

**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

Press conference on clarifying Articles 10 (a) and 10 (b) of the Law to Safeguard the State Against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts held



Chief of the Myanmar Police Force Brig-Gen Khin Yi clarifying Articles 10 (a) and 10 (b) of the Law to Safeguard the State Against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts.—MNA

YANGON, 26 May—A press conference on clarifying Articles 10 (a) and 10 (b) of the Law to Safeguard the State Against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts took place at the office of the director-general of the Correction Department in Insein Township here at 8.25 am today.

Present on the occasion were Chief of the Myanmar Police Force Brig-Gen Khin Yi, Deputy Attorney-General U Myint Naing, Chief of the Special Branch of MPF Police Brig-Gen Myint Thein, ambassadors, charges d' affaires a.i and diplomats from the foreign embassies to Myanmar, and the acting resident representative of United Nations Development Programme totalling 45, 15 members of the Myanmar Foreign Correspondents Club, 10 editorial staff members from local journals and magazines, 20 representatives of townships in Yangon Division, and Advocate U Hla Myo Myint defending Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, altogether numbering 91.

Advocates U Kyi Win, U Nyan Win, U Hla Myo Myint and Daw Khin Htay Kywe who are defending Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Daw Khin Khin Win and Ma Win Ma Ma were invited to the press conference.

Advocate U Kyi Win arrived at the gate of the Correction Department together with U Hla Myo Myint at 7.32 am, but he left the gate, saying that he would have to examine a case.

Of the four advocates, U Hla Myo Myint was the only one who attended the press conference.

The MPF chief in his introductory speech said that the trial against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi attracts local and international attention considerably; that action has been taken against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi under Articles 10 (a) and 10 (b) of the Law to Safeguard the State Against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts; that some have learnt the effects of Articles 10 (a) and 10 (b), but some do not know them thoroughly and clearly, and some misunderstand them; that Advocate U Kyi Win and party who are defending

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were invited to the press conference for some discussions, however, Advocate U Hla Myo Myint is the only one who appears at the press conference; that it is some time late to start the press conference, awaiting U Nyan Win, U Kyi Win and Daw Khin Htay Kywe; that in response to the request of foreign diplomats, local and foreign correspondents and guests, they were given permission to attend the press conference; and that Police Brig-Gen Myint Thein, a member of the Central Board of Home Affairs will make further clarification to the points.

Police Brig-Gen Myint Thein said that some understand well the existing laws of Myanmar, but some do not; that on behalf of the Central Board he will explain facts about Articles 10 (a) and 10 (b) of the Law to Safeguard the State Against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts; that the Law to Safeguard the State Against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts was enacted under 1975 Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. 3 to prevent the infringement of the sovereignty and security of the State against any threat to the peace of the people, and against the threat of those desiring to cause subversive acts causing the destruction of the country, without impeding citizens' fundamental rights; that under Article (7) of that law, the Cabinet is authorized to pass an order, as may be necessary, restricting any fundamental right of any person suspected of having committed or committing or believed to be about to commit, any act which endangers the sovereignty and security of the State or public peace and tranquility; and that for the implementation of the authorization the Cabinet has formed a Central Board on its behalf, chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs.

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Head movement more important than gender in nonverbal communication



When women and men converse together, the men use a little more head motion and the women use a little less.

RICHMOND, 26 May—When women and men converse together, the men use a little more head motion and the women use a little less. But the men and women might be adapting because of their gender-based expectations or because of the movements they perceive from each other.

Using new videoconferencing technology, a team of psychologists and computer scientists – led by Steven Boker, a professor of psychology at the University of Virginia – were able to switch the apparent gender of study participants during conversation and found that head motion was more important than gender in determining how people coordinate with each other while engaging in conversation.—Internet