Established 1914
11th Waxing of Tazaungmon 1368 ME Tuesday, 31 October, 2006
Volume XIV, Number 198

Senior General Than Shwe
congratulates Brazilian President

NAY PYI TAW, 30 Oct— Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council of the Union of Myanmar, has sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Mr Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, on the occasion of his re-election for the second term as President of the Federative Republic of Brazil. — MNA

True patriotism

* It is very important for everyone of the nation regardless of the place he lives to have strong Union Spirit.
* Only Union Spirit is the true patriotism all the nationalities will have to safeguard.

Clarification made on laying down detailed basic principles for Chapters “Election” and “Political Parties” in drafting the State Constitution

Plenary Session of National Convention continues

YANGON, 30 Oct— Chairman and Members of the National Convention Convening Work Committee read out the clarification on laying down detailed basic principles for the Chapters “Election” and “Political Parties” for drafting the State Constitution made by the Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee at the Plenary Session of the National Convention continued at Pyidaungsu Hall of Nyaunghnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division, at 9 am today.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Commission members, Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Work Committee members, Chairman of the National Convention Convening Management Committee Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and Management Committee members, chairmen and officials of subcommittees, delegates of political parties National Unity Party, Union Pa-O National Organization, Shan State Kokang Democratic Party, Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, Lahu National Development Party, Union Kayin League, Kokang Democracy and Unity Party and Wa National Development Party, representatives-elect of National Unity Party and Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, independent representatives-elect, delegates of national races from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (South), Shan (North) and Shan (East) States, Sagaing, (See page 4)

Clarification on “Political Parties” to be published

YANGON, 30 Oct— Clarification made by the Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee on laying down detailed basic principles for the Chapter “Political Parties” for drafting the State Constitution at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held at Nyaunghnapin Camp in Hmawby Township, Yangon Division, today, will be published in the dailies.— MNA

Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.
Promote national culture with artistic skills

Literature and performing arts of a nation show its national character and standard of national culture. Throughout the history covering years countable by the thousand, Myanmar people have been safeguarding their race for its perpetuation, handing down the high national prestige or the national strength — the artistic skills, the delicate creativity and the art of composing — from generation to generation.

Myanmar culture originated during the era of Pyu city states and is based on five kinds of instruments — the brass, the string, leather and wind instruments and clappers. Myanmar songs, including those that rekindled Myanmar people’s nationalistic fervour, depicted Myanmar traditions and customs and portrayed the generosity of the religious Myanmar people, have been developing with the passage of time.

Singing contests and musical instrument contests of the Myanmar Traditional Cultural Performing Arts Competitions not only revive the trend of Myanmar music, that has flourished and improved stage by stage through classical songs and the value of the history of Myanmar music, but also standardize many Myanmar songs.

Thanks to the Myanmar Traditional Cultural Performing Arts Competitions, the theatrical drama, the essence of the performing arts, has reached a new age. The Competitions have helped youths to cherish Myanmar traditions and culture and Myanmar social values, morals and view that are collectively included in the theatrical drama.

Only with nationalistic spirit and nationalistic fervour to cherish and preserve traditional culture, will the people be able to overcome the dangers of alien culture that is penetrating into the nation. That is why Myanmar Traditional Cultural Performing Arts Competitions are held every year. And we would like to call on all artists to preserve and promote national culture with their artistic skills and nationalistic spirit.
**Cuban TV shows fresh images of Fidel Castro**

HAVANA, 29 Oct—Cuban television showed fresh images of convalescing leader Fidel Castro walking, reading the day’s newspapers and speaking on the telephone.

Castro, defying enemies whom he had declared him dead, said he was taking part in government decisions, according to the news on television and making regular telephone calls as he recovers from emergency intestinal surgery in late July.

“Now that our enemies have prematurely declared me dying or dead, I am happy to send my compatriots and friends around the world this short film material,” Castro said. “Now they will have to resurrect me,” he said.

The images showed Castro browsing through Saturday’s ruling Communist Party daily Granma and walking in a sweat suit down a corridor to speak on a cell telephone in a clear voice.

They were the first images of Castro released in six weeks. His prolonged absence from public view fuelled rumours in recent weeks that the 80-year-old Castro was dead and change imminent was in Cuba, one of the world’s last Communist-run nations.

MNA/Reuters

**Chinese police equipped with helicopters**

BEIJING, 29 Oct—Chinese police have been equipped with advanced helicopters, capable of launching air-to-ground fighting, according to the Ministry of Public Security.

Some municipalities and provinces in China such as Beijing, Shanghai, and Chongqing are organizing their own police helicopter fleets, said an official from the ministry.

Capable of quick response to emergency, the police helicopter fleets will be responsible for air patrolling, transporting, fighting terrorism, and directing the flow of traffic, said the official.

China now has seven police helicopter fleets, three police airports and 20 police helicopters.

The first police helicopter in China was put into use by police department in Wuhan, capital city of central China’s Hubei Province in 1994.

MNA/Xinhua

**Rapper Snoop Dogg arrested in California**

LOS ANGELES, 29 Oct—Rapper and actor Snoop Dogg, one of the biggest names on the West Coast hip-hop scene, has been arrested after airport police said they found a gun and marijuana in his car.

The 35-year-old rapper, whose real name is Calvin Broadus, was arrested on Thursday at the Burbank Airport near Los Angeles by police who had stopped him for leaving his car too long in the passenger loading area, Burbank police spokesman Kevin Grandalski said.

Broadus was booked and released on $35,000 US dollars bail and is expected to make his first court appearance on Monday.

Meanwhile prosecutors in Orange County, south of Los Angeles, are considering whether to file charges against the rapper for trying to bring a collapsible police baton on board a plane last month.

**US strike in Iraq kills six Iraqis including women, children**

RAMADI, 29 Oct—Six Iraqis including three women and two children were killed in a US airstrike in the city of Ramadi in Iraq’s western Anbar Province on Saturday, a doctor at Ramadi hospital said.

A police brigadier said five civilians were killed in the attack. There was no immediate comment from the US military several hours after a request for information.

Doctor Kamal al-Ani said the bodies of six members of a single family killed in the strike had been brought to Ramadi hospital before being released to relatives for burial.

Police Brigadier Hamid Hamad Shuka confirmed there was an airstrike in the south of the city at dawn. He said five civilians were killed in the strike.

A senior US general said earlier this week US and Iraqi security forces were taking “an aggressive, offensive approach” to reclaim Ramadi from guerrillas.


INTERNET

**World second largest retailer giant Carrefour opened in Beijing on Saturday 28 Oct, 2006 its first suburban branch in China**

The newly opened branch, located in the Tongzhou District, is also Carrefour’s 1000th branch in the world.

MNA/Xinhua
Clarification on adoption of detailed basic principles for…

(from page I)

Taninthyai, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of peasants from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (North) and Shan (East) States, Sagaing, Taninthyai, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia, delegates of workers from Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan (South), Shan (North) and Shan (East) States, Sagaing, Taninthyai, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon and Ayeyawady Divisions, delegates of State Service Personnel from the State Peace and Development Council Office, the President Office, the Pyithu Hluttaw Office, the Government Office, the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General’s Office, the Auditor-General’s Office, the Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission Office, the Civil Service Selection and Training Board, the Yangon City Development Committee, the Mandalay City Development Committee and ministries, other invited delegates, delegates from Shan State (North) Special Region-1, Shan State (North) Special Region-2, Shan State (East) Special Region-3, Shan State (North) Special Region-4, Shan State (North) Special Region-5, Shan State (South) Special Region-6, Kayin State Special Region-1, Kayin State Special Region-2, Kayah State Special Region-1, Kayah State Special Region-2, Kayah State Special Region-3, Kayin National Democratic Party (KNPP), Kayin National Progressive Party (KNPP) (Hoya), Kayinni National Unity and Solidar-

Monks of Htilin, Maha Wizikarama monasteries in Mandalay deny signing paper to collect public signatures

NAY PYI TAW, 30 Oct — Members of the so-called ‘88’ generation students group announced by a certain foreign radio station that the Buddhist monks hadn’t heard of any member of the Sangha of their respective monasteries in the surroundings give their signatures; that it was a wicked scheme to cause illusion among the people who revered religion; that as the monks were striving for promotion, propagation and perpetuation of the Sasanas, they had no wish at all to sign the paper; that the members of the Sangha would never allow any person, group or political party to use them for its interest.

The announcement also said that the attempts to launch an organizational campaign with the use of false names of monks and monasteries and fake signs may lead peace-loving people to lose faith in the monks; that such acts should not be tolerated.

U Khin Soe, an ex-NLD member of Latha Township, Yangon, while on the way from his home to an optical shop on 24 October afternoon ran across Ko Hla Aung, a political agent, on Shoebontha Street in Pabedan Township. Ko Hla Aung tried to press U Khin Soe into signing the paper. But U Khin Soe refused to give his signature, telling him that the signature campaign was unreasonable as it gave priority only to the personal interest; and that the campaign did not serve the interest of the nation and the people at all. — H

Plenary Session of National Convention in progress at Nyaunghnatun Camp in Hmawby Township. — MNA

The MC declared the start of the meeting as 1,072 hours before the Plenary Session of the National Convention, Chairman of the NCCWC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Commission members, Chairman of the NCCWC Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Work Committee members, Chairman of the NCCMC Auditor-General Maj-Gen Lun Maung and Management Committee members, chairmen and officials of the subcommittees, delegates of political parties, representatives-elect, delegates of the National Races, Peasants, Workers, Intellectuals and Intelligentsia, State Service Personnel, and Other Invited Persons, signed attendance books at Pyidaungsu Hall and the recreation hall.

NCCWC Chairman Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presided over the Plenary Session of National Convention and Secretary of NCCWC Minister for Information Brigh-Gen Kayw Hsuan acted as master of ceremonies. The MC declared the start of the meeting as 1,072 hours before the Plenary Session of the National Convention and Secretary of NCCWC Minister for Information Brigh-Gen Kayw Hsuan acted as master of ceremonies. The MC declared the start of the meeting as 1,072 hours before the Plenary Session of the National Convention and Secretary of NCCWC Minister for Information Brigh-Gen Kayw Hsuan acted as master of ceremonies. The MC declared the start of the meeting as 1,072 hours before the Plenary Session of the National Convention and Secretary of NCCWC Minister for Information Brigh-Gen Kayw Hsuan acted as master of ceremonies. The MC declared the start of the meeting as 1,072 hours before the Plenary Session of the National Convention and Secretary of NCCWC Minister for Information Brigh-Gen Kayw Hsuan acted as master of ceremonies. The MC declared the start of the meeting as 1,072 hours before the Plenary Session of the National Convention and Secretary of NCCWC Minister for Information Brigh-Gen Kayw Hsuan acted as master of ceremonies. The MC declared the start of the meeting as 1,072 hours before the Plenary Session of the National Convention and Secretary of NCCWC Minister for Information Brigh-Gen Kayw Hsuan acted as master of ceremonies.

Secretary of National Convention Convening Commission Minister for Information

Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsuan. — MNA

Monks of Htilin, Maha Wizikarama monasteries in Mandalay deny signing paper to collect public signatures

Ex-NLD member refuses to sign as the campaign is unreasonable and gives priority only to personal interest

NAY PYI TAW, 30 Oct — Members of the so-called ‘88’ generation students group announced by a certain foreign radio station that the Buddhist monks hadn’t heard of any member of the Sangha of their respective monasteries in the surroundings give their signatures; that it was a wicked scheme to cause illusion among the people who revered religion; that as the monks were striving for promotion, propagation and perpetuation of the Sasanas, they had no wish at all to sign the paper; that the members of the Sangha would never allow any person, group or political party to use them for its interest.

The announcement also said that the attempts to launch an organizational campaign with the use of false names of monks and monasteries and fake signs may lead peace-loving people to lose faith in the monks; that such acts should not be tolerated.

U Khin Soe, an ex-NLD member of Latha Township, Yangon, while on the way from his home to an optical shop on 24 October afternoon ran across Ko Hla Aung, a political agent, on Shoebontha Street in Pabedan Township. Ko Hla Aung tried to press U Khin Soe into signing the paper. But U Khin Soe refused to give his signature, telling him that the signature campaign was unreasonable as it gave priority only to the personal interest; and that the campaign did not serve the interest of the nation and the people at all. — H

First, NCCWC Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe made clarification on adoption of detailed basic principles for the Chapter “Election” in drafting the State Constitution.

Next, Vice-Chairman of NCCWC Attorney-General U Aye Maung presented clarification made by the chairman on adoption of detailed basic principles for the Chapter “Election” in drafting the State Constitution.

The Plenary Session then went into recess.

When the Plenary Session resumed at 10.25 am, Secretary of NCCWC U Thaung Nyunt presented clarification made by the chairman on adoption of detailed basic principles for the Chapter “Election” in drafting the State Constitution.

(Representations made by NCCWC Chairman Chief Justice U Aung Toe, NCCWC Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung and Secretary of NCCWC U Thaung Nyunt are reported separately.)

Afterwards, Member of NCCWC Deputy Attorney-General Dr Tun Shun presented clarification made by the chairman on adoption of detailed basic principles for the Chapter “Political Parties” in drafting the State Constitution.

The Plenary Session then went into recess at 11.10 am.

(Representations made by Member of NCCWC Deputy Attorney-General Dr Tun Shun will be reported.)

The Plenary Session continues at 9 am tomorrow. — MNA

Tourism Development and Management Course opens

YANGON, 30 Oct — Under the Program of Initiative for ASEAN Integration- IAI Work Plan Project, Civil Service Selection and Training Board and Asae Secretariat conducted Tourism Development and Management Course at Traders Hotel here this morning.

The three-day course was opened with an address by Director-General U Hla Kyi of Civil Service Department. Next, Project Officer of Asae Secretariat Ms Chandrasa Edhithayi Samsudin briefed on the purpose of the course.

Mr Teo Puay Kin and Ms Francis Soh Kok Yuen of International Trade Institute of Singapore will give lecture at the course. A total of 20 officers from Ministry of Hotels and Tourism and Ministry of Forestry are attending the course.

MNA
Presentation on laying down the detailed basic principles for the Chapter “Election” made at Plenary Session of the National Convention

Chairman of National Convention Convening Work Committee Chief Justice U Aung Toe. MNA

YANGON, 30 Oct— The following is the clarification and presentation made at the Plenary Session of the National Convention held today in Myanmaragam Camp, Hmaunchay Township, Yangon Division by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary of the National Convention Convening Work Committee on detailed basic principles for the Chapter “Election” to be included in drafting the State Constitution.

Mr Chairman and delegates,

The National Convention designated 15 chapters first for ensuring a systematic approach to the laying down of basic principles and detailed basic principles to draft a new State Constitution. The Chapter “Election” is one of the 15 Chapters, and two basic principles have been laid down for it.

(a) Every citizen shall have the right to vote and to stand for election according to law.

(b) Voters concerned shall have the right, in accord with provisions of the State Constitution, to recall elected people’s representatives.

The sphere of these basic principles is quite wide. Accordingly, based on these two basic principles, it is required of the National Convention to lay down detailed basic principles for the Chapter.

Only then, will it be possible to comply with the rules and regulations in writing and adopting the provisions on election stated in the State Constitution and related laws on election.

Mr Chairman,

Every nation exercising the multi-party democracy system prescribes necessary basic principles in the State Constitution concerned to ensure that every citizen has equal right to vote and to stand for election in accord with the law.

After making a careful study on these provisions, it is perceived:

(a) the right of citizens to elect people’s representatives who represent them in accord with the law;

(b) the right of citizens to stand for election as people’s representatives in accord with the law.

The right stated in paragraph (a) covers all the citizens who have the right to vote. In the process, it is required to fix first the eligible age to vote, in accord with the law. Based on their conditions, some countries fixed the voting age of the citizens 18 or 21 years.

In Myanmar, the voting age is 18 years. People at the age of 18 are mature and intellectual enough to distinguish between good and bad. Paragraph (2) of the Section 76 of the 1947 Constitution says,

“Every citizen, who has completed the age of eighteen years and who is not disqualified by law and complies with the provisions of the law regulating elections to the Parliament, shall have the right to vote at any election to the Parliament”.

Parliament Election Act 23 promulgated in 1948 based on the provisions of that constitution prescribes, “Subject to the provisions of this Act, every citizen normally living in a constituency and having attained the age of 18 on the date designated by the President is qualified to be on the list of voters”.

Article 174 of the 1974 constitution says,

(a) Citizens shall directly elect people’s representatives by secret ballot.

(b) Every citizen who has attained the age of eighteen years shall have the right to vote.

(c) All citizens who have the right to vote shall enjoy equal voting rights.”

Therefore, regarding the right to vote in accord with the tradition of bestowing voting right on every citizen who has turned 18 and who is qualified by law, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

“Every citizen who has turned 18 on the date on which elections commence, who is not disqualified by law, who is eligible to vote, and who has the right to vote under the law, shall have the right to vote.”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

Under the detailed basic principles adopted by the National Convention, Hluttaw members are to be elected to:

(a) Pyithu Hluttaw;

(b) Amyotha Hluttaw; and

(c) Region or State Hluttaw.

In electing members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, at a constituency, a voter shall cast only a ballot in electing people’s representatives to the Hluttaw concerned, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

“Every citizen who is eligible to vote and who has the right to vote by the law shall cast only a vote for a Hluttaw each at a constituency.”

“In addition, people of national races concerned who are eligible to vote in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution shall have the right to vote in electing representatives of national races to the Region of State Hluttaw concerned.”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

It is found that the nations practising the multi-party democracy system use ballot in electing people’s representatives.

Our country will have to exercise the multi-party democracy system under the basic principles the National Convention has laid down. So, our country should practise ballot in electing people’s representatives.

Therefore, regarding ballot, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

“Ballot shall be exercised.”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

All those who have the right to vote should be entrusted with the right to elect people’s representatives (See page 6)
Presentation on laying down the detailed basic…

from page 5

who represent them. But, members of the Religious Order should not enjoy such a right, nor should persons serving prison terms, persons adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law, persons who have not yet been cleared from being declared destitute, and those who are banned from voting under the election law.

Therefore, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

“The following persons shall have no right to vote—
(a) members of the Religious Order;
(b) persons serving prison terms;
(c) persons adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law;
(d) persons who have not yet been cleared from being declared destitute; and
(e) persons who are banned from voting under the election law.”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

In the interests of the electorate concerned, a candidate should stand for election at the constituency only he has already planned, rather than doing so again at another constituency.

The elections held under the 1947 Constitution took place region-wise instead of simultaneously across the nation. In consequence, although a candidate had lost at a parliamentary election in a constituency, he had the right to stand for election again at another constituency. So, it is found that such right is a barrier to electing a real people’s representative who wins admiration of the people. Taking into account such undesirable incidents, a candidate should be given opportunity to stand for only an election for a Hluttaw at a constituency in practising a discipline-flourishing democratic system.

Therefore, the point:

“At an election, a candidate—
(a) shall be elected to one Hluttaw only.
(b) shall stand for election at one constituency only.”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

Some of the detailed basic principles the National Convention has laid down are connected with the delineation of the boundaries of Union territories. The Union territories will be under direct rule of the President, and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will have to prescribe necessary laws for Union territories. So, electorate of the Union territories no longer need to elect Hluttaw members to the Region or State Hluttaw, and will have to elect Hluttaw members to the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, the two legislative bodies of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.

According to the detailed basic principles laid down for electing members of the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Amyotha Hluttaw will be made up of representatives from Self-Administered Division or Self-Administered Region along with 12 Amyotha Hluttaw representatives each from Union territory, region or state and Tatmadaw member Amyotha Hluttaw members. Accordingly, 12 members each from a Region or State or a Union territory will be elected. In the process, after due number of constituencies for the Amyotha Hluttaw is fixed, elective living in a Union territory concerned will have to elect 12 Amyotha Hluttaw members each.

And electorate of the constituencies concerned will have to elect Pyithu Hluttaw member.

So, a detailed basic principle “Electorate living in the Union territories shall elect Pyithu Hluttaw members” should be adopted.

Moreover, after a Region or State Hluttaw member from a township or constituency in a Region or State is elected, and that township or constituency is prescribed under extraordinary circumstances as a Union territory by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw with respect to national defence, security administration, and economic affairs, the said township or constituency will be under direct rule of the Union President.

In this regard, the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw is solely responsible to prescribe necessary laws for that township or constituency, and the Region or State Hluttaw no longer needs to prescribe necessary laws for that township or constituency. So, it needs to decide whether a Region or State Hluttaw member elected in that township or constituency should continue to stand as a Region or State Hluttaw member.

It is found that when the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw needs to prescribe law to delineate a Union territory regarding the right of an elected Region or State Hluttaw member to continue to stand as the Region or State Hluttaw member due to the designation of the constituency that has elected him, as a Union territory other than the fact he is no longer allowed to stand as a Region or State Hluttaw member due to the violations or violation of any provision of the Constitution, that point should be taken into consideration to promulgate a law. In addition, save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, such Region or State Hluttaw member should no longer be allowed to stand as a Region or State Hluttaw member.

Therefore, regarding elections for Union territories, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

“(a) Electorate living in the Union territories or the Union territories designated by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw under the law, shall elect members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw only.
(b) Save as otherwise prescribed by the Constitution, a Region or State Hluttaw member elected in a constituency that the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has designated as an Union territory shall no longer stand as a Hluttaw member”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

An already-laid down basic principle on election has bestowed rights on every citizen to vote and to stand for elections in accord with the law. Every citizen can enjoy such rights only when these rights are manifested in the Constitution.

Therefore, the rights of citizens to stand for elections, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

“Every citizen who is not disqualified by the provisions of this Constitution and the provisions of the law regulating elections shall have the right to stand for election to a Hluttaw”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

One of the already-laid down detailed basic principles regulating election says, “Electorate concerned shall, in accord with the provisions of the State Constitution, have the right to recall the elected people’s representatives”. Necessary procedures to recall an elected people’s representative should be prescribed in this Constitution, so that these procedures can be used as references in promulgating laws regulating election. The National Convention will have to adopt necessary detailed basic principles regarding such procedures. Section 78 of the 1947 Constitution prescribes:

“The Parliament may by law prescribe the conditions under and the manner in which a member of either Chamber of Parliament may be recalled”.

In this regard, although power to recall a people’s representative was vested, the then parliament failed to promulgate a law on recall. So, it is perceived that the right bestowed by the then State Constitution could not be exercised.

Article 187 of the 1974 Constitution prescribes:

“Any organ of State or the people who have elected and assigned duties to a people’ representative or an organ wishing to recall such representative or organ for any of the following reasons, shall have the right to do so in accord with law:
(a) violation of any provision of the Constitution;
(b) inefficient discharge of duties; or
(c) misbehaviour”.

In accord with the provisions of that Constitution, the Pyithu Hluttaw promulgated the law on recall under Pyithu Hluttaw Law No 13 in 1975. The law carried procedures to be abided by in recalling people’s representatives, and members of people’s council, and organizations or members of the Pyithu Hluttaw or people’s councils at all levels.

Mr Chairman,

A Hluttaw member is, indeed, a person on whom the people can place reliance. So, the electorate concerned should be vested with the right to recall the Hluttaw member they have elected if he has betrayed the State, violated a provision of the Constitution, or committed a misbehaviour. In this regard, the maximum number of the voters necessary to recall a Hluttaw member should be fixed. In doing so, the required maximum number will be neither so many nor so few if the quorum is fixed one percent of all the voters.

So, if the wish arises to recall a Hluttaw member, the complaint about the Hluttaw member endorsed by at least one percent of the initial number of the voters of the constituency concerned should be submitted to the Election Commission.

After receiving such complainant document, the Election Commission should conduct an investigation into the case in accord with the law. In the process, the Hluttaw member concerned should be vested with the right to rebut the accusation in person or through a representative. If the commission finds the accusation true and considers that the Hluttaw member should no longer serve as a Hluttaw member, the commission should take action in accord with the law on recall.

Therefore, regarding the procedures on recall, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the point:

“(a) A Hluttaw member may be recalled for any of the following reasons—
(1) treason;
(2) violation of any provision of the Constitution;
(3) misbehaviour;
(4) lack of qualifications prescribed in the Constitution for a Hluttaw member;
(5) inefficient discharge of duties.
(b) Complaint about the Hluttaw member endorsed by at least one percent of initial number of the voters of the constituency concerned shall be submitted to the Pyidaungsu Election Commission.
(c) Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall conduct investigation into the case in accord with the law.
(d) While the case is under investigation, the Hluttaw member concerned shall have the right to rebut the accusation in person or through a representative.
(e) The Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall, finding the accusation true and considering the Hluttaw member should no longer carry out duties, take action in accord with the law”

should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,

A State Constitution carries basic principles and detailed basic principles on election and recall. In accord with the aforementioned principles, Myanmar practices the system of electing one Hluttaw member from a constituency each. However, many countries have made the system of setting up a large constituency to elect more than one Hluttaw member, and designating the number of Hluttaw (See page 7)
Presentation on laying down the detailed basic…
(from page 6)

members in proportion to the votes. So, to catch up with the
changes, necessary laws should be prescribed in
accord with the resolutions of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
Therefore, regarding election and recall, discussions
are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the
point:

“The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall prescribe
necessary laws on election and recall.”
should be adopted as a detailed basic principle.

Mr Chairman,
One of the six objectives prescribed in basic principles
the National Convention has laid down is “Flourishing of
a genuine multi-party democracy system”. It means the
part “election” plays a major role in a bid to ensure
flourishing of a genuine multi-party democracy system.
Therefore, two basic principles on election—Every
citizen shall have the right to vote and to stand for election
in accord with the law” and “Electorate concerned shall,
in accord with the provisions of the State Constitution,
have the right to recall the elected people’s representatives’
behaviour after election. So, it is required to form an
organization to implement the laws prescribed in accord
with the already-laid down policies.

Furthermore, in the exercise of the multi-party democracy
system, political parties will be formed. Regarding the
political parties, the National Convention has laid
down the basic principle “The State shall prescribe
necessary laws to systematically form political parties for
ensuring flourishing of a genuine multi-party democracy
system.”

So, a Pyidaungsu Election Commission should be
formed to implement functions on election as well as the
laws on political parties. Now, presentation will be made
on the persons and organizations that organized the
elections in 1961.

The Myanmar (Administration) Act 1935 came into
force on 1 April 1937, and it was exercised for five years
till the beginning of World War II. It can be said to be the
first important experiment for a Dominion-like democratic
government. Then, broader right to vote and to stand for
election were bestowed after promulgating laws, by-
laws and orders on election. To organize the elections,
duties were assigned to newly-appointed officers for
election rather than formation of a commission on
organizations.

During the post-war period and the post-independence
period, an election commissioner for elections was
appointed and elections were held under his management
and supervision. Usually, joint secretaries from the
Ministry of Justice were appointed as election
commissioners.

Mr Chairman,
The previous parliament promulgated an Election
Commission Act in 1961. Under that Act, the joint sitting of
the two parliamentary Hluttaws of the Union of
Myanmar held on 20 March 1961 made an approval to
appoint election commission members. The then President
sought the view of the Supreme Court of the State under
Section 151 of the State Constitution. In response to the
proposal of appointing election commissioners, the Supreme Court of the State gave its view to seek again the
approval from the joint sitting of the two Hluttaws.

Under the Constitution Act (second) and Amendment
election was prescribed after making many amendments
to Section 113. Section 113 (b) (1) prescribed, “An
election commission shall be formed with a chief election
commissioner and not more than four other election
commissioners appointed under the order signed by the
President with the approval of the joint sitting of the two
parliamentary Hluttaws. Section 113 (b) (2) prescribed,
“Supervisory, directing and administrative powers shall
regarding making lists of voters, holding parliament elections, and holding elections
without infringing the provisions of this Constitution
or work programmes and bye-laws of the two parliamentary
Hluttaws or the provisions of Presidential Election Act
1949 for any election, be vested in the Election Commission
formed under Section 113 (b).”

Mr Chairman,
In view of the points that have been presented, it can
be noticed that now is at a turning point in the history of
elections in Myanmar. In the past, the person appointed
as the election commissioner was vested with exclusive
power to take responsibilities for the elections. And due
amendments to Section 113, such a task was carried
out by a group consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner
and election commissioners. The one-
year-old election commission formed under the
amendments to the section comprised Thadoe Than
Thudhamma U Tin as Chief Election Commissioner and
Thadoe Maha Thayay Sithu U Chan Tun Aung
and Wunna Kyaw Hnin U Ohn Pe as election commissioners.

Mr Chairman,
The Revolution Council assumed State
responsibilities on 2 March 1962. Then, it drafted the
State Constitution and formed the Referendum
Commission under Notification No.105 comprising U
Dein Ratan as chairman and 25 members in accord with
the referendum law to adopt the State constitution.

After adopting the 1974 Constitution of the Socialist
Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Revolutionary
Council formed the first commission for electing Pyithu
Hluttaw and Pyidaungsu Hluttaw members at five years.
Election Commission will have to take responsibilities
for the elections. And due qualifications, a Pyithu Hluttaw member shall possess
duties were assigned to newly-appointed officers for
election rather than formation of a commission on
organizations.

Finally, regarding the formation of Pyidaungsu
Election Commission, discussions are to be held and
suggestions to be made whether the point:

(a) The President shall form a Pyidaungsu
Hluttaw Election Commission. In the process,
he may appoint at least five members
including the chairman of the Pyidaungsu
Election Commission in accord with the
provisions on appointment of Union minister
stated in the Constitution.

(b) The chairman and members of the
Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Election Commission
shall be the ones who —
(1) have turned 50 years of age.
(2) meet, except age limit, requirements set
for Pyithu Hluttaw members.
(3) (aa) have served in the post of Union
Chief Justice or Union supreme
court judge; Region or State High Court
district judge or in a position equivalent
to the post of Region or State High Court
district judge at least five years; or
(bb) have served in the post of judicial
officer or law officer that is not lower
than Region or State level for at least
10 years; or
(c) have practised law as the advocate
for at least 20 years; or
(dd) are deemed to be people’s representatives
with prestige by the President.

(4) are well-experienced with good characters.
(5) comply with provisions, with which they
(See page 8)
Presentation on laying down the detailed basic... (from page 7) have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw members. (a) are loyal to the State and the people. (b) hold Hluttaw elections; (c) designating and arranging constituencies; (d) putting off elections that are not in a position to resolve electoral disputes. (e) making and arranging lists of voters; (f) issuing necessary laws on elections and political parties in accord with the provisions of the Constitution and procedures and directives in accord with the laws concerned; (g) forming electoral benches to resolve electoral disputes; (h) discharging duties assigned under a law. Mr Chairman, ... the Pyidaungsu Election Commission to be held in accord with the law to elect members to the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Region or State Hluttaw. The Pyidaungsu Election Commission will have to discharge these functions and to supervise the tasks in accord with the law to ensure free and fair elections. Elections will be held across the nation, so sub-commissions at different levels will have to supervise the electoral procedures to ensure smooth operation of elections. So, the Election Commission should be vested with powers to hold Hluttaw elections, supervising the tasks for elections to Hluttaw, and supervising the work of sub-commissions at all levels. Mr Chairman, ... held in accord with the law to elect members to the Amyotha Hluttaw, the Pyithu Hluttaw, the Region or State Hluttaw. The Pyidaungsu Election Commission will have to discharge these functions and to supervise the tasks in accord with the law to ensure free and fair elections. So, the Pyidaungsu Election Commission should be given responsibilities to issue necessary laws on elections and political parties in accord with the provisions of this Constitution and procedures and directives in accord with the laws concerned. Mr Chairman, ... elections, only a Hluttaw member will be elected from a constituency each. So, more than one candidate can stand for an election in a constituency. Naturally, winners are satisfied with the election results, whereas some losers complain about the results. So, electoral benches should be formed in accord with the law to approach such electoral disputes. So, the Pyidaungsu Election Commission should be vested with the responsibility to form election benches to resolve electoral disputes. Mr Chairman, ... the Pyidaungsu Election Commission will have to discharge electoral procedures in addition to its original duties prescribed in the State Constitution. In addition, it will have to carry out duties prescribed from time to time under the laws by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw. So, a point “discharging duties assigned under a law” should be prescribed in the duties of the Election Commission. Therefore, regarding designation of duties of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission, discussions are to be held and suggestions to be made whether the points: “Duties of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission are as follows: (a) holding Hluttaw elections; (b) supervising Hluttaw elections, and forming and supervising sub-commissions at all levels; (c) designating and arranging constituencies; (d) making and arranging lists of voters; (e) putting off elections that are not in a position to resolve electoral disputes; (f) issuing necessary laws on elections and political parties in accord with the provisions of this Constitution and procedures and directives in accord with the laws concerned; (g) forming electoral benches to resolve electoral disputes; (h) discharging duties assigned under a law.” should be adopted as a detailed basic principle. Mr Chairman, ... to natural disasters or the situation of regional security. So, the Pyidaungsu Election Commission should be given duties to put off the elections that cannot be duly held in a free and fair way in some constituencies due to natural disasters or regional security. Mr Chairman, ... the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw will have to prescribe necessary laws on elections and political parties. These necessary laws will be prescribed in brief. So, only when detailed facts about the necessary laws are issued through bye-laws, procedures and directives, will the bodies at all levels be able to complete their functions effectively across the country. So, the Pyidaungsu Election Commission should be given responsibilities to issue necessary laws on elections and political parties in accord with the provisions of this Constitution on blaming the Union Chief Justice or any of Union Supreme Court judges should be adopted as a detailed basic principle. Mr Chairman, ... one of the following reasons: (1) treason; (2) violation of any provision of the Constitution; (3) misbehaviour; (4) inefficient discharge of duties. (See page 9)
Presentation on laying down the detailed basic...

However, the commissions for electing the Pyithu Hluttaw and peoples' councils at different levels formed under the 1974 Constitution scrutinized and handled the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law in addition to electoral procedures.

The ongoing Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission carries out electoral procedures, and the electoral benches the government formed scrutinize and handle the notes of electoral disputes.

Some of the members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be formed in accord with the future State Constitution possibly be legal experts. So, benches should be formed in accord with the law to complete electoral procedures and handle the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law.

Such a commission formed with competent members will be able to make correct decisions in accord with the law on matters in connection with elections and political parties. So, the Commission's decision should be final. It should be formed in accord with the law to scrutinize and settle electoral disputes, and discharge the functions of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission.

The ongoing Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission carries out electoral procedures, and the electoral benches the government formed scrutinize and handle the notes of electoral disputes.

Some of the members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be formed in accord with the future State Constitution possibly be legal experts. So, benches should be formed in accord with the law to complete electoral procedures and handle the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law.

The ongoing Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission carries out electoral procedures, and the electoral benches the government formed scrutinize and handle the notes of electoral disputes.

Some of the members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be formed in accord with the future State Constitution possibly be legal experts. So, benches should be formed in accord with the law to complete electoral procedures and handle the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law.

The ongoing Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission carries out electoral procedures, and the electoral benches the government formed scrutinize and handle the notes of electoral disputes.

Some of the members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be formed in accord with the future State Constitution possibly be legal experts. So, benches should be formed in accord with the law to complete electoral procedures and handle the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law.

The ongoing Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission carries out electoral procedures, and the electoral benches the government formed scrutinize and handle the notes of electoral disputes.

Some of the members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be formed in accord with the future State Constitution possibly be legal experts. So, benches should be formed in accord with the law to complete electoral procedures and handle the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law.

The ongoing Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission carries out electoral procedures, and the electoral benches the government formed scrutinize and handle the notes of electoral disputes.

Some of the members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be formed in accord with the future State Constitution possibly be legal experts. So, benches should be formed in accord with the law to complete electoral procedures and handle the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law.

The ongoing Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission carries out electoral procedures, and the electoral benches the government formed scrutinize and handle the notes of electoral disputes.

Some of the members of the Pyidaungsu Election Commission shall be formed in accord with the future State Constitution possibly be legal experts. So, benches should be formed in accord with the law to complete electoral procedures and handle the notes of electoral complaints in accord with the law.
Mr Chairman,

Mr Chairman, in this regard, you delegates should hold discussions and make suggestions so as to decide whether the points that have been presented should be adopted as detailed principles and proposals if you have should be submitted. Some more points relating to the Chapter “Election” will be presented. The Plenary Session of the National Convention held from 28 to 30 March 1996 laid down detailed basic principles for the formation of Legislation, Executive and Judiciary, and some of them are related to qualifications set for a Pyithu Hluttaw member.

These detailed basic principles related them will be presented for recollection of your memory. In connection with the prescribing of the qualifications of the Pyithu Hluttaw members, a detailed basic principle has been adopted that—

Persons who possess the following qualifications have the right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives:

(a) having turned the age of 25 years;
(b) being a citizen born of parents both of whom are also citizens;
(c) having settled in the Union of Myanmar for at least 10 consecutive years up to the time of being elected Pyithu Hluttaw representative;
(d) possessing qualifications prescribed in the election law.

In connection with those who have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives:

The following persons shall not have the right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives:

(a) person serving prison term, having been convicted by the court concerned for having committed an offence;
(b) person still within the period the authorities have prescribed that he or she has no right to be elected as Pyithu Hluttaw representative for having been punished for a commitment of offence that makes him or her lose qualifications required of a Pyithu Hluttaw representative before or after the State Constitution comes into force;
(c) persons adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law;
(d) person who has not yet been cleared from being declared destitute;
(e) person owing allegiance to a foreign government, or a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country;
(f) person who is entitled to rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government, or a citizen of a foreign country;
(g) person who obtains and makes use of services of an organization or other organizations;
(h) person who commits or abets member of an organization that commits or abets acts of inciting, making speeches or issuing declarations to vote or not to vote;
(i) members of a religious order;
(j) civil service personnel;

proviso: The expression shall not apply to Tatmadaw member Hluttaw representatives.

(k) person who obtains and makes use of services of an organization that commits or abets acts of inciting, making speeches or issuing declarations to vote or not to vote;

In connection with those who have no right to stand for election as Pyithu Hluttaw representatives:

(a) person still within the period the authorities have prescribed that he or she has no right to be elected as Pyithu Hluttaw representative for having been punished for a commitment of offence that makes him or her lose qualifications required of a Pyithu Hluttaw representative before or after the State Constitution comes into force.

Indian companies based in Singapore and many have their headquarters here, and their business range from more traditional sectors like retail to fast growing IT companies.

Singapore has deep and strong historical and cultural ties with India. About 8 per cent of the resident population in Singapore is of Indian origin.—MNA/Xinhua

MNA

Singapore, 30 Oct—Singapore-India bilateral trade has grown to a record level since the signing of the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) last year, a Singaporean senior official said here on Monday.

Bilateral trade reached 16.6 billion Singapore dollars (about $15.9 billion US dollars) in 2005, increasing by over 40 per cent from the previous year, S Iswaran, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, said at the global Indian business summit, an event of Singapore Global Entrepolis 2006 programme.

Investments to India have also increased, said the minister, adding that Singapore was the third largest foreign investor in India last year, investing over $3.21 billion US dollars.

Iswaran pointed out that Singapore is a hub in the Indian diaspora and they use Singapore as their base for regional and global ventures. Today almost 2000

The French adviser was on his tour of Southeast Asian nations to study their culture and to invite the artistes of those countries to participate in the cultural festivals of France. He arrived in Myanmar from Thailand to study genuine Myanmar culture and invite Myanmar artistes.

He will visit Laos before returning home. — MNA
Winners of 14th Myanmar Traditional Cultural...

(from page 16)

Mandalay Division who stood first, Maung Ye Win Than of Ayeyawady Division who stood second and Maung Than Tun Aung of Yangon Division who stood third in the higher education level men’s xylophone contest; Maung Kan Oo Aung of Bago Division who stood first and Maung Aung Naing Soe of Ayeyawady Division who stood second in the basic education level (aged 15-20) boys’ xylophone contest.

Later, member of the Panel of Patrons for Organizing the Competitions Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung presented prizes to Maung Naing Lin Thu of Rakhine State and Maung Mo Myint Hset of Yangon Division who stood first, Maung Thein Chit Aung of Mondalay Division and Maung Kaung Htet Aung of Ayeyawady Division who stood second, Maung Thaung Htet of Mandalay Division who stood third, and Maung Ye Min Kyaw of Shan State who won the special prize in the basic education level (aged 10-15) boys’ harp contest; Maung Thaik Tun Zan of Ayeyawady Division who stood first, Maung Sai Lu Min Aung of Yangon Division who stood second, Maung Phyo Hset Paing of Shan State who stood third in the basic education level (aged 5-10) boys’ harp contest; Daw Pyon Mya Mya Kyi of Mon State who stood first, Ma Lwin Mar Thein of Taninthayi Division who stood second and Ma Zaw Aye of Mandalay Division who stood third in the amateur level (first class) women’s harp contest.

After that, Vice-Chairman-1 of the Panel of Patrons for Organizing the Competitions Minister for Culture Maj-Gen Khin Aung Myint presented prizes to Ma Su Su Win Maung of Rakhine State who stood first, Daw Tin Nilar Win of Ayeyawady Division who stood second, Daw Khin Mi Mi Moe of Mandalay Division who stood third in the amateur level (second class) women’s harp contest; Ma Cho Zin Tun of Bago Division who stood first, Ma Nanda Aye of Mandalay Division who stood second, Ma Thim Su Lwin of Yangon Division who stood third in the higher education level women’s harp contest; Ma Hsu Yi Ko Ko of Yangon Division who stood first, Myanmapyi Chit Moe of Yangon Division who stood second and Maung Hla Myo Ko of Bago Division who stood second, Myo Si Moe of Mandalay Division who stood third, and Maung Ye Min Han of Yangon Division and Maung Kaung Myat Kyaw of Mandalay Division who stood third in the higher education level men’s xylophone contest; Maung Zaw Min of Yangon Division who stood first, Maung Htet Arkar of Yangon Division who stood second and Maung Nyein Chan Phyo of Mandalay Division who stood third in the basic education level (aged 15-20) boys’ xylophone contest; Maung Chit Ko Ko Soe of Yangon Division who stood first, Maung Aung Ko Ko of Magway Division who stood second and Maung Htoo Ko Lwin of Ayeyawady Division who stood third in the basic education level (aged 15-20) boys’ xylophone contest; Maung Min Aung Kyaw Thu of Mon State who stood first, Maung Thura Htet Naing of Mandalay Division and Maung Hla Myo Ko of Bago Division who stood second and Maung Ye Yi Htet of Magway Division who stood third in the higher education level (aged 15-20) girls’ xylophone contest.

Next, Vice-Chairman-2 Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan presented prizes to U Kaung Thant of Mandalay Division who stood first, Myodaw Aye Min Maj-Gen Soe Naing awards first prize to Ma Ei Ei Mon in higher education level women’s xylophone contest. — MNA

Maj-Gen Khin Aung Myint presents first prize to Ma Cho Zin Tun in higher education level men’s xylophone contest. — MNA

Maj-Gen Maung Oo gives first prize to Maung Aung Ko Thein in higher education level men’s piano contest. — MNA

Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presents second prize to Maung Waing Lamin Aung of Yangon Division in basic education level boys’ classical song contest. — MNA

Aung of Yangon Division who stood second, U Kaung Hset of Yangon Division and U Myint Aung of Ayeyawady Division who stood third in the amateur level (first class) men’s xylophone contest; U Kin Yi of Bago Division who stood first, Myanmar Kyi Hlyan of Mon State who stood second and U Aung Si Moe of Yangon Division who stood third in the amateur level (second class) men’s xylophone contest; Maung Soe Thein of Rakhine State who stood first, Maung Myo Thu of Mandalay Division who stood second and Maung Ye Min Han of Yangon Division and Maung Kaung Myat Kyaw of Mandalay Division who stood third in the higher education level men’s xylophone contest; Maung Zaw Min of Yangon Division who stood first, Maung Htet Arkar of Yangon Division who stood second and Maung Nyein Chan Phyo of Mandalay Division who stood third in the basic education level (aged 15-20) boys’ xylophone contest; Maung Chit Ko Ko Soe of Yangon Division who stood first, Maung Aung Ko Ko of Magway Division who stood second and Maung Htoo Ko Lwin of Ayeyawady Division who stood third in the basic education level (aged 15-20) boys’ xylophone contest; Maung Min Aung Kyaw Thu of Mon State who stood first, Maung Thura Htet Naing of Mandalay Division and Maung Hla Myo Ko of Bago Division who stood second and Maung Ye Yi Htet of Magway Division who stood third in the higher education level (aged 15-20) girls’ xylophone contest.

And hagave first prize to Ma Yadana Oo of Mandalay Division, second prize to Ma May Thu Win of Yangon Division and Ma Aye Chan Moe of Sagaing Division and third prize to Ma Win Htet Phyo of Yangon Division in the basic education level (aged 10-15) girls’ xylophone contest; first prize to Ma Dayliar Tun of Ayeyawady Division, second prize to Ma Aye Myat Soe Khan of Yangon Division and third prize to Ma Phyo Hnin Khang of Sagaing Division. (See page 12)
Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan presents first prize to Maung Soe Thein in the higher education level in men’s xylophone contest. — MNA

Winners of 14th Myanmar Traditional Cultural... (from page 1)

Minister for Home Affairs Maj-Gen Maung Oo gave first prize to U Aung Than Hm of Mandalay Division, second prize to U Myint Aung of Ayeyawady Division and third prize to U Maung Soe Thein of Rakhine State in the amateur level (first class) men’s piano contest; first prize to U Aung Aung of Ayeyawady Division, second prize to Maung Soe Shwe Wa of Mandalay Division and third prize to Maung Zaw Min Oo of Yangon Division in the amateur level (second class) men’s piano contest; first prize to Maung Aung Ko Thet of Ayeyawady Division, second prize to Maung Ye Min Han of Yangon Division and third prize to Maung Aung Min Tha of Yangon Division in the basic education level men’s piano contest; first prize to Maung Kyaw Ye Hein of Yangon Division, second prize to Maung Ye Yint Min of Bago Division and third prize to Maung Wai Linn Aung of Mandalay Division in the basic education level (aged 15-20) men’s piano contest; first prize to Maung Wai Lu of Mandalay Division, second prize to Maung Aung Ko Ko Hla of Yangon Division and third prize to Maung Htet Naing Min of Rakhine State and special prize to Maung Khun Tinh Naing Min of Shan State in the basic education level (aged 10-15) boys’ piano contest and first prize to Maung Zaw Min Maung of Sagaya Division, second prize to Maung Phyo Htet Naing of Shan State and third prize to Maung San Shwe Myat of Yangon Division in the basic education level (aged 5-10) boys’ piano contest.

Minister for Sports Brig-Gen Thura Aye Myint gave first prize to Daw Tin Sandar Win of Bago Division, second prize to Daw Sein Sein Yin of Mandalay Division and third prize to Daw Than Than Nyunt and Daw Sithu Soe of Rakhine State in the amateur level (first class) women’s piano contest; first prize to Ma Khin Swe Mya Kyi of Mandalay Division, Daw Aye Thida Hlaing of Yangon Division and second prize to Daw Khin San Hlaing of Yangon Division in the amateur level (second class) women’s piano contest; first prize to Ma Tin Nilar Win of Ayeyawady Division, second prize to Ma Naing Yi Aung of Mandalay Division and third prize to Daw Khin San Hlaing of Yangon Division in the basic education level (aged 15-20) women’s piano contest; first prize to Ma Thet Thit Myaw Thwe of Yangon Division and second prize to Ma Hnin Aye Wai of Yangon Division in the higher education level women’s piano contest; first prize to Ma Theint Myaw Thwe of Yangon Division and second prize to Ma Hnin Aye Wai of Yangon Division in the basic education level (aged 15-20) women’s piano contest; first prize to Ma Phu Ngan Kyaw of Yangon Division, second prize to Ma Wut Yi Kyaw Shwun of Yangon Division and third prize to Ma Aye Chan Moe of Sagoia Division and Ma Yadan Na of Mandalay Division and special prize to Ma Law Sai.
Social systems, values said... (from page 16) their peoples. With cutting-edge science and technology across the globe, those countries also have to try to catch up with this developing world while trying to preserve and safeguard their national character and national interests.

He said the whole world has suffered from various ideologies, racial and religious conflicts, regional and civil wars and terrorism. Moreover, rivalry among global nations forming groupings, discrimination against nations practising double standard policy, and interferences in others' internal affairs by dominating international organisations have fuelled such existing conflicts and problems of the world. More and more conflicts and problems also emerge on account of attempts to dominate the entire world and various pressures. At such a time like this, the nation requires national strength to address such problems and challenges in order to stand tall among the international community with its own feet without losing sight of national dignity and national character, the Secretary-1 added. With technological divide and economic disparity, world nations are facing challenges of globalization as well as the challenges that some nations with wealth and technological edge practising double standard policy have created.

Nowadays, each and every country is striving to develop their political, economic and cultural fields with a view to serving interest of their peoples. Like other nations, the Union of Myanmar is also trying to be on a par with other states in the international community as well as safeguard the perpetuity of the whole Union. In other words, Myanmar is trying to stand tall in the world as a sovereign nation with its own dignity free from any dominance.

Therefore, the Secretary-1 said, the nation needs strong forces not only to develop industry, science and technology and economy but also to instil patriotism and Union Spirit into the people. Only when the nation is equipped with economic and technological strengths as well as strong human resources, will it become a peaceful and perpetual Union. That is why the State is trying to improve nationalistic spirit and the capabilities of the citizens through national education promotion. It is also striving for safeguarding independence and sovereignty and perpetuity of the Union. As for the education sector, the State is taking measures to turn out intellectuals and intelligentsia in order to keep abreast of international science and technology.

It is required to make preparations for the emergence of a large number of scientists and technicians having wide and deep knowledge on the respective subjects.

In addition, we will have to make efforts for development of the arts branch that can help bring out visionary academics possessing the firm intellectual and mental qualities to safeguard and uplift national culture. In this respect, faculties should strive to ensure harmony between the increase in the academic branches and subject-wise advancement for the flourishing of the arts and sciences institution-wise.

They, with the effective help of State-established universities and colleges of advanced standard, world-class curriculum, advanced teaching aids and computer and electronic network, should strive to further enhance the intellectual power of the public.

Their educational duties and the national tasks are indivisible. The education sector's national duty is to overcome the challenges of the developing and changing era and the man-made challenges to suppress and dominate our nation.

At present, the sound political foundations set at the formation of the Union, the sound economic foundations reinforced by private enterprises and the social foundations supported by the health and fitness and high education standard of the people and their will to safeguard national culture are flourishing in the nation.

He said at a time when all of us are making endeavours for prosperity of the nation and its people in unity based on better results and achievements the power maniacs are extending their attempts to undermine the favourable foundations. The more the country develops, the less opportunity there is for them to gain power.

He said in the history, those greedy for power hindered the nation-building tasks undertaken through the correct policy, visionary leadership and public participation for perpetuation of the country. Today, the same mistake is being committed by the power maniacs, he said.

He said the Union of Myanmar is a Union where national races reside. Only when there is unity will the nation develop. It is evident the evil plot was designed to cause disintegration of the Union. They are instigating extreme nationalism, trying to divide the nation and create regional and wrong views among the national races while making fabricated stories of oppressing the races, he said.

He said a strong national economic life is needed for national development and perpetuation of the Union. Strong economic life indicates the correct policy of the government and leadership and national solidarity, he said.

That is why the internal destructive elements are hindering strongly the government's efforts for development of national economy. They tried to destabilize the country and commit terrorist acts. Similarly, external destructive elements put pressure on Myanmar diplomatically and imposed sanctions against her economic life. They are undermining the development of national economic life on purpose, he added.

At the same time, they are launching propaganda campaign in order to cause the development of the nation saying that the economy is declining and there is outbreak of contagious diseases and the people are poor.

There is no political, economic or social crisis in the country but there are only destructive elements who create the crisis.

If there is a crisis, it must be solved through the people's strength in accordance with the government's policy. It is a wrong thought that crises can be solved through a change of the government.

It is now the time the entire people made concerted efforts for the prosperity of the nation and its people ignoring the fabricated propaganda of those with negative views. He spoke of the need to realize that the nation is moving into a better situation.

The National Convention in progress and nation-building tasks are paving the way for the emergence of a peaceful modern developed discipline-flourishing democratic nation.

Next, the Secretary-1 presented prizes to outstanding trainees and completion certificates to the trainees through group leaders.

Later, the trainees donated K 257,200 to the funds for the Lawka Chantha Abhayalaba Muni Buddha Image, renovation of Ko Nawin Pagoda of CICCS and ancient pagodas in Bagan, National Convention and schools.

The Secretary-1 accepted the donations and cordially greeted the trainees. — MNA
diets rich in certain foods or nutrients. The importance of eating a balanced diet cannot be overstated, as it is crucial for maintaining overall health and preventing chronic diseases. A balanced diet includes a variety of foods from all the food groups, ensuring a wide range of essential nutrients is consumed.

To achieve a balanced diet, it is important to

- **Carbohydrates:** These are the primary source of energy and are found in foods such as bread, pasta, rice, and potatoes.
- **Proteins:** These are essential for growth and repair of tissues and are found in foods like meat, fish, poultry, eggs, and beans.
- **Fats and Oils:** These provide energy and are essential for the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins. They are found in foods like nuts, avocados, and oils.
- **Fruits and Vegetables:** These are rich in vitamins, minerals, and fiber and are essential for a healthy diet. They should be consumed in a variety of colors to ensure a wide range of nutrients.
- **Dairy and Alternatives:** These are important sources of calcium and vitamin D, which are necessary for bone health.

Balanced diets can vary depending on individual needs, such as age, gender, activity level, and health status. It is important to consult a healthcare professional or a registered dietitian to develop a personalized balanced diet plan.

In conclusion, maintaining a balanced diet is crucial for overall health and well-being. By incorporating a variety of foods into your diet, you can ensure that you are getting all the essential nutrients your body needs to function properly.

---

**Notes:**

- The information provided is for educational purposes only and should not be considered as professional medical advice.
- Always consult with a healthcare professional before making significant changes to your diet.

---

**References:**


---

**Acknowledgments:**

I would like to thank Dr. Jane Doe for her invaluable insights and Dr. John Smith for reviewing the content to ensure accuracy.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY NO (1) MYANMAR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

192, Kaba Aye Pagoda Road, Yangon, Myanmar

Tender Notice

Tender No. MTI/ RM-9 (Yarn)/ 2006-2007

Description

100% Cotton Soft Twist Yarn

1. 1/40’s Yarn (Grey) 70,000 Lbs
2. 1/30’s Yarn (Grey) 50,000 Lbs
3. 1/20’s (Colour) Yarn 40,000 Lbs
4. 1/20’s (White) Yarn 46,000 Lbs
5. Polyester 65% 5/1 Cotton Soft Twist Yarn 1.2/1 (Yarn) Grey 30,000 Lbs

Closing Date

21st November 2006 at 4:PM

Tender Document Fees:

US$ 10 (in FE)

Collection Document AT:

MTI Myanar Textile Industries
192, Kaba Aye Pagoda Road
Bahan Township
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: 951-579037, 561852
Fax: 951-561852

Bid No's - to reach the Office of the Directorate of Industry, Ministry of Industry (1) Nay Pyi Taw

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

Date and Time of Collection

1st November 2006 to 21st November 2006
Monday to Friday (10:00 am) to (4:30 pm)

Country of Origin:

China/ India Etc...

CLAIMS DAY NOTICE

MV KOTA TERAJU VOY NO (173)

Consignee of cargo carried on MV KOTA TERAJU VOY NO (173) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 31.10.2006 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

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY NO (1)

MYANMAR PORT AUTHORITY

AGENT FOR: MS ADVANCE CONTAINER LINES PTE LTD

Phone No: 256908/378316/376797

THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR Tuesday, 31 October, 2006

15

Tropical storm “Cimaron” threatens northern Philippines

MANILA, 29 Oct — Tropical storm Cimaron has intensified to threaten the Central Luzon region of the northern Philippines, national weather bureau said on Saturday.

The tropical storm was moving in a west northwest track at a speed of 17 kilometres per hour, according to a forecast by Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA).

Cimaron was last spotted at 570 kilometres east southeast of Virac, Catanduanes with maximum sustained winds of 95 kilometres per hour and gustiness of up to 120 kph near the eye, the PAGASA said.

Forecasters said it should be over Quirino province, some 260 kilometres to the northwest of Manila on Monday.

The PAGASA said it may raise storm signals Sunday in the National Capital Region and several provinces.

Residents in the areas where storm signals have been hoisted were warned against possible flashfloods and landslides.

Thai Govt to build plant for bird-flu vaccine

BANGKOK, 29 Oct — The Public Health Minister Mongkol na Songkhla on Friday gave the go-ahead to plan for a vaccine production plant that will produce anti influenza and bird-flu vaccines for humans in case of a global pandemic, Thai newspaper The Nation reported Saturday.

“The world’s total capacity to produce the two vaccines is only 300 million doses and if global pandemic really happens, no one will ever give us some,” Mongkol was quoted as saying after chairing a ministry meeting to review the bird-flu situation.

To set up its own vaccine production plant, the government has to start from scratch given the “zero” expertise it possesses. Mongkol said, — MNA/Xinhua

* R 489 Published by the News and Periodicals Enterprise, Ministry of Information, Union of Myanmar. Edited and printed at The New Light of Myanmar Press, No. 2190 Strand Road at 4th Street, Yangon. Cable Newslight, PO Box No. 43. Telephones: Editors 296115, Manager 392226, Circulation 297093, Advertisement 392223, Accounts 392224, Administration 392225, Production/Press 297028

Liu Ruoying wins the best actress for a leading role at the 28th Fall Blossom Film Festival, on 28 Oct. 2006. Xinhua

"Cimaron" threatens northern Philippines

Tropicalstorm

ThaiGovttobuildplantforbird-fluvaccine

Mongkol na Songkhla
Social systems, values said to be best for certain countries may not be valuable for Myanmar

Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein addresses conclusion of special refresher course No 10 for faculty members

Winners of 14th Myanmar Traditional Cultural Performing Arts Competitions awarded

NAY PYI TAW, 30 Oct—The prize-presentation ceremony for the 14th Myanmar Traditional Cultural Performing Arts Competitions was held at the Auditorium of the University of Veterinary Science yesterday morning with an address by Chairman of Myanmar Education Committee Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein.

Also present on the occasion were Daw Khin Than Nwe, wife of Lt-Gen Tin Oo, members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Maung Bo and Lt-Gen Tin Aye of the Ministry of Defence, Chairman of Leading Committee for Organizing the Competitions Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein.

First, Patron of Leading Committee for Organizing the Competitions Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein made a speech on the occasion.

Next, prizes were presented to those who stood first, second and third in the singing contest, dancing contest and song composing contest.

Next, member of the Panel of Patrons for Organizing the Competitions Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein made a speech on the occasion.

Next, prizes were presented to those who stood first, second and third in the singing contest, dancing contest and song composing contest.

Next, member of the Panel of Patrons for Organizing the Competitions Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein made a speech on the occasion.

In his speech, the Secretary-1 said looking at the international situation, all global countries are striving their utmost to serve the interests of their countries and (See page 13)

In his speech, the Secretary-1 said looking at the international situation, all global countries are striving their utmost to serve the interests of their countries and (See page 13)