Established 1914

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

Four economic objectives

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

Four social objectives

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

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye inspects pearl culture in Pearl Island

YANGON, 16 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, accompanied by Prime Minister General Soe Win, members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Lt-Gen Thida 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, senior military officers, officials of the State Peace and Development Council Office, left crude oil palm mill of South Dagon Oil Palm Cultivation Project in Bokpyin Township for Pearl Island on 14 January.

They were welcomed by Brig-Gen Win Shein and officials.

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye inspected pearl culture camp of Myanma Pearl Enterprise on Pearl Island. — MNA

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye meets Tatmadaw (Navy) members and their families at Kyunsu Station hall. — MNA

There are four kinds of pearl in international pearl market— Akoya pearl, Tahitian pearl, South Sea pearl and fresh water pearl. Myanmar pearl, a kind of South Sea one, is large and its value is high.

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

Tuesday, 17 January, 2006

Grow more oil palm, rubber, pepper and physic nut plants

Upholding Our Three Main National Causes, the government is working for all-round development of the nation through systematic implementation of political, economic and social objectives.

Under the guidance of Head of State Senior General Than Shwe, State-level officials often go on field trips to townships in various states and divisions and give close supervision to national and regional development work.

Prime Minister General Soe Win, who accompanied Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye, met with departmental personnel, members of social organizations and townswelders in Bokpyin Township on 13 January. At meeting, the Prime Minister said that it was necessary for Taninthayi Division to grow more rice for self-sufficiency and to extend the cultivation of cash crops such as oil palm, rubber, pepper as well as physic nut plants for rural development.

In Taninthayi Division, there have emerged the Kawthoung-Myeik-Dawei-Mawlamyine-Yangon Union Highway and the Yangon-Mawlamyine-Ye-Dawei railroad. Moreover, airports have been built or upgraded in Kawthoung, Bokpyin, Myeik and Dawei.

The government is implementing construction projects for parallel development of various regions including Taninthayi Division. Moreover, it is rendering all the necessary assistance to private entrepreneurs in order that Taninthayi Division can become the oil bowl of the nation and the whole nation can produce 1,500 million baskets of paddy.

Taninthayi Division is rich in aquatic and terrestrial resources and has favourable conditions for off-shore oil and natural gas, tourism, fish and prawn and mineral extraction industries. Therefore, it has a great potential for economic development. All the national people living in various states and divisions, capitalizing on favourable conditions of their respective regions, should strive for regional and national development.

We would like to call on all those responsible and local people to extend the cultivation of paddy, for self-sufficiency oil palm, rubber and pepper as well as physic nut plants, source of bio-fuel, to contribute to rural development.

People's Desire

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

Minister inspects banking services

YANGON, 16 Jan—Minister for Finance and Revenue Maj-Gen Hla Tun, accompanied by Vice-President of the Central Bank of Myanmar U Than Nyein and officials, inspected Bago Division Pension Department and gave instructions on 14 January. On the same day, the minister inspected Internal Revenue Department in Bago Division.

Yesterday, the minister arrived at Myamma Economic Bank (Branch) in Pyinmana, Mandalay Division, and inspected banking services and renovation of the bank. The minister urged officials concerned to discharge their duties in accord with rules and regulations. —MNA

Minister Maj-Gen Hla Tun in his inspection tour of the Myamma Economic Bank (Branch) in Pyinmana. — MNA

Tunnel on railroad inspected

Minister Maj-Gen Aung Min inspects building of 195-ft-long Tunnel shape bridge.—RAIL TRANSPORTATION

YANGON, 16 Jan—Minister for Rail Transportation Maj-Gen Aung Min, on 14 January inspected Ponyyatagung Tunnel Construction Project on Pakokku-Gangaw-Kalay railroad. The minister also inspected work being carried out at the eastern and western part of the tunnel.

Yesterday, the minister arrived at the site for construction of tunnel at the approach road of Yandanbon Bridge (Ayeyawady) and inspected work done. Afterwards, the minister inspected Miyinje concrete sleeper factory and gave instructions to officials. —MNA

Aungsan Mogok Yeiktha Sayadaw arrives back from mission abroad

YANGON, 16 Jan—After delivering sermons in Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and others in Australia, Presiding Sayadaw of Mogok Vipassana Group-77 of Tawra TatU Monastery, Aungsan, Insein Township Missionary Sayadaw Maha Kamahtanacarinya Bhaddanta Saddhamma Kittisara arrived back here on 12 January. —H

Huawei 2005 global contract sales up

YANGON, 16 Jan—Huawei Technologies Co.Ltd, one of the world’s leading networking and telecommunications equipment suppliers, today announced that its global contract sales for 2005 reached US$ 8.2 billion, representing a year-over-year growth rate of 40%. The increase is a result of continued market growth in the product areas of wireless mobile network, next generation network (NGN), optical networks, data communications, application and software and terminals, it is learnt. —H

Myanmar youths reach finals in ITF 14 & Under Asian Championships 2006 Group (2) Tennis Tournament

YANGON, 16 Jan — The semi-finals of 2nd Tournament of ITF 14 & Under Asian Championships 2006 Group (2) Tennis Tournament continued at Theinbyu Tennis Court, here, this morning.

In men’s singles event, Aung Kyaw Naing and In men’s doubles event, duo Aung Kyaw Naing and Aung Ko Oo reached finals respectively.

Khaing Nyein Tha and Thanda Aung in women’s singles event and duo Khaing Nyein Tha and Thanda Aung in women’s doubles event also reached finals.

The final matches will be held at the same venue tomorrow morning. —MNA
Syrians play in snow outside the mountainous city of Bloudan, some 60 kilometers northwest of Damascus on 14 Jan, 2006. Syria was hit by a cold wave and snow covered the ground in some areas of Syria. [INTERNET]

**Russia to cancel Zambia’s remaining $115m debt**

**LUSAKA, 15 Jan—** The Russian Government will this year cancel the remaining 115-million-US-dollar debt owed by Zambia, Daily Mail reported on Saturday.

It quoted Russian Ambassador to Zambia Avar Azimov as saying here on Friday that the decision to write off the debt is part of its contribution to the progress and prosperity of the southern African country.

He said in an interview that in 2005 Russia cut about 12-billion-dollar debt owed by African countries including the 800 million dollars owed by Zambia.

The envoy also said that his country resolves to increase Zambia’s quota of free scholarships from 60 to 70 a year.

He expressed his country’s commitment to the military cooperation between the two countries, adding that “Russia is ready to supply all kinds of spares and new military equipment that will be in the interest of strengthening the defence capacity of Zambia”.

Azimov said his country will help the Zambian Government attain economic growth and self-reliance. [INTERNET]

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**Pakistan lodges protest with US over airstrike**

**ISLAMABAD, 15 Jan—** Pakistan’s tribal region

The Foreign Office has lodged a protest with the US Ambassador in Islamabad,” the Foreign Office said in a statement. “Pakistan will also take up this matter in the next meeting of Tripartite Commission,” it said.

The Tripartite Commission groups Afghanistan, Pakistan and the United States and the forum mainly reviews border security and cooperation among the security forces of the three countries. “According to preliminary investigations there was foreign presence in the area and that in all probability was targeted from across the border in Afghanistan,” the statement said.

The statement also condemned the loss of innocent civilians in the incident. The incident in Pakistan’s Bajaur tribal area is being thoroughly investigated and that the investigations are still continuing.

However, the statement did not mention US media reports that Ayman al-Zawahiri, Osama bin Laden’s deputy, might have been killed in the airstrike.

American TV channels have reported that a CIA airstrike on Bajaur has killed 10 US military personnel and wounded five. [INTERNET]

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**Cronkite says time for US to leave Iraq**

**Pasadena, 15 Jan—** Former CBS anchor Walter Cronkite, whose 1968 conclusion that the Vietnam War was unwinnable keenly influenced public opinion then, said Sunday he’d say the same thing today about Iraq.

“It’s my belief that we should get out now,” Cronkite said in a meeting with reporters. Now 89, the television journalist once known as “the most trusted man in America” has been off the “CBS Evening News” for nearly a quarter-century. He’s still a CBS News employee, although he does little for them.

Cronkite said one of his proudest moments came at the end of a 1968 documentary he made following a visit to Vietnam during the Tet offensive. Urged by his boss to briefly set aside his objectivity to give his view of the situation, Cronkite said the war was unwinnable and that the US should exit.

Then-President Lyndon Johnson reportedly told a White House aide after that, “If I’ve lost Cronkite, I’ve lost Middle America.”

The best time to have made a similar statement about Iraq came after Hurricane Katrina, he said. “We had an opportunity to say to the world and Iraqis after the hurricane disaster that Mother Nature has not treated us well and we find ourselves missing the amount of money it takes to help these poor people out of their homeless situation and rebuild some of our most important cities in the United States,” he said. “Therefore, we are going to have to bring our troops home.” [INTERNET]

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**Three Turkish sportsmen kidnapped in Iran**

**ANKARA, 15 Jan—** Three Turkish para-gliders were kidnapped in the Iranian city of Zahedan, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported on Friday.

Serdar Durna, Yurdaer Etike and Avni Ozan, who set off for a tour called “Silk Road” on 7 December, 2005, were kidnapped in Iran on 24 December, 2005, the report said.

The three sportsmen, who planned to end their trip in Nepal by way of Iran, Pakistan and India, were kidnapped when they were passing from Zahedan to Pakistan, it added. [INTERNET]

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**Roadside bomb hits police patrol in eastern Baghdad**

**BAGHDAD, 15 Jan—** An explosive device went off near a police patrol in a station parking lot in eastern Baghdad on Saturday, wounding five people, a police source said.

“A roadside bomb detonated near a police patrol in a station parking lot where buses line up to pick up passengers in the al-Mashtel District, wounding two policemen and three civilians,” Captain Ahmed passers in the al-Mashtel District, wounding two policemen and three civilians,” Captain Ahmed. The blast also damaged a police vehicle, he said, adding that several civilian cars were punctured with shrapnel mark.

Guerrillas often attack Iraqi Government employees and security forces in an attempt to cripple the US-backed political process in the country. [INTERNET]

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**US troops death toll rises to 2,217**

**WASHINGTON, 15 Jan—** As of Sunday, 15 Jan, 2006, at least 2,217 members of the US military have died since the beginning of the Iraq war in March 2003, according to an Associated Press count. At least 1,741 died as a result of hostile action, according to the military’s numbers. The figures include six military civilians.

The AP count is six higher than the Defence Department’s tally, last updated at 10am EST Thursday. Since 1 May, 2003, when President Bush declared that major combat operations in Iraq had ended, 2,078 US military members have died, according to AP’s count. That includes at least 1,632 deaths resulting from hostile action, according to the military’s numbers. [INTERNET]
**German Deputy FM says sanctions against Iran very dangerous**

**BERLIN, 15 Jan** — German Deputy Foreign Minister Gerot Erler said imposing economic sanctions against Iran for its nuclear policy would be a “very dangerous path”, according to reports here.

Erler said the sanctions would hurt both sides and will not necessarily lead Iran to abandon its nuclear programme.

He said he favoured imposing travel restrictions on Iranian politicians as a more effective way of exerting pressure on Teheran, according to a summary released on Saturday of his interview to German radio.

The Deputy Foreign Minister said travel restrictions would have “an extraordinarily unpleasant impact”, said the summary of the interview, which is due to be broadcast on Sunday.

The remarks came after the British, French and German foreign ministers met here on Thursday to talk on a response to Iran’s resumption of nuclear activities.

Iran broke seals on its uranium enrichment facility on Tuesday and said it was resuming nuclear research after a two-year freeze.

**Alaska volcano spews ash; some flights cancelled**

**ANCHORAGE (Alaska), 15 Jan** — Three explosions at Augustine Volcano, an island peak 171 miles (275 kilometres) southwest of Anchorage, sent ash clouds soaring nearly 10 miles (16 kilometres) southwest of Anchorage, officials said.

The explosions, lasting 3-1/2 to 11 minutes each, followed two similar events on Wednesday and were part of an eruptive period that could last for months, said Tina Neal, a geologist with the federal-state Alaska Volcano Observatory.

“This is one big eruption period, and it’s going to have several sub-events that we might call eruptive pulses,” she said.

Alaska Airlines announced the cancellation of 28 flights between Friday afternoon and Saturday morning as a precaution, including routes from Anchorage to Los Angeles and Seattle.

A pilot reported ash from the second explosion as high as 52,000 feet (15,850 metres) above sea level, Neal said.

Ashclouds from the other two explosions reached 30,000 to 36,000 feet (9,145-10,970 metres), according to the National Weather Service.

**Snow-hit Japan warns of avalanches, landslides**

**TOKYO, 15 Jan** — Japan issued warnings for avalanches, flooding and landslides on Saturday as weathermen forecast warmer temperatures and rains in mountainous areas hit by recent record snowfalls that have caused more than 80 deaths.

Eighty-eight people have died in snow-related incidents over the past few weeks, Kyodo news agency reported.

Up to 6 centimetres (3.1 inches) of rain was forecast for northeastern Japan, the area worst-hit by the snow, in the 24 hours up to early Sunday.

“We are worried that rains, coupled with water from melting snow, could trigger landslides,” said an official at the Meteorological Agency.

The agency said temperatures would rise this weekend to well above freezing in affected areas, some of which had nearly four metres (13 feet) of snow piled up.

About 80 per cent of those who have died were over the age of 60, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency said, many of them after falling from their roofs while clearing snow.

In Niigata Prefecture northwest of Tokyo on Saturday, a 72-year-old man died after his two-storey house collapsed under the weight of snow, a police spokesman said.

A 64-year-old man died in Nagano Prefecture, northwest of Tokyo, later on Saturday after falling off the snow-covered roof of his storehouse, police said.

**Suicide explosion kills one, injures another in Afghanistan**

**KABUL, 15 Jan** — A suicide attacker was killed, another local person injured Saturday in the suicide explosion in Afghan southern province of Helmand, a local official said.

“This afternoon at about 5 p.m. a suicide attacker in a vehicle full of explosives planned to attack the US military convoy in Grishk District. The attacker was killed, another civilian was injured,” Amannullah, the senior police official of Grishk told Xinhua.

“There is no any report about any US casualty in this explosion,” he added.

**Abducted British reporter freed in Iraq**

**DUBAI, 15 Jan** — A British journalist kidnapped last month in Iraq was freed during a chance raid by US forces on a farm outside Baghdad, his newspaper said on Saturday.

A reporter for the British newspaper said the Free Press and Business Times, said the correspondent, John Sanders, 28, had been held for five days by gunmen who ambushed a car he was travelling in with a driver and an interpreter in Baghdad on 26 December.

“Such a thing is the only reward left for the journalist,” Sanders said. “I refused to negotiate with my abductors, and I have been held for five days.”

**Two quakes jolt Indonesia’s Gunung Sitoli**

**JAKARTA, 15 Jan** — Two earthquakes measuring 5.2 and 6.7 on the Richter Scale jolted Gunung Sitoli, a town in Indonesia’s North Sumatra Province, on Friday evening, Antara news agency reported on Saturday.

The epicentre of the first quake is 61 North Latitude and 96.65 East Longitude, at the depth of 25 kilometres in the sea, about 132 kilometres southwest of Gunung Sitoli. The epicentre of the second quake is 0.79 North Latitude and 97.12 East Longitude, at the depth of 15 kilometres in the sea, some 68 kilometres southwest of the town, the North Sumatra Meteorology and Geophysics Agency said.

There is still no report about damage caused by the quakes. Earthquakes have shaken Gunung Sitoli in the last several days, and the North Sumatra Meteorology and Geophysics Agency has continued to monitor the tremors.

Meanwhile, an earth-quake measuring 5.3 on the Richter Scale shook the country’s tsunami-devastated Randa Aceh and its environs on Friday night but there was no immediate report of casualty.

Augustine Volcano about 75 miles southwest of Homer, Alaska, billows steam and ash on 12 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET
No 2 US General in Iraq sees violence continuing  

WASHINGTON, 14 Jan— The No 2 US commander in Iraq, preparing to wrap up his duties and return home, on Friday forecast continuing violence as guerrillas try to derail Iraq’s political process and target American troops.

Army Lieutenant-General John Vines said the formation of an inclusive government was critical for reducing bloodshed and that al-Qaeda’s branch in Iraq was “increasingly in disarray”. “The guerrillas have not given up. They have not gone away. They have not gone home,” said Vines, the top operational commander and second only to Army General George Casey among US officers in Iraq.

“Many have been killed or captured, but they will continue to attempt to intimidate and disrupt the political process and those who participate in it,” he told reporters at the Pentagon from Baghdad.

“So we recognize that as long as they have a presence here, that Iraqi security forces, enabled by the coalition, will have to continue to deny them sanctuary. And if they can’t persuade them to lay down their arms and participate in that process, they’ll have to be killed or captured.”

Vines will leave in the coming days after a year-long stint as commander of Multinational Corps-Iraq, and will be replaced by Lieutenant-General Peter Chiarelli.

Iraqi leaders are to form a permanent government based on the results of the 15 December parliamentary election. “I think the nature of the government will determine the level of violence, quite honestly,” Vines said. Final election results are expected next week. The government is expected to be dominated by Shiite Islamists.

MNA/Reuters

Pakistan tribal lawmaker says US plane kills civilians  

ISLAMABAD, 14 Jan— A lawmaker from Pakistan Bajaur tribal region said on Friday that an American spy plane fired missiles at civilians’ houses, killing 18 people, including women and children.

“A US spy plane have been flying in the Bajaur region for three days. The plane did such flight early morning and bombed three houses of locals in the Damadola Village, 50kilocentres away from the Pakistan-Afghan border,” member of Pakistan’s National Assembly from the Bajaur tribal region Sabihzada Haroon ur Rashid told journalists on phone from Bajaur.

Rashid said that the plane first threw light and then made a circle around the target and fired eight missiles on the houses of three local tribesmen.

A total of 18 people were killed in the attack which carried out at 3 am on Friday, he said. Four other people, including two children, were injured and they were said to be in critical condition.

Rashid said that no al-Qaeda member or foreign citizen among those died.

“It is inhuman act to kill civilians under the excuse of foreign militants,” he said. “The government should officially condemn US attack,” said Rashid.

He said that a big protest rally would be held in Bajaur on Saturday to condemn the American bombing.

Announcements were made in the area through loud speakers. All those died were later buried and thousands of mourners attended the funeral, said witnesses who attended the funeral. Locals said this is the first incident of its kind in the US attack.

Pakistan’s military spokesman Major-General Shaukat Sultan and Information Minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmed have said that several people have died in explosions and that investigation into the causes of the incident is being carried out.

MNA/Xinhua

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 Council.

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.

Cleric Ahmad Khatami 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 very 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 programmes.

MNA/Reuters

Seven miners trapped in Ukrainian mine  

KIEV, 14 Jan— Seven miners were trapped in a rock slide in a coal mine in eastern Ukraine on Thursday, emergency officials said.

All the miners, who were trapped in the Voskresenskaya mine in the town of Snezhnomy, were believed to be alive and unhurt, said Dmitry Boguslavsky, spokesman for the Emergency Situations Ministry. Emergency workers were trying to rescue the miners, the spokesman said.

Ukrainian coal mines, with frequent accidents, are considered among the world’s most dangerous.

MNA/Xinhua

32 kilos of hashish seized in Nepal  

KATHMANDU, 14 Jan— Nepali police have seized 32 kilos of hashish from two buses, local police office said on Friday.

During a security check, police found the narcotic in bags hidden in the buses’ luggage boxes, the police said in a statement.

The buses were heading from Baglung to Kathmandu, the statement noted. Police have taken the buses, their drivers and conductors under control for further investigation, the statement added.

MNA/Xinhua
Let’s grow physic nut (jatropha curcas) most extensively

Maung Wa (Agriculture)

Nature has created everything for human beings. Man just needs to explore and exploit the resources. In exploring natural resources, people need to lay emphasis on their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. Land use and modities are also required to be transported from many years. It is usually seen cultivated at the fences of the houses.

In Myanmar there can be found another species of similar type called cas-tor (ricinus communis). But it does not grow well in the country in comparison to the plants in dry regions of jatropha curcas are smooth and their cores are bear fruit well from 6 to 30 years. Physic nut can grow well in dry and temperate regions where rainfall is between 18 and 93 inches. Most suitable temperature is between 18° and 25°C. The physic nut plant bears fruits the whole year round in areas where rainfall is sufficient but in other regions it can bear fruits twice a year. The plants can be grown in regions of over 5000 feet above sea level. It can grow on any kind of soil but it thrives well on sandy soil which retains moisture.

Physic nut plants can be cultivated during late May and early June and during early November and early December when moisture is in the soil.

Two pyis of seeds are needed for one acre of the plant. There are grafting method and seeding method. In grafting method, a branch 1 to 1.5 inches in girth with the length of 9 to 12 inches is to be used. In seeding method, the seeds are soaked in water for one night. The seeds are placed in the holes which are six feet apart. The seeds sprout after ten days. After eight months, the plants bloom and after two or three more months the fruits of the plant begin to ripen. The plant can also be cultivated through the establishment of nurser-

If a basket of jatropha curcas is mulled, it produces five viss of cakes. Therefore 131 baskets produce 655 viss of cakes which can be used as natural fertilizer. The cakes consist of 4.4 % nitrogen, 2.1 % of phosphorus and 1.7 % of potash. These elements are necessary for plants.

Oil of jatropha curcas can be extracted by manually operated machines in the villages. The oil can be used as fuel after the sediment is removed. The Oil of physic nut can be extracted by manually operated machines in the villages. The oil can be used as fuel after the sediment is removed. The Agricultural Mechanization Department makes experiments on use of the oil in operating Leya-16 power tiller and tractors. Villages will be electrified with the use of bio-fuel as diesel substitute in generators. Power tillers can be run with the use of bio-fuel which can be used directly without any processing.

A farmer picks jatropha fruit.

Agricultural Mechanization Department makes experiments on use of the oil in operating Leya-16 power tiller and tractors. Villages will be electrified with the use of bio-fuel as diesel substitute in generators. If farmers grow 50 plants, they can get four gallons of bio-diesel a year. So it saves K 8,000. The cost of cultivation of jatropha curcas for one acre is about K 40,000. In the third year, jatropha curcas plant produces 70 gallons and the income is K 1,400,000 and it is a beneficial crop for the farmers.

Cultivation of jatropha curcas provides bio-fuel and natural fertilizer. It can also be used as fences and firewood

In Myanmar in 2004, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in cooperation with its branches such as Myanma Agriculture Service, Myanma Farm Enterprise, Myanma Perennial Crops Enterprise and Agricultural Mechanization Department has innovated ways and finally succeeded in producing bio-diesel from physic nut (jatropha curcas).

People have been growing physic nut plants in dry regions of Myanmar such as Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway divisions for black. The origin of jatropha curcas is Central American countries such as Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Then it spread to the Caribbean, the West Indies and South American countries. Then Portuguese merchants carried it to Africa and Asian countries including Myanmar about 17th century. Physic nut is a perennial tree with a height of 6 to 18 feet. Its stem and branches are hollow. Its leaves look like cotton leaves. It comes into bloom and bears fruits twice a year. For the first time, the flowers bloom during January and February. Two pyis of seeds are needed for one acre of the plant. There are grafting method and seeding method. In grafting method, a branch 1 to 1.5 inches in girth with the length of 9 to 12 inches is to be used. In seeding method, the seeds are soaked in water for one night. The seeds are placed in the holes which are six feet apart. The seeds sprout after ten days. After eight months, the plants bloom and after two or three more months the fruits of the plant begin to ripen. The plant can also be cultivated through the establishment of nurser-

In summer after unnecessary branches are cut. The jatropha curcas is a medicinal plant. Its oil can be used as laxative and applied on skin and it cures muscle pain, tooth ache and scabies and dysentery. Soft stem can be used as a brush. Liquid from the root can also be used as anti-venom. The plant is useful to man in numerous ways. Therefore let’s grow physic nut (jatropha curcas) most extensively.

(Translation: ST+NY) Kyemon: 14-1-2006
Energy sector witnesses sustained progress

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

Emerging oil refineries and petroleum product factories

In striving for emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed nation, emphasis is being placed on development of every sector. The energy sector plays an important role in nation-building endeavours. To be able to distribute oil and fuel to projects being implemented throughout the country, border areas, departments and workshops and factories and respective townships in time, more oil refineries and petroleum product factories have been built. The table shows increase in the number of oil refineries and petroleum product factories in the time of the Tatmadaw govern- ment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>1988</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>Progress</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oil refinery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upgrading machine power</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gas plant</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Fertilizer factory</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Methanol factory</td>
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<td>Upgrading machine power</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Tar factory</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide factory</td>
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An aerial view of No-1 Fertilizer plant (Sale) of Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise under the Ministry of Energy in Chauk.

Workshop on HRD & Vocational Training for Person with Disabilities held

Yangon, 16 Jan—National Workshop on HRD & Vocational Training for Person with Disabilities organized by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare of Japan took place this morning at Traders Hotel. Director-General U Sit Myaing of Social Welfare Department and Minister Chancellor of the Japan to Myanmar Mr Kawa Mura Hiroshi delivered addresses.

Resource Persons from Japan, Thailand and Myanmar will submit papers on Vocational Rehabilitation Programme for PWD to the two-day workshop and panel discussion will be held.

Sport gear sale centre opened

YANGON, 16 Jan—The new sale centre for sports gear of Winner & Sport Land Co. Ltd was opened in a ceremony on 14 January at No 352/366, Upper Maha Bandoola Park Street in Kyauktada Township.

The ceremony was attended by Deputy Director-General U Thein Aung of Sports and Physical Education Department, President of Myanmar Swimming Federation and also the president of Myanmar Archery Federation Dr Khin Shwe (President of Ze Gabar Co), Vice-President U Tint Hsan (President of ACE Construction) and executives, Managing Director Mrs Achara Artipanu of Landco Sport and Musical Co. Ltd, Managing Director U Taik Tun of Winner & Sport Land Co. Ltd and guests.

Director-General U Thein Aung, Dr Khin Shwe and Mrs Achara Artipanu cut the ribbon to open the centre.

Next, Managing Director U Taik Tun pressed the button to open the centre. The guests viewed round the centre.

Director-General U Sit Myaing speaks at National Workshop on HRD & Vocational Training for Person with Disabilities. — SOCIAL WELFARE

The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago.
Second best time is now.

SPED Deputy Director-General U Thein Aung, Dr Khin Shwe (President of Ze Gabar Co), and Mrs Achara Artipanu open the sale centre. — MNA
Vice-Senior General Maung Aye...

(from page 1)

in pearl culture camp and 95 days old oysters and 60 days and above. One and half years old and two and half years old oysters.

There are four kinds of pearl in international pearl market— Akoya pearl, Tahitian pearl, South Sea pearl and fresh water pearl. Myanmar pearl, a kind of South Sea one, is large and its value is high.

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye met Tatmadaw (Navy) members and families and presented gifts to them. Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party observed beauty of Pearl Maung Aye and party presented gifts to them. Vice-Senior General Maung Aye meets Tatmadaw (Navy) members.——MNA

Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia holds meeting

YANGON, 16 Jan — Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia held their group meeting at Hall No-6 of Nyoungnapin Camp in Hmaukhy Township today.

Movie Director U Khin Zaw presided over the meeting together with members of the panel of chairmen President of Myanmar Technicians Association Dr U Thein Oo Po Saw and Surgeon Dr Thein Nyunt (Nyunt Wai (Katha)).

Deputy Director U Than Win and Assistant Director U Nyin Myint of Work Group-8 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as Masters of Ceremonies.

The MC announced the validity of the meeting as 54 delegates out of 56 attended the meeting accounting 96.43 percent. First, meeting chairman Movie Director U Khin Zaw delivered a speech. Next, those present discussed proposal (draft) on detailed basic principles concerning the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens and the Role of the Tatmadaw to be included in drafting the State Constitution. Those present took part in the discussions.

The meeting ended with concluding remarks by the meeting chairman.” — MNA
Government realizing people’s wishes...

(from page 16)

Speaking on the occasion, the meeting chairman said that in all seriousness the government has been realizing the people’s wishes. It abolished the single party system and centralized economic system and has laid down the foundation for a democratic state in accord with the wish of the people. It has been holding the National Convention to draft a constitution essential for the emergence of a genuine democratic nation. The new constitution is being drafted at the holding of the National Convention saw to it that the public interest and the people’s wishes are not free from corruption, because of the lack of education to differentiate between right and wrong. If so, the democracy system will be an undisciplined one like that of the parliamentary democracy era and cease to exist. In this regard, the government has been developing the human resources region-wide. The Myanmar people at present are able to differentiate what is right and what is wrong. Thus, the people never accept any scheme to break up the Union and put the nation back under subjugation. The people are now witnessing the all-round developments in every part of the nation. The seven-point Road Map will be implemented step by step to build a discipline-flourishing democratic nation. All the people will play their own part for the success of the National Convention.

Mandalay District USDA Executive U Tin Tun tabled a motion in support of the National Convention, saying that looking back to political history of the past, internal armed emergency was rooted in the nation due to discords sown by colonialists among national brethren and narrow-minded attitudes, and the people suffered a variety of hardships. Splits among political parties also spawned underground activities so as to shape a democratic nation. To develop a democracy is to ensure peace and stability of the State, community peace and tranquility and rule of law. Owing to the efforts of the State, armed national race groups returned to the legal fold. The government built facilities across the nation such as dams, reservoirs, roads and bridges, hospitals, schools, universities, colleges and industrial zones. With development, it is trying to shape a democracy in accord with the four political objectives by convening the National Convention that represents all national people. So, it can be witnessed that the State is giving priority to the emergence of a genuine democratic nation. There is a divided society, and the Tatmadaw must take over the responsibility of peace and tranquility.

Seek your own fairness

Build your own nation

* Fairness is not far. Seek true fairness, and you’ll find it yourself.
* Fairness only, if you’ll seek. Will point clearly to peace.
* If you seek fairness for you in others then you’ll find of odds. What you seek to do, and what you find With wrong thought to and knowledge. You might cross into wrong path.

Buddha has preached that

The way to finding fairness

Is for humans, and for community interest

Which, when properly done Will be for goodness of humankind

And goodness will radiate.

Nwai Cho (Trs.)
Government realizing people’s wishes...

(country in all aspects. The Tatmadaw is born of the people and is a patriotic and not mercenary one. The Tatmadaw is well-disciplined and loyal to the State. The Tatmadaw government did not convene the National Convention of its own accord. Prior to the convening of the NC, it held a coordination meeting together with delegates of legitimate political parties, independent representatives-elect and delegates who were elected in 1990 elections. The meeting passed the resolutions to convene the National Convention with the six objectives. All the people believe that the ongoing National Convention will serve the interest of the people and shape a peaceful, modern and developed democratic nation. In conclusion, the all the people are fully in support of the National Convention that is working to draw an enduring State constitution.

Next, Daw Khin May Myint of Mandalay Division Women’s Affairs Committee seconded the motion to support the National Convention. She said that in building a modern and developed nation, women must participate in the process as a main force since over half the population of Myanmar are women. In the course of Myanmar’s history, women played a crucial role in nation-building endeavours as men did. At present also, the Women’s Affairs Organizations are at the service of the mass of women.

Women delegates such as intellectuals and intelligentia and national race women are participating in the National Convention. The entire national people including the men and women enjoy rights and opportunities with the emergence of an enduring State constitution. In the Union of Myanmar, women have been fully enjoying women's rights. Women play a prominent role in national development tasks and the government acknowledged the importance of women in the process of building a peaceful, modern and developed nation. All the Myanmar women have the rights to work, to pursue education, to vote and to were engaged in nation-building endeavours in addition to Tatmadaw duties in time of emergency. In the time of Myanmar kings, the heads of State including ministers were fully equipped with knowledge and prowess and they took part in the internal affairs together with the people.

Looking back to a time after which independence was regained, the Tatmadaw accepted from the State the responsibility of taking political and economic depravity. At present also, the government is trying its utmost for prevalence of peace and tranquillity while engaging in national development tasks. As a result, peace and stability has been restored all over the nation.

The Tatmadaw government has been making all-out efforts for the nation to keep abreast of the world community and for all-round development of the State. In the process, it is holding the National Convention for the emergence of a new democratic nation the entire national people long for. In conclusion, he said that he seconded the motion to fully support the National Convention.

National Convention, in which various national races, people of all walks of life and representatives of the political parties are taking part, is the political turning point of the nation.

The mass meeting ended with the National Convention. Dr Moe Thu Win of Mandalay Division Maternal and Child Welfare Association Supervisory Committee seconded the motion. She said that the National Convention, in which various national races, people of all walks of life and representatives of the political parties are taking part, is the political turning point of the nation. The people are glad to see the people who love and cherish the nation and the nation also has 1964 health centres and many adhesive hospitals. The Myanmar is now free from smallpox, leprosy and polio. The government has been launching the anti-HIV campaign with the help of social organizations.

The people are witnessing the development of all sectors including health sector of the nation. The people support the National Convention and are playing an active role for its success.

Efforts for development of political, economic, social, cultural and industrial sectors mean for the interest of the people. The seven-point Road Map was announced and its first step is to establish a peaceful, modern developed nation. The National Convention paves the way for national all-round development and discipline-flourishing nation.

Next, Dr Soe Lin of Chanayezathan Township said that he seconded the motion in support of the National Convention. He said the government made ceasefire with armed groups and was able to build national reconciliation and peace. Efforts for development of political, economic, social, cultural and industrial sectors are required in manufacturing industrial goods. The government has been developing the industrial sector in accordance with the guidance. The Head of State and high level officials are visiting the industrial zones and making arrangements for their progress. A large number of industries have emerged in the surrounding areas of Mandalay, Kayin State and PinyoOo, Win.

The government is also developing the education sector to produce human resources. It has been holding the National Convention at Nyaungnyain Camp in Hmawby Township. In making efforts for national development, the nation, accurate plans and objectives are very important. The National Convention in session is the only thing that brings about human rights and prosperity of the people. It is also a convention that the people who want democracy should take part in it.

Next, the meeting chairperson sought the approval of the participants who unambiguously supported the resolution. The meeting ended with chanting of the slogans.

Dr Soe Lin of Chanayezathan Township in Mandalay Division.—MNA
People urged to take part in growing physic nut

YANGON, 16 Jan — To hail the National Convention, a ceremony to put 100 acres of land under physic nut was held at No 3 high land farm in North-East Command on 15 January. It was attended by Chairman of Shan State (North) Peace and Development Council Commander of North-East Command Maj-Gen Myint Hlaing, Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan, Maj-Gen Khin Aung Myint of the Ministry of Defence, senior military officers, local authorities and social organizations.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan urged the officials and the people to actively take part in the tasks for growing physic nut as a national duty.

The commander explained measures for growing physic nut being carried out in the state.

Those present observed physic nut plants, its seeds and oil, physic nut oil-used stoves and lamps.

The commander and the minister replied to the queries raised by those present who accepted physic nut plants.

The commander and party encouraged growing of physic nut being carried out by the people.

Commander Maj-Gen Myint Hlaing, Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan and Minister Col Zaw Min attended a ceremony to unveil the signboard to hail the National Convention.

They also inspected thriving 300 acres of Hsinshweli orange plantation as poppy-substitute crop in Naung Mon village in Lashio Township.

Energy Minister inspects research works

YANGON, 16 Jan — Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Lun Thi, Deputy Minister Brig-Gen Than Htay and officials inspected research works for using physic nut oil as diesel-substitute fuel being carried out at Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise, No 1 Refinery (Thanlyin) in Thanlyin Township, Yangon Division this afternoon.

Acting Managing Director U Thaung Myint explained research findings on physic nut to the minister who left instructions.

The minister and party viewed findings, test-running of bio-diesel and test-running of bio-diesel-used power tillers and TE 21 vehicles. They also inspected PP bag for chemical fertilizer factory at the Refinery compound and attended to the needs.—MNA

Gems and jade sales commence

YANGON, 16 Jan — The 20th Gems and Jade Sales of the Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited commenced at Myanmar Gems Mart on Kaba Aye Pagoda Road this morning.

A total of 286 lots of gem and 986 lots of jade will be sold through tender system and competitive bidding.

Gem merchants will inspect the gem and jade lots until 18 January. On 19 January, the gem and jade lots will be sold through bargain and auction system. A total of 1,126 gem merchants—715 from abroad and 411 at home have arrived at the sales.
State service personnel getting in touch with the people, see that all the detailed basic principles are in conformity with the nation’s objective conditions.

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 Thinn. Chairmen of Finance and Revenue regarding the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Pyaythu Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaws, and Region or State Hluttaw Act, Chicdependence and region or state Hluttaws on 14 January at Naypyidaw Union Camp in Hninn Township, Yangon Division.

The members of the group took time to thoroughly study the clarification made by Work Committee Chairman concerning the matter. We of the delegate group find the detailed basic principles are in conformity with the nation’s objective conditions.

The Work Committee Chairman’s clarification includes the tenure of the hluttaws, the first session of the hluttaws, the taking of the oath of the members, the number of hluttaw meetings in a year, the functions of the hluttaws, the validity of the meetings, the making of approvals, leave, vacancies, the publication of the records, distribution of the legislative power, releasing of the laws, bylaws and rules and regulations, the submission and approval of bills, the powers and functions of the Speaker, the tenure of Members of Parliament.

As the following 23 points explained by the Work Committee Chairman are comprehensive, they should be adopted as detailed basic principles for the Constitution.

1. The tenure of Members of Parliament in the region or state hluttaws comes into force is that of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

2. (a) The first regular meeting of region and state hluttaws shall begin 15 days after the commencement of the tenure of the hluttaw.

3. (a) Representatives of region or state hluttaws shall take oaths in front of the Speaker of the region or state Hluttaw at the first regular meeting of region or state Hluttaw.

4. (a) The Speaker of the region or state Hluttaw shall call the regular session of the region or state Hluttaw at least once a year.

5. (a) All matters concerning the tenure of Members of Parliament in the region or state Hluttaw shall be submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by the Speaker of the region or state Hluttaw in accord with the provisions of the State Constitution.

6. (a) At a special or emergency meeting in the interests of the people if need to be tackled urgently,

7. (a) Region and state Hluttaw shall begin in 15 days after the commencement of the tenure of the region or state Hluttaw.

8. (a) In case the Speaker of the region or state Hluttaw is not present, the region or state Hluttaw shall be considered to be valid if more than half the members of the region or state Hluttaw have given a privilege to deliver a speech at a session of the region or state Hluttaw in accord with the procedures prescribed.

9. (a) In case the Speaker of the region or state Hluttaw is not present, the region or state Hluttaw shall be considered to be valid if the bylaw, rule or regulation released is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned.

10. (a) If it is found the member of the region or state Hluttaw, the law or rule or regulation that is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, the region or state Hluttaw shall have the right to submit a proposal to submit the bylaw, rule or regulation to the prime minister.

11. (a) The Speaker of the region or state Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and discussions at region or state Hluttaw, and the committees formed by region or state Hluttaw.

12. (a) Region and state Hluttaws shall have the freedom of speech and discussions at region or state Hluttaw, and the committees formed by region or state Hluttaw, and the committees and bodies formed by region or state Hluttaw.

13. (a) Region and state Hluttaws shall have the freedom of speech and discussions at region or state Hluttaw, and the committees formed by region or state Hluttaw, and the committees and bodies formed by region or state Hluttaw.

14. (a) Member of region or state Hluttaw member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed.

15. (a) Region and state Hluttaws shall have the right to submit bills on matters solely administered by region or state government, or self-administered regions shall be declared as a law within 90 days from the date the bylaw, rule or regulation is released so as to abolish the bylaw, rule or regulation.

16. (a) The Speaker of Region or state Hluttaw shall—

17. (a) Region or state Hluttaws shall have the freedom of speech and discussions at region or state Hluttaw, and the committees formed by region or state Hluttaw.

18. (a) Region or state Hluttaw shall—

19. (a) Among the members representing a region or state level body formed under the Constitution, members of region or state Hluttaw shall have the right to hold discussions and vote to resolve the bills or matters related to their bodies at the Hluttaw sessions.

20. (a) The Speaker of region or state Hluttaw shall—

21. (a) Region or state Hluttaws shall have the freedom of speech and discussions at region or state Hluttaw, and the committees formed by region or state Hluttaw.

22. (a) The Speaker of region or state Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and discussions at region or state Hluttaw.

23. (a) The Speaker of region or state Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and discussions at region or state Hluttaw, and the committees formed by region or state Hluttaw.
The 28 detailed basic principles for legislative functions explained by the Work Committee Chairman are based on liberty, justice and equality for the people.

- the basic principle on vesting power in the body concerned to issue orders in enacting a law,
- the basic principle to vest power to decide international, regional or bilateral treaties submitted by the President,
- the basic principle to seek approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, and to decide to enact an ordinance or not, reflect the sharing or power between the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the President,
- the basic principle on matters submitted by the whole or individual body. So, they should be adopted. In addition,
- the basic principle on the matters administered by the Union level bodies, and submission of bills to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
- the principle to initiate the bills at the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw that are submitted in accordance with the Constitution by Union level bodies,
- the basic principle on the right of the bill scrutinizing committees of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to scrutinize the bills, and submit them along with their findings and comments regarding the bills to be discussed and decided at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw before tackling the bills at the Hluttaw concerned,
- the basic principle on making a decision at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw regarding the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw do not reach an agreement regarding a bill,
- the basic principle on the right of the President to approve, promulgate and issue a bill that is sent by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
- the basic principle on the right of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to approve, enact and issue a bill that is sent by the President, and to make them come into force,
- the basic principle to convene a special or emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw soonest when the President asks to convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as necessary

Y MIYEE, 16 Jan — The following is a translation of a suggestion of Delegate Group of Other Invited Persons submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by U Sai Khun Mein of Shwe Pyi Aye (MTA) Group regarding the detailed basic principles for legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaw in formulating the State Constitution.

On behalf of the delegate group of other invited persons, we three will present the detailed basic principles for legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaw in formulating the State Constitution.

We members of the delegate group of other invited persons held discussions at the coordination meeting of the delegate group of other invited persons on 16 December 2005 and elected a 23-member paper compilation team led by the panel of chairmen. To obtain the unanimous consent of the whole team comprising 89 members and to complete this paper, we made efforts to be part of the drive for the emergence of the Constitution of the future nation.

Regarding the detailed basic principles for legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaw in formulating the State Constitution, Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Aung Toe explained 28 detailed basic principles for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw at the National Convention held on 13 December, 19 detailed basic principles for the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw at the National Convention held on 14 December, and 23 detailed basic principles for the Region or State Hluttaw at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 15 December 2005.

In observing the clarification of the Work Committee Chairman on the detailed basic principles for the legislative functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, we found the points. They are: —

He suggested the Hluttaw Speaker be vested with the power to fix the time for the session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and to convene such a session.

And such basic principle for members of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to convene sessions as—

- nine work programmes for the sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
- the basic principle to convene a special or emergency session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
- the right of the Patron of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to convene such a session,
- to convene such a session with instruction of the President,
- the basic principle to convene a special or emergency session with the requisition of not less than one-fourth of the membership of the Hluttaw concerned.

Moreover, the detailed basic principle on the quorum necessary for validity of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
- the detailed basic principle on making a decision through voting at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
- the detailed basic principle on taking action against a member of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw without being present,
- the detailed basic principle on enforcing validity of the decisions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw notwithstanding the activities of a person who is not entitled to attend a Hluttaw, are laid down in accordance with the procedures on convening of sessions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to be able avert possible future disputes. So, they should be adopted. Besides the discussions—

- matters on issuing the activities of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,
- the power of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to enact laws,

The 28 detailed basic principles for legislative functions explained by the Work Committee Chairman are based on liberty, justice and equality for the people.

The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to approve, enact and issue a bill that is sent by the President, and to make them come into force, the basic principle on the right of the President to approve, promulgate and issue a bill that is sent by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw,

The Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw soonest when the President asks to convene the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as necessary.

U Sai Khun Mein.

MNA
The 28 detailed basic principles for legislative functions explained by the Work Committee Chairman are based on liberty, justice and equality for the people.

(From page 13)

(b) 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 case of an equality of votes.

(9) If for period of 15 consecutive days a member of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is, without permission of the Speaker absent from all meetings of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Speaker shall inform the Hluttaw concerned to take action against the member according to the prescribed rules. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the Chamber is prorogued, or is adjourned.

(10) Although there are vacant seats, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, if the acts during which the Chamber is prorogued, or is adjourned.

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

(12) (a) The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have the right to make laws for the whole or any part of the Union concerning the matters stated in the Union Legislative List.

(b) If a bill initiated in the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw is approved by both Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw, it shall be presumed that the bill is approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(13) (a) When the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw enacts a law, it may —

(i) entrust the right to issue rules, regulations and bylaws concerning the law to the Union level organizations formed according to the Constitution.

(ii) authorize the respective organizations or authority to issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures.

(b) The rules, regulations, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued with the right vested by an Act shall be consonant with the stipulations contained in the Constitution and the law concerned.

(c) If both the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw decide to annul or amend any one the rules, regulations or bylaws, it shall be presumed that the rules, regulations or bylaws are annulled or amended by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(d) If there is any disagreement between the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw concerning the said rules, regulations or bylaws, it shall be decided by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(e) If a decision is made to annul or amend any of the rules, regulations or bylaws according to the para (c) or para (d), the decision shall be without prejudice, however, to the validity of any action previously taken under the rules, regulations or bylaws.

(14) The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw —

(a) shall give the decision on matters in connection with ratifying, cancelling and withdrawing from international agreements, regional treaties or bilateral agreements submitted by the President.

(b) may fix the international, regional or bilateral agreements that do not need Pyidaungsu Hluttaw’s approval and delegate the President to ratify, cancel and withdraw from them.

(15) (a) Matters that requires decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, agreement and approval should be implemented as follows:

(i) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is in session, the matter shall be decided at that session.

(ii) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is not in session, the discussion and decision on the matter shall be made at the nearest Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session.

(iii) A special session or an emergency session shall be convened to discuss and decide the matters which need prompt action for public interest.

(b) When the President after issuing an ordinance having the force of law submits it to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for approval, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall —

(i) pass a resolution to approve it or not.

(ii) fix the further period to which the ordinance shall continue to be in force if the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw approves the ordinance.

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

(16) (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 prescribed procedures.

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

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

(17) 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 Pyithu Hluttaw bill 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.

(18) If there arises disagreement between the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw concerning a bill, the bill shall be discussed and approved in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

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

(b) The President shall send a bill back to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw together with his comments within the fixed time to sign and promulgate it into an Act.

(c) Although the President does not 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.

(20) (a) If the President sends back 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.

(b) The President shall sign the bill and enact it into an Act on 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.

(c) 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 time limit.

(22) 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 of such promulgation unless the contrary intention is expressed.

(23) Members of the organizations representing the Union level organizations formed under the Constitution while attending the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker have right to explain the bills and other matters in connection with their respective organizations.

(24) The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker shall —

(a) supervise the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sessions.

(b) invite the President, if the President informs him of his desire to address the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(c) have the power to invite organization and persons representing any Union level organizations formed under the Constitution to attend and give clarifications on one of the matters of the ongoing discussion of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session if necessary.

(d) implement his other duties and functions designated by the constitution or any law.

(25) The Union level organizations formed under the Constitution shall submit their general condition, matters of the ongoing discussions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, with the permission of the Speaker.

(26) (a) Subject to the provisions contained in the constitution, and the provisions stipulated in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall have freedom of speech and voting at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Joint Committee. Concerning the discussions and functions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Joint Committee, a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw member shall be absolutely privileged, except under the laws of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(b) Subject to the provisions contained in the constitution, and the provisions stipulated in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, members of organizations or persons representing any one of the Union level organizations invited to attend the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw have the freedom of speech. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the law of s of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

(c) However, if the persons mentioned in the above para (a) and para (b) commit physical assaults, they shall be liable to punishment according to the existing law.

(27) If there arises a need to arrest a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw member attending a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session or a person attending the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session at the invitation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker. He shall not be arrested without the prior permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Speaker.

(28) The reports, documents and Hluttaw records published by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or under its authority shall be privileged.
Cold wave claims 17 lives in central Nepal

KATHMANDU, 15 Jan—The cold wave, which has been continuing in the Terai belt of central Nepal since the beginning of January, has claimed 17 lives, state-run Radio Nepal reported on Saturday.

A pneumonia epidemic has gripped the Terai belt as a result of the cold wave. There is a surge of pneumonia patients at local hospitals, health posts and sub-health posts, the radio said.

The cold spell has affected senior citizens and children the most, the radio quoted chief of the Gaur Hospital, Sham Shankar Thakur, as saying.

The cold wave and fog also affected air flights in the Terai belt. “Even the birds were hit hard by the cold wave,” the radio added.

MNA/Xinhua

WEATHER

Monday, 16 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 (4°C) above normal in Kachin and Taninthayi Division, (3°C) below normal in Yangon and upper Sagaing Divisions, (6°C) below normal in Chin State and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Pinlaung (3°C), Namsam, Mindat and Mogok (4°C) each.

Maximum temperature on 15-1-2006 was 90°F. Minimum temperature on 16-1-2006 was 56°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 16-1-2006 was (87%). Total sunshine hours on 15-1-2006 was (6.0) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 16-1-2006 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 (11:20) hours MST on 15-1-2006.

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

Forecast valid until evening of 17-1-2006: Possibility of isolated light rain in Kachin State and weather will be partly cloudy in Mon State and Taninthayi Division and fair in the remaining States and Divisions. Degree of certainty is (40%).

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

Outlook for subsequent two days: Likelihood of slight increase of night temperatures in the extreme Northern Myanmar areas.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 17-1-2006: Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 17-1-2006: Fair weather.
Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than urges to increase physic nut cultivation to help fulfil nation’s fuel needs

YANGON, 16 Jan — Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence visited the station hospital on Hainggyi Island on 14 January.

Accompanied by Chairman of Ayeyawady Division Peace and Development Council Commander of South-West Command Maj-Gen Thura Myint Aung and officials, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspected betel nut, pepper and rubber plantations of the regional station. He also made arrangements to increase the cultivation of physic nut.

The station has 12,038 acres of rubber and 50,000 rubber saplings, 53 acres of pepper plantations, 109,600 physic nut plants and 66,699 betel nut plants.

At Pawpaw village, Khayinwachaung village-tract, in Ngapaw Township, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than met with locals, saying that the government will render assistance for the village’s development. He also observed the development of the village.

On arrival at Wakalaw raft jetty in Ngapaw, he heard a report on production of timber, area of reserve forests, target production and other matters.

Mass meeting in Mandalay supports National Convention

YANGON, 16 Jan — Mandalay Division Union Solidarity and Development Association sponsored a mass meeting in support of the National Convention in Bahtoo Sports Ground in Mandalay on 14 January.

Present were Secretary of Division USDA U Tin Maung Oo and executives, secretaries and executives of Mandalay District, PyinUlnwin District, Kyaukse District, Moktita District, Myingyan District, Yamethin District and NyaungU District, secretaries, executives and members of 31 districts in Mandalay Division, members of War Veterans Organization, Women’s Affairs Organization, Maternal and Child Welfare Association, Writers and Journalists Association, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Myanmar Medical Association, Myanmar Nurses Association, Music Asiayon, Thabin Asiayon, Myanmar Traditional Arts and Crafts Asiayon, fire brigades, Red Cross and social organizations, entrepreneurs, industrialists, local people and departmental personnel totalling over 27,200.

Professor of Myanmarsar Department of Mandalay University U Maung Maung Lay presided over the meeting together with Vice-President of Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Mandalay Division) U Ko Ko Gyi, Chairman of Mandalay Industrial Zone Development Committee U Aung Win Khaing, entrepreneur U Mya Maung, Rector (Retd) of Mandalay Institute of Medicine Dr U Soe Tun, Division Judge (Retd) U Han Nyunt and Principal (Retd) of Magway Degree College.

Executive of Amarapura Township USDA Daw Hnin Shwe Zin, and Executive of Aungmyethazan Township USDA Daw Khin Lapyi acted as MCs.

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