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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

Senior General Than Shwe sends message of condolences to Kuwait

YANGON, 17 Jan—Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of condolences to His Highness Sheikh Saad Al-Abdulla Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, for the passing away of the late His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, who died on 15 January, 2006. —MNA

Thanks to concerted and collective efforts of the State, the people, the Tatmadaw and entrepreneurs and the supervision of officials concerned, remarkable progress has been made in states and divisions including Taninthayi Division.

Growing of 500,000 acres of oil palm in Taninthayi Division will contribute not only to self-sufficiency but also to turning the division into the oil bowl of the nation

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye meets departmental officials and entrepreneurs in Myeik

YANGON, 17 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 on 15 January morning met with officers and other ranks of local battalions and units and their families at Taing Yan Aung Hall in Myeik Station and gave necessary instructions.

Also present on the occasion were member of the State Peace and Development Council Quartermaster-General Lt-Gen Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo, member of State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Tin Aye of the Ministry of Defence, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, and Director of Directorate of Military Engineer Maj-Gen Tin Tun.

Next, 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 arrived at the

Coastal Region Command where the Prime Minister and members, and division, district and township level departmental officials and entrepreneurs are holding a meeting. He made a speech. He said that he and his party arrived there to fulfil the requirements for regional development. Thanks to concerted and collective efforts of the State, the people, the Tatmadaw and entrepreneurs and the supervision of officials concerned, remarkable progress has been made in states and divisions including Taninthayi Division.

As the end of the third five-year plan is just around the corner it is safe to say that the plan has been successfully implemented according to target. Hence, based on the achievement, continued efforts are to be made to successfully implement the coming fourth five-year plan.

Progress will be achieved in all aspects as long as the State, the people and the Tatmadaw make concerted efforts. Taninthayi Division will become (See page 6)



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye meets with officers and other ranks of local battalions and units and their families in Myeik Station. — MNA



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

PERSPECTIVES

Wednesday, 18 January, 2006

Produce pearls of better quality

Myanmar being home to more than 100 national races, the government is raising the momentum of implementation of regional development plans with a view to serving the best interests of the national people and bringing all-round development to the Union. Moreover, it is placing special emphasis on prevalence of peace and stability, economic development and human resources development for the establishment of an endurable democracy.

As Myanmar is rich in natural resources, its economy can be boosted by extracting aquatic and terrestrial resources more and more and making the best of them. With economic growth, health, education and social status of the people will become higher.

Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services and Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice Senior General Maung Aye and party on 14 January visited Bokpyin, Kyunsu and Myeik in Taninthayi Division, inspected oil palm plantations, pearl culture on Pearl Island and regional development work and met with responsible personnel.

In his meeting with responsible personnel at the pearl culture camp of Myanma Pearl Enterprise on Pearl Island, Vice Senior General Maung Aye urged all those responsible to produce pearls of better quality for the world market and to encourage national entrepreneurs to invest in modern pearl culture.

As Taninthayi Division has vast area of vacant and virgin land, oil palm is being grown on a commercial scale and the cultivation of paddy, rubber and pepper is being extended. Moreover, efforts are being made to extract more and more aquatic resources along its long coastline. Pearl culture is being run by Myanma Pearl Enterprise of the Ministry of Mines on Pearl Island in Bokpyin Township. State-owned pearl culture camps and overseas companies are producing pearls of silvery and golden hues. There are four kinds of pearl in the international pearl market and they are Akoya pearl, Tahitian pearl, South Sea pearl and freshwater pearl. Myanma pearl is a kind of South Sea pearl and its value is high.

We would like to call on all those responsible to try their best to be able to produce pearls of better quality and to encourage national entrepreneurs to make more investments in pearl culture.

286 gem lots, 986 jade lots put on sale

YANGON, 17 Jan— The 20th Gems and Jade Sales of the Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited continued for the second day at Myanma Gems Mart on Kaba Aye Pagoda Road here 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 observe the gem and jade lots until 18 January. On 19 January, the gem and jade lots will be sold through bargain and auction systems.

Gem merchants— 563 from abroad and 863 at home have arrived at the sales and inspected gems and jewellery.—MNA

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

National Convention Convening Work Committee and members of panel of alternate chairmen hold coordination meeting



Chairman U Aung Toe speaks at the coordination meeting between the National Convention Convening Work Committee and members of the panel of alternate chairmen. — MNA

YANGON, 17 Jan— A coordination meeting between the National Convention Convening Work Committee and members of the panel of alternate chairmen of the plenary session of the National Convention took place this morning at the meeting room of NCCWC at Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division attended by Chairman of NCCWC Chief Justice U Aung Toe, Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung, Secretary U Thauung Nyunt, members of the work committee and members of panel of alternate chairmen.

Chairman of the NCCWC U Aung Toe presided over the meeting and Joint Secretary-1 U Khin Maung Myint acted as master of ceremonies.

First, the Chairman of NCCWC U Aung Toe delivered an address. Vice-Chairman U Aye Maung and Secretary U Thauung Nyunt reported on work being carried out.

Those present discussed matters on work to be carried out. The meeting ended with concluding remarks by NCCWC Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe. — MNA

Delegate Groups hold meetings to compile proposals

YANGON, 17 Jan— Delegate Groups of the National Convention — the Delegate Group of Political Parties and the Delegate Group of State Service Personnel—held their group meetings at designated hall of Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township today.

Delegate Group of Political Parties

The Delegate Group of Political Parties held its meeting at the hall-1 this morning. U Philip Sam (a) U Saw Philip of Wa National Development Party presided over the meeting.

Deputy Director U Khin Maung Phyu and Assistant Director U Khin Sein of Work Group-6 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as MCs.

The Master of Ceremonies announced the validity of the meeting as 26 delegates out of 28 attended the meeting accounting for 92.86 per cent. First, meeting chairman U Philip Sam (a) U Saw Philip delivered a speech.

Next, U Aung Khin of Union Pa-O National Organization, U Mann



U Philip Sam (a) U Saw Philip of Wa National Development Party speaks at the meeting of delegate group of political parties. — MNA

Tin Maung (a) U Mann Myo Nyunt of Union Kayin League, U Kyan Wai (a) U Khin Naing of Kokang Democracy and Unity Party, U Kyaha Shae of Lahu National Development Party and U Hsamhsaungka of Wa National Development Party presented proposals of their parties 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.

The meeting ended with concluding remarks by the meeting chairman.

Delegate Group of State Service Personnel

The Delegate Group

of State Service Personnel held its meeting at the hall-7. The meeting was presided over by U Myat Ko of the Ministry of Home Affairs together with members of the panel of chairmen Maj-Gen Aung Thein of the Ministry of Defence and U Arnt Maung of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Deputy Director U Htay Win and Assistant Director U Htein Min of Work Group-9 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as MCs.

The master of ceremonies announced the validity of the meeting as 105 delegates out of 109 attended the meeting accounting for 96.33

per cent. The meeting was opened with an address by meeting chairman U Myat Ko. Next, U Khin Maung Kyi of the Ministry of Education, U Pyay Thein of the Ministry of Education and U Zaw Tun of the Ministry of Home Affairs presented proposals of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel 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

Senator says no blank cheque for Bush on spying

WASHINGTON, 16 Jan — The chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee promised a thorough investigation on Sunday into President George W Bush's secret domestic eavesdropping programme and said there would be no blank cheque for Bush.

Senator Arlen Specter, a Republican from Pennsylvania, said Bush in theory could face impeachment charges if found to have violated the law by authorizing the programme, but he did not endorse that approach and had heard no serious talk of it.

News of the covert domestic spying programme last month sparked an outcry by both Democrats and some members of Bush's Republican Party. Many lawmakers and rights groups questioned whether it violates the US Constitution.

The judiciary committee has scheduled hearings on the issue and US Attorney General Alberto

Gonzales has said he will testify on the Administration's legal justification. The operation includes eavesdropping on US phone calls and reading e-mails. The hearings are expected next month.

"We're going to explore it in depth," Specter said on ABC television's "This Week With George Stephanopoulos."

"I don't see any talk about impeachment here," Specter said. "I don't think anybody doubts that the President is making a good faith effort, that he sees a real problem as we all do, and he's acting in a way that he feels he must."

Still, the senator insisted, "we're not going to give

him a blank cheque, and just because we're of the same party doesn't mean we're not going to look at this very closely."

The 1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act makes it illegal to spy on US citizens in the United States without the approval of a special, secret court. Bush secretly gave the National Security Agency authority to intercept communications without such approval. — MNA/Reuters

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Visitors pose for a photo in front of an ice sculpture in the shape of the Olympic rings at the Jinshan Square in Altay, northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, on 15 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

Castro hails China trade, slams US embargo

HAVANA, 16 Jan — Cuban President Fidel Castro climbed aboard a Chinese locomotive and hailed growing economic links with the Communist nation for helping to undermine a four-decade-old US trade embargo.

"The only thing we have to say to them (the United States) is forget your transition plans and that you wipe all that garbage from your mind," the 79-year-old Castro said in a Saturday speech broadcast on Sunday.

He was referring to US efforts to hasten a Cuban transition to capitalism through economic sanctions.

The locomotive was one of 12 delivered this year under a 400 million-US-dollar Chinese Government trade credit Cuba is using to upgrade its transportation system and infrastructure.

The official media reported that Castro received the

locomotives at a Saturday evening ceremony and that they cost 1.3 million US dollars each, compared with 3 million US dollars for a similar US locomotive.

"Cuba will need around 100 locomotives in the coming years," a transportation official told *Reuters* recently.

Cuba purchased 1,000 buses from China last year and Castro said he would buy another 1,000 this year.

"We are also planning to buy more than 4,000 trucks, thousands of jeeps and cars, school buses and more," a Cuban economist said, asking that her name not be used.

Despite the US's sanctions, the Cuban economy is showing signs of recovering from a devastating crisis that followed the demise of former-benefactor the Soviet Union.

An oil for medical services agreement with Venezuela as well as payments for services provided to the oil-rich nation and other Latin American countries led to a 2-billion-US-dollar increase in Cuban imports last year, with China and Venezuela reaping most of the increased sales. — MNA/Reuters

Crown Prince Sheikh Saad appointed Kuwait's new emir

KUWAIT CITY, 16 Jan — The Kuwaiti Cabinet here Sunday appointed Crown Prince Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah new emir of the oil-rich kingdom after the death of his predecessor, an official statement said.

Information Minister Anas al-Rasheed made the announcement on state television after the Cabinet held an emergency meeting.

"In line with the Constitution and the fourth article of the 1964 emirate inheritance law, the Council of Ministers declares Crown Prince Sheikh Saad al-Abdallah Salem Al-Sabah Emir of the country" said the statement. Kuwait's Amiri Diwan announced on Sunday the demise of Amir Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah at Sunday dawn.

A nationwide mourning is declared for 40 days and Kuwait's state institutions will be closed for three days, starting from Sunday, according to a statement from the Amiri Diwan.

He suffered a brain hemorrhage in 2001.

The late Amir of Kuwait, who passed away at the age of 78, was Kuwait's 13th ruler and its third since its 1961 independence. — MNA/Xinhua

WHO confirms three Turkish bird flu patients discharged

ANKARA, 16 Jan — The World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed on Saturday that three people infected with the deadly bird flu virus in Turkey have been discharged and 12 other patients currently in hospital are not in danger.

"The situation is that we have a total of 18 human bird flu cases -- three dead, and three discharged. This is good news," said WHO spokeswoman Cristiana Salvi. "Twelve (people) are still in hospital, but none of them are in severe condition," she said. The WHO is in Turkey to help authorities deal with the deadly avian influenza outbreak.

The H5N1 virus has been found in wild birds and poultry across Turkey, particularly eastern Turkey. The authorities have already culled almost 600,000 poultry in the past two weeks to contain the outbreak.

"We still don't know if more confirmed cases will come because bird flu is still among the poultry population and humans, particularly children, are still at risk from contact with sick birds," Salvi said.

MNA/Reuters

China to build 180,000-kilometre rural highways in 2006

BEIJING, 16 Jan — China will build 180,000-kilometre rural highways in 2006, said Li Shenglin, Minister of Communications, here on Sunday.

At a yearly national communications meeting, Li said these will be mainly built in old revolutionary bases, border areas, poor areas and major grain producing areas.

According to the ministry's plan, all administrative villages in China will be connected by highways at the end of 2010.

Local transportation departments should give favourable policies and financial support to rural highway construction, he said.

The ministry has been working hard on building a bus network in rural areas, Li said. "Building highways in rural areas is most beneficial to farmers."

The ministry's statistics show China has 630,000 kilometres of rural highways, one time more than the total mileage it built in the 53 years since New China was founded in 1949.

However, roads in many rural areas are still very bad, and building highways for all China's villages is difficult, as it needs money, technology and support from local governments. Li said the ministry will try its best to build highways on top of the existing roads and not over farmland. — MNA/Xinhua



A victim of a car bomb is treated at the Baqouba hospital, on 16 Jan, 2006, in Baqouba, 65 kilometres (35 miles) north of Baghdad, Iraq, on 16 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

Protesters ask Pakistani Prime Minister to cancel US visit

ISLAMABAD, 16 Jan—Thousands of Pakistanis on Sunday attended an anti-US rally in the port city of Karachi, organized by Islamic groups, to condemn the purported American airstrike early Friday in the Pakistani remote tribal region, which killed 18 people.

The rally was organized by the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) as part of the countrywide protest against the early Friday attack on three houses in Bajur tribal region. The government coalition partner, Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), supported the MMA protest, and the support attracted a crowd of some 10,000 people in Karachi, reports from there said.

"We want Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz to cancel his upcoming visit to the United States as a protest," deputy chief of the hard-line Jamaat-e-Islami Senator Professor Ghafoor told the rally.

Aziz is scheduled to pay a week-long visit to the

United States from 17 January. He will also meet with US President George Bush.

Ghafoor also demanded the government stop the planned visit to Pakistan by former US president senior Bush, who is scheduled to embark on a three-day visit from Sunday.

Senior Bush was appointed as the UN Secretary-General's envoy for Pakistan's earthquake-hit areas.

The Jamaat leader condemned the American bombing and called upon President Bush to tender apology for the killing of the civilians, including women and children. — MNA/Xinhua

US military frees two Reuters journalists in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 16 Jan—The US military freed two Iraqi journalists who work for Reuters on Sunday after holding them for several months without charge.

Ali al-Mashhadani, a television cameraman who was arrested in August, and Majed Hameed, a correspondent for Reuters and Al Arabiya television who was detained in September, are both based in Ramadi, one of the centres of Sunni Arab insurgency.

They were freed from Baghdad's Abu Ghraib Prison after being held there and at Camp Bucca, a US jail in southern Iraq.

Some 500 other detainees were released at the same time.

At least three other Iraqi journalists for international media, including a freelance cameraman working for Reuters in the northern town of Tal Afar, remain in custody.

Reuters has urged the US military also to free Samir Mohammed Noor, who has been held without charge since his arrest at his home in Tal Afar seven months ago. A cameraman for US television network CBS in Mosul has been held since April.

MNA/Reuters



Well-wishers splash freezing water on themselves for purification during an endurance contest held annually in the coldest season of winter at Kanda Myojin shrine in Tokyo on 14 Jan, 2006.—INTERNET

Sri Lankan leaders call for moves to check violence

COLOMBO, 16 Jan—Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ratnasiri Wickramanayake and Party leader Ranil Wickremesinghe expressed serious concern on Sunday over the escalating rate of violence in the north and east of the country.

Wickramanayake addressing a public function at Galigomuva, 157 kilometres northwest of Colombo urged the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) rebels to adhere to the Norwegian backed ceasefire. "Only the government cannot maintain the ceasefire and the other party must also abide by it," Wickramanayake told the gathering referring to the violence that has claimed over 100 lives since 1 December, 2005.

The casualties include military personnel, civilians and members of militant groups. Soldiers of the Army and sailors of the Sri Lankan Navy account for almost half of the death toll due to persistent attacks on the security forces raising fears of return to hostilities for the first time since 2001.

Party leader Ranil Wickremesinghe, said that resumption of peace negotiations was the only way to check the cycle of violence.— MNA/Xinhua

Kenya police detain two over British filmmaker's murder

NAIVASHA (Kenya), 16 Jan—Kenyan police have arrested two people over the murder of a British filmmaker and naturalist, a police official said on Saturday.

Joan Root was shot three times with an AK-47 rifle in her bedroom at her home in Naivasha, about 90 kilometres (56 miles) northwest of the capital Nairobi.

The attackers broke through Root's bedroom window and shot the 69-year-old at point-blank range as she lay in her bed. We are holding the two as we follow some leads that will lead us to uncover the aim of the heinous murder," Naivasha police boss Simon Kiragu told Reuters.

He said police, trying to determine whether the killing was an assassination or the result of a botched robbery, had raided the nearby Karagita slums and were also questioning 21 people. Root and her ex-husband Alan made a number of films celebrating African wildlife, notably the 1976 film "Balloon Safari". — MNA/Reuters

Two serious incidents kill 12 in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, 16 Jan—A hotel fire and a separate serious road accident killed 12 people in Argentina on Sunday, police officers said.

Eight people died and two were injured in a collision in the early hours of Sunday morning, in Monte Caseros, Corrientes Province, 450 kilometres northeast of the capital Buenos Aires. "The accident ... was at the intersection of Route 14, known as Ruta Mercosur, with provincial Routes 119 and 127," said Silvano Machuca, head of the Monte Caseros police.

A Tata Pickup 207 going north on Route 14 hit a Peugeot 504 XS going west on the same road, Machuca said. Five people were killed immediately, including the drivers of both

vehicles, and three more died at the Fernando Irastorza hospital, in Curuzu Cuatia, where the injured passengers were treated. At least four people died and eight more were injured when fire broke out in the 11-storey El Acuerdo Hotel in San Nicolas, 240 kilometres east of Buenos Aires. The fire burned from around 11 pm to 2 am local time on Sunday.

Three women and a man were killed in the blaze, but the San Nicholas Medical Emergency Centre (CEM) has yet to identify the bodies, a CEM official said.

MNA/Xinhua

Bomb attack kills Canadian diplomat, two Afghans

KANDAHAR (Afghanistan), 16 Jan—A Taliban bomb attack on a Canadian military convoy killed a Canadian diplomat and at least two Afghans in the heart of the southern Afghan city of Kandahar on Sunday, officials said.

Canadian officials said it appeared the convoy of armoured vehicles was attacked by a suicide bomber, and that three soldiers were wounded.

Afghan doctors and

police said two Afghans were killed in the attack.

"The attack occurred as the convoy approached a crowded bus stop on the main road to the camp," Lieutenant-General Marc Dumais, Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, said at a briefing in Ottawa.

The diplomat, 59-year-old Glyn Berry, was a veteran foreign affairs official who was posted to Afghanistan last August. Dumais said two of the three Canadian soldiers were in critical condition and that all three were taken to a US military hospital in Kandahar.

MNA/Reuters

Hotel fire kills one, injures several others in US

WASHINGTON, 16 Jan—A fire broke out early Sunday in a hotel in suburban Atlanta, Georgia, killing one person and injuring over 10 others.

A total of 168 guests were staying at the seven-storey Holiday Inn when the fire started probably in a room on the second floor, and at least 20 people had to be rescued by ladder trucks, local media reported.

Eighteen guests were receiving treatment for smoke inhalation and minor

injuries, and two firefighters also were injured.

The hotel, built more than 30 years ago, did not have a sprinkler system, but its smoke and fire alarm system was working at the time of the blaze, the reports said. The cause of the fire was under investigation.—MNA/Xinhua



An Iraqi soldier mans his gun mounted on a truck at a checkpoint along a main bridge crossing the Tigris River in central Baghdad on 14 Jan, 2006.

INTERNET

Electric power sector witnesses sustained progress

Increased generating of power in the time of the Tatmadaw Government

Fulfil needs in electricity consumption

The human society is ever advancing. With the increase in population, so do the towns, villages, buildings and factories.

Before 1988

Myanmar's population stood at over 34 million but now the number has reached over 54 million that is nearly double the previous amount. In the past, there were over



Progress in construction of Power Intake of Yeywa Hydel Power Project implemented by No-2 Construction of Hydro Electric Power Department on Myitnge river.

Increase in the number of power stations and generating more electricity

Sr	Subject	1988	2005	Progress
1	Electricity consumption (unit in million)	1517.570	5461.089	3943.519
2	Machinery installed (megawatt)	701.423	1596.81	895.387
3	Completed hydel power station	14	44	30
4	Other power plants	11	19	8
5	Hydel power project	-	12	12
6	Projects to be implemented	-	8	8
7	Total machinery installed (megawatt)	-	6564.273	6564.273

five million households but now the number stands at over eight million. In the past, there were 314 townships, 288 towns but now there are 324 townships and 312 towns. Likewise, the number of factories stood at 27513 in the past, but now there are 43550 factories and thus 16837 factories have increased.

Electricity consumption has increased in parallel with the development of the State and higher living standard of people. Therefore, measures are being taken systematically to fulfil the electricity needs of the people.

In 1988, people consumed only 1,517 million units of electricity but now their elec-

tricity consumption has increased up to over 5,461 million units.

The Tatmadaw government is trying its best to fulfil the people's electricity needs and the table which shows increase in the number of power stations and generating more electricity is the tangible proof of these efforts.

Food aid theft hurts Kenya's starving millions

GARISSA (Kenya), 16 Jan— Millions of Kenyans are teetering on the edge of starvation because of a severe drought, their plight worsened by corrupt officials stealing and selling sacks of food aid, analysts say.

The government says the lack of rains for three straight years has left 2.5 million people close to starvation, prompting President Mwai Kibaki to declare the drought a national disaster and appeal for 150 million US dollars to feed the hungry.

Police raids on shops in the northeast town of Garissa and the arrests of traders have confirmed that many responsible for handing out aid have been stealing and selling it.

"Of course, we are concerned when we hear about people stealing food from the mouths of those who are hungry," said Osman Gure Yusuf, community development officer with the Arid Lands Resource Management

Project for Wajir District.

"If there is any misappropriation by chiefs or councillors, it won't be tolerated."

While the response to appeals has been slowed, aid agencies say the theft of food aid shows the need for distribution to be better monitored to save lives and reassure foreign donors. *The Daily Nation* newspaper called for traders found guilty of selling relief food to be prosecuted.

"Nothing demonstrates the shamelessness of corruption in our society more than the fact that those selling the food aid did not even bother to remove the 'Government of Kenya relief — not for sale' labels on the bags,"

it said in Saturday's editorial. Government spokesman Alfred Mutua was not immediately available for comment.

The United Nations says 6 million people in the region are facing starvation, with Somalia and Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa particularly exposed. The drought has forced thousands of Kenyans to trek through the dusty plains with their animals, looking for food and distribution points.

Figures are sketchy for the number of deaths so far from hunger and hunger-related illnesses in the country, but experts believe there are far more than the dozens officially recorded.

MNA/Reuters

Ethiopian firms urged to export more products to China

ADDIS ABABA, 16 Jan — Though China allows Ethiopia to export its 187 various products to its country free of quota and duty, the Horn of Africa country manages to ship only three of the stated produces to China, officials said.

Tekle Gebrehiyot, senior expert of rule of origin with the Ethiopian Customs Authority, told *Xinhua* on Sunday that Ethiopian entrepreneurs have been able to export only sesame, leather and leather products as well as incense to China so far through the preferential trade policy granted by the Chinese Government to the least developed African countries, including Ethiopia.

He urged Ethiopian entrepreneurs to exert maximum efforts to make use of the opportunity China gave to Ethiopia.

However, Tekle said Ethiopia was the only country from Africa that benefitted most from the stated privilege.

Ethiopia exported 869 million birr (about 100 million US dollars) worth products to China during the previous Ethiopian fiscal year (July 2004-July 2005), he said.

Tekle said only few entrepreneurs were enjoying the benefit since China gave the opportunity in January 2005, but now dozens have been benefitting from the privilege.

Accordingly, Ethiopia had exported 776

million birr (89.40 million dollars) worth of sesame and over 88.58 million birr (10.21 million dollars) worth of leather and leather products as well as incense valued at over 3.76 million birr (433,180 dollars) during the reported period.

Tekle said coffee, natural gum, bee wax, edible oil, horticultural and textile products, precious stones and other organic products were some of the products the Chinese Government allows Ethiopia to export into its country free of duty and quota.

MNA/Xinhua

Donate blood

(from page1)

a division on which the State can rely economically if aquatic and terrestrial resources in the division are applied in an effective way.

That is why extended cultivation of paddy, oil palm, rubber and pepper are to be carried out for boosting production of agricultural produce. Only then, will self-sufficiency in the region be achieved.

The growing of 500,000 acres of oil palm in Taninthayi Division will contribute not only to self-sufficiency in edible oil but also to turning the division into oil bowl of the nation.

At present, oil palm entrepreneurs estab-

ment and generating more income for local farmers. In the process, it is needed to transform manual farming into mechanized farming. Only then, will agricultural produce be on the increase.

Afterwards, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye called on officials and local farmers to engage in extended cultivation of physic nut plants, source of bio-fuel, and greeted those present on the occasion.

After the ceremony, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party proceeded to Myeik University where they inspected progress of construction of the main building.



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye being briefed by Lt-Gen Maung Bo on construction of Government Technological College (Myeik). — MNA

Extended cultivation of rice, oil palm, rubber and pepper to be carried out

lished palm oil mills and have begun producing crude palm oil. There will be palm oil at the markets in the very near future.

In the same way, extended cultivation of rubber and pepper will lead to regional develop-

ment. Next, they greeted rector, lecturers and assistant lecturers.

After that, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party arrived at Myeik General Hospital and they were welcomed there by the head of Taninthayi Division

Health Department, Medical Superintendent Dr Maung Maung Hla and specialists, doctors and nurses.

Next, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party cordially greeted doctors, nurses and health staff.

Later, they inspected development of Myeik in a motorcade and inspected Kyweku-Kyaukpha Bridge.

Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party looked into the sites chosen for construction of Myeik Computer College and Myeik Myothit, construction of bypass and jetty.

At the briefing hall of the Government Technological College Construction site, Managing Director of Civil Tech Co U Ohn Myint reported on work being carried out and future tasks to Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and party.

Next, member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Commander Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe and Minister for Science and Technology U Thauang gave supplementary reports.

Prime Minister General Soe Win, member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo, the commander, the ministers, the deputy ministers and officials met members of Taninthayi Division Peace and Development Council, departmental officials of Myeik District and Township, oil palm and rubber entrepreneurs at

the hall of Coastal Region Command on 15 January.

Commander Maj-Gen Maung Maung Swe reported on the set-up of districts, townships and villages in the division, implementation of five rural development tasks, establishment of Myeik Myothit, cultivation of rice, oil palm, rubber, pepper and physic nut in accord with the agricultural objectives of the division, sufficiency of rice after extended cultivation of monsoon and summer paddy, rubber and pepper, cultivation of over 160,000 acres of oil palm, construction of crude oil palm mills, production of fisheries and mineral, increase of GDP in the division and per capita income and health and transport matters.

Assistant Director U Tin Maung Oo of Border Trade Department in Myeik Township reported on border trade.

The entrepreneurs reported on 500,000-acre oil palm cultivation project and Division Manager of Myanma Perennial Crops Enterprise U Khun Shwe Thin gave a supplementary report.

Pro-rector of Myeik University Dr Than Swe reported on construction of the university, academic matters and others.

(See page 7)

The growing of 500,000 acres of oil palm in Taninthayi Division will contribute not only to self-sufficiency in edible oil but also to turning the division into oil bowl of the nation.



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye also visits Myeik General Hospital during his tour of Taninthayi Division. — MNA

Extended cultivation of rice...

(from page 6)

Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung and Minister for National Planning and Economic Development U Soe Tha also reported on assistance provided by the ministries concerned and tasks to be implemented by division, district and township levels.

In his discussions, Prime Minister General Soe Win said private entrepreneurs are to make efforts for realization of targeted acres of oil palm.

He spoke of the need to strive for sufficiency of edible oil through coordination and understanding, and to build palm oil mills.

Oil palm, pepper and rubber are to be grown in order to improve the economy of Taninthayi Division. Physic nut plants which can produce bio-gas are to be cultivated for fuel and increase of income.

He said concerted efforts are to be made for fish and meat and mineral production and promotion of trade.

He also spoke on practice of normal trade in check points from sea and border areas. Economic



Vice-Senior General Maung Aye conversing with departmental personnel and entrepreneurs after a meeting held at Coastal Region Command.—MNA

enterprises are to be undertaken for stronger economy like that of major divisions in accord with the law.

He said there are better basic foundations in

Taninthayi Division. If one does work hard, success will be achieved and per capita income will increase, he added.—MNA



Myeik University in Myeik, Taninthayi Division, built to produce highly qualified human resources.—MNA

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than holds...

(from page 16)

They viewed the demonstration of out-board motors, generators and trawler-G with the use of physic nut oil and physic nut plant that grow along the fences.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspected the Hsinmachaung Bridge Project and called for completion of the project ahead of schedule. On completion, the wooden facility will be 170 feet long and 12 feet wide. Later in the morning, they saw over the construction of windmills by Thiri Lwin Co on Nyaungmaw hill in Ward 4, Ngwe Hsaung. The project is aimed to supply electricity for Thiri Lwin Hotel and the region.

In the afternoon, they attended the ceremony to nurture physic nut plants and distribute saplings, grafts, and seeds for 2005-2006 at the Asia Thar prawn and fish breeding farm in Hsamalauk Village, Nyaungdon Town-

ship, Maubin District.

Manager of District Myanma Agriculture Service U Myint Swe reported on the programme to plant physic nut, agricultural methods to be used, and benefits to be gained.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than called for extended growing of physic nut. Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and Commander Maj-Gen Thura Myint Aung presented 24,000 grafts and 33 baskets of seeds, and viewed the demonstration of driving

trawler-G vehicles with the use of physic nut oil. They viewed the sowing of the seeds and the planting of the grafts by departmental personnel, members of social organizations and local people on the embankments of the fish and prawn breeding ponds. Ayeyawady Division has set a target of putting 500,000 acres under physic nut in three years.

General Manager U Tin Min and in-charge U Than Htay Oo of Asia Thar prawn and fish

breeding enterprise reported on the fish and prawn output of the farm, and the target to produce 200 tons of fresh water prawn a year. Chairman of Maubin District PDC Lt-Col Sein Maung gave a supplementary report.

In response, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than said fish and prawn are in high demand in the foreign market, calling for extended and massive production.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than arrived back here in the evening.—MNA



Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than inspects hotels in Ngwe Hsaung beach.—MNA



TEACHERSHIP COURSE ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: Organized by Thayetchaung Township Maternal and Child Welfare Association of Dawei District, Taninthayi Division, a teachership course on reproductive health and behavioral changes was opened on 7 December last year. Chairperson Daw Thein Thein of Thayetchaung Township MCWA speaks at the course.

H

All this needs to be known

- * Do not be frightened whenever intimidated
- * Do not be bolstered whenever flattered
- * Do not be softened whenever appeased

Legislative structure and essence of the future State (9)

Soe Mya Kyaw

The National Convention has adopted the following two basic principles in respect of land, sea, air space and natural resources:

- (1) **The State is the ultimate owner of all the land, and all the natural resources on and under the land, on and beneath the waters, and in the air space of the nation**
- (2) **The State shall promulgate necessary laws to supervise exploitation of State-owned natural resources by economic forces.**

Energy is categorized into two groups — oil and natural gas, and electricity. The government has been extensively exploring oil and gas for domestic consumption and export. It is common knowledge that the government is seeking various ways for extended distribution of electricity for the national development. Moreover, it has systematically formed work groups for exploration of minerals to exploit minerals to earn more foreign exchange.

A nation's lands, waters, forests and mountains are interrelated with its climate. If forests and mountains deteriorate, so will the land and waters and climate. So, the government is carrying out tasks for the development of the forest sector and environmental conservation harmoniously. In addition, the government is accelerating its drive for the development of industry that is to be handled in harmony with energy, electric power, mining and forestry sector and the agricultural and livestock breeding sector.

In this article, I would like to present the discussions we have held regarding the matters stipulated in the Union Legislative List and the Region or State Legislative List in relation to the energy, electric power, mining and forestry sector and the industrial sector being implemented with added momentum by the government for the building of a modern and developed nation.

Bagyi Soe: We've held discussions on six of the 11 sectors to be completed for ensuring stability of the State, and national development.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, we have. Today, I'd like to know facts about the energy, electric power, mining and forestry sector.

Bagyi Soe: Regarding the energy, electric power, mineral and forestry sector, some points are stipulated in the Union Legislative List as a detailed basic prin-

ciple. They are:

- (1) **Oil, gas and other liquid and solid products considered dangerously inflammable according to Pyidaungsu Law**
- (2) **Union electricity production and distribution**
- (3) **Minerals, mines, safety of mine workers, and environmental conservation and reconstruction**
- (4) **Gems**
- (5) **Pearl**
- (6) **Forest, and**
- (7) **Conservation and protection of wildlife, natural trees and natural areas including the environment.**

Soe Mya Kyaw: Is such a sector also enumerated in the Region or State Legislative List, Bagyi?

Bagyi Soe: Yes, it is. The points stated in the Region or State Legislative List are:

- (1) **small electricity production and distribution industry under the supervision of the Region or the State, except big and medium electricity production and distribution under the supervision of the Union**
- (2) **salt and salt products**
- (3) **the cutting and polishing of precious stones in the Region or State**
- (4) **village-owned fuel wood plantations, and**
- (5) **recreation centres, zoological gardens and botanical gardens.**

Kyee Kyee Mya: The constitution comprises greater number of sectors. The 1947 Constitution did not comprise sectors as many as this constitution does.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I have studied the 1947 Constitution, and found that some sectors were placed under the heading of General Provisions.

Bagyi Soe: Right. It had to be completed in a short period, so it had many loopholes. So, the eight delegate groups representing people from all walks of life are holding thorough discussions to complete the Constitution with the least loopholes.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I notice that the presentation of the 11 sectors and the points is exact and harmonious with the nature of the work. Could you be more spe-

Now, the delegates are holding discussions at the ongoing National Convention for the adoption of the basic principles and detailed basic principles in formulating the State Constitution. By studying these basic principles and detailed basic principles, one can envisage the future of the nation in form and essence. Articles on the National Convention will be inserted in the newspapers daily for enabling the people to visualize the future of the nation in form and essence.

cific, please?

Bagyi Soe: In our country, the volume of the ongoing work and the work for extended production of oil and gas is large.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, Bagyi. I have also heard the good news about extended exploration and discovery of oil and gas deposits.

Bagyi Soe: The work volume will continue to get larger and larger, and like in the previous periods, the Union should exclusively take responsibility for such an important industry. So, it is put on the Union Legislative List.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Like the oil and gas industry, the generation and distribution of electricity is also large and broad for the State.

Bagyi Soe: Today is such an important time for democratic transition, so the government has been taking measures through various ways for extensive supply of electricity necessary for national development. It has also been constructing more hydropower stations, coal-fired and diesel power stations, recycled bio-gas power stations, steam-power stations and underground hot spring power stations.

Kyee Kyee Mya: Apart from the rural development tasks, the government has been building a full range of power stations including bio-gas recycled bio-gas power stations and small-scale hydropower stations as well as the use of bio-fuel from physic nut. And these events are reported in the media every day.

Soe Mya Kyaw: The government has allowed local organizations and private entrepreneurs to build small-scale hydropower stations in addition to diesel-fired power stations and to distribute electricity in the areas outside the boundary of the national grid.

(See page 9)

Necessary paces are to be made to earn a great deal of income from the agricultural sector that is the fundamental factor for the development of the nation, and then such incomes are to be used as investments in the industrial sector for transition to an industrialized nation.

(from page 8)

Bagyi Soe: The government has been undertaking the drive with speed for supply of sufficient electricity for industries and the people. So, matters on production and distribution of electricity is stipulated not only in the Union Legislative List but also in the Region or State Legislative List.

Kyee Kyee Mya: In the 1947 Constitution, the sub-heading “Electricity” was embodied in the heading “General Provisions” of the Union Legislative List. At that time, the nation’s population was sparse, and enterprises were not as large as those today. So, it’s heartening to learn that the government has initiated such a prudent programme to undertake systematically and broadly the enterprises that need to be done on a large scale in accordance with the prevailing situations.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Another encouraging point is that such points as **minerals, mines, safety of mine workers, and environmental conservation and reconstruction, gems, pearl, forest, and conservation and protection of wildlife, natural trees and natural areas including the environment** are prescribed in the Union Legislative List so that they are in force across the nation. That programme is aimed at conserving natural resources for the prospects for the development of the nation.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The government will have to nurture and conserve all the forest resources and extend them throughout the Union. Accordingly, a principle will be prescribed in the matter of **village-owned fuel wood plantations** so that the Region or State effectively takes preventive measures against depletion of forests and conserves the environment.

Soe Mya Kyaw: **Recreation centres, zoological gardens and botanical gardens** are to be established at appropriate places for widening the scope of knowledge of the people and public rest and recreation. A point is embodied in the Region or State Legislative List so that if necessary, a law can be enacted regarding **recreation centres, zoological gardens and botanical gardens**.

Bagyi Soe: Now, shall we discuss matters on the undertakings for industrial development? One of the detailed basic principles the National Convention has adopted says that “**The economic system of the State shall be the market-oriented economic system**”. And there has been adopted a basic principle that “**The State shall, as far as it can, assist to acquire technology, investments, machinery and raw materials ect. for industrial development**”.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Our country has practised the market-oriented economic system since 1988, and since then, local and foreign businessmen have been allowed to make investments in the business enterprises and industries in line with the laws. And the State has promulgated necessary laws in this regard.

Kyee Kyee Mya: We people have witnessed that the government is establishing more and more industrial zones across the nation in conformity with the motto “Open Chapter of New Era through Power of Industry”.

Bagyi Soe: The points embodied in the Union Legislative List regarding the industrial sector are:

- (1) Industries to be undertaken by the Union level
- (2) Industrial zones
- (3) Standardization and specification of manufactured commodities
- (4) Science and technology and research on science and technology
- (5) Standardization of weights and measures, and
- (6) Intellectual properties such as copyrights, patents, trademarks, and industrial designs.

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

Bagyi Soe: In the Region or State Legislative List, the legislative power is shared regarding:

- (1) Industries other than those designated to be undertaken by the Pyidaungsu Level, and
- (2) Cottage industries.

Here, I’d like to explain some more facts about that. According to the market-oriented economic system, the right is bestowed to national entrepreneurs

to be under discussion only when respective laws are going to be adopted.

Soe Mya Kyaw: I see, Bagyi. The State engages in the industries that are not within the reach of the people, and encourages the cooperative and private sectors to operate the remaining industries with speed.

Bagyi Soe: Necessary paces are to be made to earn a great deal of income from the agricultural sector that is the fundamental factor for the development of the nation, and then such incomes are to be used as investments in the industrial sector for transition to an industrialized nation.

Kyee Kyee Mya: The government has now privatized many State-owned enterprises and allowed national entrepreneurs to do businesses more freely for the industrial development. And it’s transferred some factories and mills to relevant ministries or reconstituted them so as to beef up production harmoniously.

Bagyi Soe: The government has handed over and rented many factories and mills for the development of the private sector and the industrial sector, and for proper evolution of the market-oriented economic system. The government is paving the way for the industrial development, and at the same time it is adopting basic principles so that it will be able to continue

The government has handed over and rented many factories and mills for the development of the private sector and the industrial sector, and for proper evolution of the market-oriented economic system. The government is paving the way for the industrial development, and at the same time it is adopting basic principles so that it will be able to continue to lay down policies and rendering assistance regarding the points stipulated in the Union Legislative List.

when necessary. And whenever the Union Legislative Body of the future state enacts laws, it will prescribe provisions for vesting the power in the Region or State to manage necessary matters.

Soe Mya Kyaw: In the industrial sector, the State undertakes heavy industries only. So, some assume that the point that medium and small industries should be enumerated in the Region or State Legislative List. What’s your opinion about that, Bagyi?

Bagyi Soe: To be brief, the point “Industries other than those designated to be undertaken by the Pyidaungsu Level” is stated in the Region or State Legislative List. And the point “Industries to be undertaken by Union level” is stipulated in the Union Legislative List, so there is no need to classify the industries into heavy, medium and small in the Union Legislative List. Such a matter will have

to lay down policies and render assistance regarding the points stipulated in the Union Legislative List.

Soe Mya Kyaw: Yes, Bagyi. Now, I’ve learnt more clearly that the Tatmadaw Government that has been discharging a broad range of duties and responsibilities, is laying the foundation to introduce an enduring democratic system in the nation and for ensuring fundamental factors such as the stability of the State, national economic development, and the development of human resources. Thank you Bagyi and Kyee Kyee Mya for your kind explanations to me.

Kyee Kyee Mya: We’re pleased with sharing what we’ve witnessed and studied with you. Indeed, the persons we all have to thank are the officials who are paving the way for the nation to be a stable, peaceful, modern and developed one.

Translation: MS

1,200 physic nut plants cultivated on one-acre plot can produce 100 gallons of bio-diesel

YANGON, 17 Jan — Meeting on Physic nut plant cultivation and utilization of oil of physic nut as fuel organized by the Myanmar Industrial Development Committee was held today at the Ministry of Industry-1 here.

It was attended by Chairman of MIDC Minister for Industry-1 U Aung Thaung, Chairman of Myanmar Industrial Development Working Committee Minister for Industry-2 Maj-Gen Saw Lwin, Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Lun Thi, Chairman of Yangon City Development Committee Mayor Brig-Gen Aung Thein Linn, deputy ministers, directors-general and managing directors of the



Minister U Aung Thaung addresses meeting on physic nut cultivation and utilization of oil of physic nut as fuel organized by the Myanmar Industrial Development Committee. —MNA

ing projects to use biodiesel. Thus, Myanmar need to follow them.

The easiest and fastest way to get biodiesel in Myanmar is from physic nuts. Physic

US\$66.65 per barrel. According to the guidance of the Head of State, physic nut oil is the only way out of the oil crises for Myanmar. **It is a fuel oil that can be used both**

improve the people's living standard and develop the economic sector with the help of physic nut oil. Thus, the nation needs to grow the crops on a wider scale. The entrepreneurs should grow physic nut to fulfil their own fuel needs. Thus entrepreneurs should grow physic nut on the large-scale farms where other crops do not grow well.

Physic nut farming does not need much capital. An acre of land can be put under 1,200 physic nut plants that can produce up to 100 gallons of biodiesel. The biodiesel can also help solve the fuel problem in the nation. Under the guidance of the Head of State, industrialists are to prepare for physic nut cultivation.

The cultivation of physic nut will fulfil the nation's fuel needs and improve the living standards and develop the economy of the people, he said. According to the minister, Ministry of Industry-1 has made arrangements for cultivation

of over 5.3 million of physic nut saplings on 19476.7 acres of land.

Afterwards, Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation U Ohn Myint, Managing Director U Ohn Than of Myanmar Agriculture Service and Dr Cho Win Maung of Ministry of Industry-1 reported on use of oil of physic nut as fuel and cakes of physic nut as natural fertilizer.

Next, Joint Secretary of Myanmar Industrial Development Committee Deputy Minister

Lt-Col Khin Maung Kyaw reported on production process and utilization of the oil of physic nut.

Next, Minister for Energy Brig-Gen Lun Thi, Acting Managing Director of the Ministry of Commerce U Than Tun Aung, Rector of Yangon Technology University Daw Mya Mya Oo and an official of the Ministry of Transport discussed matters related to cultivation of physic nut and diesel substitute oil of physic nut.

(See page 11)



Minister U Aung Thaung and party view demonstration on use of physic nut oil as alternative fuel. —MNA

ministries, businessmen, chairmen and secretaries of division/district, state Peace and Development Councils, members of the supervisory committee for industrial zones and invited guests.

In his opening address, Minister for Industry-1 U Aung Thaung said scholars have predicted that the world will see all its oil deposits drying up in the next 40 years as oil is a non-renewable fuel. Fuel prices are soaring higher and higher because all kinds of machines are run by it. The rise in the fuel oil prices has led to increase in the cost of every sector. Thus, it has been years since the world nations have been trying to substitute the non-renewable fuel with renewable fuel. Asian, European and African nations and Americas are implement-

nut grows in many parts of the nation. It can grow on any type of soil, and cultivation of physic nut does not require much care.

There are two physic nut species in Myanmar. The one is castor and the other is Jatropha. Jatropha can be seen in many parts of the nation. Crude oil derived from milled Jatropha can be directly used as fuel only after filtering it with a cloth. Experimental use of the Jatropha crude oil in running machines and cars show promising results. If ways are found to upgrade the oil, it will be more beneficial to the nation. Besides, the oil can be easily used as fuel.

The nation has to spend millions of dollars on fuel as world crude oil prices have reached US\$ 63.92 per barrel and diesel

by the rich and the poor alike and also by the countries with advanced technical know-how and the ones without advanced technical know-how. The biodiesel can be used in vehicles and machines. And the fuel will be useful for the nation, even if it can be used as fuel for oil lamps only. It can be used as an alternative fuel in the areas where petrol, kerosene and diesel are used. If the fuel oil can be used widely, rural people will be free from searching fuelwood. The biodiesel will help protect forests from depletion and conserve trees.

Summer paddy farmers can drive pumps with the physic nut oil. Thus, the fuel oil can be used in a wide array of sectors for various purposes. The nation has found a way to further

Physic nut farming does not need much capital. An acre of land can be put under 1,200 physic nut plants that can produces up to 100 gallons of biodiesel. The biodiesel can also help solve the fuel problem in the nation. Under the guidance of the Head of State, industrialists are to prepare for cultivation of physic nut cultivation.



Minister U Aung Thaung and party view demonstration on use of physic nut oil as alternative fuel. —MNA

1,200 physic nut plants cultivated...

(from page 10)

The meeting ended with concluding remarks by the Minister of Industry-1 U Aung Thaung. Minister U Aung Thaung and Minister Maj-Gen Saw Lwin viewed demonstration on the use of physic nut oil and operation of machines and jeep cars with the use of diesel-substitute physic nut oil at the booth of the Ministry of Industry-1; operation of power tillers

with the use of diesel-substitute physic nut oil, production process of physic nut oil and methods of growing physic nut plants at the booth of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; running of TE-21 trucks, Town Ace cars and Fork Lift vehicles and generators with the use of diesel-substitute physic nut oil at the booth of the Ministry of Commerce; operation of stoves, en-

gines and generators with the use of diesel-substitute physic nut oil at the booth of the Ministry of Industry-2; operation of generators with the use of diesel-substitute physic nut oil at the booth of the Ministry of Electric Power; and outboard motors with the use of diesel-substitute physic nut oil at the booth of the Ministry of Transport.

MNA



Minister U Aung Thaung and party view demonstration of using physic nut oil as alternative fuel. —MNA



Panel of chairmen at the mass meeting in Chin State to support the National Convention. — MNA

All the people are to guard...

(from page 16)

Haka, Falam, Tiddim, Tonzang, Thantlang,

en's Affairs Organization, Maternal and Child Welfare Association, War

totaling over 11,200.

U Ha Ran Kye O of Haka Township presided over the meeting together with U Wai Kaw of Matupi Township, U On Gaylein of Mindat Township, U Hon Kaik of Kanpetlet Township, U Ngun Larb and U Kun Hle Htan of Falam Township and U Aik Khant Kope of Tonzang Township.

Executive of Tiddim Township USDA Daw Ngaing Thwe Lun Kyein and Member of Paletwa Township USDA Daw Note Taw acted as MCs.

Speaking on the occasion, Meeting Chairman U Hayan KyeO said delegates representing the national races and people

from all walks of life are participating in the National Convention to lay down the detailed basic principles to be included in the constitution.

The Government laid down 12 objectives and is striving for the emergence of the democratic nation. Stability of the State and prevalence of law and order, economic infrastructures and development of human resources are necessary for the democratization.

The Tatmadaw Government took the responsibilities of the State and convened the National Convention. At the convention, 104 basic principles have been laid down for drafting the constitution.

However, delegates of a political party walked out of the convention under the directive of a person and the National Convention was adjourned. Since then, the Government has built the infrastructures for development of the State.

Afterwards, the Government laid down the seven-point Road Map and reconvened the National Convention. Over 1,000 delegates representing the national people are participating in it.

The delegates are

discussing the detailed basic principles to be included in a new enduring State Constitution. He also urged the people to play their own part for the success of the National Convention.

Afterwards, U Nan Zamon of Tiddim tabled a motion to support the National Convention. Myanmar had fallen under colonial rule for over 100 years. Myanmar's struggle for independence cost a lot of lives and blood. However, armed insurgency had broke out in some parts of the country for over 40 years.

The Union of Myanmar with a population of 55 million is blessed with natural re-

sources. Despite its rich natural resources, Myanmar lagged behind in development in the past because the colonialists instigated to cause internal armed insurgency. However, if the country with its valuable resources is to try its utmost, it will be able to catch up with the neighbouring nations within one or two decades. This is why the Tatmadaw has tried to build up national solidarity.

Nevertheless, neocolonialist big nations in collusion with internal perpetrators, being jealous of the progress of the country, are resorting various ways to undermine the efforts of the government.

(See page 12)



U Ha Ran Kye O of Haka Township. —MNA

Matupi, Mindat and Kanpetlet townships USDAs, departmental officials, members of Wom-

en's Affairs Organization, Veterans Organization, Red Cross and Auxiliary Fire Brigade, nurses, students and local people



Executive of Tiddim Township USDA Daw Ngaing Thwe Lun Kyein and member of Paletwa Township USDA Daw Note Taw. — MNA



Those present at the mass meeting in Chin State to support the National Convention. — MNA

All the people are to guard...

(from page 11)

They are attempting to tarnish the image of the State by levelling fabricated accusations. As the Tatmadaw has introduced a market-oriented economic system by laying



Chin national representative U Nan Zamon.

— MNA

down the four economic objectives, there has been steady progress in local and foreign investments including ASEAN market, Asian market and internal market. The country's GDP and border trade have also developed significantly. Development of a democracy requires development of the people's knowledge, in other words, human resources. So, the Tatmadaw government has opened 156 universities and colleges, 57 technological and computer colleges in the nation. Master's degree and doctorate courses are being conducted to produce intellectuals and intelligentsia. As for the health sector, the State has opened 824 hospitals, 14 traditional medicine hospitals, 1,452 rural health care centres, 84 rural dispensaries, 237 traditional medical clinics, 348 health care centres for pregnant women and children and 80 school health

care centres.

The Tatmadaw government launched 15-year project for eradication of narcotic drugs in 1999. The 15-year project was divided into three five-year projects and opium-substitute crops cultivation, known as 'new destiny project' was launched in April 2002. According to



Daw Ngon Pen of Chin State Women's Affairs Organization.

— MNA

the data of the US's report about narcotic issue in 2005, Myanmar saw 34 percent reduction in poppy cultivation and production of heroine declined to 292 tons compared with 2560 tons eight years before, accounting for 88 percent decrease. It has been known to all that to eliminate the danger of narcotics, Myanmar is cooperating with neighbouring and regional countries as well as UNODC by signing MoUs. All the people are to guard against the ill attempts of some big nations and internal and external destructive elements that are trying to cause disintegration of the Union. All in all, the entire mass of the people are to take part in their respective roles for the success of the National Convention that is the life-

blood of the State.

Daw Ngon Pen of Chin State Organization for Women's Affairs seconded the motion, saying that the government is in the process of convening the National Convention, the first step of the seven-point Road Map. The Tatmadaw government after taking lessons of the two defunct constitutions of the past has been drafting a durable constitution. The National Convention has been held for the perpetuation of the nation. The



Major Khin Soe (Retd) of Chin State War Veterans Organization.

— MNA

new constitution will guarantee self-administered power for the nationalities living in the Union in weal or woe for many years. Thus, the essence of the constitution will be better than any constitution of other Union nations of the world. Thus, all the national people should join hands in cooperating with the government for the success of the National Convention.

Maj Khin Soe (Retd) of Chin State War Veterans Organization seconded the motion, saying that the National Convention has already laid down the important basic principles and detailed basic principles. Thanks to the government's adoption of the

market economy and efforts to build a new democratic state, every part of the Union is seeing all-round progress. The government has set up 24 special developments zones which cover Kale region, the northern gateway to Chin State and Pakokku region, the southern gateway. All sectors and parts of the Union at present are totally different from the situation in 1988.

Peace has been prevailing in the whole Union as a number of national races armed groups have returned to the legal fold and are joining hands with



Daw Maing Hlaung Thau of Chin State Maternal and Child Welfare Association.

— MNA

the government in the development undertakings. On the other hand some neo-colonialist powers and national traitors are trying to drive a wedge to break up the unity between the Tatmadaw and the people. Myanmar is an independent and sovereign nation building a new state while existing in accord with the five principles of peaceful co-existence. All the people are rendering a helping hand in the government's endeavours for the success of the National Convention.

Law expert U Hswin Doe Kyint, a townselder of Chin State, said that ac-

cording to the modern political science, it is required for a nation or organization to take enough time to achieve success in introducing a new system.

After taking over State duties in 1988, the Tatmadaw revoked the centralized economic system and introduced the market-oriented economic system and the multi-party democracy system. And it has been implementing the four economic objectives. As a result, the new economic system is thriving gradually, and local and foreign investments are on the increase. Besides, democratic productive forces are making progress.



Townselder law expert U Hswin Doe Kyint of Chin State.

— MNA

Now, the National Convention, the first stage for the emergence of a peaceful, modern and developed democratic nation, is being convened with political parties, people from all strata of life, and intellectuals and intelligentsia. He expressed his belief that with an enduring State Constitution, the democratic nation will exist forever. In conclusion, he called on all national races to play an active role in the drive for successful completion of the NC.

Delegate of Chin State USDA U Oke Naul sec-

onded the motion in support of the National Convention. He said at the National Convention in session, various national races and mass and class organizations are discussing detailed basic principles for emergence of an enduring constitution. We all heard that neo-colonialists and their minions shouted loudly about the blow of external elements to submit Myanmar issue to the UN Security Council.

Myanmar is launching market-oriented economic system and building a peaceful democratic nation in its own way. All the nations know that Myanmar never interferes in internal affairs of others and invades any country,



U Oke Naul of Chin State USDA.

— MNA

in accord with the UN Charter. Present National Convention reflects the desire of the people and it is the convention that represents the entire people and the nation. All national races and parties are shaping the future State. He called for cooperation for the success of the National Convention. Next, the meeting chairman sought the approval of the participants who unanimously supported the National Convention. The mass meeting ended with chanting of the slogans. —MNA



U Myo Nyunt-Daw Tin Tin Myint family of Moe Yan Shwe La Min and Myat Hsu Gaday Lottery Enterprise on 17-1-2006 donate K 1.8 million for casting a bronze statue of Thamanya Sayadaw to an official. — MNA

PSG beat Troyes with last-gasp goal

PARIS, 16 Jan—Paris St Germain needed a stoppage time winner from striker Fabrice Pancrati to defeat visiting Troyes 2-1 on Sunday and stay in the hunt for second place in Ligue 1.

PSG opened the scoring in the dying seconds of the first half with a penalty converted by Pedro Pauleta after Uruguayan striker Cristiano Rodríguez was

brought down by Troyes defender Floria Bourcand. Troyes striker Georges Ba levelled 10 minutes into the second half by heading

home a Benjamin Nivet corner. PSG's winning goal came three minutes into injury time when Pauleta set up Pancrati. MNA/Reuters



Local and foreign gems merchants examine jade lots at the 20th Gems and Jade Special Sale of the Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings Ltd.

— MNA

Hole-in-one

YANGON, 17 Jan — Mr Jeong Myoung Soo scored an ace from 150 yards striking the Rey Grande. 2 ball with Iron-5 Lance Field at the hole No 8 while playing together with partners Mr Chung Beum Rae, Mr Park Beop Rae and Mr Jung Il Hyoung at Yemon Island Golf Resort on 16 January. —MNA

The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened within 90 days after the general election commences

YANGON, 16 Jan — The following is a translation of suggestions of Delegate Group of Other Invited Persons submitted to the plenary session of the National Convention by U Hudston of Kayah State Special Region-2 regarding the detailed basic principles for legislation of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw, and Region or State Hluttaw in formulating the State Constitution on 9 January at Nyaungnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division.

At the plenary session of the National Convention held on 14 December 2005, the Work Committee Chairman discussed matters related to the 19 detailed basic principles on the legislative functions of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw to be included in the Chapter "Legislature" of the State Constitution.

We members of the delegate group of other invited persons studied these points thoroughly. Then, we found,

- fixing the commencement dates for the terms of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, and the time for the first regular session,
 - vesting the power in the State Peace and Development Council to convene Hluttaw sessions in accordance with the State's seven-point Road Map after the State Constitution comes into force,
 - procedures for Hluttaw members to take oaths,
 - fixing times for regular sessions of the two Hluttaws,
 - prescribing of same eight work programmes of the two Hluttaws,
 - the basic principle on the number of members necessary to form quorum for validity of sessions of the two Hluttaws,
 - the basic principle on making a decision of the two Hluttaws through voting,
 - the basic principle on taking action against members who are absent from sessions of the two Hluttaws,
 - the basic principle for ensuring validity of decisions of the two Hluttaws notwithstanding vacant seats, and attendance of a person who was not entitled to attend a session,
 - issuing of decisions of the two Hluttaws for public information.
- In addition, the Work Committee described in detail duties and rights of the Speakers of the two Hluttaws. They are:
- the rights of the two Hluttaws to submit bills,
 - the right to carry out matters on bylaws, rules and regulations,
 - the right to pass bills reciprocally,
 - the right of members representing a Union level body to hold discussions at the Hluttaw,
 - investing the Speakers of the two Hluttaws with four duties and rights each,
 - the right of Hluttaw members to enjoy freedom of speech and vote and discussions, and to take action,
 - the power to arrest a member attending a Hluttaw session,
 - legal privileges on reports and documents of the Hluttaws.

They have been laid down to set harmony between the two Hluttaws regarding their duties and rights. So, we would like to suggest that the detailed basic principles be adopted. They are:

1. (a) The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be convened within 90 days after the general election commences
- (b) (1) The term of the Amyotha Hluttaw commences on the date on which the term of the Pyithu Hluttaw commences
- (2) The first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be convened within seven days after the commencement of the term of that Hluttaw
2. (a) (1) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw after the Constitution has come into force
- (2) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accordance with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (b) (1) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw after the Constitution has come into force
- (2) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accordance with provisions of this Constitution shall convene first regular sessions for the next terms of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
3. (a) (1) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Chairman of the Pyithu Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw
- (2) The members of the Pyithu Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Hluttaw at the session of the Pyithu Hluttaw they first attend
- (b) (1) Members of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall take oaths before the Chairman of the Amyotha Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw
- (2) The members of the Amyotha Hluttaw, who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the Speaker

of the Hluttaw at the session of the Amyotha Hluttaw they first attend

4. (a) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall convene regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months
- (b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall convene regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months
5. (a) The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
 - (1) Recording the address delivered by the President
 - (2) Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker
 - (3) Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill
 - (4) Discussing and deciding the matters the Pyithu Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution
 - (5) Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Pyithu Hluttaw
 - (6) Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions
 - (7) Raising questions and giving replies
 - (8) Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of Pyithu Hluttaw
- (b) The following matters are carried out at the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
 - (1) Recording the address delivered by the President
 - (2) Reading out and recording the messages sent by the President and the messages permitted by the Speaker
 - (3) Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill
 - (4) Discussing and deciding the matters the National Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution
 - (5) Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the National Hluttaw
 - (6) Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions
 - (7) Raising questions and giving replies
 - (8) Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of National Hluttaw
6. (a) (1) The first day session of the Pyithu Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Pyithu Hluttaw session, are present. If a session is not valid it shall be adjourned.
- (2) The sessions that are adjourned under sub-para (1) due to invalidity and the valid sessions that are extended are valid if at least one-third of the Pyithu Hluttaw members are present.
- (b) (1) The first day session of the Amyotha Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the Amyotha Hluttaw session, are present. If the session is not valid it shall be adjourned.
- (2) The sessions that are adjourned under sub-para (1) due to invalidity and the valid sessions that are extended are valid if at least one-third of the Amyotha Hluttaw members are present.
7. (a) (1) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
- (2) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the Pyithu Hluttaw shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.
- (b) (1) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
- (2) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker at the Amyotha Hluttaw sessions shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.
8. (a) (1) The Pyithu Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the session is prorogued or is adjourned.
- (2) The Pyithu Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw informed the Pyithu Hluttaw that member is absent from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15

U Hudston
of Kayah
State
Special
Region-2.
MNA



consecutive days without permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

- (b) (1) The Amyotha Hluttaw may declare the seat of a member vacant in accord with the rules prescribed if he is absent, without asking the Pyithu Hluttaw for leave, from a session for 15 days successively. Provided that in computing the said period of 15 days no account shall be taken of any period during which the session is prorogued or is adjourned.
- (2) The Amyotha Hluttaw shall take action against a member in accord with the rules prescribed if the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw informed the Amyotha Hluttaw that member is absent from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15 consecutive days without permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
9. (a) Notwithstanding vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, even if the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so, sat or voted or took part in the proceedings are discovered later.
- (b) Notwithstanding there are vacant seats, the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its tasks. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, even if the acts of some person who was not entitled to do so, sat or voted or took part in the proceedings are discovered later.
10. (a) The functions and records of Pyithu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall not be published.
- (b) The functions and records of Amyotha Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall not be published.
11. (a) Of the matters included in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in this Constitution which shall be initiated exclusively in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the remaining matters shall be initiated in the Pyithu Hluttaw according to the prescribed provisions
- (b) Of the matters included in the Union Legislative List, except the matters prescribed in this Constitution which shall be initiated exclusively in the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the remaining matters shall be initiated in the Amyotha Hluttaw according to the prescribed provisions
12. (a) (1) After issuing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw members at the nearest regular session of Pyithu Hluttaw under the arrangements permitted by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (2) If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members can submit a proposal to annul or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Pyithu Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.
- (3) If the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
- (b) (1) After issuing a bylaw, rule or regulation in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Amyotha Hluttaw members at the nearest regular session of Amyotha Hluttaw under the arrangements permitted by the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (2) If it is found that a bylaw, rule or regulation is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members can submit a proposal to annul or amend the bylaw, rule or regulation to the Amyotha Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that bylaw, rule or regulation is circulated.

(See page 13)

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

(from page 12)

- (3) If the Amyotha Hluttaw and the Pyithu Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a bylaw, rule or regulation, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
13. (a)(1) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sends the bills submitted by a Union level organization formed under the Constitution to the Pyithu Hluttaw in accordance with prescribed provisions, they shall be presumed that the bills are initiated in the Pyithu Hluttaw and shall be discussed and passed resolution in the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (2) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislation List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Pyithu Hluttaw have the right to initiate the bills related to the remaining matters in the Pyithu Hluttaw. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Pyithu Hluttaw in line with the prescribed provisions.
- (3) The bills approved by the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the Amyotha Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision.
- (b) (1) If the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw sends the bills submitted by a Union level organization formed under the Constitution to the Amyotha Hluttaw in accordance with prescribed provisions, they shall be presumed that the bills are initiated in the Amyotha Hluttaw and shall be discussed and passed resolution in the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (2) Of the matters stated in the Union Legislation List, except the matters prescribed in the Constitution for which bills shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw to make a decision, members of the Amyotha Hluttaw have the right to initiate the bills related to the remaining matters in the Amyotha Hluttaw. Such bills shall be under discussion at the Amyotha Hluttaw in line with the prescribed provisions.
- (3) The bills approved by the Amyotha Hluttaw shall be forwarded to the Pyithu Hluttaw for holding discussions and making a decision.
14. (a)(1) After receiving a bill sent by the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw can make a decision that it agrees or disagrees, or agrees with amendments. The Pyithu Hluttaw shall return the bill together with its decision to the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (2) When the Amyotha Hluttaw returns the bill, sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw to the Amyotha Hluttaw, with amendments, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (3) The Pyithu Hluttaw shall seek the decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it disagrees with the Amyotha Hluttaw in dealing with the bill sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw to the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (b) (1) After receiving a bill sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw can make a decision that it agrees or disagrees, or agrees with amendments. The Amyotha Hluttaw shall return the bill together with its decision to the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (2) When the Pyithu Hluttaw returns the bill, sent by the Amyotha Hluttaw to the Pyithu Hluttaw, with amendments, the Amyotha Hluttaw shall forward the bill to the Speaker of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it accepts the amendments of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (3) The Amyotha Hluttaw shall seek the decision of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw if it disagrees with the Pyithu Hluttaw in dealing with the bill sent by the Pyithu Hluttaw to the Amyotha Hluttaw.
15. (a) Members of a Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—
- (1) to explain and discuss the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw
- (2) to explain and discuss the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committee, commission and bodies of the Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the heads of these committee, commission and bodies
- (b) Members of a Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—
- (1) to explain and discuss the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw with the permission of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw
- (2) to explain and discuss the bills and other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committee, commission and bodies of the Amyotha Hluttaw with the permission of the heads of these committee, commission and bodies
16. (a) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right—
- (1) to supervise sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw
- (2) to invite the President of the Union if he informs his desire to deliver a speech at a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw
- (3) to invite members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution to a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw if necessary for a matter under way at a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw
- (4) to discharge other duties and functions prescribed under the Constitution or a law
- (b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the right—
- (1) to supervise sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw
- (2) to invite the President of the Union if he informs he wishes to deliver a speech at a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw
- (3) to invite members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution to a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw if necessary for a matter under way at a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw
- (4) to discharge other duties & functions prescribed under Constitution or a law
17. (a) (1) Members of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the Pyithu Hluttaw and the committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Pyithu Hluttaw. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the law of Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (2) Members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution who are permitted to attend or invited to a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw or a committee of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech in the Pyithu Hluttaw or the committees of the Pyithu Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Pyithu Hluttaw. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the law of Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (3) Action shall be taken against those members stated in sub-paras (a) and (b) in accordance with the existing laws if they make physical assault in enjoying the privileges.
- (b) (1) Members of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech and vote in the Amyotha Hluttaw and the committee of the Amyotha Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Amyotha Hluttaw. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the law of Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (2) Members or persons representing a Union level body formed under the Constitution who are permitted to attend or invited to a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw or a committee of the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the freedom of speech in the Amyotha Hluttaw or the committees of the Amyotha Hluttaw, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Amyotha Hluttaw. No action shall be taken against such persons for their speeches, except under the law of Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (3) Action shall be taken against those members stated in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) in accordance with the existing laws if they make physical assault in enjoying the privileges.
18. (a) (1) If there arises a need to arrest a Pyithu Hluttaw member attending a Pyithu Hluttaw session or a person attending the Pyithu Hluttaw session with the permission or at the invitation of the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker. He shall not be arrested without prior permission of the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker.
- (2) If there arises a need to arrest a member of a committee or commission or organization formed by the Pyithu Hluttaw attending a session of the committee or commission or organization, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker through the head of the committee or commission or organization concerned. He shall not be arrested without prior permission of the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker.
- (3) If there arises a need to arrest a member of Pyithu Hluttaw or committee, commission or organization when the Pyithu Hluttaw or the committee or the commission or the organization is not in session, reliable evidence in support of such arrest shall promptly be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw Speaker.
- (b) (1) If there arises a need to arrest a Amyotha Hluttaw member attending a Amyotha Hluttaw session or a person attending the Amyotha Hluttaw session with the permission or at the invitation of the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker. He shall not be arrested without prior permission of the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker.
- (2) If there arises a need to arrest a member of a committee or commission or organization formed by the Amyotha Hluttaw attending a session of the committee or commission or organization, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker thorough the head of the committee or commission or organization concerned. He shall not be arrested without prior permission of the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker.
- (3) If there arises a need to arrest a member of Amyotha Hluttaw or committee, commission or organization when the Amyotha Hluttaw or the committee or the commission or the organization is not in session, reliable evidence in support of such arrest shall promptly be submitted to the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker.
19. (a) The reports, publications and records published by the Pyithu Hluttaw or under its authority shall be privileged.
- (b) The reports, publications and records published by the Amyotha Hluttaw or under its authority shall be privileged. — MNA

Del Piero the hero again as Juve beat Reggina

ROME, 16 Jan— Alessandro Del Piero maintained his record-breaking form when he struck the winner in Juventus' laboured 1-0 win over Reggina on Sunday.

The striker, who hit a hat-trick in midweek against Italian Cup rivals Fiorentina to surpass Giampiero Boniperti as the club's all-time top scorer, struck just before halftime to maintain Juve's 100-per cent winning record at home.

The result gave Juventus 52 points from 19 matches, 10 points ahead of second-placed Inter Milan, who edged out Cagliari 3-2.

AC Milan, third on 40

points, can climb above Inter by beating AS Roma in a later match (1930 GMT).

Fiorentina remained fourth on 40 points after Serie A's leading scorer Luca Toni broke his recent goal drought to hit the target twice, including a stoppage-time winner, in a 2-1 victory over Chievo Verona.

Reggina had taken just three points in their previous eight away games and were expected to offer little resistance to the Ital-

ian champions.

Juve started brightly with David Trezeguet volleying against the post, but Reggina's confidence grew as Carlos Paredes and Giacomo Tedesco flashed shots narrowly wide of Gianluigi Buffon's goal.

In the end it was 31-year-old Del Piero who came to Juve's rescue. The Italy international ran on to Trezeguet's chip and lashed the ball past keeper Nicola Pavarini to take his tally for the club to 186. In

the second half, Zlatan Ibrahimovic missed a great chance to extend Juve's lead when he scuffed the ball wide from close range.

Inter Milan endured a similarly nervy afternoon at the San Siro Stadium.

Roberto Mancini's team failed to score in either of their matches this year against Siena and Parma but seemed well in control as they went 2-0 up in the opening 15 minutes against Cagliari.

MNA/Reuters

ADVERTISEMENTS

ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ
ပစ္စည်းဝယ်ယူရောင်းချရေးအဖွဲ့

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၀၆ ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၁၀ ရက်

ချိပ်ပိတ်ချေးနှုန်းလွှာအပ်ယူခြင်း

ရန်ကုန်မြို့တော်စည်ပင်သာယာရေးကော်မတီ၊ ကွန်ကရစ်တံ၊ စက်ရုံ၏ လုပ်ငန်းသုံးအတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ High Tensile Wire များကို C & F/Yangon (US\$) သို့မဟုတ် ဌာနအရောက်ကျပ်ငွေဖြင့် ဝယ်ယူရန် ချိပ်ပိတ်ချေးနှုန်းလွှာများ မိတ်ခေါ်အပ်ပါသည်။

စဉ်	ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည်	အရေအတွက်
(က)	4mm φ Plain High Tensile Wire	၁၄၄ တန်
(ခ)	5.5mm φ Indented High Tensile Wire	၇၂ တန်

ချေးနှုန်းလွှာပိတ်ရက်မှာ (၂၇-၁-၂၀၀၆) နေ့ (၁၆:၀၀)နာရီဖြစ်ပြီး ချေးနှုန်းတင်သွင်းလွှာပုံစံ တစ်စုံလျှင် ကျပ်၁၀၀၀/ (ကျပ်တစ်ဆောင်တိတိ) နှုန်းဖြင့် ဘက်ဂျက်နှင့်ငွေစာရင်းဌာန၊ ပစ္စည်းဝယ်ယူရောင်းချရေးဌာနမှ ထုတ်ပေးပါသည်။ အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို ဖုန်းအမှတ်-၂၀၂၅၃၄ သို့ ရုံးချိန်အတွင်း ဆက်သွယ်မေးမြန်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ

ပစ္စည်းဝယ်ယူရောင်းချရေးအဖွဲ့

CLAIMS DAY NOTICE MV GATI-1 VOYNO (52006)

Consignees of cargo carried on MV GATI-1 VOYNO (52006) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 18.1.2006 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of M.I.P where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm upto Claims Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

**SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY**

AGENT FOR: M/S GATI COAST TO COAST
Phone No: 256908/378316/376797

CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

MV BANGKACHAI VOYNO (51)

Consignees of cargo carried on MV BANGKACHAI VOYNO (51) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 17.1.2006 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of A.W.P.T where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm up to Claims Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

**SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY
AGENT FOR: M/S WONGSAMUT OCEAN
SHIPPING CO LTD. BANGKOK**

Phone No: 256916/256919/256921

China's newly rich earn 200,000-yuan a year

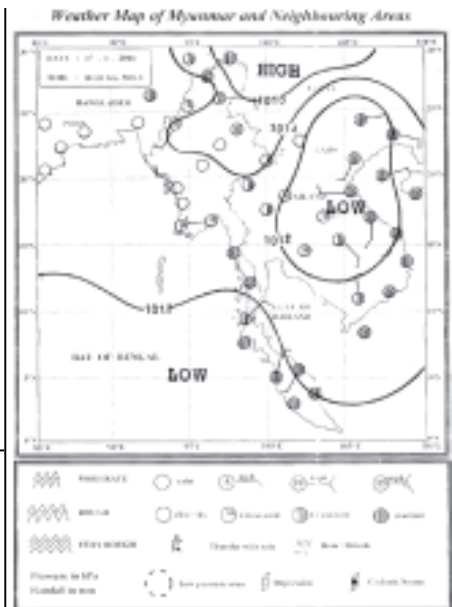
BEIJING, 16 Jan — In China, 20 per cent of the newly rich people have annual incomes topping 200,000 yuan (24,700 US dollars), according to a survey by a market-monitoring organ.

The household incomes of the newly rich vary from 80,000 yuan (9,900 US dollars) to 1 million yuan (123,500 US dollars) a year.

Among them, 81.1 per cent rest at the third level, which earns an annual salary of 80,000 yuan (9,900 US dollars) to 200,000 yuan (25,000 US dollars), the Sino-monitor International survey shows.

The newly rich, ranging in age from 18 to 45, were mostly born in the 1970s. Also well-educated, half of them have college diplomas and 12 per cent have master's degrees, said Liu Rong, vice-president of Sino-monitor International, a Sino-foreign market monitoring joint venture.

MNA/Xinhua



WEATHER

Tuesday, 17 January, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30

hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been generally fair in the whole country. Night temperatures were (5°C) below normal in Yangon Division, (3°C) below normal in Bago Division, (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Kachin, Chin States and Taninthayi Division and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Namhsan and Pinlaung (3°C) each and Mogok (5°C).

Maximum temperature on 16-1-2006 was 91°F.

Minimum temperature on 17-1-2006 was 54°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 17-1-2006 was (82%). Total sunshine hours on 16-1-2006 was (8.3) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 17-1-2006 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 Northeast at (11:00) hours MST on 16-1-2006.

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

Forecast valid until evening of 18-1-2006:

Weather will be partly cloudy in Kachin and Mon States, Taninthayi Division and fair in the remaining States and Divisions.

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

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

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 18-1-2006: Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 18-1-2006: Fair weather.



Wednesday, 18 January
View on today

7:00 am

1. Recitation of Parittas by Missionary Sayadaw U Ottamathara

7:15 am

2. တိပိဋကဓမ္မဗျာကိဇ္ဇာ၊ အဂ္ဂမဟာပဇ္ဇိတ၊ ဘဒ္ဒန္တသိရိန္ဒာဘိဝံသ (ယောဆရာတော်) ဟောကြားတော်မူအပ်သော ဥပ္ပါသသန္တပါဠိတော်

7:25 am

3. To be healthy exercise

7:30 am

4. Morning news

7:40 am

5. Nice and sweet song

7:50 am

6. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

7:55 am

7. မြန်မာ့ဓလေ့ထုံးကျမ်းအကျဉ်း

8:05 am

8. အဆိုပြိုင်ပွဲ

8:15 am

9. သုံးဆယ်ရေသောင်းတစ်

8:30 am

10. International news

8:45 am

12. Let's Go

4:00 pm

1. Martial song

4:15 pm

2. Songs to uphold National Spirit

4:30 pm

3. Practice in Reading

4:45 pm

4. အရေးပြိုင်ပွဲ

4:50 pm

5. အဝေးသံတက္ကသိုလ်ပညာရေး ချစ်မြင်သံကြား သင်ခန်းစာ -တတိယနှစ် (ရှုကွေ့အထူးပြု) (ရှုကွေ့အထူး)

5:05 pm

6. Songs of national races

5:15 pm

7. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

5:20 pm

8. Classical song

5:30 pm

9. ရွှေသံရုပ်သံအသံအစီအစဉ်

5:40 pm

10. မြန်မာ့ရုပ်သံတေးဂီတ

6:00 pm

11. Evening news

6:30 pm

12. Weather report

6:35 pm

13. သုတစုံလင်ရွှေညက်ရှင်

7:00 pm

14. "နောက်မကျရအောင်"

မင်းသူ၊ ကျော်သူ၊ မိုးပြည့်ပြည့်

မောင်၊ ဒေါ်အေးအေးမြင့်

အိမ်ကတော့-ကြည့်စို့

7:10 pm

15. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

7:15 pm

16. ကြားမြင်သုတ ပြည့်ဝစရာ

စာပေသဘာ

7:25 pm

17. Musical programme

7:35 pm

18. "မြည်းမိုးကြက်ရိုင်းအကြောင်း သိကောင်းစရာ ဆွေးနွေးခန်း"

8:00 pm

19. News

20. International news

21. Weather report

22. ၂၀၀၅ ခုနှစ် ဆရာသမားအကြိမ်

(သုတစုံ)မြန်မာ့ရုပ်သံတေးဂီတ အစီအစဉ်အရေး၊ အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

"မိမိရောတော်ကြီး"

(ဒုတိယအပိုင်း)

(မန္တလေးတိုင်း)

(အပိုင်း-၁)

23. The next day's

programme



Wednesday, 18 January
Tune in today

8:30 am Brief news

8:35 am Music:

-Crazy little party girl

8:40 am Perspectives

8:45 am Music:

-Let's go children

8:50 am National news & Slogan

9:00 am Music:

-Sunshine

9:05 am International news

9:10 am Music

-Hit by love

1:30 pm News & Slogan

1:40 pm Lunch time music

-Get real

-Stay the same

-Because of you

-When I need you

9:00 pm Variations on a tune

"Season in the sun"

-Fortunes

-Westlife

9:15 pm Article/Music

9:25 pm Music at your request

-A deeper love

-You'll be mine

-Tell me

9:45 pm New & Slogan

10:00 pm PEL

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than holds meeting with hoteliers in Ngwe Hsaung Beach

YANGON, 17 Jan—Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence together with Chairman of Ayeyawady Division PDC Commander of South-West Command Maj-Gen Thura Myint Aung held a meeting with 19 hoteliers at the Myanmar Treasure Resort in Ngwe Hsaung on 15 January morning.

The hoteliers reported on telephone lines, power supply, clean water and transport requirements. Chairman of Pathin District PDC Lt-Col Hla Thwin gave a supplementary report. In response, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than fulfilled the requirements.

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than and the commander inspected progress in building the Bay of Bengal Resort and Aureum Palace Hotel of Htoo Trading Co, and the Ngwe Hsaung Beach Hotel.

Next, they attended the massive planting of physic nut saplings in Shaukchaung Village in Ngwe Hsaung. Manager U Tin Soe of Myanma Agricultural Service reported on progress of growing the crop and future plans. A total of 1,340 physic nut grafts were planted at the ceremony. The village has set a target of putting 35 acres under the crop this year and extending the acreage to 45 acres.

(See page 7)



Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than plants a physic nut sapling at Hsamalauk village, Ayeyawady Division. — MNA.

All the people are to guard against ill attempts of some big nations and internal and external destructive elements that are trying to cause disintegration of the Union

People in Chin State support National Convention

YANGON, 17 Jan — A mass meeting in support of the National Convention organized by Chin State Union Solidarity and

Development Association was held on 13 January at Vamthu Maung Sports Ground in Haka, Chin State.

Present were secretary and members of Chin State USDA, secretaries, executives and

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INSIDE

- * Our country has practised the market-oriented economic system since 1988, and since then, local and foreign businessmen are allowed to make investments in the business enterprises and industries in line with the laws.
- * The State engages in the industries that are not within the reach of the people, and encourages the cooperative and private sectors to operate the remaining industries with speed.

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SOE MYA KYAW



Members of the panel of chairmen and participants chanting slogans at the mass meeting held in Chin State. — MNA