YANGON, 6 Oct — A mass rally, organized by the Union Solidarity and Development Association, was held in support of the Prime Minister’s clarification on seven stages of policies and programmes of the State (roadmap) at Magway District sports ground in Magway, Magway Division, on 5 October morning.

Present on the occasion were Central Executive Committee members of USDA, members of Magway Division USDA, Maternal and Child Welfare Association, Working Committee for Women’s Affairs, War Veterans Organization, Red Cross and Auxiliary Fire Brigade, nurses, departmental staff, students and local people totalling over 17,000.

Before the mass rally, the four columns comprising members of departmental staff, members of social organizations, USDA’s and local people with flag bearers and the band troupe marched into the sports ground and took their designated places.

Rector of Magway Institute of Medicine Dr Than Myint presided over the mass rally together with Magway Division USDA executive U Han Maung, Magway Division Immigration and National Registration Department Director U Myo Khant Kyu, Magway University Law Department Prof Daw Khin Nyo and Magway Township Writers and Journalists Association Chairman U Kyaw Zaw Lin. Magway Township USDA executive Daw Zar Zar Nwe Yin acted as master of ceremonies and Magway District USDA executive Daw Thida Thein as co-master of ceremonies.

First, the master of ceremonies announced the commencement of the mass rally. Rector of Magway Institute of Medicine Dr Than Myint delivered an address.

In his address, he said that on 30 August 2003, Prime Minister General Khin Nyunt clarified future policies and programmes to be implemented. In his first part of the clarifications he explained in detail about better conditions for peace and stability in the State, endeavours for emergence of a modern developed nation and the transformation of the country accompanied by data in the respective sectors.

In the second part, the Prime Minister said that anarchism reigned over the nation and the Union was on the verge of disintegration during the 1988 disturbances. The people were confronted with untold hardships and difficulties. Therefore the Tatmadaw had to assume State responsibilities. The government engaged in efforts to win the trust and confidence of the armed groups so that they could return to the legal fold. As a result, 17 armed groups have returned to the legal fold. It is heartening to note that the groups have participated in building of infrastructures for regional and national development.

The government has laid down the four political objectives, the four economic objectives and the four social objectives for emergence of a modern developed nation and is systematically marching towards its goal. The manner in which the nation will be built can clearly be seen in these four political objectives. Therefore, the emergence of a new enduring State Constitution is the most important key in building a new nation. As the conditions for peace and stability improved in the country and as national unity had been built to a certain extent, the National Convention was held in 1993.

The National Convention is a forum which tries to find a solution through discussions and deliberations to obtain basic principles required in the drafting of the constitution that would shape the future democratic State. The Convention comprised representatives of the political parties, representatives-elect, representatives of the national races, representatives of intellectuals, public servants and people from various strata in the country.

However, in 1995, one political force decided to ignore the future of the country and placed the attitude and wishes of an individual and the interests of its own party above the national cause, and carried out a scheme aimed at destroying the National Convention. Consequently, efforts for political development have now faltered at half way point. At the same time, the transformation process was again retarded due to the pressure and embargos applied by some big nations as well as due to continuous political manipulations.

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(See page 16)
For economic development of respective regions

The State Peace and Development Council has been striving, with the united strength of the national people, for development of various regions across the Union of Myanmar by laying down plans for modernization of urban areas and development of rural areas and by fulfilling all the requirements of transport, education, health and economic and social affairs.

Kayin State is full of rivers and creeks. Therefore, most of the areas in the state were difficult of access in the past. The travel from Yangon to Myawady took about two days and involved the crossing of many rivers by Z-craft. But now, as the Thilwin river-crossing and Gaing river-crossing bridges have been built, Myawady can be reached from Yangon within a day.

Moreover, as Hpa-an-Myawgying road is now a furnace, the journey from Hpa-an to Myawgying, which used to take half a day in the past, now takes only two hours. Not only that, Hpa-an-Mawlamyne, Myawgyaling-Kamamoung and Kamamoung-Papun roads are being constructed. Therefore, transport in the region has become easy and convenient. With improvement in transportation, health and education standard and economy of the region has become better and the living standard of the local people higher.

Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo went on an inspection tour of Mon and Kayin States to make a first-hand study of development situations and urged the respective organizations and farmers to strive for development of regional economy by giving priority to agriculture and livestock breeding.

Pomelo, rambutan, mangosteen, durian, pepper and other crops are growing well in Kyaiaktio township in Mon State. As there is a considerable demand for pepper in the state, more than 10,000 acres have been put under pepper. Moreover, aubergine, ridged gourd, mustard, tapioca, taro and long bean are being grown on more than 700 acres in Naungkalar vegetable plantation zone in Thaton township. In Kayin State, over 300,000 acres of monsoon paddy have been grown for the 2003-2004 cultivation season, exceeding the target.

We would like to urge all the farmers including those in Mon and Kayin States to address themselves to their work for economic development of their respective regions and for meeting the targets set for the agriculture sector.

Deputy Minister inspects Namtu/Bawdwin mines

Deputy Minister for Mines U Myan Thiin, accompanied by officials, arrived at the guest house of Namatu mine on 4 October, where the General Manager of the mines reported on the test run of the new furnace for low grade concentrates with the help of charts. After presenting cash awards to the staff who made efforts for success of the test run, the deputy minister and party inspected the charging system, hard lead and slag tapping system and newly-installed air-conditioners for the furnace. He met with Myanmar engineers, staff and Chinese engineers and fulfilled the requirements for successful test run.

In the evening, the deputy minister together with Chinese technicians met with staff at Namatu/Bawdwin and gave instructions. He thanked the Chinese technicians for the efforts made for the success of the test run and presented them a basket of fruits.

On 5 October morning, he met with the trainees of On-job Training Course No 14 in Namatu and made a speech. At Bawdwin region, he gave instructions on boosting production of minerals, extracting of more ore and extended running period of Bawdwin and Namtuore concentrate plants.

The 9th State level Myanmar-India Border Civil Authorities Meeting in progress.

State level Myanmar-India border civil authorities meet

Deputy Minister Brig-Gen Phone Swe hosted a dinner in honour of the Indian delegation at Karawki Palace. – MNA

Vietnamese Trade Deputy Minister meets UMFCCCI President

Deputy Minister of Trade of Socialist Republic of Vietnam Mr Do Nhu Dinh called on President of the Union of Myanmar Federation Chambers of Commerce and Industry U Win Myint at the office of the UMFCCCI on 3 October morning.

Also present on the occasion were UMFCCCI General Secretary U Sein Win Hlaing and members of the Central Executive Committee.

They discussed matters related to investment, boosting of bilateral trade, exchange of delegations comprising business entrepreneurs, imports of Vietnamese medicines and electrical goods, exports of Myanmar wood-based products and others.
Resolution on establishment of international forces for maintenance of peace and security in Iraq under the aegis of the United Nations will enable as many countries as possible to join these efforts

The following are the experts from the speech delivered by Leonid D. Kuchma, President of Ukraine, at the 58th session of UN General Assembly.

I am confident that further delay in the long-overdue reforms can result in a serious crisis of confidence for the United Nations. We cannot let it happen. There can be no viable alternative to the United Nations as a singular global organization. As for the task of reforming the United Nations, however, we must admit that today there are more questions than answers.

In this context, the experience of successful reforms of United Nations activities in the maintenance of peace and conflict prevention can serve as a good example for all of us. In many situations of armed conflicts the United Nations now acts flexibly, rapidly and effectively.

I believe that it is conflict prevention that should become pivotal in the philosophy of United Nations work in the new millennium. Ukraine fully supports the Secretary-General’s efforts aimed at strengthening this component of United Nations activities. In my address at the Millennium Summit I stressed the need for the international community to elaborate a comprehensive strategy on conflict prevention. Today, in the situation in Iraq, I would like to express confidence that the tragic losses in Baghdad will not diminish the international community’s commitment to the cause of providing support to the Iraqi people for renewal of their country.

The sense of common responsibility for the destiny of long-suffering Iraqi nation, for peace and security in that region, proved to be the imperative that guided our decision to dispatch a military contingent to the Persian Gulf. I hope that the adoption by the Security Council of resolution on establishment of international forces for maintenance of peace and security in Iraq under the aegis of the United Nations will enable as many countries as possible to join these efforts. — Internet

Leonid D. Kuchma, President of Ukraine

The General Assembly needed to retake its place as the central platform of the Organization

The General Assembly needed to retake its place as the central platform of the Organization, as it was the only truly democratic arm of the United Nations. His country intended to participate fully in the ongoing debate on peace and security.

It was his feeling that simple enlargement of the representation on the Council would not necessarily lead to greater democratization of the body. Instead, the solution lay in the removal of the veto power, which would allow more democracy, greater participation, openness and transparency.

Louis Straker, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trade and Commerce of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Morocco calls for concerted international action which would enable the brotherly Iraqi people to live in security, stability and freedom, and to rebuild their country

The following are excerpts from the speech delivered by King Mohammed VI, the Kingdom of Morocco at the 58th session of UN General Assembly.

Realizing what a delicate phase our Organization is going through, a great many Heads of States and Governments have accepted the invitation extended to them by Mr. Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary-General. I should like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to him, once again, for the relentless efforts he is making to shore up the efficiency of the Organization.

King Mohammed VI, the Kingdom of Morocco

United Nations system must deliver solutions to such increasingly complicated challenges as Iraq, the Middle East

While recent events on the international scene had been challenging, those same events — culminating in the failure of the last WTO round in Cancun two weeks ago — had proved that multilateralism, multilateral cooperation and the United Nations itself were needed more than ever.

International cooperation was needed not only to promote a multilateral trading system based on agreed rules, but also to promote human rights, strengthen global governance on environmental issues, enhance sustainable development, and assist in managing and preventing crises.

The United Nations system must deliver solutions to such increasingly complicated challenges as Iraq, the Middle East, and coherence between trade and development or financing for development.

Member States should generate the requisite political will to support the Organization in order to be an efficient and results-oriented actor on the world scene, she said.

While strengthening the United Nations would be challenging, it was necessary, particularly to ensure broad achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The two issues that required the most attention and demanded multilateral cooperation were harnessing global initiatives to curb weapons of mass destruction. While global initiatives benefited some, it tended to marginalize many people, she said.

The United Nations and other international organizations must, therefore, be prepared to influence corporate and public sector decisions, that directed globalization, she said.

Laurie Chan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Solomon Islands, said new and challenging threats to global peace and security remained unabated in various parts of the world, there could be no other option but for the international community to redouble its efforts to fight the scourge on all fronts.

He also stressed that a lasting settlement to the crises in the Middle East would have positive effects on international peace and security.

A lasting settlement to the crises in the Middle East would have positive effects on international peace and security

Sergei Martynov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belarus, welcomed the emerging return of the United Nations to its legitimate role in settling the Iraqi issue, and recognized that a military force could not solve the problem of nation-building.

Calling pre-emptive war “ill-conceived as a foundation for security policy”, he warned that the United Nations and the Security Council were ignored, unauthorized military action was taken, and invited only in its aftermath.

He called for reform of the Security Council, a stronger role for the General Assembly, and improved activities of the Economic and Social Council.

The fight against terrorism had placed the Organization at the centre of anti-terror efforts, but force alone could not eradicate it forever, he noted. Injustice, inequality and indifference would bear it forth again and again.

He appealed for the non-proliferation of dangerous weapons, and called for the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) by all permanent members of the Security Council. — Internet

King Mohammed VI, the Kingdom of Morocco

Pre-emptive war “ill-conceived as a foundation for security policy”
Disagreement deepens in UN regarding the future of Iraq

BAGHDAD, 7 Oct—The US draft resolution on Iraq is considered unworkable by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, especially as it calls for more UN personnel in a country with deteriorating security, a senior UN official said last week.

The official, who briefed reporters on Annan’s position on Iraq, said there are “honest differences of opinion” between the UN leader, who must carry out resolutions, and the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA), the US occupation forces in Iraq led by Paul Bremer. The UN official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Annan is not leading the charge against the US draft or haggling to buy a carpet in Iraq.

Annan said last Thursday after the draft was submitted that it was “not in the direction I had recommended.” It was the first time that Annan spoke publicly against a draft resolution.

The official said the UN is not prepared to expand its role in Iraq to that of a UN Security Council at odds on postwar Iraq

BAGHDAD, 7 Oct—Members of the UN Security Council on Monday suggested changes to a US draft resolution on Iraq that has been criticized for not giving the United Nations a big enough role. But the council remained divided over how to rebuild Iraq’s government.

The United States will now take council members’ suggestions and amendment ideas back to Washington, US Ambassador John Negroponte said.

Negroponte is also the president of the council for the month of October. When a reporter asked him whether the survival of the draft was at stake, he said: “It has no implications along the lines you are suggesting, simply a pause to evaluate where we stand with respect to the draft.”

Diplomats said the 15-member council spent Monday’s session questioning the United States over the revised resolution—presented last week—that seeks help in Iraq’s reconstruction. They also brought ideas on improving the document after several days of consultations in their capitals, a UN official said.

Three dead in Atlanta church shooting

ATLANTA, 7 Oct—A 43-year-old woman opened fire in a church in Atlanta on Sunday, killing a pastor and her mother before turning the gun on herself, police and witnesses said.

The shooting occurred between 8 a.m. (EDT) and 9 a.m. (EDT) before services at Turner Monumental AME church in the Kirkwood neighbourhood of East Atlanta, according to a spokesman for the Atlanta Police Department.

“We do not have a motive at this point,” Atlanta Police Department Sergeant John Quigley said. He said investigators had found three bodies and a handgun in the sanctuary of the church, where the shooting occurred.—MNA/Reuters

320 US soldiers killed since beginning of military operations in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 7 Oct—As of Monday, Oct. 6, 320 US service members have died since the beginning of military operations in Iraq, according to the Department of Defence. The British military has reported 50 deaths; Denmark, one; and Ukraine, one.

On or before May 1, when President Bush declared that major combat operations in Iraq had ended, 182 US soldiers have died in Iraq, according to the latest Defence Department figures.

Since the start of military operations, 1,411 US service members have been injured as a result of hostile action, according to the US Central Command. Non-hostile injuries numbered 332. The latest deaths reported by the military. — Internet

UN warns of explosion in world slum population

LONDON, 7 Oct—The population of the world’s slums will double to two billion people within 30 years, presenting a major threat to global stability unless drastic measures are taken urgently, the United Nations says.

From the kampungs of Indonesia to the townships of Africa and the favelas of Brazil one-third of the world’s three billion urban dwellers are already crammed into slums, a mushroom as the country-to-town trickle turns into a torrent.

In a report titled The Challenge of Slums, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) has called on governments around the world to recognize the second, seriousness of the looming crisis.

In a foreword to the report launched on Monday, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan said that without concerted efforts by governments world-wide, the number of slum dwellers was likely to increase in most developing countries.—MNA/Reuters

Tiger and alligator shared apartment in New York

NEW YORK, 7 Oct—New York has been described as a concrete jungle, but one Harlem resident seems to have taken that literally as police were called in to remove a tiger and an alligator from his apartment.

Tipped off by phone calls from neighbours, police on Saturday found the wildlife in the apartment of 31-year-old Antoine Yates, who faces charges of reckless endangerment.

A police sharpshooter fired a tranquilizer dart through the window of the fifth floor apartment to subdue the tiger, which weighed up to 500 pounds, according to an NYPD spokesman.

Along with the tiger, believed to be a Siberian-Bengal mix, police found a 3-foot alligator in the flat.

Yates was not on the premises when police rappelled down the side of the apartment building in their urban safari mission, but was found on Saturday night receiving treatment for animal bites at a Philadelphia hospital.

At the request of the NYPD, Philadelphia police were dispatched to make sure Yates did not leave the hospital until New York officers arrived to bring him back to Manhattan, a Philadelphia police spokesman said on Sunday.—MNA/Reuters
Iraqis shouting pro-Saddam’s slogans as they drive past soldier of the US Army 4th Infantry Division guarding a street downtown Beiji, some 250 kms (160 miles) north of Baghdad, Iraq, Monday, on 6 October, 2003. — INTERNET

British and US troops clashed on Sunday with hundreds of former soldiers of Saddam Hussein’s army in a second day of violent confrontations which have left at least three Iraqis dead and scores wounded. — INTERNET

Iraqis shouting pro-Saddam Hussein slogans staged an uprising in the important oil refining city of Baiji, burning down the mayor’s office, fighting with American troops and forcing local police to flee. — INTERNET

Nearly 4,000 US troops have been evacuated for noncombat medical reasons from Operation Iraqi Freedom — with more than one in five of those being treated for psychiatric or neurological problems, according to Pentagon data. — INTERNET

A soldier from the US Army’s 1st Armored Division detain one of a group of former Iraqi soldiers protesting in the capital Baghdad, on 5 October, 2003. A day after violent protests in Baghdad and Basra by former Iraqi soldiers demanding jobs and wages, a group again gathered on Sunday in the same area of the capital. — INTERNET

The wife of Helal al Aydani, 60, who was killed by British forces during a violent protest the day before by former Iraqi soldiers, carries her granddaughter during the man’s funeral in the southern city of Basra, on 5 October, 2003. British troops fired rubber bullets on Sunday to disperse hundreds of former soldiers in Saddam Hussein’s army who rioted in the southern city of Basra, hurling rocks and setting tyres ablaze — INTERNET.
Skys News reporter who faked war report found hanged

London, 7 Oct — A Sky News correspondent who lost his job after faking a report during the war in Iraq has been found hanged, it emerged yesterday. James Forlong, an award-winning reporter who covered many of the world’s troublespots for the channel, was devastated at being exposed in a television documentary on a rival channel three months ago.

His wife Elaine said: “James had been shattered by the blow to his career. He deeply felt the loss of his job.” Some Sky journalists accused bosses of acting harshly because they feared Forlong’s actions had dented the channel’s reputation and ruined its chances of picking up awards for its war coverage.

Forlong, 44, a father of two, was found at the family home in Hove, East Sussex, by his wife in the early hours of Saturday morning. A postmortem examination was taking place today but police said the circumstances were not believed to be suspicious. Mrs Forlong said she and their 15-year-old son, Christopher, and 12-year-old daughter, Katie, were in a state of shock.

She said: “James was a devoted, loving father and husband and we shall all miss him desperately. James was an award-winning journalist who had spent the last 10 years travelling to some of the world’s worst troublespots, including Rwanda, Bosnia, Indonesia and Afghanistan and cared passionately about his work.”

He had struggled to find a new position since leaving Sky in July and recently applied for the post of Prince Charles’ press secretary.

Forlong’s report purported to show a missile being fired by a Royal Navy submarine at sea during the Iraq war. The pooled report was shown on ITV and channels around the world as well as Sky before a BBC documentary team revealed that Forlong had been filing from a vessel in dock which had not fired a missile while he was on board.

CIA operative in leak drama fears for safety

Washington, 7 Oct — The former ambassador at the core of the White House leak controversy accused the Bush administration on Sunday of leaking his wife’s CIA cover to muzzle criticism over the Iraq war and said they both now fear for their safety.

Joseph Wilson, a seasoned diplomat in both Republican and Democratic governments, said President George W. Bush’s top political aide Karl Rove, while likely not the source of the leak, later “gave legs” to a newspaper column that revealed his wife’s identity as a CIA operative.

“I do have a number of people, or a person in whom I have a high degree of confidence, who has told me that Karl Rove told him that my wife is ‘fair game’, and that was one week after the leak,” Wilson told CBS’s “Face the Nation.”

White House Spokesman Scott McClellan last week denied Rove was behind the leak, which Wilson said appeared to do to that to leak the name of my wife,” he told NBC’s “Meet The Press.”

Wilson had questioned the President’s State of the Union address in which Bush said Iraq had sought to buy uranium from Africa. Wilson went to Niger early in 2002 at the CIA’s request to assess the uranium claim and said it was very doubtful.

Pre-war study on Iraqi oil far less upbeat than White House claim

Washington, 7 Oct — A secret pre-war assessment of Iraq’s oil wealth, conducted by a US government panel, was at odds with optimistic statements made by the Bush administration earlier this year.

The newspaper reported that the Bush administration set up a secret group—the Energy Infrastructure Planning Group—last autumn to study Iraq’s oil wealth, but that its findings differed from optimistic claims put forward by Vice President Dick Cheney and Deputy Defence Secretary Paul Wolfowitz.

“Vice President Dick Cheney said in April on the day Baghdad fell, that Iraq’s oil production could hit three million barrels a day by the end of the year, even though the task force had determined that Iraq was generating less than 2.4 million barrels a day before the war,” the newspaper said.

Bushi struggling to regain political footing

Washington, 7 Oct — President George W. Bush is struggling to regain his footing after a tough period in which he failed to generate international momentum for his Iraq plans, the US economy continues to struggle and the White House has come under investigation.

Bush’s popularity among Americans — which skyrocketed after his handling of the September 11, 2001 attacks — remains reasonably high, but it has slipped to pre-September 11 levels in recent weeks.

The most recent CBS/New York Times poll put Bush’s approval rating at just above 50 per cent, and found voters split 44 per cent to 44 per cent between Bush and an unnamed Democratic opponent.

Many of the problems Bush faces on Iraq have an uncertain outcome, from gaining international backing for postwar Iraq to finding weapons of mass destruction, to a Justice Department investigation of White House staff.

The leak probe, which also includes the CIA, State Department and Pentagon, by the potential to damage a president who came to office promising to restore honour after the scandal-plagued Clinton years.

Investigators want to know whether someone from the administration illegally leaked the identity of a CIA agent whose husband, a former US diplomat in Iraq, Joseph Wilson, challenged Bush’s claims about the Iraq weapons threat.

Since Bush took office in February, 2001, the Justice Department has lost some 1.7 million people slide into poverty in 2002 and incomes slipped for the second year in a row.

China faces power shortage

Beijing, 7 Oct — After a rare heat wave struck many parts of China in the summer of this year and caused severe energy shortages in Shanghai, Zhejiang Province and other places, the Chinese Government began to reevaluate the power supply and demand situation.

The State Electricity Regulatory Commission said recently that power supply and demand last year was balanced generally while this year the demand exceeded the supply and some areas faced severe power shortages. According to an investigation, 18 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities including Shanxi, Jiangsu and Shanghai last summer faced severe power shortages, which affected local economic and social development as well as people’s daily lives.— MNA/Xinhua

Germany sees more support if UN leads Iraq efforts

Cairo, 7 Oct — German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder said in remarks published on Saturday the international community would be more eager to help Bush restructure Iraq if it were led by the United Nations.

“I am convinced that having the United Nations lead the reconstruction would increase the willingness of states to become involved in Iraq,” Schroeder said in an interview with Egypt’s semi-official al-Ahram daily ahead of a regional tour.

Schroeder reiterated Germany had not plan any military involvement in Iraq, but was willing to help train the Iraqi police and military.

“During my trip to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates I will call for better international coordination in reconstruction. Particularly Arab neighbours can contribute a lot, not least because of their greater cultural proximity,” he said.

A transcript of Schroeder’s comments was published in the Egyptian daily "Shorouk".

Germany, along with neighbour France, strongly opposed the US-led war against Iraq, and helped deprive Washington of UN backing for the invasion. The United States is now seeking to recruit more troops and money from UN members in exchange for an expanded — but not pivotal — UN role in Iraq.

Schroeder met US President George W. Bush in New York last month for the first time since their relationship soured over the German leader’s anti-war stance, and both said they wanted to put their differences behind them and look to the future.

MNA/Reuters

MNA/Reuters
The golden door has been opened.

Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar General Khin Nyunt himself opened it at 9.30 am on 30 August 2003.

Come in, you are welcome.

Myanmar has come into being as a sovereign nation with its own monarchs for years countable by the thousand. The entire national people have been living in unison in the Union and serving the interests of own nation and people under the successive kings equipped with ethics of the kings. The kings and the people have been living in unity according to the teachings of the Buddha under the umbrella of the Sasana.

Myanmars are endowed with spiritual characteristics — paying respects to those who are superior to them, having respects to those who are the same age, treating those who are inferior to them with sympathy. The entire national people have been making concerted efforts in dealing with national causes. Myanmar is a country where members of the Sangha have taken care of children’s education free of charge. It is also a country where members of the Sangha play the leading role in flourishing of the Sasana which can shape morals of the people.

Therefore, Myanmar has been able to stand tall in dignity among the world nations throughout the successive eras. The colonialists with every intention of undermining the national strength and diminishing the national prestige and integrity attempted to encroach upon Myanmar. After waging unjust aggressive wars three times on Myanmar, they occupied the country. Myanmar fell under the subjugation of a foreign nation.

The colonialists employed two methods in trying to win over the people of Myanmar. They flattened the latter or intimidated them.

The colonialists undermined the spirit of the national people by flattering and intimidating them. Those who liked being flattered became their lackeys and those who were frightened on being intimidated became the ones with different opinions and views among their brethren.

Spiritually and physically healthy Myanmar was shot double bullets and she was dying. Again she had been subject to the tests of the colonialists. But, it was fortunate for her to recover from the wounds and regained independence with the help of traditional means, namely, patriotism and unity. But...

Dogmatism, racialism, sectarianism and variousisms, plus internal insurgency and conflicts were contrary to natural characteristics of Myanmar during some forty years after regaining independence. It is questionable whether Myanmar had upheld its character during the period.

During the period, Myanmar had to overcome two eras. They were parliamentary democracy era and single-party socialist democracy era. If the two eras are evaluated objectively, there were advantages and disadvantages. But the history would reveal that there were less advantages and more disadvantages in those eras.

The constitution (1947) was hastily drawn as it was usually necessary to rule a country in accord with it. Some matters were put aside, for the discussion might delay the process. It was expected just to consolidate the national unity within 10 years. Thus, the parliamentary democracy was born out of the 1947 constitution, which had weaknesses as it could not settle some matters.

As a result of the weaknesses of the 1947 constitution, the Union of Myanmar was like a bundle of sticks united. The weakest point of the parliamentary democracy was the inability to maintain the national unity, let alone to further consolidate it.

The parliamentary democracy could not serve the interests of any national races or any state satisfactorily. Construction of more roads and bridges and schools and colleges could not be done in the era of parliamentary democracy. Development work of urban areas could not be carried out, let alone that of rural areas in the states. Thus, the dreams of national races seemed never to be attainable at all. This was the weakest spot of the era of parliamentary democracy.

There was only a handful of people who had an opportunity to taste the sweetness of parliamentary democracy and all those who had to experience its bitterness were national races. Thus, the parliamentary democracy collapsed like a car overturning at a hairpin bend. It was in 1962.

It was then in 1974 that a new constitution emerged. In accordance with the new constitution, Myanmar became a socialist democracy.

With the passage of time, the socialist government had to go through good and bad patches. It got nowhere as it wasted the strength of people instead of building a new nation using the strength of the people. Moreover, there was too much centralization and too much dependence on the central level because of widespread armed insurgencies.

As a result, nation-building work could not be carried out as much as it should have been. The country was in chaos due to the emergence of blackmarket, which encouraged the survival of armed insurgents. As a result of blackmarketeering, human and drug trafficking and the problem of people going to work illegally in a neighbouring country surfaced. Because of all these, the nation became politically and economically bankrupt and the people socially and morally bankrupt.

There was no business opportunities for the people. Therefore, they had to rely only on rations and blackmarket. National unity hardly existed. Armed insurgencies were so widespread that there were from two to five armed insurgent groups in a small area. All these tarnished the image of the nation.

Finally, in the middle of the year 1988, the entire administrative machinery of the government was defunct. Things came to such a pass that hardly any organization was in a position to take the helm of the nation. The Union of Myanmar was on the point of being drowned in a whirlpool.

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

Efficient use of electricity

* Use daylight as the main source of light
* Use the least possible amount of electricity only if there is not enough natural light
* Use the least possible amount of electricity required in production and service enterprises
* Preventing waste of electricity benefits the user and others

There are about 500,000 households using electricity in Yangon. Thus, saving a four-foot fluorescent lamp every day by each household amounts to saving power that is equal to the capacity a 20-megawatt power station can supply.

Efficient use of fuel

* Saving one gallon of fuel per car per month will save the nation one US dollar
* Thus, a total of 455,822 cars in Myanmar can save US$ 5.5 million in a year
* The amount, US $ 5.5 million, can build a major bridge across Ayeyawady River

All this needs to be known

* Do not be frightened whenever intimidated
* Do not be bolstered whenever flattered
* Do not be softened whenever appeased
Only when the National Convention ... concerns. It is also a truth that democratic practices differ from one country to another. There exist differences between the countries that practice democracy today and the historical background, geographical conditions as well as the culture and character of the people of our country. Because of these differences, we cannot directly copy a democratic system that is being practiced abroad.

Myanmar is home to various national races who recognize the need for the national cause, and carried out a scheme aimed at developing the national solidarity to be drafted at the National Convention to shape a democratic programme to ensure the national reconciliation. Thus, continued efforts are to be made for the emergence of discipline-flourishing democratic nation.

In his clarification, the Prime Minister explained the seven-point political roadmap of the State to be implemented in a pragmatic manner for the emergence of a peaceful and developed nation in the future in accord with the national policy.

The national development meeting with success as the government has been able to implement the economic objectives to a certain extent while striving to materialize the social objectives.

The seven-point political roadmap of the State is the democratic programme to ensure the national reconciliation. The constitution is to be drafted at the National Convention to shape a democracy that corresponds to the background history, geographical conditions, culture and characters of our country for national development.

The government has been making strenuous efforts after laying down the 12 political, economic and social objectives for the emergence of a peaceful modern and developed nation in the future in accord with the national policy. The national development is meeting with success as the government has been able to implement the economic objectives to a certain extent while striving to materialize the social objectives.

Out of the four political objectives, progress has been made in implementing the first and second objectives which call for stability of the State, community peace and prevalence of law and order, and national reconciliation. While implementing the third objective, one of the above-ground political forces, decided to ignore the attitude and wishes of an individual and the interests of its own party above the national cause, and carried out a scheme aimed at destroying the National Convention. Consequently, efforts for political development have now faltered at half way point.

In accord with the guidance, I seconded the motion calling for “active participation of the entire national people in successful realization of the seven-point political roadmap of the State by doing their bit with full Union Spirit”, urging those present at the rally to make concerted efforts for ensuring drafting the State constitution and emergence of a modern developed democratic nation.

Afterwards, Magway Township Women’s Affairs Work Committee member Daw Moe Thaza seconded the motion tabled by U Kyaw Thu Oo.

She quoted the Prime Minister as saying in his address on 30 August that the government has laid down and are vigorously implementing political, economic and social objectives that would not only yield positive results such as peace and stability, progress and development but will also strengthen national unity spirit and Union Spirit that constitute the main pillars for the perpetuation of the Union. Peace and stability of the State, economic development, national unity, and perpetuation of the Union are matters that are not only interlinked but are also mutually reinforcing. The nation will only be peaceful and tranquil if there is

The successful holding of the National Convention is the prerequisite for the emergence of the State constitution.
Only when the National Convention …

regards the development of socio-economic life, has made a remarkable change in the sectors such as agriculture, fish and meat. Efforts have been made for harmonious development of all states and divisions in the country and the 24 development zones have been desi-

The seven points in the Prime Minister’s speech is the political policy and programme for inter-

ests of the State and its citizens.

The government has laid down good foundations for emergence of a discipline-flourishing democratic na-

cion. So, to be able to draw up the State Constitution, the National Convention was convened in 1993 to formu-

late the fundamental princi-

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The four political objectives

will systematically imple-

ment the seven-point road-

map in building a modern and developed democratic na-

cion in line with Our Three

Main National Causes which is the national policy.

The seven points in the Prime Minister’s speech is the political policy and pro-

gramme in the interests of the State and its citizens.

In conclusion, she urged the entire mass of people of national races to do their

ey every bit enthusiastically with a keen sense of Union Spirit, for the successful ac-

complishment of the seven-

point future policy and pro-

gramme of the State.

Next, Magway Division Education Officer U Aung Chain also seconded the

motion tabled by Magway Division USDA Executive U Kyaw Thu Oo.

He said significant progress in every sector of the State was made in the first part of the speech deliv-

ered by the Prime Minister on 30 August.

The government is imple-

menting the tasks for strengthening the national economy and raising the liv-

ing standard of the national people in the entire nation including rural and far-thung border regions of the State.

Therefore, the entire nation is now enjoying the fruits of development.

The government, setting up 24 development zones, made progress in the eco-

nomic, social, industrial and transportation sectors.

Magway and Pakokku of Magway Division are two of these development zones.

Local residents march to the mass rally in support of the seven future policies and programs of the State. — MNA

In the meat and fish sec-

tor, 54,000 tons of meat and 3,800 tons of fish and prawn were produced in the divi-


There are two industrial zones, 58 State-owned fac-

Cress, over 2,000 private in-

dustries and seven State-

owned factories under con-

struction in the division. On

completion of the two textile

factories in Pakokku and Pwintbyu, new job opportu-

nities for local people will emerge in the division. These

two factories will contribute towards the development of the economy of the State.

Motor vehicles assembled in

Pakokku and Yenangyoung industrial zones become popular among the custom-

ers and meeting with the suc-

cess.

The transportation and

communication sectors dra-

matically developed in the
division in the time of the Tatmadaw government. Thanks to the microwave link set up in the western bank area of the Ayeyawady, com-

munication sector of the di-

vision developed, and local people can enjoy the fruit of it.

Roads, railroads, bridges, airports are the vital infra-

structures needed for eco-

nomic development of the nation. Networks of Union roads and bridges facilitated the transportation between the regions.

Number of bridges in the division rose from 20 in 1988 to 30 by today. There were two famous river-crossing bridges in the division. One of which is Anawrahta (See page 10)
YANGON, 7 Oct — Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence, accompanied by Rakhine State Peace and Development Council Chairman Northern Command Commander Maj-Gen Maung Oo, Col Myint Soe of Taungup Station and officials, inspected Kyaukkypauk Bridge and gave instructions on 5 October morning.

On arrival at Sanepauk Bridge, they inspected stockpiling of steel frames and construction of Ma-ei-Kyaukkypauk road section. They looked into the 300,000-gallon fresh water lake for the work site.

Next, they inspected the road being built with the use of polylite and gentile methods. They inspected construction of the approach road and Londaupauk Bridge construction project. Officials reported on work progress and future tasks. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than called for meeting the set standard and timely completion of the project and fulfilled the requirements.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party looked into Deedokpauk Bridge Construction Project on Ma-ek-Kyaukkypauk road section and attended to the needs. They inspected preliminary work for construction of Thanthamache, Thazinpauk and Wunphaik bridges.

They inspected construction of the main bridge of Mingyaung Creek-crossing bridge on Ma-ei bank in Yanbye Township, Kyaukkypauk District. Officials reported on the project. The commander gave a supplementary report. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than gave instructions on minimizing loss and wastage, efficient use of fuel, ensuring work site safety and timely completion of the project. On completion of the project located on Yangon-Kyaukkypauk, the 2,704 feet long reinforced concrete bridge will have a 24-foot-wide motor way and two three-foot pedestrian lanes on it. Its clearance is 38 feet high.

Officials reported on building of Sanekhomin Pagoda-Mingyaung section of Yangon-Kyaukkypauk Road Construction Project and the 30,000-acre land reclamation project. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than left necessary instructions.

At the basic education primary school of the Mingyaung Creek Bridge Construction Project, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than presented exercise books to the students.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and party proceeded to Taungup — AYA.

Only when the National Convention …

(See page 9)

Bridge (Chauk) linking Khawk and Pwintthu and another one is Ayeawady Bridge (Magway) linking Magway and Minbu.

In the division feel the gratitude they owe to the State whenever they pass through the bridges. Small Chindwin river-crossing Hsinbyushin road-cum-rail bridge linking Magway Division and Sagaing Division benefitted not only the two divisions but also other divisions of the State. In the air transport sector, the government built an airport in Magway. As the tarmac of the airport was constructed with the use of modern technology, modern jet planes can land in Magway. New Pakokku airport was also under construction.

A total of 417 miles of motor roads and 334 miles of railroads including Magway-Taungwin railroad, Taungwin-Aunglan-Payz railroad and Pakokku-Gangaw-Kale railroad were constructed in the division after 1988.

In the education sector, the number of basic education schools rose from 3,394 in 1988 to 3,865 now. That of teachers, which stood at 1,566 then increased to 2,774 now. Instead of only three university, degree college and college, there are now 11 of them, including two technological colleges and two computer colleges.

In the health sector, 26 hospitals of division, district and township levels, 38 station hospitals, 3 local health centres, 6 school dispensaries, 33 maternal and child welfare health centres, 148 rural health centres, one traditional medicine hospital and 18 traditional medicine clinics have been opened in the division.

People of the division can learn medical science of international standard in the Institute of Medicine and the Basic Health University in Magway.

Magway division, contributing 11.1 per cent of the economy of the entire nation, is an important division in the country. Per capital income of the division reached over K 130,000. Thanks to the economic development, per capita income also increased.

The government is making efforts for the smooth transition of the country into a genuine and discipline-flourishing democratic nation. Democracy of any kind cannot be copied by other country’s. Democracy will be without essence if it contradicts with the culture and social system of the country concerned.

Culture, traditions, characters accepted by the west are completely different from ours. In marching towards a democratic new nation, it is required to be in accord with the national perspective, national fervour, national characters and tradition.

It is known to all that some powerful nations, fabricating news, are pressurizing the country in the interest of an individual in their favour, without considering the interest of over 52 million people of the nation.

I would like to urge all to bravely encounter and defeat the enemies who encroach on the nation with patriotism, Union spirit, and national strength.

Myanmar, an independent country, has its own right to shape its future. The State, hand in hand with the people, must strive for the future that is in accord with the objective conditions of the country and the people.

As far as unity prevails in the strong national force of the country, the country will be able to overcome crises of any kind.

Therefore, in order to build a democratic nation, the State Peace and Development Council, strengthening the national solidarity, laid down seven-point future policy of the State as its own political programme in the interest of the people.

Therefore, I, urging all the
Implementation of projects for socio-economic development of all regions in the country

With the aim of fulfilling the electricity needs of the country and supplying water for the agricultural purpose, multi-purpose dam projects are being implemented wherever suitable in the country. The photo taken on 15 September 2003 shows progress in construction of the embankment of Mone Creek Dam in Sedoktara Township in Magway Division. PHOTO: MNA

With a view to promoting human resource development, the government has been building new universities and colleges in cities of the nation. Thanks to these efforts, students can pursue their higher education in their native region. The photo shows Magway Institute of Medicine where students are learning medical science through Data Broadcasting System. PHOTO: MNA

With better transport, relationship among the national races will become closer and trade and flow of commodities will also improve. The 8,989 feet long Ayeyawady Bridge (Magway) links Magway and Minbu. The construction of the bridge started on 20 January 2000 and was commissioned into service on 24 November 2002. PHOTO: MNA
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Bank Holiday
All Banks will be closed on
10th October (Friday) 2003,
being Public Holi-
day under the Negotiable
Instruments Act.

Central Bank of
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Win Mu Tin
M.A. H.G.P. P.B.
for SUMITOMO RUB-
BER INDUSTRIES, LTD.
P.O. Box 60, Yangon.
Dated: 8 October 2003

Mexico City, 7 Oct — Two
hurricanes over-menedacingly off Mexico’s
Pacific coast on Sunday,
while Tropical storm Larry
lashed Mexico’s Gulf coast,
keeping two oil shipping
ports shut due to intense rains
and pounding waves. In the
Pacific, Tropical Storm Olaf
became a hurricane overnight
and was pounding northwest
up the coast at 30mph, en-
compassed by maximum sus-
tained winds of near 75mph
with higher gusts, forecast-
ers said. Higher up the coast,
Hurricane Nora continued to
churn some 305 miles south-
west of Cabo San Lucas,
a resort popular with US tour-
ists at the tip of Baja Califor-
nia. It was not expected to
make landfall for a few days.
In the Gulf, Mexican Govern-
ment issued a hurricane warn-
ing for the Pacific coast from
Punta San Telmo to San Blas,
including the group of islands
Isla Alvarado, home to a high
security prison. Olaf’s centre
was around 145 miles south
of Manzanillo in Colima
State, and was forecast to
move parallel to the Mexican
coast in the next 24 hours, the
US National Hurricane Cen-
tre said. Any deviation to the
right could bring the centre
onshore, it added. On the Gulf
coast, authorities had evacua-
tion shelters and relief sup-
plies at the ready in coastal
states as Larry, the 12th storm
of an active Atlantic hurri-
cane season, inch ed south
inland at two mph.

MNA/Reuters

TRADE MARK CAUTION NOTICE

The New Light of Myanmar

THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR   Wednesday, 8 October, 2003

Hurricanes threaten Mexico, storm shuts oil ports

Brazil PTB Party President
killed in plane crash

ANC B. L.

TRADE MARK

CAUTION
NOTICE is hereby given
that

Read Junior Leader to improve your English.

Brazil PTB Party President killed in plane crash

Cortes (Brazil), 7 Oct — Jose Carlos Martinez, 55,
president of the Brazilian Labour Party (PTB) which
is a member of Brazil’s coa-
ilition government, has died
in a light plane crash in southern Brazil, a fire bri-
grade official said on Sunday.

Two friends accompany-
ing Martinez on a weekend
fishing trip were also killed,
along with the pilot, said the
official, Andrey Falkiner.

MNA/Reuters

TRADE MARK

CAUTION
NOTICE is hereby given
that

Dengue fever affects 12,000
in Costa Rica

San Jose, 7 Oct — The
number of people affected by
the dengue fever in Costa Rico
rose to 12,000 and 756 of the
victims were hit by the
hemorrhagic type, said the
Health Ministry reported on
Sunday. The southern Costa Rican
region of Chorotega is the most
affected with a total of 4,338 cases, followed by
the region of Central Pacific,
where 3,648 people have suf-
ered from the disease, the
report said.

The epidemic continued
to rage along the Caribbean
coast of the country in the
past few weeks and 2,353
cases have been reported
there by Friday. “All this
shows us that the problem
does not end, so must not
lower the guard,” said Public
Health Minister Maria del
Rosario Martinez.

“Let’s be clearer and reit-
erate that this is not over yet
as there remain three hard
weeks ahead, with more
heavy raining and the subse-
quent development of mosqui-
tos,” she said.

The dengue hemorrhagic fever is the most
important mosquito-
borne viral disease affecting
humans, with 2.5 billion peo-
ple at risk. The dengue
hemorrhagic fever kills about
5 per cent of patients.

MNA/Xinhua
Four ASEAN members have talks on transport linkage

Bali, 7 Oct — Senior officials from four members countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) met in Bali on Sunday to discuss ways of empowering economic cooperation among them with transportation being the main topic.

The four countries — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines — agreed that proper transport means among them will give support for businesses and investments.

“We focused on transportation. A proper transport means will enable the traffic of investments and labour movement among the four countries to go smoothly,” said Firman Tambun, deputy to the Indonesian coordinating minister for economic affairs who chaired the meeting.

“There was a proposal during the meeting, for example, that sea transport between Indonesia and the Philippines should be ruled by domestic regulations in the respective countries because if we adopted international regulations, the shuttle sea traffic between the two will be costly,” Firman told reporters in Bali, the venue for the upcoming Ninth ASEAN Summit that will be held on October 7-8.

He said the four Southeast Asian countries, which share sea and land borders, have established a sub-regional cooperation mechanism under the Eastern ASEAN Growth Area (EAGA) for more than 10 years but that it has so far remained at the ministerial level. “We want to submit the meeting results to our leaders, so that the EAGA issue will be discussed at the summit level,” he said.

India takes serious note of Musharraf’s “propaganda"

NEW DELHI, 7 Oct — India has taken serious note of the recent statements of Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf on his country’s nuclear capability which it feels he may be using to build up a case for a pre-emptive strike against India.

Government sources, who have read “more than the usual” anti-India rhetoric in Musharraf’s recent statements including the one accusing New Delhi of playing “dangerous” games in Pakistan, Kashmir and Afghanistan, feel that it is the General’s latest “propaganda innovation” against India.

“They must know that we can retaliate in a big way and they should know that,” Musharraf had told a Canadian newspaper "Toronto Star.

Many (Indians) should never presume that they can do things and they can go unchecked”, he had said adding that the “risk of full-fledged conflict with India can never be ruled out on South Asia”.

However, what is dangerous is whether there will be a conflict between India and Pakistan which can then lead on to a nuclear clash, he had said. Musharraf’s latest threatening references to his country’s nuclear capability give an impression that the General’s fingers are restive to press the button on the one accusing New Delhi of playing “dangerous” games in the region.

They noted that Musharraf has threatened a number of times, and subsequently denied, to use the nuclear bomb “if war was imposed on Pakistan”.

Musharraf had also sought to allay apprehensions of Pakistanis who feared that their country could be the next target of the US after Iraq, telling them that Pakistan was not a threat and that they should not forget that “it is a nuclear power”.

The sources said Musharraf’s aggressive postures could be related to his coming under immense pressure from hardliners and religious groups in Pakistan and US and its allies voicing their frustration over his failure to curb al-Qaeda and Taleban.

Washington is well aware of Afghan concerns over regrouping of al-Qaeda and Taleban with the tacit support of the Pakistani establishment.

The Pakistani intrusion in Kargil, even though unsuccessful, had helped Musharraf at that point in time in ensuring partial acceptance of his views against the civilian government of Nawaz Sharif, they pointed out.

Heart-and-lung transplant patient sets new record

WUHAN, 7 Oct — As of Sunday, Li Bo has survived 102 days after undergoing a combined heart and lung transplant, setting a new medical record in China.

Before Li, a heart-and-lung transplant patient in east China’s Zhejiang province only lived 101 days, including more than 50 days in coma before a breathing machine. Li, 23, underwent a nearly five-hour operation and got a new heart and lungs on June 25 in the Union Medical College Hospital in Wuhana, capital of central China’s Hubei province.

The operation was declared successful when Li became conscious late in the day.

Li has lived through the critical period and he is in good condition, said Sun Zongquan, the key surgeon for the operation, adding that Li could not only take care of himself, but also climb upstairs to the sixth stories of the hospital building. It is likely that Li will survive for quite a long period of time, said Sun.

Medical records show that the one-year survival rate for heart- and-lung transplant patients is 70-78 per cent since the first successful operation of its kind in 1981.

Study says many women in NZ rule out having children

WELLINGTON, 7 Oct — Financial pressures are forcing increasing number of New Zealand mothers back to work, but the choice for many other women is simply not to become mothers at all, a new study has shown.

In the study of New Zealand working women’s experiences, Waikato Demographer Janet Sceats reveals rising number of women are returning to work within six months of giving birth, largely because they cannot survive on one income, the South Island-based newspaper The Press reported on Monday.

But Janet Sceats also warns that many professional women are choosing not to juggle children and work at all.

Fertility rates were falling, particularly in central Auckland, Wellington, and the North Shore, because more young women thought it was too hard to have children, Sceats said. Fertility rates in central Auckland and the North Shore have slipped to 1.7 children per woman at child-bearing age when a figure of 2.1 nationally is needed to replace the population without immigra-

Sceats study, commissioned by Toyko’s Institute of Population and Social Security, found 62 per cent of women who were working full-time in professional or managerial jobs had no children.

They pointed that Musharraf has threatened a number of times, and subsequently denied, to use the nuclear bomb “if war was imposed on Pakistan”.

Musharraf had also sought to allay apprehensions of Pakistanis who feared that their country could be the next target of the US after Iraq, telling them that Pakistan was not a threat and that they should not forget that “it is a nuclear power”.

The sources said Musharraf’s aggressive postures could be related to his coming under immense pressure from hardliners and religious groups in Pakistan and US and its allies voicing their frustration over his failure to curb al-Qaeda and Taleban.

Washington is well aware of Afghan concerns over regrouping of al-Qaeda and Taleban with the tacit support of the Pakistani establishment.

The Pakistani intrusion in Kargil, even though unsuccessful, had helped Musharraf at that point in time in ensuring partial acceptance of his views against the civilian government of Nawaz Sharif, they pointed out. —MNA/Xinhua

Swarzenegger running strong amid shadows

OAKLAND (California), 7 Oct — In his sharpest attack yet on the candidate favoured to replace him, California Governor Gray Davis on Saturday said Arnold Schwarzenegger’s past sexual misconduct made him unfit to govern and could see him branded as a criminal.

The Democratic incumbent, desperate to energize a party that has failed to rally behind him, stopped short of calling for a criminal investigation of the movie star and former Mr Universe, who has been dogged by questions over his treatment of women and praise for Adolf Hitler since Thursday.

“I ask you to think long and hard about the events of the past week,” Davis told a women’s forum in Oakland, California. “Some of these events are clearly a crime. Electing a governor who may have committed a crime will certainly distract the state from the work it must do.”

Schwarzenegger, a Republican and the front-runner in Tuesday’s recall vote, dismissed Davis and the Los Angeles Times as wagging “poxe politics” against him in the final days of campaigning.

“Davis’ desperation continues to escalate in the final hours of his political career,” Schwarzenegger aide Rob Stutzman said.

Davis appeared emboldened by an internal poll suggesting that support for the recall — though still just above 50 per cent — is slipping as the heat remains on Schwarzenegger.

Speaking to reporters, Davis said that some of the allegations in a front-page Los Angeles Times story on Thursday — “constitute sexual bate” — asked if a criminal investigation was warranted, he said, “I believe authori-

ties should do their job. They should review the facts.” — MNA/Reuters
Germany stun US to reach Women's World Cup final

NEW YORK, 7 Oct—Germany reached the final of the women’s World Cup by shocking hosts and defending champions the United States 3-0 on Sunday.

The US, favourites to retain their title, fell behind to a Kerstin Garefrekes header on the quarter-hour mark and despite dominating much of the tense semifinal in Portland, Oregon, could not break down a diligent German rearguard.

Maren Meinert and Birgit Prinz both claimed second-half injury-time goals on the counter-attack to increase American woe, and leave players such as Mia Hamm — likely bowing out of World Cup soccer after a glittering career — in tears.

“That may have been the greatest match in the history of women’s soccer,” US coach April Heinrichs said.

“We had our chances... but we were playing against a great team. The margins (between success and failure) are so slim.

“Just told my players I’m proud of them, and that I would not swap them for anyone else.”

With 12 goals to their name before Sunday’s clash, the US were strongly favoured to add to the world titles won in 1991 and 1999.

But Germany, the reigning European champions, have improved through every stage of this year’s tournament in search of a maiden world crown.

It took 15 minutes for Garefrekes to break the deadlock, directing a header off the underside of the crossbar from Renate Lingor’s inswinging corner.

Thereafter, Germany were overworked in preserving their lead.

She saved well from Kristine Lilly, Hamm and Cindy Parlow, while the US players called for a penalty when she collided with substitute Tiffany Milbrett in the second half.

Sweden beat Canada to set up final clash with Germany

PORTLAND (United States), 7 Oct—Sweden edged out Canada 2-1 on Sunday in the women’s World Cup semifinals to set up a final duel with European champions Germany, who earlier ousted the United States 3-0.

Two minutes into the first half, they could have won the match in the 17th minute for a low shot inside Schwarzer’s right-hand post from the Ireland international’s defence-splitting pass. It was the first goal conceded by Middlesbrough in four games after three successive 1-0 wins.

Middlesbrough were ultimately unlucky to lose when, having played poorly in the first half, they could have won the match in the second.

They equalized through SziLerd Nemeth virtually from the restart when the Slovakian forward took a ball from midfielder Gaizka Mendieta a few minutes after a mistake by German rearguard.

AC Milan cruise to 3-1 derby win over Inter

MILAN, 7 Oct—European champions AC Milan cruised to a 3-1 win over Inter at the San Siro stadium on Sunday, moving level with Juventus at the top of Serie A and continuing an impressive run against their city rivals.

Milan went ahead in the 39th minute when a well struck Andrea Pirlo free kick flashed off the head of Filippo Inzaghi and beat a sprawling Francesco Toldo.

Just 29 seconds after the restart, Carlo Ancelotti’s side doubled their advantage when defender Fabio Cannavaro headed in from a Gennaro Gattuso cross after some sloppy defending by Inter.

The second goal knocked the heart out of Inter who struggled to compete in midfield and continued to look exposed at the back.

In attack, Fabio Cannavaro, making his first start after over three weeks on the sidelines, received little quality service and was closed down by Milan central defender Alessandro Nesta and captain Paolo Maldini.

Milan won all the challenges in midfield and every time they attacked, with Shevchenko in top form and Inzaghi lurking as always, they looked capable of adding to the score.

Crespo, Duff combine to give Chelsea 2-1 win

LONDON, 7 Oct—Substitute Hernan Crespo headed home a fine cross from Damien Duff two minutes from time to snatch a 2-1 victory for Chelsea at Middlesbrough in the Premier League on Sunday.

The Argentine rose beyond the far post to head down from a tight angle past England defender Danny Mills and inside the right hand post of goalkeeper Mark Schwarzer after Duff had sent in a left-footed cross from the right.

Chelsea, determined to make amends for their midweek home defeat by Besiktas in the Champions League, staged a second-half fightback from 0-1 down to head from down a tight angle past England defender Danny Mills and inside the right hand post of goalkeeper Mark Schwarzer after Duff had sent in a left-footed cross from the right.

“...were playing the best of football (yet) but we got the three points and we’re happy enough,” he told Sky Sports.

Crespo’s winner made up for his miss in the 77th minute when the Argentine, who came on for Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink at the interval, should have scored.

Having robbed Boro captain Colin Cooper, Crespo looked set to put Chelsea back in front but shot straight at Schwarzer, hitting the advancing keeper squarely in the face.

Chelsea could have been two up at halftime but central defender John Terry’s header from Frank Lampard’s free kick came back off the bar and the ball was scrambled to safety.

Trezzeguet penalty sends Juventus clear

MILAN, 7 Oct—Champions Juventus moved two points clear at the top of Serie A after an 89th-minute penalty by David Trezzeguet gave them a 2-1 win over Bologna on Sunday.

Lazio returned to winning ways as a dejected Sinisa Mihajlovic free kick in the 64th minute secured a 1-0 win over Chievo. Juventus moved ahead of AS Roma, who were held to a goalless draw at promoted Siena.

It was from a vintage performance from Juventus, missing the creative input of the injured Alessandro del Piero, but as so often they managed to take full points from a below-par display.

Juve went ahead in strange fashion in the 23rd minute when Czech midfielder Pavel Nedved crossed from the left and defender Marcello Matiello rose for a header, only for the ball to fly off his back past Gianluca Pagliuca.

Three minutes later, though, Bologna pulled level when former Italy striker Giuseppe Signori converted a penalty awarded after Juve defender Nicola Legrottaglie brought down Carlo Nervo.

It was a struggle for Marcello Lippi’s side after the break but they finally broke through when Cristiano Zaccardo was ruled to have tripped Gianluca Zambrotta inside the Bologna area.

Former Russian President Boris Yeltsin congratulates winner Anastasia Myskina of Russia after her victory against Amelie Mauresmo of France at the Kremlin Cup tennis tournament in Moscow’s Olympic Indoor stadium on 5 October, 2003. Myskina won 6-2, 6-4. —INTERNET

Germany’s Bettina Wiegmann (L), goalkeeper Silke Rottenberg (C) and Sonja Fuss (R) react after Germany defeated USA 3-0 in the FIFA Women’s World Cup semi-final game in Portland, Oregon on 5 October, 2003. Germany advances to the final. —INTERNET

Elon Musk is shown in a Tesla Model S driving on a road in front of a mountainous landscape, with the sun shining brightly and a few clouds in the sky. The car is sleek and modern, with a low profile and aerodynamic design. Musk is smiling and looking focused as he drives. The landscape is green and lush, with trees and grasses creating a natural backdrop. The sky is blue and clear, with a few scattered clouds. The overall mood is positive and energetic, reflecting Musk’s enthusiasm for the electric vehicle technology. The Tesla Model S is positioned in the foreground, taking up most of the frame, with Musk driving it confidently. The angle of the shot is slightly upward, emphasizing the height and power of the car. Musk is wearing casual clothing, suggesting a relaxed yet determined demeanor. The image conveys a sense of innovation, leadership, and forward-thinking, highlighting Musk’s role in advancing sustainable transportation. With a focus on the Tesla Model S and Musk’s presence, the image underscores the significance of electric vehicles in shaping the future of mobility.
Only when the National Convention …

(from page 10)
national people to actively participate in successful implementation of the seven-point future policy of the State under the leadership of the State in accord with the motto “Strength of the nation lies within”, resolutely support the motion calling for “active participation of the entire national people in realization of the seven-point political roadmap of the State by doing their bit with full Union Spirit” presented by U Kyaw Thu Oo. The chairman of the mass rally said that Magway Township Working Committee for Women’s Affairs member Daw Moe Thaza and Magway Division Education Officer U Aung Chhin seconded the motion tabled by Magway Division USDA Executive U Kyaw Thu Oo calling for “active participation of the entire national people in realization of the seven-point political roadmap of the State by doing their bit with full Union Spirit”. The approval of the mass rally concerning the motion for active participation of the entire national people by doing their bit for the successful implementation of the seven future policies and programmes was sought and the entire mass of people unanimously approved it.

Next, the master of ceremonies announced the resolution of the mass rally. The mass rally concluded with chanting of the slogans. — MNA

Respects paid to University of Yangon’s Emeritus Professor

Yangon, 7 Oct — A ceremony to mark the 74th birthday of Dr Khin Maung Win, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Yangon was held this morning at the university.

First, Associated Professor Dr Myat Mon Oo read out the biography of Dr Khin Maung Win. Next, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy Daw Kyi Kyi Hla, Professor Dr Tin Tin Tun and Writer Chit Oo Nyi spoke on the occasion.

Next, students paid homage to Dr Khin Maung Win. — MNA

Interests for entrance to MMU and MAEU

Yangon, 7 Oct — First year courses of Myanmar Maritime University under the Ministry of Transport and first year courses of Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University under the Ministry of Science and Technology will commence on 1 December. Applications for the courses have already been invited.

Lists of those who are permitted to have personal interviews will be announced on 15 October at the Higher Education Departments, universities and degree colleges, MMU and MAEU.

Those admitted are to contact the HED (Lower Myanmar) from 24 to 26 October together with three licence photos, National Registration Card (original and copy), a recommendation letter on good character from Ward Peace and Development Council concerned, matriculation examination mark lists (original and copy), health certificate of township medical officer concerned.

Interviews will be made on 27 October.

Date and time of interviews will be announced on 15 October.

WEATHER

Tuesday, 7 October, 2003

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been partly cloudy in Kachin, Shan, Kayin, Kayah States, rain or thunderstorms have been isolated Mon State, scattered in Rakhine State, Sagaing, Mandalay and Bago Divisions and widespread in the remaining areas. The noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded were Kalaw (2.16 inches), Pyay (1.58 inches), Hanzada (1.46 inches) and Sittwe (1.37 inches)

Maximum temperature on 6-10-2003 was 34°C (93°F). Minimum temperature on 7-10-2003 was 22°C (72°F). Relative humidity at 9:30 hrs MST on 7-10-2003 was 84%. Total sunshine hours on 6-10-2003 was 9 (0 hours approx). Rainfall on 7-10-2003 was 2 mm at Yangon Airport, Kabu-Aye 1 mm and central Yangon 1 mm. Total rainfall since 1-1-2003 was 2177 mm (85.71 inches) at Yangon Airport, 2256 mm (89.17 inches) at Kabu-Aye and 2301 mm (90.59 inches) at central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was 7 mph from Northeast at (14:20) hours MST on 6-10-2003. Bay interference: According to the observation at (09:30) hrs MST today, yesterday the low pressure area persists in the west central Bay where a depression may form. Weather is partly cloudy to cloudy in the southwestern Bay of Bengal. Forecast valid until evening of 8-10-2003: Rain or thunderstorms will be scattered in Kachin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine States, Sagaing, Mandalay, Bago, Yangon, Ayeyawady and Tanintharyi Divisions and isolated in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (80%). State of the sea: Seas will be slight to moderate in Myanmar waters. Outlook for subsequent two days: Increases of rain are likely in the coastal areas. Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 8-10-2003: One or two rain or thunderstorms. Degree of certainty is (60%). Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 8-10-2003: Likely of isolated rain or thunderstorms. Degree of certainty is (40%).
Only when the National Convention …

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

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

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

There exist differences between the countries that practice democracy today and the historical background, geographical conditions as well as the culture and character of the people of our country. Because of these differences, we cannot directly copy a democratic system that is being practiced abroad.