crude palm oil. Furthermore, a purifying palm oil mill is being built in South Dagon Industrial Zone in Yangon Division.

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye inspects oil palm seeds at the purifying palm oil mill of South Dagon Oil Palm Co in Bokpyin township. — MNA
**People's Desire**

Engage in extended cultivation of oil palm

In an effort to bring about equitable development the length and breadth of the nation, the government is building a string of economic and social infrastructures. As the government is taking all the necessary measures for enhancement of the socio-economic life of the people, remarkable progress has been made in this regard.

Myanmar is rich in natural resources. The agricultural sector of the nation is meeting with success through making better use of land resources. The extended cultivation of paddy and other crops has led to ensuring self-sufficiency in food and exporting the surplus, thereby contributing to economic development.

There is a vast expanse of virgin and fallow land in Taninthayi Division and it is a good prospect for economic development in the region. Hence, relentless efforts are to be made for extended cultivation of crops suited to the region.

Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye on 12 January toured Kawkholung, Taninthayi Division where he inspected development of oil palm plantations and gave necessary instructions to officials.

During his inspection tour, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye met with departmental personnel, social organizations, townsenders and entrepreneurs, and spoke of the need to strive for the division to become the oil pot of the nation and to grow 500,000 acres of oil palm as early as possible.

Magway Division was the oil pot of the State at a time when the nation had a few million of population. As the population of the nation is burgeoning, palm oil is being imported to meet the demand.

Therefore, the government is taking systematic measures for entrepreneurs to engage in extended cultivation of oil palm in the division. Nowadays, altogether 35 companies of entrepreneurs are participating in the project to meet the target of growing 500,000 acres of oil palm. So far, over 160,000 acres have been put under oil palm, and some companies are running the palm oil mills. Residents of the division and local authorities are to grow oil palm, rubber and pepper extensively in addition to paddy for regional development.

All in all, at a time when efforts are being made for development of the agricultural sector, local farmers are to strive for ensuring self-sufficiency in edible oil and meeting the target of growing 500,000 acres of oil palm.

**Winners of Pakokku U Ohn Pe Scholarship announced**

**YANGON, 15 Jan** — An international paper reading session was held to observe the factories. Next, the delegates visited the Indagaw Industrial Zone. Deputy Minister Lt-Col Khin Maung Nyunt presided over the session.

Altogether six resource persons of Japan, Britain, the USA, Thailand and Myanmar read out the papers on preservation of Myanmar traditional manuscripts and replied to the queries raised by those present.

**Concluding remarks by Prof Dr Khin Maung Nyunt** —

* 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

**NC delegates visit pagodas, Indagaw Industrial Region in Bago Township**

**YANGON, 15 Jan** — Under the arrangements of Invitation and Reception Sub-committee of the National Convention Convening Management Committee, delegates of the National Convention paid homage to Shweaungyway Monastery in Bago yesterday morning and visited Kanbawzathadi Palace and factories in Indagaw Industrial Region of the Ministry of Industry-2.

At 7:30 am, they arrived at Shwemawdaw Pagoda in Bago. Alternate member of the pagoda board of trustees U Thet Naing explained all-round renovation of the pagoda and the brief history. The delegates made K 62,050 donations. In Nandawya Ward, they paid homage to President Nayaka Saydaw Bhaddanta Pathajota of Shweaungyway Monastery. They viewed all-round renovation of Shweaungyway Shwemawdaw and donated K 130,005 to the funds of the pagoda.

At the site of Kanbawzathadi Palace, Assistant Director U Kyi Khin of Archaeology Department explained the stances of Hanthawady Palace and construction of Kanbawzathadi Palace.

They proceeded to Indagaw Industrial Region of the Ministry of Industry-2 northern part of Yangon-Bago Road near Indagaw Village. Minister for Industry-2 Maj-General Saw Lwin explained that the Ministry of Industry-2 was formed with new organizational set-up on 1 June 1998 with a view to boosting production of the ministry and enabling the nation to become an industrialized one. The Ministry of Industry had nine factories before 1988.

At present, the ministry is running 21 factories at Industrial Regions in South Dagon, Indagaw, Thagara and Pakokku. There are 11 factories including Research and Development Unit of the Ministry of Industry-2 at Indagaw Industrial Zone. Deputy Minister Lt-Col Khin Maung Kyaw explained arrangements for the delegates to observe the factories.

Next, the delegates visited the factories and left. — MNA

**International paper reading session continues**

* International Symposium on Preservation of Myanmar Traditional Manuscripts in progress — MNA

**Winners of Pakokku U Ohn Pe Scholarship announced**

**YANGON, 15 Jan** — Pakokku U Ohn Pe Scholarship Trust Fund Supervisory Committee of the Ministry of Education announced today the list of those who have won majorwise scholarship in the matriculation examination for 2004-05 academic year and those passing the Myanmar language major at universities after passing the 2003-04 matriculation examination.

Scholarship winners are Ma Swe Li Htet, daughter of U Myat Min, Yinakin Education College, Yangon; won the first prize, Ma Nway Oo Mon, daughter of U Kyaw Shein, Ngathainggyaung BEHS, second, Ma Theint Wai Phyo, daughter of U Than Daing, Kyimyintine BEHS No 1, Yangon, third in the Myanmar major; Maung Zin Oo Maung, son of U Khin Maung Kyaw, Dagon BEHS No 1, Yangon, won the first prize, Maung Zeya Linn, son of U Thein Tun, Dagon BEHS No 1, Yangon, second and Ma Su Zar Hlaing, daughter of U Win Naing, Taunggyi BEHS No 4, Shan State (English major); Ma The Mo Mo Myint Oo, daughter of U Myint Oo, Aungmyahtazan BEHS No 4, Mandalay, won the first prize, Ma Kaytly Lwin, daughter of U Myo Lwin, Mawlamyine BEHS No 2, Yangon, second and Ma Khin Thin Su, daughter of U Win Naing, Yangon Institute of Education Practising High School, third in the Mathematics major; Ma Phyo Phyo May, daughter of U Ye Win, Kamayut BEHS No 2, Yangon, won the first prize in the Chemistry major; Ma Sandy Cho, daughter of U Yu Naing, Mawlamyine BEHS No 8, Mon State won the first prize in the Physics major; Maung Aung Ko Ko, son of U Khin Sin, Chanayethazan BEHS No 14, Mandalay, won the first prize in the Zoology major; Maung Zaw Htoo Lwin, son of U Aye Lwin, Bago BEHS No 2, Bago Division (East), won the first prize in the Economic major; Maung Chit Hwre, son of U Kyaw Poe, Wekayin BEHS (Branch), Kayin State, won the first prize in the Physics major; Maung Thet Aung Nyein, son of U Hla Tun, Shwemawdaw BEHS, Ayeawady Division, won the first prize in the History major; and Maung Soe Kyaw Thu, son of U Win Kyaw, external student, Ayeawady Division, won the first prize in the Optional Myanmar major.

U Ohn Pe Myanmar language major outstanding award winners for 2004 academic year are Ma Htu Zarni Zaw, daughter of U Thein Tin, Mohiyin Degree College, Ma Thin Thin Swe, daughter of U Kyaw Maung, Yadanaubon University, Ma Zar Zard Hlaing, daughter of U Kyaw Zan Huy, Meiktila University, and Ma Thi Thi Aung, daughter of U Aung Than Soe, Dagon University. The winners are to contact the Education Planning and Training Department, Tel: 554314 as soon as possible. Prizes will be presented to the winners at the ceremony to present awards to winners of Pakokku Literary Award Contest at the National Theatre on Myoma Kyaung Street at 1 pm on 21 January (Saturday). The rehearsal will be held at 1 pm on 19 January (Thursday) at the same venue. Prize winners will be accommodated at Dagon BEHS No 2 on Myoma Kyaung Street. — MNA
Chavez attacks US halt on Spanish plane deal

CARACAS (Venezuela), 14 Jan — President Hugo Chavez on Friday blasted Washington for blocking Spain's sale of military aircraft to Venezuela and taunted the United States by speculating about what might happen if he stopped sending it oil.

Washington said on Thursday it had refused an export license for Spain to sell 12 transport and maritime surveillance planes containing US technology to Venezuela, the world's No 5 oil exporter and a key US energy supplier.

Chavez, who often accuses Washington of trying to oust him, has antagonized the US Government with his campaign to counter US trade proposals in Latin America. US officials brand him a negative influence in the region.

"What is this if not proof of the horrific imperialism Washington's government wants to impose on the world ... a new attack on Venezuela is just beginning," Chavez told Parliament in a speech that lasted more than five hours.

"After all the US Government has done to us, we still send them 1.5 million barrels of oil every day... what would happen if tomorrow I said no more oil tankers go to the US, how high would oil prices go?" he asked.

Spain said on Friday it planned to go ahead with the sale of planes to Venezuela, using substitute technology, after the United States blocked the deal for the EADS-CASA aircraft with US components.

Chavez has weakened Venezuela's traditional alliance with Washington since his election in 1998. He has cut US military cooperation and strengthened ties with South American neighbours and countries such as Iran, India and China.

The fiery leader has repeatedly warned oil supplies could be threatened if the United States invaded Venezuela, which supplies about 15 per cent of US energy imports. US officials dismiss such statements as ridiculous.

Democratic critic says voter pressure to force Bush to quit Iraq

NEW YORK, 14 Jan — US Representative John Murtha, an outspoken Democratic critic of the Iraq war, said in remarks to be aired on Sunday that voter pressure in the November congressional election could force President George W Bush to pull US forces from Iraq.

"I think the vast majority will be out by the end of the year and I'm hopeful it will be sooner than that," Murtha, a decorated Vietnam combat veteran who retired as a colonel after 37 years in the US Marine Corps, told the CBS "60 Minutes" show.

The Pennsylvania Democrat said mounting pressure from voters tired of the war could affect this year's midterm election and force Bush to devise a plan to pull US troops from Iraq.

"You're going to see a plan for withdrawal," said Murtha, the top Democrat on the House of Representatives subcommittee that oversees defence spending.

NATO not mulling military action against Iran

BRUSSELS, 14 Jan — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on Thursday denied media reports that the military alliance is considering taking military action against Iran.

"There has been absolutely no discussion within NATO of military action (against Iran)," NATO spokesman James Appathurai said at a Press briefing in Brussels.

He said NATO does not take the lead on matters concerning negotiations over Iran's nuclear programme.

NATO fully supports the EU-three — Britain, France and Germany — and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in their efforts to negotiate a solution to Iran's nuclear programme, Appathurai said.

Iran on Tuesday started to remove IAEA seals on enrichment-related equipment and material at its nuclear plant in Natanz and two related storage and testing sites.

Sudan says Western forces in Darfur unwelcome

KHARTOUM, 14 Jan — Sudan on Friday rejected a suggestion by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan that the United States and Europe help set up a possible mobile force in Darfur to supplement African troops now on the ground.

"We think that the African Union is doing a good job and so far they have not said they are unable to do that job," Foreign Minister Lam Akol told Reuters.

"Naturally what should happen is to give them the money they want, not to complicate matters by involving another force on the ground," he said.

But the UN special envoy Jan Pronk said it was premature for Khartoum to react since the African Union and the UN Security Council had not yet made a decision.

"The Government of Sudan will have to think and take a position. My advice to each and everybody is to not listen to the first reaction of the Sudanese Government," he told a news conference at the United Nations in New York.

"The government in the past starts out with a negative position, which later ends up positive," Pronk said. "The important thing is, what is the final position of the Sudanese Government, and we have ample time to discuss that."— MNA/Reuters

Kuwait Emir passes away

KUWAIT, 15 Jan — Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, has died, state television reported on Sunday.

The announcement was made in a statement from the royal court carried by the television.

The emir was the 13th ruler of a 245-year-old dynasty which has ruled Kuwait since the Anzawa tribe, to which the al-Sabahs belonged, migrated from the Arabian hinterland.

Kuwait, a founder OPEC member, enjoys one of the world's highest standards of living, despite its reliance on oil exports, unpredictable oil income and huge losses from the 1990-1991 Iraq occupation. — MNA/Reuters

Thailand sees record vehicle sales in 2005

BANGKOK, 14 Jan — Vehicle sales in Thailand rose 12.4 per cent to a record 703,432 last year, despite high oil prices and the end of fuel subsidies, according to local newspaper The Nation on-line news Thursday.

Toyota was the market leader, selling 277,955 vehicles for a 39.5 per cent market share.

Isuzu was the second with 176,718 units for a market share of 25.1 per cent and Honda was the third on 58,515 or 8.3 per cent.

Sales in December alone rose 6.3 per cent from a year earlier to 77,876.

The auto market in 2006 still has positive sentiment and is expected to grow about 5.0 per cent from last year to 735,000 units.

Commercial vehicles are expected to maintain their growth at about the same pace as last year, but passenger cars will expand as new models are introduced, the paper added. — MNA/Xinhua

A boy climbs an ice sculpture of Father Frost, the Russian equivalent to Santa Claus, in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk on 13 Jan, 2006.

INTERNET

The fiery leader has cut US military ties with South American neighbours and countries such as Iran, India and China. The auto market in 2006 still has positive sentiment and is expected to grow about 5.0 per cent from last year to 735,000 units.

Commercial vehicles are expected to maintain their growth at about the same pace as last year, but passenger cars will expand as new models are introduced, the paper added. — MNA/Xinhua

Investigators search the scene of a roadside attack on an Iraqi police patrol, on 14 Jan, 2006, in Baghdad, Iraq. —INTERNET
Chavez will stand against US plots

CARACAS (Venezuela), 12 Jan—Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez said on Tuesday that his government would stand by Bolivian President-elect Evo Morales against US attempts to topple his new socialist ally.

“I am sure the US Embassy in Bolivia is already starting to conspire against Evo Morales. I am also sure the US military are talking, to try to find coup plotters against Evo Morales,” Chavez told officers at a military academy.

“If anyone dares try anything against Evo Morales, Venezuela will be there, standing back Bolivian Government, a legitimate government of the people,” he said.

Chavez and Morales, who was elected in December as the first Indian President of South America’s poorest nation, are united with Cuba in their opposition to the US and their support to US political and economic cooperation and his backing for coca leaf farmers against US eradication programmes to consolidate ties between their governments.

WASHINGTON, DC (US), 9 Jan—The Washington Post reported that Bolivia’s leader Evo Morales will be there, standing back his government’s opposition to the US political and economic cooperation and his backing for coca leaf farmers against US eradication programmes to consolidate ties between their governments.

Mortar rounds hit US base in western Iraq

FALLUJAH (Iraq), 13 Jan—Guerrillas pounded a US base with mortar rounds near the flash point city of Fallujah on Thursday, witnesses told Xinhua.

“Unknown militants struck a US military base near the Ameriyat al-Fallujah Town, seven kilometres south of Fallujah,” the witnesses said on condition of anonymity.

“Flames and black smoke rose over the base,” said the local residents. The US troops fired back rancorously at the town, destroying a civilian car and wounding its driver, they said, adding that the US troops also blocked the main road leading to the town.

On Wednesday, the US troops were apparently preparing for a military action as tensions rose in the city of Fallujah after guerrillas intensified attacks against US and Iraqi Army forces.

Gas pipeline blown up in Pakistan’s south

MULAN (Pakistan), 13 Jan—Suspected tribal militants blew up a gas pipeline in Pakistan’s insurgency-hit south on Thursday, local police. Six gas consumers were not significantly affected, police and a gas company official said.

High explosives were used on the underground, 20-inch (50 centimetres) diameter pipeline, owned by state-run Sui Southern Gas Co Ltd, said Arif Tareen, a company spokesman.

New York among top 20 US cities unfriendly to homeless

NEW YORK, 13 Jan—New York was ranked the 14th place among top 20 cities across the United States “with the worst prac- tices” in treating the home- less people, according to a report released Wednesday by two national homeless advocacy groups.

The report, “A Dream Denied”, prepared by the Washington-based National Coalition for the Homeless and the National Law Centre on Homelessness and Poverty, buttressed the national ranking by scrutinizing measures taken by the cities against homeless people. With a focus on specific city measures that have targeted homeless per- sons, such as laws that make it illegal to sleep, eat, or sit in public spaces, the report included information about 224 cities nationwide.

Cocaine found on Dutch drugs combating Navy ship

BRUSSELS, 13 Jan—The Dutch Navy was seriously embarrassed on Thursday when it was announced that a ship was suspected of being involved in drug trafficking.

The incident occurred after a Dutch customs officer discovered a consignment of cocaine on one of its vessels late last year, Dutch news agency ANP said. The drugs were discovered on the multi- purpose frigate, Hr Ms Tjerk Hiddes, while it was performing an operation in the Gulf.

The alleged drug dealer, identified as Milko Nichev, said Foreign Ministry spokesman Dimitar Tsanchev that the incident was taken seriously. Tsanchev said that the Netherlands government would be working to prevent similar incidents in the future.

Bulgarian kidnapped in Nigeria

SOFA (Nigeria), 13 Jan—Bulgaria’s Foreign Ministry confirmed on Thursday that a Bulgarian man has been kidnapped at an offshore oilfield in Nigeria late on Wednesday. The Bulgarian man, who was kidnapped along with three other foreign oil workers in the EA oilfield in southern Nigeria, was identified as Milko Nichev, said Foreign Ministry spokesman Dimitar Tsanchev.

The incident occurred after a fire broke out early Thursday in a tent housing earthquake survivors. Two girls and two boys, who were aged between eight and twelve years, died when their tent caught fire in the Spaidir mountains. The cause of the fire was not immediately known.

Four Pakistan quake survivors die in tent fire

ISLAMABAD, 13 Jan—Four children died in Pakistan’s North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) after a fire broke out early Thursday in a tent housing earthquake survivors. The children, who were aged between eight and twelve years, died when their tent caught fire in the Spaidir Mountains. The cause of the fire was not immediately known.

Two killed in gas explosion in N-E Spain

MADELS, 13 Jan—Two people were killed and 15 injured in a gas explosion in an apartment building in northeastern Spain on Thursday, officials said. The blast, which completely destroyed the four-storey block in Santa Coloma de Gramenet, near Barcelona, happened while workers were trying to fix a gas leak, officials of the regional government said.

The gas explosion occurred in a building in the city of Sant Cugat del Valles, near Barcelona. The cause of the explosion was not immediately known. The building was completely destroyed, and over 20 people were injured in the explosion.

The blast occurred at around 10:30am, and the fire was extinguished within an hour. The building was located in a residential area, and the cause of the explosion was not immediately known. The building was completely destroyed, and over 20 people were injured in the explosion.
Energy sector witnesses sustained progress

Increased production of oil and gas in the time of
the Tatmadaw Government

Increased production of natural gas in offshore blocks

One of the important factors in national development is increased production of oil and gas. With this end in view, the government is paying serious attention to increased production of oil and gas and in doing so ways and means are sought to gain technical know-how, capital and mechanical powers inviting foreign companies in accordance with Foreign Investment Law.

As part of the drive to increase the production of oil and gas, projects namely Yadana Natural Gas Project, Yedagun National Gas Project and other projects are being implemented in blocks in offshore areas. Moreover, tasks to explore oil and gas are being carried out in Mottama, Taninthayi and Rakhine offshore areas.

Increase in production of gas in offshore areas

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Now, these oil and gas blocks produce abundant natural gas and they contribute much towards earning foreign exchange. In the four months in 2005, Yadana Natural Gas Project exported over 70,000 cubic feet and the total amount of exported natural gas between 1998 and 2005 reached over one million cubic feet.

In the four-month period in 2005, Yedagun Natural Gas Project exported over 50,000 million cubic feet and from 1998 to 2005, the project exported about 500,000 million cubic feet of natural gas. Natural gas is also being explored in blocks off Rakhine coast.

Model COE Networking Meeting from 16 to 18 January

YANGON, 15 Jan— To attend the Model COE Networking Meeting of ASEAN countries to be held in Singapore from 16 to 18 January, General Secretary U Sein Win Hlaing of Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry left here this afternoon for Singapore. He was seen off at the airport by Joint Secretary-2 U Tun Aung and officials.

Cleric says Iran will resist “psychological war”

TEHERAN, 14 Jan— A leading Iranian cleric said on Friday the Islamic republic would resist the “psychological war” launched against its nuclear programme, which the West fears is a front for covert bomb-making.

The United States and the European Union’s three biggest powers said on Thursday that talks with Iran to curb its nuclear programme were at an impasse and Teheran should be brought before the United Nations Security Coun-cil. Iran warned on Friday it would end voluntary cooperation with the UN over its nuclear work if it was referred, including halting snap checks of its nuclear sites. Iranian news agencies said Iran would never succumb to mounting international pressure to abandon its nuclear work.

This is a psychological war. This nation is not a nation to yield to such pressures,” Khatami told worshippers in a Friday prayers sermon at Teheran University.

“The Europeans should avoid the language of threat. Using this language against the great Iranian nation is useless,” he said, to chants of “Death to America” and “Death to Britain”.

Iran escalated its nuclear standoff with the West on Tuesday when it began removing UN seals on equipment used to enrich uranium — a process of purifying it for use as fuel in nuclear power plants or, when highly enriched, in bombs. Teheran insists its nuclear programme is aimed solely at producing much-needed electricity and is not, as Washington and the European Union say, a cover for making atomic bombs. Their suspicions are based on Iran’s failure to disclose key nuclear infrastructure and revelations it has been working on some nuclear systems primarily associated with military programs.
Vice-Senior General Maung Aye…

(from page 1)

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party viewed sample bunch of oil palm fruits and sample crude oil.

Director U Maung Lwin Oo of local military unit of South Dagon Oil Palm Co reported that the company has been implementing the plan to grow oil palm in Bokpyin Township in 1999. So far, 6,429 acres of land have been put under oil palm plantations against the target of 7,000 acres, and efforts are being made for meeting the target.

The Crude Palm Oil Mill, that can produce 7.5 tons of oil per hour, was built by local technicians. The mill started its test-running in September 2003, and produces crude palm oil. Furthermore, a purifying palm oil mill is being built in South Dagon Industrial Zone in Yangon Division.

Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Commander Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo also presented reports on oil palm cultivation tasks and functions of crude palm oil mills.

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye gave necessary instructions.

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and General Thura Thet Oo Maung Maung Swe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo also presented gifts to Brig-Gen Maung Bo, Commander Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe.

All are to make self-reliant efforts for development of the nation and the region based on Union Spirit and patriotic spirit without relying on others.
Government implementing construction projects for equitable development of States and Divisions including Taninthayi Division

(from page 6)

After fulfilling requirements of Bokpyin Township, Prime Minister General Soe Win said that the Government has laid down political, economic and social objectives and is carrying out the tasks to build a modern and developed nation, upholding Our Three Main National Causes to always serve the interests of the nation and the people.

Under the leadership of the Head of State, State-level officials and ministers made field trips to grass-roots level, and are performing development of the State and regional development tasks. At present, the people can witness progress of their regions and improvement of living standard. The Government and the people are joining hands in implementing region-wise development plans.

Fruitful results of the development have been achieved through endeavours of the entire national people. At present, Kawthoung-Myeik-Dawei-Mawlamyine-Yangon Union Highway has emerged in Taninthayi Division. Likewise, Yangon-Mawlamyine-Ye-Dawei new railroad has been constructed. In addition, airports were built in Kawthoung, Bokpyin, Myeik and Dawei regions.

The Government is implementing construction projects for cent per cent equitable development of States and Divisions including Taninthayi Division as soon as is possible.

Taninthayi Division has favourable conditions for economic development due to enrichment of water and land resources in addition to prospects of offshore oil and natural gas production, ecotourism, fisheries and mining tasks. All are to make self-reliant efforts for development of the nation and the region based on Union Spirit and patriotic spirit without relying on others.

As region-wise food sufficiency is the State policy, Taninthayi Division is to cultivate and produce paddy for ensuring its food sufficiency. It is necessary to extend cultivation of oil palm, rubber and pepper that can earn good income and to put land under physic nut plants that can contribute to rural development. Afterwards, the Prime Minister greeted those present.

In the evening, USDA Secretary-General Minister Maj-Gen Huay Oo, CEC members Minister Brig-Gen Maung Maung Thein and Minister Maj-Gen Thein Swe met with the secretaries, executives, organizers and members of Bokpyin Township USDA at its office and attended to the needs. — MNA

Winners of Pakkoku U Ohn Pe Literary Award announced

YANGON, 15 Jan—
The authorities concerned announced the list of Pakkoku U Ohn Pe Literary Award winners today.

In collected poem genre, Than Aung (Ahnyayme) stood first, Shwe Myaing Maung Phu Wah second and Maung Ohn Thaung third.

In novel genre, Thein Than Win (Mahlango) was second and Pathein Aung Than Oo third.

In collected short stories genre, Maung Chit Hwee (MA) came second and Maung Soe Htwe (MA) came second.

In research literature genre, Htan Hlaing (Delta Region) third.

In treatise genre, Tin Tun Oo (Culture) stood first, Tin Myint second and Moe Htet Myint (Delta Region) third.

In research literature genre, Htan Hlaing was first, Ni Nyein (Ahnyar Tekkatho) second and Khin Maung Oo third. The Pakkoku U Ohn Pe Literary Award Scrutinizing Committee chose Sayamagyi Daw Thein Hsang (Ma Myat Lay) for the 2005 Life-long Literary Award.

Ma Wah Wah Aye (Ahnyar Tekkatho) for the 2005 Life-long Literary Award.

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“Myamamyohaung Tagaugng Yukponhla” by ChitSan Win and “Myang-Myeongewar Sarsomyar” by Dr Thet Lwin won the Pakkoku U Ohn Pe Literary Award Book Award.

The prize-presentation ceremony for those who won the awards will be held at the National Theatre on Myoma Kyaung Street on 21 January 2006.

Those who won the awards are to contact Chief Editor of Sarpay Kyaung (Tel 252560), Deputy Chief Editor (Tel 240048) and Head of Branch (Admin) (Tel 381449) not later than 18 January. — MNA

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than attends physical nut plantation in Thalakkhwa Village of Ngapdaw Township

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party inspected expansion of Pathein-Thalattkha-Mawin Road. They arrived at the junction of Pathein-Mawin and Ngabyema Village. At the project office, Cmdr Zaw Min Oo of Hainggyi Station reported on plantation of rubber and physic nut. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspected development of villages in Ngapdaw Township. They visited Maha Maahthayantni Hsan-dawshin Myatmyawin Pagaoda.

In the evening Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party attended physical nut plant cultivation in Hainggyi Station. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than, the commander and Tatmadaw members and their families sowed physic nut seeds.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than met local authorities and people at General Administration Department. He said agriculture, fisheries and salt industry are concentrated in Hain-gyi region. He spoke of the need to cultivate crops suitable for the region and to extend cultivation of pepper and rubber and physic nut.

He called for cooperation for regional development. — MNA
The Government, in its drive for the emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed nation, has been implementing short-and long-term plans in a well-organized way after laying down the four economic objectives.

In striving for the economic development of the nation and people, the government has been putting into motion the following objectives:

- Development of agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well.
- Proper revolution of the market-oriented economic system.
- Development of the economy initiating 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 people.

The market-oriented economic system is the economic system that will contribute towards the building of a modern and developed nation. So, the government is making many economic changes necessary for proper revolution of the market-oriented economic system in the nation. Similarly, in a bid to shape a brighter future of the nation, there will be matters to be carried out by the Union, or the Region or State with regard to the economic and agricultural sectors.

I would like to present our discussions on the power vested regarding the economic sector and the agricultural and livestock breeding sector stated in the Union Legislative List, and the Region or State Legislative List.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Well, Bagyi, explain the matters on the economic sector of the future state, please.

Bagyi Soe: All right. In a nation, the economic sector serves a bridge between the political and social affairs sectors, so the economic link between these two sectors must be a strong one. Only when the economic link is strong, so will be the political and social affairs links.

Kyee Kyee Mya: We’ve witnessed that the government has made many economic and legal changes since 1988 to lay the foundation of the market-oriented economic system in the Myanmar’s economic infrastructure.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, it has. The entire people have witnessed that the government has been implementing the four economic objectives for the economic development of the nation.

Kyee Kyee Mya: That’s aimed to build the economic infrastructure of the future nation.

Bagyi Soe: Regarding the economic sector, the National Convention has adopted basic principles. They are:

1. The economic system of the State is the market-oriented economic system.
2. The State allows all economic forces such as national and regional organizations, cooperative societies, joint-venture organizations, and private sector to engage in businesses for the national economic development.
3. The State will prevent any individual or organization from monopolizing the market or dictating prices calculated to infringe healthy competition in businesses and to injure the interests of the people.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Necessary measures must cover all the parts of the nation to ensure equitable development of the living standard of the entire national people. So, the Union government has to lay down economic policies, promulgate necessary laws, and draw and implement plans.

Bagyi Soe: Regarding the economic sector, the National Convention has embodied the legislative power to enact laws on:

1. Economic activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu.
2. Trade activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu.
3. Cooperative activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu.

Soe Mya Kyaw: What about those in the Region or State Legislative List, Bagyi?

Bagyi Soe: With regard to the economic sector, the legislative power to enact laws on:

1. Economic activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu.
2. Trade activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu.
3. Cooperative activities carried out in a region or state in accordance with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Right, Bagyi. The points enumerated in that Legislative List are designed just to enact laws. I see that administrative procedures are to be carried out in accordance with the enacted laws. Go on, please.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Power is to be vested in respective regional authoritative bodies across the nation to be able to implement administrative proceedings in line with the law the Union promulgates.

Bagyi Soe: For example, the tourism industry is done in respective regions all over the nation. So, the Union will have to promulgate laws on the tourism industry to be in force the whole country. All the bodies that are vested with the power including respective region and state governments will have to exercise the power prescribed in conformity with the promulgated law.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw that has the power to enact laws covering the whole country comprises members of respective region or state Hluttaw. So, they have the right to make proper suggestions region or state-wise.

(See page 9)
Bagyi Soe: I agree with you on this.

Kyee Kyee Mya: As far as I’ve learnt, the Union will enact laws on the sharing of power in the Region or State Legislative List, Bagyi?

Bagyi Soe: The points on the agricultural and livestock breeding sector in the Region or State Legislative List for vesting power are:

(1) agriculture
(2) prevention and control of pests
(3) systematic use of chemical fertilizer and systematic production of inorganic fertilizer
(4) agricultural loans and savings
(5) dams, embankments, lakes, ditches and obtainment of agricultural water, for which the Region or State has the right to manage
(6) fresh water fisheries, and
(7) livestock breeding and tendering systematically in accordance with the law enacted by the Union.

Soe Mya Kyaw: According to your explanation, the works for dams, embankments and agricultural water are embodied both in the Union Legislative List and the Region or State Legislative List. From 1988-89 to date, the Tatmadaw Government has built 181 dams and reservoirs. These irrigation facilities benefit millions of acres of farmland, and so the nation’s agricultural sector has made remarkable progress and farmers and people have enjoyed fruitful results of development.

Bagyi Soe: Regarding the agriculture, the National Convention has adopted a detailed basic principle ‘The State shall provide technologies, investments, machinery, and raw materials as far as it can to transform the nation from traditional farming into mechanized farming’.

Kyee Kyee Mya: As far as I’ve learnt, the major objectives of the agricultural sector are boosting crop production to ensure domestic food sufficiency, production of crops needed for domestic industries, and extensive export of agricultural produce. I’ve also heard that the agricultural work that will contribute towards the development of border areas will be extended.

Soe Mya Kyaw: To achieve such lofty aims, the government is laying down policies on land administration, and promulgating laws necessary for the entire Union.

Bagyi Soe: Regarding the over 167 million acres of the entire Union, only when the highest legislative bodies of the Union enact proper laws through discussions on land administration, will there be suitable proportion equality of farmland throughout the country.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I agree with you on this point, Bagyi.

Bagyi Soe: Regarding the agricultural and livestock breeding sector, the legislative power to enact laws on

(1) land administration
(2) reclamation of vacant, fallow and virgin lands
(3) settlement and land records
(4) survey
(5) dams, embankments and agricultural water obtainment administered by the Union
(6) meteorology, hydrology and seismic survey
(7) registration
(8) mechanized farming
(9) agricultural research
(10) chemical fertilizer and insecticide
(11) marine fisheries
(12) livestock breeding, prevention, treatment of animal diseases and research are embodied in the Union Legislative List.

Bagyi Soe: And what are the matters on the sharing of power in the Region or State Legislative List, Bagyi?

Bagyi Soe: The points on the agricultural and livestock breeding sector in the Region or State Legislative List for vesting power are:

(1) agriculture
(2) prevention and control of pests
(3) systematic use of chemical fertilizer and systematic production of inorganic fertilizer
(4) agricultural loans and savings
(5) dams, embankments, lakes, ditches and obtainment of agricultural water, for which the Region or State has the right to manage
(6) fresh water fisheries, and
(7) livestock breeding and tendering systematically in accordance with the law enacted by the Union.

Soe Mya Kyaw: According to your explanation, the works for dams, embankments and agricultural water are embodied both in the Union Legislative List and the Region or State Legislative List. From 1988-89 to date, the Tatmadaw Government has built 181 dams and reservoirs. These irrigation facilities benefit millions of acres of farmland, and so the nation’s agricultural sector has made remarkable progress and farmers and people have enjoyed fruitful results of development.

Bagyi Soe: In future, of the dams, embankments, lakes and ditches the government has constructed, there will be dams and water supply projects for which the Union will be solely vested with the power to take administrative measures. Besides that, there will be more construction projects to be implemented and administered in future. Therefore, dams, embankments and agricultural water supply projects for which the Pyidaungsu has the power to administer, and dams, embankments and agricultural water supply projects for which the Region or State has the power to administer are embodied in both Legislative Lists.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I’ve noticed that matters on the mechanized farming are also stated in the Union Legislative List. Would you please explain that to me?

Kyee Kyee Mya: The Tatmadaw Government has paved many ways for the brighter future of the nation, and one of them is the mechanized farming. That’s why the Tatmadaw Govern-

ment has been taking all possible measures for transforming the nation from the traditional farming into the mechanized farming for boosting agricultural production, raising the income of farmers, and saving manpower and time in the agricultural workplaces.

Bagyi Soe: The government is effectively applying advanced agricultural methods instead of conventional agricultural methods for boosting agricultural production with a view to ensuring the development of the agricultural sector such as:

(1) installation of machinery in production of agricultural produce for ploughing fields, harvesting crops, and winnowing agricultural produce;

(2) distribution of farm machinery purchased from local and foreign markets to farmers

(3) innovation of farm implements suitable for Myanmar agricultural works

(4) manufacturing farm implements suitable for Myanmar agricultural works and distribution of them to farmers

(5) reclamation of new lands with the use of machinery for extended cultivation

The Tatmadaw Government has paved many ways for the brighter future of the nation, and one of them is the mechanized farming. That’s why the Tatmadaw Government has been taking all possible measures for transforming the nation from the traditional farming into the mechanized farming for boosting agricultural production, raising the income of farmers, and saving manpower and time in the agricultural workplaces.

The government is effectively applying advanced agricultural methods instead of conventional agricultural methods for boosting agricultural production with a view to ensuring the development of the agricultural sector.

Soe Mya Kyaw: People have been witnessing such prudent tasks. It’s encouraging that the Myanma Industrial Development Committee has come into existence and industrial zones have been established across the nation under the supervision of respective regional industrial bodies for transition to the mechanized farming through expeditious installation of modern machinery in the farmland.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The government has taken all necessary stages to continue to accelerate the already-achieved development momentum in the State’s agricultural sector in future. So, I’m sure greater success will be achieved in the drive for domestic food security, boosting export of goods, and distributing necessary raw materials to local factories and mills.

Bagyi Soe: When the Union lays down agricultural policies and projects for the entire nation, respective regions and states will have to closely supervise their agricultural tasks. Detailed basic principles are being adopted to be harmonious in implementing such agricultural tasks.

Translation: MS
Stability of the State and community peace...

(From page 16)

a representative of Dhamu national race and Medical Superintendent Dr Daw Aye Kyi Sein (Retd) and U Khun Win Ko, Chairman of PaO Literature and Culture Association.

Stability of the State and community peace...

peaceful, modern and developed nation emerge. At the National Convention, delegates are discussing formulation of the constitution which is of great value to all national races.

On behalf of the national races in Shan State (South) delegates of the state are also participating in the National Convention.

The National Convention is the national political movement and is very important as it is to lay down the detailed basic principles to be included in the constitution.

Stability of the State lives and are on the way to their own national politics. The ongoing National Convention is giving priority to ensuring non-disintegration of the Union and marching towards a democratic nation taking lessons of the past. But the country’s democratic system must be consistent with Myanmar way of life and its own culture. All in all, the entire national people are urged to participate in their respective roles for the success of the seven-point Road Map and emergence of a disciplined democratic nation.

Next, Loilem District USDA executive U Khun Di Gaw tabled a motion in support of the National Convention, saying that the State’s ultimate goal is to shape a peaceful, modern and developed democratic State and successfully implement the seven-step Road Map. Over the 12 years, the Tatmadaw government has been serving for the development of political, multiparty democratic general elections were held in 1990 and the National Convention was convened on 9 January 1993 after the formation of the National Convention Convening Commission in October 1992. It is encouraging to see that the detailed basic principles are beneficial to the national people and they reflect the good structure and essence of the future State. Again, there is a good point included in the principles that the Tatmadaw must participate in the national political leadership role of the State. It means the Tatmadaw is responsible for safeguarding Our Three Main National Causes and the State constitution. It is the Tatmadaw that always serve and protect national interest and perform national duties. This is why the Tatmadaw’s participation in national political leadership role goes together with the wishes of the people. The Tatmadaw, since its birth, has given priority to the cause of democracy because State’s objectives in 1945 included the importance of independence and democracy. Drafting an enduring State constitution is material to the future State and the Union. So far, the National Convention has completed over 70 percent of its work. Only when the National Convention meets its complete success can the seven-point Road Map be implemented step by step. In conclusion, he said, all the people are to march towards a discipline-

— 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.

Loyalty Blood Speaks Of

* In a historic era, moving toward new nation Looking toward, seven-point Road Map That’s being laid down, with dawn arriving All nationals, gathering strength Throughout nation, there’s upsurge of support Tumultuous slogans, rising skyward There’s echoes brimming over.
* *We laid down roads, construct bridges We’ll cross over, no matter what impediment However big the attempt to destroy Whatever we meet, we are not A bit perturbed, we’ll bravely confront We remain invincible, never letting victory flag down We’ll be victorious, put victory flag up Continue our journey, awake and alert National interest, historic duty We shall be faithful*, we vow and proclaim *'Tis loyalty blood speaks of, In honour of nation-wide mass meetings in support of the National Convention. (In honour of nation-wide mass meetings in support of the National Convention) Kayuta Nilar (Trs.)

Flourishing democracy in accord with Myanmar own culture and traditions, all the people are to play their part in building a democratic State; and all national brethren are to support the National Convention for the success of the seven-point Road Map.

(See page 11)
Stability of the State…

(from page 10)

Afterwards, U Sai Tun Sein Hla of Shan National Army (Breakaway) seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. After taking responsibility of the nation, the government is making the nation-building endeavors upholding Our Three Main National Causes and laid down the Seven-Point Road Map as national political duty, and has been successfully implementing it. All national races have been living in Myanmar with Union Spirit through thick and thin, and so, the perpetual existence of the Union is absolutely important.

Holding the discussions collectively, the delegates to the National Convention are making concerted efforts to be able to draft the Constitution for the emergence of new modern and developed nation.

In the basic principles, the nation will be formed as in Hlahtat at different levels has been laid down. In Shan State, Wa national races would have a self-administered division and Dalah, Palauk, Paung and Kokant national races self-administered zones. So, it is hoped that they would do their utmost in regional developments. All national races would have equal rights democratically thanks to the new Constitution. The basic principles laid down would be perfect and modern. In Special Region-6, all round development tasks could be implemented.

Dr San Thanda Naiing of Shan State (South) MCWA — MNA

The meeting chairman said maintenance of law is necessary for peace and stability of the State. An emerging State Constitution is essential for a peaceful and stable country. The National Convention must be successful for emergence of the constitution and success of seven-point Road Map.

At the National Convention, delegates held serious discussions for emergence of a peaceful modern developed discipline-flourishing nation. Therefore she emphatically seconded the motion. Dr San Thanda Naiing of Shan State (South) MCW Supervisory Committee seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. She said that the National Convention prescribed matters related to national culture out of 104 basic principles which says the State shall help for development, consolidation, and preservation of national culture. Additionally, detailed basic principles concerning education and health sectors were adopted.

Development of human resources, undertakings of education and health sectors, creation of opportunities to learn primary education and to pursue middle, high school education and higher education are basic performative for building the modern nation through education. There was no university in Shan State (South) equipped with multi-media classroom facilities. In the health sector, 17 hospitals have been extended to provide health care services to the local people. In the electric power sector, Tikyit Coal-fired Power Plant and Kengtawgyi Hydel Power Plant Projects in addition to ZweKyai Hydel Power Plant are being implemented.

At the National Convention, there was no universal law for the entire people.

Best performance for the nation and the people are being carried out at the National Convention by reviewing situations of the world’s nations. As basic principles and detailed basic principles were laid down at the National Convention without weak points, a new Constitution will emerge to serve the interests of the people with full essence of democracy.

Therefore, the entire people are to take part in the respective sectors in convening the National Convention. The emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens. Hence, dangers that will harm the National Convention are to be tackled through strength and unity of the people. In conclusion, he seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. The meeting chairman sought the approval from the participants who unanimously supported the National Convention. Next, the mass meeting ended with chanting of the slogans.

Advocate U Tin Aung Win...

Advocate U Tin Aung Win of Mongniai Township also seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. He said that any country in the world shares three powers such as legislative, executive and judicial sectors in ruling the nation. Among them, the legislative power plays an important role in it. Laws are essential for building the modern country, strengthening the economy, ensuring the rights of the people, and guarding against dangers.

The basic principles and detailed basic principles to be included in drafting the State Constitution will serve the interests of the entire nation, people and the nation. The legislative sector was divided into 11 parts. Defence and security, economy, social sector and judicial sector
The delegate groups finds the 28 points explained by the Work Committee chairman appropriate for the new constitution.

Yangon, 15 Jan. — The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by U Kyaw Thant of the Ministry of Construction regarding the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaw in formulating State Constitution on 9 January at Nyaungmyitap Camp in Hmayo Township, Yangon Division.

We had studied in detail the clarifications made by the National Convention Convention Working Committee Chairman at the plenary session of the National Convention held from 13 to 17 December 2005. We compiled our suggestions for any which we should work for the interest of the entire nation and submitted the compilation to the meeting Chairman. The Chairman presented the compilation to the meeting group of the delegate group of State service personnel and approved it. Now I will present our suggestion concerning the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw of our paper comprising the detailed basic principles for legislation of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw.

The clarification made by the Work Committee Chairman at the plenary session held in 13 December 2005 included 28 points.

The 28 points comprise the convening of the first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the convening of the special sessions, emergency sessions, validity of the meetings, voting for decisions, absence without leave and vacant seats of members. The Work Committee Chairman also explained the submission of bills at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the approval of the bills, the issuance of laws, bylaws, and rules and regulations, international, regional and bilateral treaties, the issuance of ordinance by the President, the functions and rights of the Union level organizations, the freedom of expression and voting, and the cases in which a need arises to arrest the members of the Hluttaw.

The clarification of the Work Committee Chairman is comprehensive as the Work Committee studied the 1947 Constitution, the 1974 Constitution and constitutions of the world nations in presenting the clarification. The delegate groups finds the 28 points explained by the Work Committee chairman appropriate for the new constitution. The 28 points are:

1. (i) The first session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be held within 15 1/2 days after the beginning of the first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
   (ii) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
   (iii) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall call the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

2. (i) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall call the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session at least once a year. The maximum limit of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting and another should not exceed 12 months.
   (ii) The following tasks shall be carried out at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw:
      (a) Recording the address delivered by the President
      (b) Reading out and the recording the message sent by the President
      (c) Submitting and discussing and making decision on a bill
      (d) Discussing and deciding the opinion and remarks of the President concerning a bill approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
      (e) Discussing and deciding the matter the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has to implement in accordance with the provisions contained in the Constitution
      (f) Discussing and deciding and recording the reports presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
      (g) Submitting proposals, and making discussions and decisions
      (h) Asking questions and replying answers
      (i) Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
      (j) Appointing the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
      (k) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall call a special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as necessary.
      (l) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
      (m) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene special session or an emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw
      (n) Special session or emergency session shall be convened to discuss and decide the matters which need prompt action for public interest.

3. (i) The first day session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be valid if more than half of the members, who have the right to attend the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw meeting, are present. The meeting itself is valid if, shall be adjudged.
   (ii) The meetings that are adjourned due to invalidity in accord with the sub para (a) as well as the valid meeting to be convened only if at least one third of the Hluttaw members present are member of.
   (iii) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.
   (iv) The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the second instance if the voting is tied.

4. (a) If for a period of 15 consecutive days a member of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is without permission of the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Speaker shall inform the Hluttaw concerned to take action against the member according to the prescribed rules.

The following is a translation of the Act on the last of the said 14 days.

(a) Of the matters included in the Union legislative list, the Union level organizations formed under the Constitution, shall have the right to submit bills on matters under their management, to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accord with the rules.

(b) Bills on national plans, annual budgets and taxation, which are to be submitted by the Union government shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accord with the prescribed provisions for decision.

(c) Except the bills that are prescribed by the Constitution to be discussed and decided exclusively at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the bills submitted by the Union level organizations formed under the Constitution, to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall be discussed initially at the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw according to the prescribed provisions.

(d) If a need arises to scrutinize the bills, that are to be discussed and approved exclusively at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, they are to be scrutinized jointly by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw committee and the Amyotha Hluttaw bill committee, and the bills together with the findings and comments of the joint committee can be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accordance with prescribed provisions.

(e) If there arises disagreement between the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw concerning a bill, the bill should be discussed and approved at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(f) Within 14 days after the date the President receives the bills sent to him by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, after approving them as such or in a manner and if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw have approved them, he shall sign the bills and shall promulgate them into law.

(g) The President shall send a bill back to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw together with his comments within the fixed time, if the Bill is not signed by the President within 14 days after the date of presentation, the same shall become an Act in like manner as if he had signed it on the last of the said 14 days.

(h) If the President sends the bill to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw together with his comments within the fixed time, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw after studying the President’s comments, can accept his comments or can decide to amend the bill, or shall make a decision to approve the bill in its original state if it does not agree the President’s comments.

(i) The President shall sign the bill and enact it into an Act after the last of the said seven days if the bill so amended according to his comments or his comments are not accepted and the bill approved in its original state is sent back to him with the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw’s decision.

(j) If the bill sent back to the President by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not signed by the President within the fixed time, the same shall become an Act in like manner as if he had signed it on the last date of the said 14 days.

(k) The Acts signed by the President and the Acts deemed to have been signed by the President shall be promulgated in the gazette. The Act shall come into force on the date on which it is disapproved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
Delegate Group of State Service Personnel approves of 19 points explained by the Work Committee Chairman as detailed basic principles for the Constitution

Yawn, 15 Jan — The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by Kyaw Hlaing, Secretary for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs regarding the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaws in formulating the State Constitution on 9 January at Nyaungmyatmpin Camp in Hlaingbyu Township, Yawng Division.

The delegate groups finds the 28 points explained by the Work Committee Chairman as detailed basic principles for the Constitution:

1. (a) The first session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened on 22 and 23 approved to lay down the following 19 points explained by the Work Committee Chairman as detailed basic principles for the Constitution:

(a) Subject to the provisions contained in the Constitution, and the provisions stipulated in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw law, the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution.

(b) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(c) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take oaths before the President of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend.

(d) Members of the Amyotha Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the President of the Hluttaw at the session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend.

(e) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(f) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(g) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(h) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(i) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(j) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(k) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(l) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(m) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(n) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(o) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(p) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(q) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(r) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(s) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(t) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(u) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(v) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(w) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(x) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

(y) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall call action against a member present and voting.

(z) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member present and voting.

...
Delegate Group of State Service Personnel approves of 19 points explained

(from page 13)

Amyothu Hluttaw that member, without asking permission from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, has failed to attend a session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for 15 days in a row.

9. (a) The Pyithu Hluttaw has the power to act despite some vacancies in its membership. Furthermore, any acts or functions in the Hluttaw shall be valid notwithstanding that it is exposed subsequently that an entitled person attended a session, voted, or took part in the function.

(b) The Amyotha Hluttaw has the power to act despite some vacancies in the membership. Furthermore, any acts or functions in the Hluttaw shall be valid notwithstanding that it is exposed subsequently that an entitled person attended a session, voted, or took part in the function.

10. (a) The activities and records of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be released for the knowledge of the people. However, the activities and records that shall be restricted under an act or the order of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall not be released.

(b) The activities and records of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be released for the knowledge of the people. However, the activities and records that shall be restricted under an act or the order of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall not be released.

11. (a) Except the matters prescribed in the constitution that must be submitted and judged only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with the permission of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw, the remaining matters prescribed in the Pyidaungsu Legislation List, bills shall be submitted initially to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) If the matters prescribed in the constitution that must be submitted and judged only at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with respect to the remaining matters prescribed in the Pyidaungsu Legislation List, bills shall be submitted initially to the Amyotha Hluttaw.

12. (a) 1) After releasing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the act prescribed by the Pyithu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall submit the bylaw, rule or regulation written by it, to the Hluttaw members who attended the previous session, at the nearest session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

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

(c) (1) If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to dissolve or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, the case shall be forwarded to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(b) (1) After releasing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the act prescribed by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall submit the bylaw, rule or regulation written by it, to the Hluttaw members who attended the previous session, at the nearest session of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(c) (1) If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the act concerned, Hluttaw members can present a proposition to dissolve or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation, to the Pyithu Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.

13. (a) (1) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sends the bills submitted in line with the procedures prescribed by a Union level organ formed under the constitution, they shall be regarded as the ones submitted to the Amyotha Hluttaw first and shall be discussed at the Amyotha Hluttaw for a decision.

(2) Of the matters stated in the Pyidaungsu Legislation List, the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw have the right to present the bills related to the remaining matters to the Amyotha Hluttaw first. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Pyithu Hluttaw in line with the procedures prescribed.

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

14. (a) (1) After receiving a bill sent by the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw can make a decision that it agrees or disagrees with amendments. The Pyithu Hluttaw shall return the bill with its decision to the National Hluttaw.

(b) When the Amyotha Hluttaw sends the bill, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Patron of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(c) The Pyithu Hluttaw shall seek the decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it disagrees with the Amyotha Hluttaw in dealing with the bill sent by the Amyotha Hluttaw to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(d) After receiving a bill sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw can make a decision that it agrees or disagrees with amendments. The Amyotha Hluttaw shall return the bill with its decision to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(e) When the Pyithu Hluttaw sends the bill, the Amyotha Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

15. (a) Members of a Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—

(1) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) to explain the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committee, commission and bodies of the Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

16. The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right—

(1) to supervise sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(2) to invite the President of the State if he informs he wishes to deliver a speech at a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(3) to invite members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution to a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw if necessary for a matter under way at a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(4) to discharge other duties and functions prescribed under the Constitution or a law.

17. (a) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) Members of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the Amyotha Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(c) Those members stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be taken action in accordance with the law if they make physical attack in enjoying the above-mentioned exemption.

18. (a) (1) If it is needed to arrest a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw who is attending a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw or a person who is performing the duties or functions under the permission or invitation of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(b) If it is needed to arrest a member of a committee, commission, or body of the Amyotha Hluttaw who is attending a session of the commission or body formed by the Amyotha Hluttaw, reliable evidences shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(c) If a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw is arrested by the Pyithu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall submit the reliable evidences to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw who makes the arrest. Such arrest shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw for approval of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(d) If it is needed to arrest a member of a committee, commission, or body of the Pyithu Hluttaw who is performing the duties or functions under the permission or invitation of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

(e) If it is needed to arrest a member of the Amyotha Hluttaw who is attending a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw or a person who is performing the duties or functions under the permission or invitation of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw, reliable evidences shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(f) If it is needed to arrest a member of the Amyotha Hluttaw who is attending a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw or a person who is performing the duties or functions under the permission or invitation of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.

(g) If it is needed to arrest a member of the Amyotha Hluttaw who is attending a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw or a person who is performing the duties or functions under the permission or invitation of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
Investigator says Europe complicit in CIA “dirty work”

BURGдорF, (Switzerland), 14 Jan—A Swiss investigator said on Friday European governments had been complicit in illegal CIA activities in the “war on terror”, after reports that the Americans ran secret prisons in Europe.

Swiss senator Dick Marty, investigating the allegations for the 46-nation Council of Europe, said he was personally convinced of the existence of the detention centres but had yet to come up with concrete proof.

“It’s not possible to transport people from one place to another in such a manner without the secret services knowing about it,” he said.

“What was shocking was the passivity with which we all, in Europe, have welcomed these things.”

Sunday, 15 January, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST:

During the past 24 hours, light rain has been isolated in Kachin State, weather has been partly cloudy in Mon State and Taninthayi Division and generally fair in the remaining States and Divisions.

Night temperatures were (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Bago and Taninthayi Divisions, (3°C) to (4°C) below normal in Magway and upper Sagaing Divisions, (5°C) below normal Chin State and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Namsam (2°C), Haka and Mogok (3°C) each and Mindat (4°C).

Maximum temperature on 14-1-2006 was 91°F. Minimum temperature on 15-1-2006 was 59°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 15-1-2006 was (96%). Total sunshine hours on 14-1-2006 was (7.8) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 15-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (4) mph from Southwest at (20:50) hours MST on 14-1-2006.

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

Forecast valid until evening of 16-1-2006:

Possibility of isolated light rain in Kachin State and weather will be partly cloudy in Mon State and Taninthayi Division and generally fair in the remaining States and Divisions. 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 Yangon and neighbouring area for 16-1-2006:

Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 16-1-2006:

Fair weather.
Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than attends physic nut plant cultivation in Pathein

YANGON, 15 Jan — Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence, Chairman of Ayeyawady Division Peace and Development Council Commander of South West Command Maj-Gen Myint Aung, senior military officers and officials left Pathein on 13 January and arrived at Thalatkhwa Village in Ngwehsaung at 7.50 am.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspected plantations of rubber and physic nut plant there.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party went to Madawkon Village in Pathein Township and attended physic nut plant cultivation. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and the commander planted the seeds of physic nut. They proceeded to collective rubber plantation of the command near Ngwehsaung-Mawtin Road and inspected rubber plants. Altogether 3,000 acres of rubber will be grown in two years.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party arrived at the site of perennial crops and technological development project of Supreme Co. Project Director U Maung Maung Lay reported on growing of 100,000 rubber saplings. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than gave instructions.

Stability of the State and community peace and tranquillity, development of economy of the State and participation of the people of high intelligence are basic requirements of democratization

Mass Meeting in support of National Convention held in Taunggyi, Shan State (South)

YANGON, 15 Jan — The mass meeting in support of National Convention organized by Shan State (South) Union Solidarity and Development Association was held yesterday in Taunggyi, Shan State (South).

Present at the meeting were members of Taunggyi, Yaksaw, Nyaungshwe and Hopong township USDAs, members of War Veterans Organization, Women’s Affairs Organization, Maternal and Child Welfare Association and Auxiliary Fire Brigades, nurses, teachers and students, Shan, Dhanu, PaO, Palaung and Intha national races, members of social organizations totalling over 15,000.

Head of Shan State (South) Health Department Dr Sai Kham Hlaung presided over the meeting together with members of the panel of chairmen U Sai Hla Maung, Chairman of Shan Literature and Culture Association, Daw Nann Ohn Kin, U Than Maung Chon, a representative of Intha national race, U Aung Pway.

Meeting Chairman Head of Shan State (South) Health Department Dr Sai Kham Hlaung speaking at the mass meeting in support of National Convention. — MNA