

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 welcomes back Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win on their arrival from Sri Lanka

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe welcomed back Acting Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win after paying a goodwill visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka at the invitation of Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka, at Nay Pyi Taw Airport at 5.20 pm today.

Also present at the airport were Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of

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Senior General Than Shwe welcomes back Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein at Nay Pyi Taw Airport. —MNA

INSIDE

Lest they may be left behind

It was found that the Tatmadaw government dealt with the situation in a patient way in order to ensure national reconsolidation at a time when the seven-step Road Map is in progress. However, Min Ko Naing and group holding negative view came to see the government as a weak one. Particularly, they became lost in the flattery of foreign media and diplomats and seemed to be conceited. Eventually, they were taken into custody and interrogated by authorities for sending a letter to the UN Secretary-General in favour of CRPP which announced a self-proclaimed road map opposing the ongoing National Convention and 92 NLD Hluttaw representatives-elect, and for getting involved in issuing declarations criticizing the NC and staging protests.

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BANYA AUNG

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

PERSPECTIVES

Thursday, 30 August, 2007

Extend cultivation of rubber

Increased manufacturing of products in industries like automobile in the world creates a tremendous demand for rubber.

Rubber is a raw material used mostly in the production of tyres and belts and other industries. Sale of furniture made of old rubber timber which produce less latex is a profitable industry commercially.

Rubber is grown most in Mon State. It is a fertile region for growing of rubber because of the favourable weather conditions.

Besides Mon State, extended cultivation of rubber is also undertaken on a commercial scale in Taninthayi Division and Kachin and Shan States.

Total cultivation acreage of rubber has increased up to over 700,000 in states and divisions in 2006-2007. Additional 200,000 acres of rubber are being grown in 2007-2008.

Therefore rubber growers are urged to extend cultivation of rubber, a perennial crop, as the demand is high in local and foreign markets.



Executive Officer U Min Zaw and officials supervise sanitation and growing of flowery plants being carried out by workers of Mohnyin Township Development Affairs Committee along the road leading to Mohnyin Degree College on 7 August 2007. — 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

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

Deputy FM arrives back from Brazil



Deputy Minister U Kyaw Thu being welcomed by Mr Nicolas Maduro Moro, Foreign Minister of Venezuela. — MOFA

NAY PYI TAW, 28 Aug — A Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Kyaw Thu arrived back here by air yesterday after attending the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) held in Brasilia, Brazil, from 20 to 23 August.

The delegation was welcomed at Brasilia Airport by U Htein Win, Myanmar Ambassador to Brazil, Mr Edgard Telles Riberio, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil and officials of the Ministry of External Relations.

The deputy minister attended the Eighth Senior Officials Meeting on FEALAC on 20 and 21 August, the Third Ministerial Meeting on FEALAC on 22 and 23 August and ASEAN-MERCOSUR informal meeting on 22 August.

The deputy minister called on Mr Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil in the evening of 22 August.

The deputy minister met Mr Carlos Morales Trancoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, newly accepted member of the FEALAC, and Mr Nicolas Maduro Moro, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela and Mr



San Tiago Dantas of Minister of External Relations of Brazil.

In the morning of 23 August, the deputy minister accompanied by U Htein Win, Ambassador of Myanmar attended the informal Dialogue with Ministers and Special Representatives from East Asia and Latin America at the Clube das Nacoes and the closing session of the Third Foreign Minister's Meeting of FEALAC. The deputy minister attended a dinner hosted by Ambassador U Htein Win at the Ambassador's residence. The delegation member U Aung Ba Kyu, Director of the Political Department, and U Kyaw Soe, Deputy Director of the ministry also arrived back together with the deputy minister.

MNA

Deputy Health Minister arrives back from Sri Lanka

NAY PYI TAW, 28 Aug — A Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister for Health Dr Mya Oo attended the 8th Asia-Pacific HIV/AIDS Conference held in Colombo in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, from 19 to 23 August.

On 20 August, the deputy minister attended the plenary meeting and seminars on HIV/AIDS control in Asian and Pacific countries and the Asia-Pacific health ministers' and high ranking officials' meeting.

At the second day session of the conference, Deputy Minister Dr Mya Oo delivered a speech on 21 August. Then, he called on Mr Prasada Rao, Pacific Director of HIV/AIDS Control Committee. On 26 August, the deputy minister arrived back here from Sri Lanka. — MNA

Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister Dr Mya Oo attends 8th Asia-Pacific HIV/AIDS Conference in Colombo. — HEALTH

NLD ignores nation-building endeavours of government

Seven NLD members lose trust and faith in NLD and party leaders, quit party

YANGON, 29 Aug — Members Daw Tin Tin Aung, Daw San San Win, Daw Tin Tin Naing, Daw Aye Aye Lwin, Daw Kyi Kyi Mya, U Aung Paik and U Thein Soe resigned from Myaung Township National League for Democracy of Sagaing Division on 24 August of their own volition and sent letters of resignation to NLD Headquarters and local authorities.

In their letters sent to Myaung Township Multi-party Democracy General Election Subcommission, they said that the NLD ignores nation-building endeavours of the government and it is committing confrontation acts, relying on big west countries. Hence, they lost trust and faith in the NLD and party leaders. That is why they resigned from the party of their own accord, they said. — MNA

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Iran says US trying to derail atomic talks

TEHERAN, 28 Aug—Iran accused the United States on Sunday of trying to derail its talks with the UN nuclear watchdog that aim to defuse a row over Teheran's atomic plans, which Washington says are ultimately directed at making bombs.

Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held two-days of talks last week about a plan for more transparency. A senior IAEA official described their agreement as a "milestone" but Washington said the deal had "real limitations".

"There was nothing else to be expected from America other than this (response)... The trend (of talks) between Iran and the agency was successful, other countries welcomed it as well. Americans are making efforts to harm this trend," Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Ali Hosseini said.

He said Washington's threat to brand Iran's Revolutionary Guards a foreign terrorist group, a move that would allow the United States to target the force's finances, was a political manoeuvre ahead of an IAEA report

expected this week.

That report will give details on the plan that aims to clear up suspicions about Iran's nuclear activities, which Teheran insists have only civilian goals.

"America's policies regarding this ... are being intensified as we get closer to September and presentation of the final (IAEA) report," Hosseini told a weekly news conference.—MNA/Reuters

UN appoints first Chinese peace force commander

UNITED NATIONS, 28 Aug—The United Nations announced on Monday the appointment of its first Chinese force commander for a UN peacekeeping mission. He will serve in the disputed Western Sahara territory.

Major-General Zhao Jingmin will be force commander for what is termed the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, known by its French acronym MINURSO. He replaces Danish General Kurt Mosgaard, who ended his tour of duty on Monday.

"This will be the first time that the UN has had a Chinese force commander heading one of its missions," UN spokeswoman Michele Montas told a regular news briefing.

Western Sahara is a

former Spanish colony on the northwest African coast. Morocco annexed the territory after Madrid pulled out in 1975 but clashed with Polisario Front guerillas seeking independence. A ceasefire was declared in 1991.

Since then, just over 200 UN troops and military observers have been stationed in Sahara, where a 1,500-kilometre (940-mile) wall of sand running through land-

mine-infested desert to the Atlantic divides Moroccan and Polisario forces.

Zhao, a career Army officer, was born in 1954 and speaks French and English after being educated in both Beijing and Dakar, Senegal. He served briefly in MINURSO after it was first set up.

He was also chief liaison officer in the UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission from 1996-97, and from 1998-2001 was Chinese

military attache in Tunisia. Since 2003 he has worked in the Chinese Defence Ministry's office of peace-keeping affairs.

The United Nations is currently mediating talks between Morocco, which has offered self-rule for the resource-rich Western Sahara, and Polisario, which seeks a referendum with full independence for the 260,000 inhabitants as one option.

MNA/Reuters

Australia, Indonesia cooperate on combating human trafficking

CANBERRA, 28 Aug—Australia and Indonesia will cooperate on combating people trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region through a new cooperative partnership, Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer said on

Monday.

Downer said Indonesia has agreed to join the Asia Regional Trafficking in People (ARTIP) initiative, which is administered by Australia's international development agency, AusAID. ARTIP is a 21-

million-dollar (17-million-US-dollars) initiative aimed at stopping people trading in the Asia Region, and was launched last year, initially as a partnership with Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar.

"By joining this initiative, Indonesia will receive assistance from ARTIP to target and prosecute those who support or carry out the trade in people," Downer said in a statement.

"Managed through a regional office in Bangkok, ARTIP funding will support the operations of a specialized anti-trafficking unit in Indonesia, regional workshops and a series of technical partnerships with Indonesian criminal-justice personnel," he said.—MNA/Xinhua



A girl of Miao ethnic group performs zither during the annual Tiaohua Festival in Huaxi District of Guiyang, capital of southwest China's Guizhou Province, on 27 Aug, 2007. —XINHUA

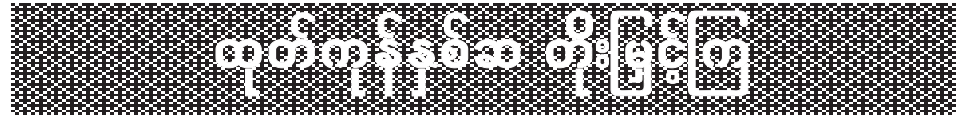
Attack on US troops in eastern Afghan spark concerns of new trend

WASHINGTON, 29 Aug—Three American troops serving with NATO were killed Tuesday in a suicide bombing in the eastern Afghan city of Gardez, the US military told CNN.

A Pentagon official said the attack is of some concern because it may signal a new trend in targeting US forces, who have a large presence in the eastern part of Afghanistan.

The incident occurred in Gardez, located in Paktia province.

NATO's International Security Assistance Force earlier said that three ISAF soldiers were killed and six wounded by the bomber, but didn't list their nationalities.—Internet



A boy amuses himself near a sand sculpture during the 4th international Shanshan sand sculpture festival in Shanshan County of northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, on 27 Aug, 2007. —XINHUA



New Zealand's north coastal city Gisborne is to become the first city in the Southern Hemisphere to host the Beijing Olympic Sculptures Exhibition. INTERNET

The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw...

(from page 16)

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 making replies;
(8)Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of the 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 Amyotha Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution;
(5) Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Amyotha Hluttaw;
(6) Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions;
(7) Raising questions and making replies;
(8) Implementing the matters permitted by the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
6. (a) (1) A 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 on the first day of the session. If a session is not valid it shall be adjourned.
(2) The sessions that are held under subparagraph (1) due to invalidity of the session and the sessions that are extended due to validity of the sessions are valid if at least one-third of the Pyithu Hluttaw members are present.
(b) (1) A 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 on the first day of the session. If the session is not valid it shall be adjourned.
(2) The sessions that are held under subparagraph (1) due to invalidity of the sessions and the sessions that are extended due to validity of the sessions 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 at the Pyithu Hluttaw 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 at the Amyotha Hluttaw 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 permission of the Pyithu Hluttaw, from a session for 15 days consecutively. 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 that member is absent from a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15 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 permission of the Amyotha Hluttaw, from a session for 15 days consecutively. 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 that member is absent from a Pyidaungsu Hluttaw session for a period of 15 consecutive days without permission of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
9. (a) Even if there are vacant seats, the Pyithu Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its functions and duties. 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) Even if there are vacant seats, the Amyotha Hluttaw shall have the right to carry out its functions and duties. Moreover, the session shall not be annulled, 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 the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be published for public information. However, 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. However, 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 as bills 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 as bills 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 rule, regulation or a bye-law in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the rule, regulation or bye-law to the Pyithu Hluttaw members at the nearest regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw under the arrangements permitted by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
(2) If it is found that a rule, regulation or bye-law is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members may submit a proposal to annul or amend the rule, regulation or byelaw to the Pyithu Hluttaw within 90 days

from the date that rule, regulation or bye-law 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 rule, regulation or bye-law, it shall be presented to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw.
- (b) (1) After issuing a rule, regulation or byelaw in line with the law enacted by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the organ concerned shall distribute the rule, regulation or bye-law to the Amyotha Hluttaw members at the nearest regular session of the Amyotha Hluttaw under the arrangements permitted by the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
(2) If it is found that a rule, regulation or bye-law is not in conformity with the provisions of the law concerned, Hluttaw members may submit a proposal to annul or amend the rule, regulation or byelaw to the Amyotha Hluttaw within 90 days from the date that rule, regulation or bye-law is circulated.
(3) If the Amyotha Hluttaw and the Pyithu Hluttaw do not reach a consensus in making a decision to annul or amend a rule, regulation or bye-law, 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 accord with prescribed rules, 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 rules.
(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 accord with prescribed rules, 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 rules.
(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.
(See page 5)

The term of the Region or State Hluttaw comes into force on the day on which that of the Pyithu Hluttaw comes into force

YANGON, 29 Aug— *The Panel of Chairmen of the Plenary Session of the National Convention presented Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles adopted by the National Convention in drafting the State Constitution to the Plenary Session of the National Convention. The following is detailed basic principles regarding Region and State Hluttaw in the chapter ‘Legislature’ by Dr Maung Maung Wint of Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia.*

Region and State Hluttaw

1. (a) The term of the Region or State Hluttaw comes into force on the day on which that of the Pyithu Hluttaw comes into force.



Dr Maung Maung Wint of Delegate Group of Intellectuals and Intelligentsia.

MNA

- (b) The first regular session of the Region or State Hluttaw shall be convened within 15 days after the commencement of the term of the Hluttaw.
2. (a) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Region or State Hluttaw after the Constitution comes into force.
- (b) The Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accord with the provisions of the Constitution shall convene the first regular session for the next terms of Region or State Hluttaw.

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The first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw...

(from page 4)

- (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 Amyotha Hluttaw to the Pyithu Hluttaw.
15. (a) Members of a Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—
- (1) to explain and discuss the bills or 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 or other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committees, commissions and bodies of the Pyithu Hluttaw with the permission of the head of the committee, commission and body concerned.
- (b) Members of a Union level body formed under the Constitution shall have the right—
- (1) to explain and discuss the bills or 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 or other matters of their bodies while attending sessions of the committees, commissions and bodies of the Amyotha Hluttaw with the permission of the head of the committee, commission and body concerned.
16. (a) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw—
- (1) shall supervise sessions of the Pyithu Hluttaw;
- (2) shall invite the President of the Union if he informs his desire to deliver a speech at a session of the Pyithu Hluttaw;
- (3) has the right 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) shall discharge other duties and functions prescribed under the Constitution or a law.
- (b) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw—
- (1) shall supervise sessions of the Amyotha Hluttaw;

- (2) shall invite the President of the Union if he informs he wishes to deliver a speech at a session of the Amyotha Hluttaw;
- (3) has the right 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) shall discharge other duties and 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 the 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 the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (3) Action shall be taken against those members stated in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) in accord with the rules and regulations and procedures of the Pyithu Hluttaw and 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 the 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 the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (3) Action shall be taken against those members stated in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) in accord with the rules and regulations and procedures of the Amyotha Hluttaw and 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 Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw. He shall not be arrested without prior approval of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (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 body, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw through the head of the committee or commission or body concerned. He shall not be arrested without prior approval of the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (3) If there arises a need to arrest a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw when the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Pyithu Hluttaw committee or the commission or the body formed by the Pyithu Hluttaw is not in session, reliable evidence in support of such arrest shall promptly be submitted to the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw.
- (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 Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw. He shall not be arrested without prior approval of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (2) If there arises a need to arrest a member of a committee or commission or body formed by the Amyotha Hluttaw attending a session of the committee or commission or body, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Amyotha Hluttaw Speaker thorough the head of the committee or commission or body concerned. He shall not be arrested without prior approval of the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
- (3) If there arises a need to arrest a member of the Amyotha Hluttaw when the Amyotha Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw committee or the commission or the body formed by the Amyotha Hluttaw is not in session, reliable evidence in support of such arrest shall promptly be submitted to the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw.
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.

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The term of the Region or State Hluttaw comes into...

(from page 5)

- 3. (a) Members of the Region or State Hluttaw shall take oaths before the chairman of the Region or State Hluttaw at the first regular session of the Region or State Hluttaw.
- (b) Members of the Region or State Hluttaw who have not taken oaths, shall take oaths before the Speaker of the Hluttaw at the session of the Region or State Hluttaw they first attend.
- 4. The Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw shall convene the regular session of the Region or State Hluttaw at least once a year. The interval between two regular sessions shall not exceed 12 months.
- 5. The following matters are carried out at the session of the Region or State Hluttaw.
- (a) Recording the address delivered by the Union President;
- (b) Reading out and recording messages sent by the President and other messages permitted by the Speaker;
- (c) Recording the address delivered by the Region or State Chief Minister;
- (d) Submitting, discussing and making decision on a bill;
- (e) Discussing and deciding the matters the Region or State Hluttaw shall implement in accord with the provisions of the Constitution and any of the existing laws;
- (f) Discussing, deciding and recording the reports presented to the Region or State Hluttaw;
- (g) Submitting proposals, holding discussions and making decisions;
- (h) Raising questions and making replies;
- (i) Implementing matters permitted by the Speaker of Region or State Hluttaw;
- 6. (a) The Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw concerned may convene special session or emergency session of Region or State Hluttaws if necessary.
- (b) The Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw shall convene a special or emergency session of the Hluttaw as soon as possible when the Region or State Chief Minister informs to do so.
- (c) The Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw shall convene a special session of the Hluttaw as soon as possible if at least one-fourth of the Region or State Hluttaw members so requisition.
- 7. (a) A session of the Region or State Hluttaw is valid if more than half the number of members who have the right to attend the session of the Region or State Hluttaw are present on the first day of the session. The session if invalid shall be adjourned.
- (b) The sessions that are held under sub-paragraph (a) due to invalidity of the sessions and the sessions that are extended due to validity of the sessions are valid if at least one-third of the Hluttaw members, who have the right to attend a session of the Region or State Hluttaw, are present.
- 8. (a) Save as otherwise provided by this Constitution, a matter that should be decided through voting in the Region or State Hluttaw shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.
- (b) The Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw or the Deputy Speaker discharging duties as the Speaker shall not vote in the first instance in the sessions of the Region or State Hluttaw, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the matters of an equality of votes.
- 9. If for a period of 15 consecutive days a member of the Region or State Hluttaw is, without permission of the Hluttaw, absent from a session of the Region or State

- Hluttaw, the Region or State Hluttaw can declare the seat of the member vacant in accord with prescribed rules. 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.
- 10. Even if there are vacant seats, the Region or State 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.
 - 11. The functions and records of the Region or State Hluttaw shall be published for public information. But, the functions and records restricted by a law or decisions of the Region or State Hluttaw shall not be published.
 - 12. The Region or State Hluttaw has the power to make laws for the whole or any part of the Region or State concerning the matters stated in the Region or State Legislative List.
 - 13. (a) When the Region or State Hluttaw enacts a law, it may—
 - (1) entrust the right to issue rules, regulations and bye-laws related to the law to a Region or State level organization formed under the Constitution.
 - (2) entrust the power to issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures related to the law to the organization or authority concerned.
 - (b) The rules, regulations, bye-laws, notifications, orders, directives and procedures issued with the right vested by a law shall be consonant with the provisions contained in the Constitution and the law concerned.
 - (c) After issuing a rule, regulation or bye-law enacted under the law by the Region or State Hluttaw, the organization concerned shall circulate the rules, regulation or bye-law to Hluttaw members during the nearest regular session of the Region or State Hluttaw with arrangements permitted by the Hluttaw Speaker.
 - (d) If a rule, regulation or bye-law is found not consonant with the provisions of the law concerned, Region or State Hluttaw members can submit a proposal to annul or amend the rules, regulations or bye-law to the Region or State Hluttaw within 90 days from the date they are circulated.
 - (e) If a decision is made by the Region or State Hluttaw to annul or amend a rule, regulation or bye-law, the decision shall not affect the matters implemented under the rules, regulation or bye-law.
 - 14. (a) Matters that require decision, assent and approval of the Region or State Hluttaw shall be implemented as follows:
 - (1) If the Region or State Hluttaw is in session, the matter shall be decided at that session.
 - (2) If the Region or State Hluttaw is not in session, the discussions and decisions on the matter shall be made at the nearest Region or State Hluttaw session.
 - (3) A special session or an emergency session shall be convened to discuss and decide the matters which need prompt action for public interest.
 - 15. (a) Of the matters included in the Region or State Legislative List, the Region or State level organizations formed under the Constitution have the right to submit bills on matters implemented under their managements to the Region or State Hluttaw in accord with the prescribed provisions.
 - (b) Bills on Region or State plans, annual budgets and taxation which are to be submitted exclusively by the Region or State Government shall be submitted to the Region or State Hluttaw in accord with the prescribed provisions.
 - 16. Of the matters included in the Region or State Legislative List, except those prescribed under the

- Constitution to be submitted exclusively as bills by the Region or State Government, the Region or State Hluttaw members have the right to submit bills on the remaining matters in accord with the prescribed provisions.
- 17. The Region or State Hluttaw shall make a decision when the Region or State Government submits Region or State budget in accord with the prescribed provisions.
 - 18. (a) The Region or State Chief Minister shall—
 - (1) sign the bill approved by the Region or State Hluttaw and promulgate it into a law, within seven days after receiving it.
 - (2) sign the bill approved by the Self-Administered Region Leading Body and promulgate it into a law, within 14 days after receiving it.
 - (b) If the Region or State Chief Minister does not sign the bill and promulgate it into a law within the fixed time, the bill shall come into force in like manner as if he had signed it on the last date of the fixed time.
 - (c) The bills signed by the Region or State Chief Minister and bills which have come into force in like manner as if they were signed by him, shall be promulgated in the official Gazette. The laws shall come into force on the date of such promulgation unless the contrary intention is expressed.
 - 19. (a) Of the members of an organization representing a Region or State level organization formed under the Constitution, the organization members who are members of the Region or State Hluttaw shall have the right of discussing and voting concerning bills or matters related to the organization concerned in the Hluttaw sessions.
 - (b) Of the members of an organization representing a Region or State level organization formed under the Constitution, those members who are not Region or State Hluttaw members while attending the session with the permission of the Hluttaw Speaker shall have the right of discussion concerning bills or matters related to the organization concerned.
 - 20. The Speaker of Region or State Hluttaw shall:
 - (a) supervise Region or State Hluttaw sessions.
 - (b) invite the Union President if he informs him of his desire to address the Region or State Hluttaw session.
 - (c) make necessary arrangements when the Region or State Chief Minister informs him of his desire to deliver an address.
 - (d) have the right, if necessary, to invite members or persons of an organization representing a Region or State level organization formed under the Constitution to the Region or State Hluttaw session to make clarification as regards matters under discussion.
 - (e) perform other duties and responsibilities entrusted by the Constitution or a law.
 - 21. (a) Subject to the provisions stated in the Constitution or in the Region or State Hluttaw Law, members of the Region or State Hluttaw have freedom of speech and voting at the Region or State Hluttaw as well as at Region or State Hluttaw committee and organization. Concerning the discussions and functions, a Region or State Hluttaw member shall be privileged except under the Region or State Hluttaw Law.
 - (b) Subject to the provisions stated in the Constitution or in the Region or State Hluttaw Law, members or persons representing a Region or State level organization formed under the Constitution who are permitted or invited to attend a Region or State Hluttaw session have freedom of speech at the Region or State Hluttaw or Region or State Hluttaw committees and bodies. Concerning such
- (See page 7)

The Executive Head of State is the President of the State

YANGON, 29 Aug— *The Panel of Chairmen of the Plenary Session of the National Convention presented Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles adopted by the National Convention in drafting the State Constitution to the Plenary Session of the National Convention. The following is detailed basic principles regarding Formation of Executive in the chapter 'Executive' by U Tin Kha of Delegate Group of State Service Personnel.*

Chapter (V) Executive

Formation of Executive

Pyidaungsu (Union) government

1. In connection with formation of the Pyidaungsu (Union) government,

(a) The Executive Head of State is the President of the State;

(b) (1) the executive power of the State is distributed among the Pyidaungsu, regions and states;

(2) self-administrative power is distributed to self-administered areas as stipulated by the State Constitution.

(c) The Union government of the State shall be formed with the following persons:

(1) the President of the State;

(2) Vice-Presidents;

(3) Union ministers;

(4) the Attorney-General of the Union.

(d) With the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the President of the State shall-

(1) designate the Union government ministries as necessary. Moreover, he can make changes in and addition to the designated ministries;

(2) allocate the number of Union Ministers as necessary. Moreover, he can increase or reduce the allocated number.

(e) Union Ministers shall possess the following qualifications:

(1) they must have attained the age of 40 years;

(2) with the exception of age limit, they shall possess qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives;

(3) they shall be loyal to the State and citizenry.

Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers

2. In connection with appointment of Union ministers,

(a) The President of the State shall appoint Union ministers-

(1) he shall select suitable persons who possess prescribed qualifications from among the Hluttaw representatives or non-Hluttaw representatives;

(2) he shall obtain a list of nomination of suitable Tatmadaw members from the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services for ministries of defence, security/home affairs and border affairs;

(3) he shall consult with the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services if he desires to appoint



U Tin Kha
of
Delegate
Group of
State
Service
Personnel.
MNA

Tatmadaw members as Union ministers for the ministries other than defence, security/ home affairs and border affairs.

(b) The President of the State is to prepare together the list of persons he has selected and that of Tatmadaw members from the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, submit them to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and seek its approval,

(c) Pyidaungsu Hluttaw has no right to refuse a person nominated by the President of the State for the appointment of Union Minister unless it can prove the person concerned does not possess qualifications prescribed for Union Ministers,

(d) The President of the State has the right to submit again the list furnished with new name replacing the one who has not been approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw for the appointment of the Union Minister,

(e) The President of the State shall appoint persons approved by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw as Union Ministers; in appointing them, the President of the state is to allocate the ministry, or ministries which each Union Minister is to take charge,

(f) The President of the State shall inform the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw whenever he appoints the Union Ministers,

(g) The Union Ministers shall be responsible to the President of the state.

3. In connection with appointment of and assigning of duties to Deputy Ministers,

(a) The President of the State shall have the right to appoint the following persons, from among Hluttaw representatives or non- Hluttaw representatives, who possess the following qualifications, as the Deputy Ministers to assist the Union Ministers-

(1) must be persons who have attained 35 years of age;

(2) with the exception of age limit, all who possess the qualifications prescribed for Hluttaw representatives;

(3) must be loyal to the State and the citizenry.

(b) If the President is to appoint and assign duties to

Deputy Ministers for defence, security/home affairs and border affairs, he shall obtain a list of nomination including suitable Tatmadaw members from the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services,

(c) The President of the State shall consult with the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services if he desires to appoint and assign duties to Tatmadaw members as Deputy Ministers for ministries other than defence, security/ home affairs and border affairs,

(d) The President of the State, in appointing and assigning duties to Deputy Ministers, shall allocate the ministries concerned,

(e) The Deputy Ministers shall be responsible to the respective Union Ministers and, through the respective Union Ministers, to the President of the State.

4. In connection with impeachment of any Union Minister,

(a) Any Union Minister shall be impeached for one of the following reasons:

(1) treason;

(2) violation of any provision of the Constitution;

(3) misconduct;

(4) being disqualified for Union Minister under the Constitution;

(5) inefficient discharge of duties assigned to him in accord with the law.

(b) When any Union Minister is impeached, it is to proceed in accord with provisions of the Constitution regarding impeachment of the President or the Vice - President,

(c) However, when the charge against any Union Minister who is impeached is maintained and the Hluttaw concerned decides that he is not fit to continue to hold office as Union Minister and informs the President of the matter, the President shall remove the Union Minister from office,

(d) If the Hluttaw concerned decides that the charge has been refuted, the okkahta of the Hluttaw shall inform the President.

5. In connection with the term of office, resignation, removal from office and replacement of Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers,

(a) The term of office of Union Minister and Deputy Minister shall generally be the same as the term of office of the President,

(b) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister desires to resign from office of his own volition due to a certain cause before the expiry of the term of office, then he shall do so only after tendering his written resignation to the President,

(c) The President shall-

(1) have the right to order the resignation of a Union Minister or Deputy Minister, who has failed to discharge his duties, and can remove him from office if he fails to comply with the orders;

(See page 11)

The term of the Region or State Hluttaw comes...

(from page 6)

discussions, they shall be privileged except under the Region or State Hluttaw Law.

(c) Action shall be taken against those members stated in sub-paragraph (a) and (b) in accord with the rules and regulations and procedures of the Region or State Hluttaw and existing laws if they make physical assault in enjoying the privileges.

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

(b) If there arises a need to arrest a member of a committee or a body formed by the Region or State Hluttaw attending a session of the committee or body, the reliable evidence shall be submitted to the Hluttaw Speaker through the head of the

committee or body concerned. He shall not be arrested without prior approval of the Hluttaw Speaker.

(c) If there arises a need to arrest a member of Region or State Hluttaw while the Hluttaw or the committee or the body formed by the Hluttaw is not in session, reliable evidence in support of such arrest shall promptly be submitted to Region or State Hluttaw Speaker.

23. The reports, documents and record published by the Region or State Hluttaw or under its authority shall be privileged.

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Senior General Than Shwe welcomes back ...

(from page 1)

Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and wife Daw Mya Mya San, Member of the State Peace and Development Council General Thura Shwe Mann, members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Kyaw Win, Lt-Gen Maung Bo, Lt-Gen Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo and Lt-Gen Tin Aye, Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein, Military Affairs Security Chief Lt-Gen Ye Myint and their wives, Commander of Nay Pyi Taw Command Maj-Gen Wai Lwin, Director-General Col Kyaw Kyaw Win of the SPDC Office and departmental heads.

Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win and wife Daw Myint Myint Soe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe, Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung, Minis-

Senior General Than Shwe welcomes back Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein at Nay Pyi Taw airport . MNA



ter for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung, Director-General Col Thant Shin of the Government Office and departmental officials also arrived back here on the same flight. — MNA

Sri Lankan Prime Minister hosts dinner in honour of Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug —Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka hosted a dinner in honour of Acting Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein at Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo at 8 pm Sri Lankan Standard Time on 27 August.

Also present at the dinner were Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win and wife Daw Myint Myint Soe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo,

Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe, Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung, Myanmar Ambassador to Sri Lanka U Tin Oo Lwin, Director-General Col Thant Shin of Government Office, departmental heads, President of Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry U Win Myint and entrepreneurs.

The Sri Lankan Prime Minister and wife were accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture Development Agrarian Services, the Minister of

Trade, Marketing Development, Cooperative and Consumer Services, Minister of Irrigation & Water Management, the Minister of Transport, the Minister of Religious Affairs, the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Sri Lankan Ambassador to Myanmar Mr PAD Samarasekera and senior officials.

At the dinner, the national anthems of the Union of Myanmar and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka were played.

The Sri Lankan Prime Minister extended greetings and proposed a toast for cementing friendly relationship



Sri Lankan Prime Minister Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka hosts a dinner in honour of Myanmar delegation led by Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein at Taj Samudra Hotel in Colombo.

MNA

between the two countries.

Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein also extended greetings and purposed a

toast for strengthening bilateral ties and promoting mutual cooperation between two countries.

Afterwards, they had

dinner.

During the dinner, Sri Lankan artistes performed traditional dances and songs. — MNA



Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka enjoy traditional dances and songs of Sri Lanka at the dinner. — MNA

Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win arrive in Colombo on goodwill visit to Sri Lanka

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — At the invitation of Prime Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka, Acting Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win, accompanied by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win and wife Daw Myint Myint Soe, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe, Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung, Director-General of Government Office Col Thant Shin and departmental heads, left here by special aircraft of Air Bagan on 27 August and arrived at Bandaranaike International Airport in Colombo at 12.30 pm.

Myanmar Ambassador to Sri Lanka U Tin Oo Lwin and Director-General of Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Mr MM Jafeer boarded the plane and welcomed them.

Members of the goodwill delegation led by Acting

Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win were welcomed by Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Mr Rohitha Bogollagama and wife, Minister for Culture Mr Mahinda Yapa Abeywardena and wife, Sri Lankan Ambassador Mr Samarasekera and senior officials.

Two Sri Lankan children presented bouquets to the acting Prime Minister and wife. Myanmar Embassy staff and families greeted the acting Prime Minister and wife.

Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein signed in the airport visitors' book.

The Myanmar delegation led by the acting Prime Minister and wife, accompanied by Kandyan dance troupe of Sri Lanka, went to the special lounge of the airport.

Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and wife Daw Khin Khin Win had a chat with Foreign Minister Mr Rohitha Bogollagama and wife and Minister for Culture Mr Mahinda Yapa Abeywardena and wife.

Myanmar delegation proceeded to Trans Asia Hotel.—MNA



Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein being welcomed by Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Mr Rohitha Bogollagama at an airport in Colombo.

MNA

Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Sri Lankan ...



Minister U Nyan Win and Minister Rohitha Bogollagama exchange notes after signing MoU on Intelligence Exchange Cooperation.—MNA

(from page 16)

Maithripala Sirisena, Minister of Trade, Marketing Development, Cooperative and Consumer Services Bandula Gunawardene, Minister of Irrigation and Water Management Chamal Rajapaksa, Minister of Transport Dullas Alahapperuma, Minister of Religious Affairs Pandu Bandaranaike, Minister of Environmental and Natural Resources Champika Ranawaka, Ambassador of Sri Lanka to Myanmar Mr Samarasekera.

Speaking on the occasion, Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mr Ratnasiri

Wickramanyaka said there have been cultural relations between the two countries and efforts should be made to strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

The foreign ministers of the two countries exchanged visits after his visit to Myanmar.

MoUs on reconstitution of the joint committee of the two countries, expanding bilateral relations to promote Buddhism, cooperation in Buddhist literature study and cultural exchange between the two countries will be signed during the visit of Myanmar's Act-

ing Prime Minister Lt-Gen Thein Sein.

On behalf of the people of Sri Lanka, Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka also thanked Myanmar Government for giving two elephants to Sri Lanka to be used in conveying Buddha's Tooth Relics in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka is facing some internal problems and will solve the problems by itself. Some countries have accused Sri Lanka of human rights abuses and we believed that any country should not attempt for political gains on the pretext of human rights and terror-

ism, he said.

Regarding the promotion of bilateral cooperation, the two countries will focus on trade, tourism, agriculture, forestry, religious and cultural sectors.

He continued to say that success will be achieved if problems are solved in line with the teachings of Buddha.

In his discussions, the Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 said the government is making endeavours for political, economic and social development of the country. He also explained about the latest developments in the nation, convening the National Convention for drafting the State Consti-

tution important for establishment of a discipline flourishing modern developed nation, Myanmar's endeavours for realizing the Millennium Development Goals and implementation of the 15-year Drug Elimination Project.

He also explained cooperation with countries in the region and international organizations in accord with the foreign policy.

The discussions included holding of ceremony to mark the 60th anniversary establishing of diplomatic relations in 2009, continued imple-

mentation of the resolutions passed by the joint commission between the two countries, mutual understanding on regional and international issues and creating new opportunities on bilateral economic cooperation.

He said agriculture, livestock breeding, forest, trade, tourism and air transport sectors are to be promoted and technical cooperation programmes are to be implemented.

He said both countries would sign memorandums of understanding on cooperation in Buddha (See page 10)



Minister U Nyan Win and Minister Mihinda Yapa Abeywardena sign Agreement on Cultural Cooperation. — MNA

Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Sri Lankan ...

(from page 9)
literature and promotion of cultural exchange programmes.
He was pleased to see the efforts of Sri Lanka to gain economic progress facing the challenges.
After the meeting, a ceremony to sign MoUs between Myanmar and Sri Lanka was held at the office of the prime minister of Sri Lanka.
A Memorandum of Understanding between the Union of Myanmar and the Ministry of Defence of the Democratic Social-

ist republic of Sri Lanka on Intelligence Exchange Cooperation was signed by Foreign Affairs Minister U Nyan Win and his Sri Lankan Counterpart Mr Rohitha Bogollagama.
An Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Government of the Democratic Socialist republic of Sri Lanka and the Government of the Union of Myanmar was signed by Minister U Nyan Win and Minister of Culture of Sri Lanka Mahinda Yapa Abeywardena.
A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Buddhist Studies between Ministry of religious Affairs of Myanmar and Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was signed by Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung and Minister of Religious Affairs of Sri Lanka Pandu Band-aranaike. Afterwards, they posed for documentary photos and Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein



Sein and Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka exchanged souvenirs.—MNA

Minister Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung and Minister Pandu Bandaranaike sign MoU on Cooperation in Buddhist Studies. — MNA

Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than supervises rural development tasks in Bago Division (West)

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — Member of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than of the Ministry of Defence, accompanied by Vice-Chairman of Bago Division PDC Brig-Gen Sein Myint and officials, viewed thriving Hsinthwelat paddy plantation on 500 acres, weeding and fertilizer broadcasting in Thindawyo field in Thayawady yesterday morning.
Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than instructed officials to extend acreage of paddy cultivation at the entrance to the urban area.
They attended the



Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than views broadcasting of fertilizer at 500-acre monsoon paddy model plot in Thayawady. — MNA



launching ceremony of Small-scale Hydropower Station at Kantin Bilin Dam near Magyikwin Village of Letpadan Township. Chairman of Thayawady District PDC U Kyaw Khaing Soe and Director U Kyaw Myint Hlaing of Irrigation

Department opened the power station.
In meeting with responsible persons of the power supply

committee and local people, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than called for participation in supply of power and regional development tasks.

Theself-reliant power station was built by Construction-9 of Irrigation Department. The station can supply six

kilowatts to roads, school, library, monastery and pagodas and 93 houses in Magyikwin Village.
On his way to Pyay, Lt-Gen Khin Maung Than viewed thriving paddy plantations along both sides of Yangon-Pyay Road.
MNA

Interdepartmental Workshop on Occupational Health: Hazardous Occupation (Lead) organized

YANGON, 29 Aug — The Interdepartmental Workshop on Occupational Health: Hazardous Occupation (Lead), jointly organized by the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization, was held at

Parkroyal Hotel on Alanpya Pagoda Road, here, this morning.
Deputy Director-General U San Shwe Win of Health Department delivered an address, and Director Dr U Soe Tint of Worksite Health Division of the Ministry of Health presided over the workshop.
Also present at the workshop were officials of the Ministry of Health, WHO, YCDC and related ministries, factories that produce batteries and industries that use lead in their productions.—NLM

Defending Champion Myanmar secures second prize in 39th Merdeka Cup

YANGON, 29 Aug — The final match of the 39th Merdeka Cup Football Tournament 2007 was held in Kuala Lumpur at 8.45 pm Malaysian Standard Time today.
Defending Champion Myanmar National Football Team lost to host Malaysian National Football Team 3-1.
The Myanmar Team secured the second prize in the 39th Merdeka Cup and the team will arrive back here by air at 9.15 pm tomorrow.
MNA



Deputy Director-General U San Shwe Win speaking at opening ceremony of Interdepartmental Workshop on Occupational Health: Hazardous Occupation (Lead). —NLM

The Executive Head of State is the President of...

(from page 7)

- (2) coordinate with the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services and take steps if it is concerned with Tatmadaw member Union Minister or Deputy Minister who is to be caused to resign or to be removed from office.
- (d) If the post of Union Minister or Deputy Minister falls vacant due to resignation, removal from office, death or an cause, the President shall have the right to appoint and assign duties to a new Union Minister or Deputy Minister in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution regarding appointment of the Union Minister or Deputy Minister. The term of office of newly appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister shall be the same as the remaining term of office of the President,
- (e) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister is a representative of a Hluttaw, it is to be assumed that he has resigned as a Hluttaw representative from the date he is appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister,
- (f) (1) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister is a civil servant, then it is to be assumed that he has retired as a civil servant according to the civil service rules and regulations from the date he is appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister;
- (2) Tatmadaw members who have been appointed Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers for defence, security/ home affairs and border affairs need not retire and resign from the Tatmadaw.
- (g) If the Union Minister or Deputy Minister is a member of a political party, then he shall refrain from participating in party activities during the term of office from the date he is appointed Union Minister or Deputy Minister,
- (h) (1) When the post of the President who appointed and assigned duties to Union Ministers and Ministers has fallen vacant due to resignation or death or any cause before the expiry of the term of office, the Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers shall continue to perform their duties until the new President, who has been elected and replaced the vacant post, has appointed and assigned duties to new Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers;
- (2) The term of office of the newly appointed Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers shall be the same as the remaining term of office of the new President.
- (i) Responsibilities, rights and privileges of Pyidaungsu Ministers and Deputy Ministers shall be prescribed by law.

Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General

- 6. In connection with the term of the Attorney-General, it shall be called Pyidaungsu Attorney-General.
- 7. In connection with the appointment and assignment of duties of Pyidaungsu Attorney-General,
 - (a) with the approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the President of the State shall appoint a person, from among the Hluttaw representatives or persons who are not Hluttaw representatives, having the following qualifications, Pyidaungsu Attorney-General so as to get advice on legal matters and assign duties of a legal character:
 - (1) having attained the age of 45 years;
 - (2) apart from the age limit, having qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives;
 - (3) (aa) who has been for at least five years a judge of the Region or State Taya Hluttaw (High Court), or

- (bb) who, if he is a judicial officer or a law officer, has been for at least ten years in a position not lower than region or state level, or
- (cc) who has been an advocate of the Taya Hluttaw (High Court) of at least 20 years' standing, or
- (dd) Who is assumed by the President to be a legal expert of prominent reputation,
- (4) being a person who is loyal to the State and the citizens,
- (b) Pyidaungsu Hluttaw shall not have the right to reject the person nominated by the President to be appointed Pyidaungsu Attorney-General unless it can prove clearly that he is not qualified for being Pyidaungsu Attorney-General,
- (c) the President of the State has the right to submit new nomination to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in place of a person who has not been approved to be appointed and assigned duties as Pyidaungsu Attorney-General,
- (d) Pyidaungsu Attorney-General is a member of the Pyidaungsu Government,
- (e) Pyidaungsu Attorney-General is responsible to the President of the State
- 8. In connection with impeachment of Pyidaungsu Attorney-General,
 - (a) Pyidaungsu Attorney-General shall be impeached for one of the following reasons:
 - (1) treason,
 - (2) violation of any of the provisions in the Constitution,
 - (3) misconduct,
 - (4) being disqualified for the post of Pyidaungsu Attorney-General under the Constitution
 - (5) inefficient discharge of duties assigned to him in accord with the law.
 - (b) if it is desired to impeach Pyidaungsu Attorney-General, it shall proceed in accordance with provisions regarding the impeachment of the President of the State or Vice-President,
 - (c) if the respective Hluttaw submits that the charge has been sustained and the offence or the subject of the offence, is such as to render the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General unfit to continue in office. the President of the State shall terminate the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General from duties,
 - (d) if the respective Hluttaw decides that the charge has been refuted, the Hluttaw Chairman shall report the decision to the President of the State.
- 9. In connection with appointment of Deputy Attorney-General,
 - (a) The President of the State shall appoint of his own volition a person having the following qualifications from among Hluttaw representatives or persons who are not Hluttaw representatives Deputy Attorney-General to assist Pyidaungsu Attorney-General:
 - (1) being a person who has completed the age of 40,
 - (2) apart from the age limit, having qualifications prescribed for Pyithu Hluttaw representatives,
 - (3) being a person
 - (aa) who has been for at least five years a judge of region or state Taya Hluttaw (High Court), or
 - (bb) who, he is a judicial personnel or a law personnel, has been at least ten years in a position not lower than region or state level, or
 - (cc) who has been the advocate of the Taya Hluttaw (High Court) of at least 15 years' standing, or
 - (dd) who is assumed by the President to be a legal expert of prominent reputation,
 - (4) being a person who is loyal to the State and the citizenry,
 - (b) Deputy Attorney-General is responsible to the

- Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and to the President of the State through the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General.
- 10. In connection with the term of office, resignation, termination of duties and filling the vacant post of the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General-
 - (a) The term of office of the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General shall generally be the same as that of the President of the State;
 - (b) The Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General may resign of his own accord before the expiry date of the term of office after submitting his resignation to the President of the State;
 - (c) The President of the State may instruct the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General who cannot perform duties fully to resign and shall have right to remove him from office for failure to follow the instruction;
 - (d) The President of the State shall, if the post of the Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General becomes vacant in the event of resignation, or being removed from office, or death, or any cause, appoint a new Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General in accord with the provisions under the Constitution. The remaining tenure of office of the President of the State shall be prescribed for the term of office of the new Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General;
 - (e) If Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General is a representative of a Hluttaw, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that Hluttaw from the date he is appointed the Attorney-General or the Deputy Attorney-General;
 - (f) If Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General is a civil servant, he shall be deemed to have retired in accord with the existing rules and regulations from the date he is appointed the Attorney-General or the Deputy Attorney-General;
 - (g) If Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General is a member of a political party, he shall not perform the duties of that party during his tenure of office from the date he is appointed the Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General;
 - (h) (1) When the post of the President of the State who had appointed and assigned duties to the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General fell vacant in the event of resigning, passing away or any other reason, the new President of the State who has been elected as replacement shall continue to assign duties to them, or appoint and assign duties to new Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and new Deputy Attorney-General according to the provisions of the Constitution. If so, the Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General shall be allowed to continue to perform their duties up to the time when the new Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General have been appointed and assigned duties,
 - (2) The remaining tenure of office of the President of the State shall be prescribed for the term of office of the new Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General.
- (i) The duties, powers and privileges of Pyidaungsu Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General shall be prescribed by law.
- 11. In connection with prescribing the status of Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General,
 - Pyidaungsu Attorney-General is prescribed to be of the same status as Pyidaungsu Minister and the Deputy Attorney-General is prescribed to be of the same status as Deputy Minister, for the purpose of reference in prescribing by law responsibilities, rights and privileges of Pyidaungsu Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General.

MNA

Lest they may be left behind

Banya Aung

The 25-8-2007 issue of Myanmar Alin daily carries two news stories and one was about 13 persons including Min Ko Naing and Ko Ko Gyi were called in by the authorities for questioning and action would be taken against them according to law based on the findings, and another was about the involvement in the latest incident of the so-called NLD members and expelled-NLD members, and as such, according to the report, NLD would be held responsible for this. Analysts keeping close watch on Myanmar politics have a feeling and foresee that Min Ko Naing's group would face action some time and that NLD may lose opportunities to play a positive role in the current changing political trend of Myanmar unless it amends

crisis. As they applied pressure on RC peace efforts were jeopardized. When the Revolutionary Council allowed the BCP leadership abroad to return to the motherland, the latter thought that the government would comply with everything. With this attitude they tried to put pressure on the government launching a pincer movement, from the above-ground and underground.

In a similar move, the Revolutionary Council formed a 33-member advisory body and asked it to give suggestions for the future of the nation. U Nu thought that the RC was not in a position to maintain the administrative machinery. With this belief he asked the government to hand over power to him. As he was too conceited, he went into exile and put up armed

relaxation of the Lanzin party.

On 1 September 1988, the then President Dr Maung Maung offered that a referendum would be held to seek the public opinion on the transformation of the multi-party democracy adding that the constitution would be amended and a multi-party election would be held if the people chose the multi-party system. However, the so-called democracy leaders including Daw Suu Kyi refused to accept the offer and insisted on the holding of elections instead. On 10 September, the then President pledged to hold elections within three months by-passing the referendum. The opposing groups had gone so far as forming an interim government and the transfer of power. Despite their demands for elections, no opposition leader was in a position to ensure stability, peace and the rule of law in the nation—the basic requirements of holding elections. What was worse was that they attempted to make use of the riotous acts to press the government. As the situation deteriorated and it was out of control, the Tatmadaw had to assume the State responsibilities. The political change of Myanmar would have been faster than the present if they accepted Dr Maung Maung's offer regarding it as a positive development and collectively strove for holding fair elections.

If we make an assessment, it is found that the acts of Min Ko Naing's group are similar to the points mentioned above. After being released from jail in 2005, he formed an '88' generation student group and started political movements. First, the group launched political movements by issuing declarations in the name of humanitarian aids. As the Tatmadaw government did not take any action against the group for its acts, it came to daringly launch more agitative campaigns like white expression campaigns and signature campaigns.

But the government gently coped with the situation and there was hardly any action taken against them in accord with law. Everyone knows what would happen if such movements were launched before 1988 or 2004. **It was found that the Tatmadaw government dealt with the situation in a patient way in order to ensure national reconsolidation at a time when the seven-step Road Map is in progress. However, Min Ko Naing and group holding negative view came to see the government as a weak one. Particularly, they became lost in the flattery of foreign media and diplomats and seemed to be conceited. Eventually, they were taken into custody and interrogated by authorities for sending a letter to the UN Secretary-General in favour of CRPP which announced a self-proclaimed road map opposing the ongoing National Convention and 92 NLD Hluttaw representatives-elect, and for getting involved in issuing declarations criticizing the NC and staging protests.**

(See page 13)

A study of the anti-government groups after the regaining of independence will show there is a common and typical characteristic among them. That is—every time the ruling government made a positive gesture or sign of flexibility they regarded it to be a sign of weakness rather than a positive move. With this attitude they stepped up pressure on the government politically and militarily employing all possible ways and means.

its present strategies and behaviours.

One can understand that the Tatmadaw government has no choice but to take into custody Min Ko Naing's group if one studies the present political situation and acts of the group. Detention of the group and issuing of warnings to NLD have resulted from the acts of the group and the party.

A study of the anti-government groups after the regaining of independence will show there is a common and typical characteristic among them. That is—every time the ruling government made a positive gesture or sign of flexibility they regarded it to be a sign of weakness rather than a positive move. With this attitude they stepped up pressure on the government politically and militarily employing all possible ways and means. For instance, when U Nu government in 1948 offered the 14-point Nu Principles designed to bring the leftists together, the Burma Communist Party (BCP) and the leftists thought U Nu government was in trouble and made unacceptable demands. As a consequence the insurgency lasted long.

In like manner, when the Revolutionary Council offered internal peace, the armed insurgents concluded that the RC was in the midst of a political

opposition. I would not like to elaborate that armed opposition which ended in failure because publications at that time carried details of it.

A similar incident happened during the 1988 disturbances. The idea of practising multi-party democracy in Myanmar was introduced by neither the students nor the so-called democracy leaders. During the student movement which occurred in March and June 1988, the students raised students' issue and that of currency demonetization. At the party congress held in July 1988, the Chairman of the Myanmar Socialist Programme Party offered in his speech two alternatives—the single party system or the multi-party system. Then only, did the ex-military officers who had been dismissed from the party spoke about the multi-party democracy. Even so, the so-called democracy leaders surfaced and stepped forward when U Sein Lwin resigned and Dr Maung Maung became President on 12 August 1988. The so-called student leaders Min Ko Naing, Moe Thee Zun and Ko Ko Gyi were seen on the stage when Ba Ka Tha was formed at the Convocation Hall of the Yangon University on 28 August 1988. In fact, they have been able to appear on the stage in front of the public after taking advantage of

Lest they may be left ...

(from page 12)

Unlike Min Ko Naing, NLD came to operate in a different way. It operated secretly so as to avoid a situation in which the party might be dissolved by the Tatmadaw government. NLD aided and abetted Min Ko Naing and group from behind the curtain. Youth members and those expelled from the party gave a helping hand to Min Ko Naing's activities. There were pieces of news in the NLD's circle last July that NLD (Central) issued instructions on formation of more youth groups in the townships of states and divisions. Although NLD HQ said those youths and expelled NLD members were operating individually on their own and they were not related to the party, they were found to be actively participating in NLD's special occasions on significant days. Its declaration issued on 20 August says that the situation among the public is about to explode and that if there was civil commotion, the government would be held responsible for it. It is clear where the NLD is heading. Besides, NLD spokesmen in interviews with foreign media said that they had sympathy for Min Ko Naing's group, that it would spark public outcry soon and that the situation would worsen. This clearly shows how the NLD and Min Ko Naing were conspiring in collusion. Hence, it seems that a piece of news on NLD's conspiracy surfaced.

I happened to read a news article titled 'fruitful result depends on fairness on both sides' by Kyaw Min Lu (Shwe Pyi Tha) featured in State-run newspapers on 24 August. Although there might be different opinions on the article, the example of parents and children is noteworthy. The example reflects the situation between the Tatmadaw government and political parties.

Children always want something from their parents. They would like to eat nice food, visit places and have fine clothes. Their parents are usually worried about them. Naturally, the parents consider what can happen when they approve of anything their children want. In this context, the parents will fulfill the desire of their children if there is trust between each other. But if they have no trust in their children they will not approve at all or will approve only after thorough consideration.

Likewise, the Tatmadaw government will treat political parties as its children. Those parties will win the trust of the government if they act responsibly and behave well. If they continue to oppose whatever the government does and try to pressure in collusion from the above-ground and underground there would be no trust by the government. In consequence there will be control and restrictions.

Since 1988, it has been hard for even the people let alone the government to accept and trust the acts of NLD. Although the NLD is constantly using the words such as national reconciliation and building trust, its activities are contrary to those words. Even in the economic and social spheres it is difficult to trust the one who is always trying to stab one's back. So also, the Tatmadaw would find it

difficult to have trust in the ones like the NLD, Min Ko Naing and his group that received foreign assistance and blatantly launched underground and above-ground attacks on the government.

The Tatmadaw government is determined to introduce democracy aspired by the people in the nation. I remembered that when discussions were held on whether to hold a referendum or not for the choice of single party system or multiparty system at a party conference held in July 1988, delegates of Tatmadaw Party Committee reported that they would try their utmost in the discharge of duties assigned regardless of single party system or multiparty system. Therefore, when the Tatmadaw assumed the State responsibilities on 18 September 1988 it made a vow to introduce the multiparty democracy system in accordance with the wishes of the people.

If we study the international events such as the assuming of power by the Tatmadaw in 1962 or the assuming of power by the Thai Army recently it can be found that the Tatmadaw (military) used to put more or less politicians into custody when they assumed the State power. When the Tatmadaw assumed the State power on 18 September 1988 it did not arrest any of the so-called democracy leaders and the so-called "88" generation persons. Instead, it promulgated the political parties registration law on 27 September and allow the formation of political parties. At that time, Aung-Suu-Tin group had become the National League for Democracy while students including Min Ko Naing and Moe Thee Zun had formed the Democratic Party for New Society. And there emerged other political parties such as Patriotic Democratic Youth Front, New Generation Force Youth Front, National Political Front (Youth) etc. It can also be found that steps were taken for students to be able to engage in politics as the age of candidates for Hluttaw representatives was set to be 21 in promulgating the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law. This point stood witness that the Tatmadaw wished to join hands with all the old and new politicians and students in introducing democracy.

NLD and Min Ko Naing's group do not want to accept Tatmadaw as partner in building democracy and instead they regarded the Tatmadaw as the one that prevented them from getting power. Therefore, NLD and Min Ko Naing's group consider the Tatmadaw as the successor of Myanma Socialist Programme Party and they have constantly tried to topple the Tatmadaw Government as in the 1988 incident. In retrospect, the activities of Min Ko Naing and Moe Thee Zun and NLD from 1988 to 1989 showed that they had participated in above-ground movements as well as organized students' unions as underground organizations. Their actions were on a collision course with the government. At last, they contacted terrorists at border regions and designed underground and above-ground armed movements to attack the government. Due to their acts, NLD leaders and Min Ko Naing and Ko Ko Gyi were arrested and Moe Thee Zun fled to a foreign country.

Today, the group led by Min Ko Naing has its old tactics. Although the group has been named itself as the "88 generation students group", they have no intention of contributing to peace and stability, prevalence of law

Unlike Min Ko Naing, NLD came to operate in a different way. It operated secretly so as to avoid a situation in which the party might be dissolved by the Tatmadaw government. NLD aided and abetted Min Ko Naing and group from behind the curtain. Youth members and those expelled from the party gave a helping hand to Min Ko Naing's activities.

Likewise, the Tatmadaw government will treat political parties as its children. Those parties will win the trust of the government if they act responsibly and behave well. If they continue to oppose whatever the government does and try to pressure in collusion from the above-ground and underground there would be no trust by the government. In consequence there will be control and restrictions.

and order, transition to democracy and market-oriented economic system demanded by the people in 1988. The group continued to carry out above-ground and underground movements which were used to topple Myanma Socialist Programme Party in 1988. Therefore, it is not unusual for the government to take action against Min Ko Naing's group.

The National Convention will conclude soon. After the convention, the steps such as writing the constitution and holding referendum will be carried out based on the fundamental principles and detailed basic principles laid down at the National Convention. If the people approve of the constitution in the referendum, democratization processes including holding elections, organizing Hluttaws and forming a government will be conducted in accordance with the constitution.

The Tatmadaw Government is committed to implementing the Seven-step Road Map. Therefore, it has declared that it does not accept the acts that could pose hindrance to the democratization process.

The Seven-Step Road Map is essential for the transition to democracy. Each individual member of NLD or the party should participate in implementing all steps of the Road Map. If the party sticks to the current act and policy, it worries me that NLD will be marginalized as an abandoned child depriving itself of the opportunity to participate in the democratization process.

Translation: AK+ST+TS+AMS
Myamma Alin + Kyemon: 29-8-2007

It was found that the Tatmadaw government dealt with the situation in a patient way in order to ensure national reconsolidation at a time when the seven-step Road Map is in progress. However, Min Ko Naing and group holding negative view came to see the government as a weak one. Particularly, they became lost in the flattery of foreign media and diplomats and seemed to be conceited.

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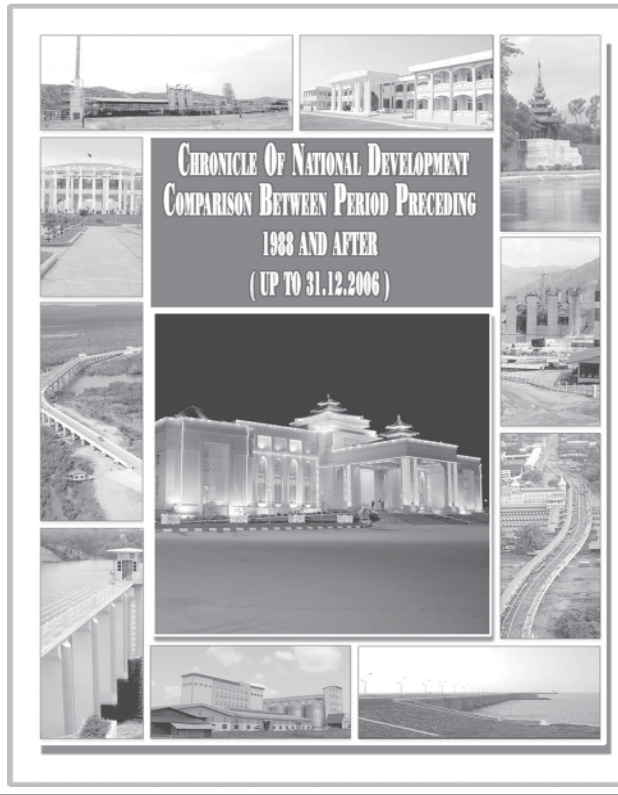
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CLAIMS DAY NOTICE
MV KOTA TERAJU VOYNO (253)
Consignees of cargo carried on MV KOTA TERAJU VOYNO (253) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 30.8.2007 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of A.W.P.T where it will lie at 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.
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Taleban kill five Western soldiers in Afghanistan
KABUL, 28 Aug—Five Western soldiers, including three Americans, were killed in a string of Taleban attacks in eastern and southern Afghanistan, officials said on Monday.
The Americans were killed along with two Afghan soldiers in a Taleban ambush on Monday in Ghazi Abad District of eastern Kunar Province, near the border with Pakistan, the district police chief told reporters.
NATO officials in Kabul said earlier that two soldiers had been killed while on patrol Sunday, one in an attack in eastern Afghanistan and the other in the south.
NATO did not identify the victims.
MNA/Reuters



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YouTube criticized over Neo-Nazi clips

BEIJING, 28 Aug—Video-sharing website YouTube has met with harsh criticism in Germany for hosting clips that incite racial hatred, media reported Tuesday.
The videos hosted on YouTube include clips of a 1940 anti-Semitic propaganda film "Jud Sues" and two music videos of outlawed German far-right rock band Landser, which show footage from World War II depicting Nazi military operations.
Dieter Wiefelspuetz, Social Democrat (SPD) parliamentarian of Germany said airing the clips on YouTube in Germany was scandalous. "Publishing these films amounts to aiding and abetting incitement of the people."
Germany's Central Council of Jews Vice President Salomon Korn was considering pressing charges against Google Germany.
German youth protection body Jugendschutz.net has complained to Google Germany more than 100



Chad Hurley (L) and Steve Chen
times and asked Google, which bought YouTube last year, to remove the clips.
Some of the material has been on the site for almost a year.—Internet

Over 50 arrests on first day of Notting Hill Carnival in W London

LONDON, 28 Aug—More than 50 people were arrested on the first day of this year's Notting Hill Carnival in west London, police said on Monday.
London's Metropolitan Police said 54 people were arrested on Sunday at the annual event, Europe's largest street party and the world's second biggest after the Rio Carnival held in Brazil. This year, it takes the theme "Set All Free" and marks the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade. Two people were arrested for attempted murder, while other people were arrested for crimes including indecent assault, having an imitation firearm or offensive weapon, criminal damage, possession of drugs, being drunk and disorderly and handling stolen goods.
Three people were arrested in connection with an incident in which a man suffered stab wounds.
In total, there were allegations of 70 crimes, a 43-per-cent drop on day one of the carnival last year, when 122 alleged crimes were reported.
Before the carnival got under way, police arrested 21 people suspected of planning to cause trouble at the event.
MNA/Reuters

Polluted China rivers threaten "sixth" of population

BEIJING, 28 Aug—Polluters along two of China's main rivers have defied over a decade of clean-up efforts, leaving much of the water unfit to touch, let alone drink, and a risk to a sixth of the population, state media said on Monday.
Half the check points along the Huai River and its tributaries in central and eastern China showed pollution of "Grade 5" or worse — the top of the dial in key toxins, meaning that the water was unfit for human contact and may not be fit even for irrigation, national legislators were told.
Fourteen years of measures had reined in some of the worst pollution along the Huai and Liao rivers but factory waste remained far too high, chairman of the National People's Congress Environment and Resources Protection Committee Mao Rubai said in a report delivered on Sunday.
The rivers posed a "threat to the water safety of one sixth of the country's 1.3 billion population", the China Daily said. The pollution on the Huai threatened the massive South-North Water Transfer Project to draw water from the Yangtze River through the Huai basin to the country's parched north, Mao said.
"Large volumes of untreated domestic effluent and industrial waste-water are dumped directly into the river," Mao said of one of the Huai's worst polluted tributaries, according to the NPC website (www.npc.gov.cn). — MNA/Reuters

Taleban begin release of South Korean hostages

GHAZNI (Afghanistan), 29 Aug —Taleban insurgents freed 12 South Korean hostages yesterday. Three women were the first of 19 Christian volunteers the Taliban agreed to release after South Korea said it would pull its troops out of Afghanistan. Several hours later, four more women and a male hostage were freed. Four more were released a few hours later.

International Committee of the Red Cross representative Craig Muller confirmed that the 12 had been freed.

A Taleban commander, Mullah Abdullah, said his group had earlier handed over four women and a man to a tribal elder

who delivered them to the Red Cross. The original three women were handed over to members of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Ghazni province. Wearing long, traditional headscarves, they wept as they sat in a Red Cross vehicle.

Taleban representative Qari Mohammad Bashir said he hoped all would be free in two or three days, he told the Pakistan-based Afghan Islamic Press news agency.

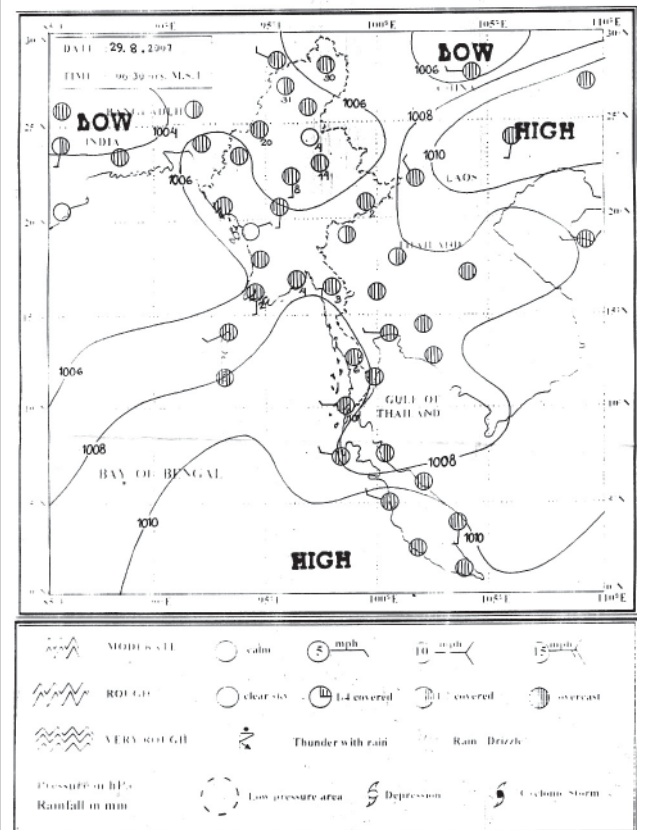
The insurgents seized 23 Korean Christian

volunteers on 19 July from a bus in Ghazni province. Two male hostages were killed by their captors early in the crisis.

The Taleban released two women as a gesture of goodwill during the first round of talks and said on Tuesday they had reached a deal on the release of the remaining 19.

Internet

Weather Map of Myanmar and Neighbouring Areas



WEATHER

Wednesday, 29 August, 2007

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been partly cloudy in Magway Division, rain or thundershowers have been isolated in Rakhine, Kayin and Kayah States, scattered in upper Sagaing, Mandalay, Ayeyawady and Bago Divisions, fairly widespread in Mon State, lower Sagaing and Yangon Divisions and widespread in the remaining states and divisions with isolated heavyfalls in lower Sagaing and Mandalay Divisions. The noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded were Shwebo (3.15) inches, Thaton (2.32) inches, Shwegyin (1.89) inches, Kawthoung (1.78) inches and Kyaukse (1.50) inches.

Maximum temperature on 28-8-2007 was 87°F. Minimum temperature on 29-8-2007 was 75°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hours MST on 29-8-2007 was 93%. Total sunshine hours on 28-8-2007 was (2.1) hours approx.

Rainfall on 29-8-2007 was (Tr) at Mingaladon, (0.16) inch at Kaba-Aye and (0.08) inch at Central Yangon. Total rainfall since 1-1-2007 was (97.40) inches at Mingaladon, (99.49) inches at Kaba-Aye and (98.03) inches at Central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (6) mph from South-west at (18:20) hours MST on 28-8-2007.

Bay inference: Monsoon is weak in the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 30-8-2007: Rain or thundershowers will be isolated in Kayah State and lower Sagaing Division, scattered in Chin and Rakhine States, Mandalay, Magway, Bago, Ayeyawady and Yangon Divisions, fairly widespread in Mon and Kayin States and Taninthayi Division and widespread in the remaining areas. Degree of certainty is (80%).

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

Outlook for subsequent two days: Weak monsoon. **Forecast for Nay Pyi Taw and neighbouring areas for 30-8-2007:** Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring areas for 30-8-2007: Isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (80%).

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring areas for 30-8-2007: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).



Boys swim at a river mouth between the river Drim and Ohrid lake in the city of Struga, Macedonia, on 25 Aug, 2007 as temperatures soared to 40 degrees Celsius (104 degree Fahrenheit). —INTERNET



Thursday, 30 August
View on today

7:00 am

1. ကျေးဇူးရှင်မင်းကွန်း ဆရာတော်ဘုရားကြီး၊ နိုင်ငံတော်သံဃာ မဟာနာယကအဖွဲ့အကျိုးတော်ဆောင်ချုပ်၊ အဘိဓမ္မမဟာရဋ္ဌဂုရု၊ အဘိဓမ္မအဂ္ဂမဟာသဒ္ဓမ္မဇောတိက၊ တိပိဋကဓရ၊ ဓမ္မဘဏ္ဍာဂါရိက၊ ဆရာတော်ဘုရားဝိစိတ္တသာရာဘိဝံသ၏ ပရိတ်တရားတော်

7:15 am

2. တိပိဋကဓရ၊ ဓမ္မဘဏ္ဍာဂါရိက၊ အဂ္ဂမဟာပဏ္ဍိတဘဒ္ဒန္တသိရိန္ဒာဘိဝံသ(ယောဆရာတော်) ဟောကြားတော်မူအပ်သော ဥပ္ပါတသန္တိပါဠိတော်

7:25 am

3. To be healthy exercise

7:30 am

4. Morning news

7:40 am

5. Nice and sweet song

7:55 am

6. Dance of national races

8:10 am

7. အဆိုပြိုင်ပွဲ

8:15 am

8. Dane variety

8:25 am

9. ငါသရောက်ရေလှောင်တမံ

8:30 am

10. International news

8:45 am

11. Let's Go

4:00 pm

1. Martial song

4:15 pm

2. Songs to uphold National Spirit

4:30 pm

3. အဝေးသင်တက္ကသိုလ်

ပညာရေး ရုပ်မြင်သံကြား

သင်ခန်းစာ

-ဒုတိယနှစ်

(အရှေ့တိုင်းပညာအထူးပြု)

(အရှေ့တိုင်းပညာ)

4:45 pm

4. Cute little dancers

4:55 pm

5. Musical programme

5:05 pm

6. “စပါးကရွှေ-ငါးကငွေ”

(ညီကျော်မိုးဒီသက်ဦးကို၊

ဆုတံတီး)(ခါရိုက်တာ-နိုင်)

5:15 pm

7. ၂၀၀၇ခုနှစ်၊ (၁၅)ကြိမ်မြောက်

မြန်မာ့ရိုးရာယဉ်ကျေးမှု အဆို၊

အက၊ အရေး၊ အတီး

ဖြိုင်ပွဲဝင်များလေ့လာနိုင်ကြရန်

(ကာလပေါ်တေးနှင့်

ခေတ်ဟောင်းတေး)

(ဝါသနာရှင်(ပထမတန်း)

အဆင့်)(အမျိုးသမီး)

5:25 pm

8. ၂၀၀၇ခုနှစ်၊ (၁၅)ကြိမ်မြောက်

မြန်မာ့ရိုးရာယဉ်ကျေးမှု အဆို၊

အက၊ အရေး၊ အတီး

ဖြိုင်ပွဲ (ပြဇာတ်ဖြိုင်ပွဲ

ဆွေးနွေးခန်း) (အပိုင်း-၂)

5:45 pm

9. ကြယ်ပွင့်များရဲ့ရင်ခုန်သံ

6:00 pm

10. Evening news

6:30 pm

11. Weather report

6:35 pm

12. သီရိဓမ္မာ

7:00 pm

13. ဆောင်းပါးရှင်-ဗညားအောင်၏

“ကျန်ရစ်ခဲ့မှုကိုမီးရိပ်ပါသည်”

7:15 pm

14. နိုင်ငံခြားဇာတ်လမ်းတွဲ

“ဒုတိယအရွယ်၏

ချစ်မေတ္တာ”(အပိုင်း-၁၆)

8:00 pm

15. News

16. International news

17. Weather report

18. နိုင်ငံခြားဇာတ်လမ်းတွဲ

“ချစ်စိတ်ကူးလေး

တစ်လည်လည်”(အပိုင်း-၁၁)

19. The next day's

programme

Lt-Gen Thein Sein, Sri Lankan Prime Minister hold talks

Agriculture, livestock breeding, forest, trade, tourism and air transport sectors are to be promoted and technical cooperation programmes are to be implemented

Lt-Gen Thein Sein

Any country should not attempt for political gains on pretext of human rights and terrorism

Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka



Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Sri Lankan Prime Minister Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka hold talks in Colombo. — MNA

NAY PYI TAW, 29 Aug — Acting Prime Minister and Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein and Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr Ratnasiri Wickramanyaka held talks at the latter's office in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on 27 August.

Also present at the meeting were Minister for

Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win, Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation Maj-Gen Htay Oo, Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Tin Naing Thein, Minister for Transport Maj-Gen Thein Swe, Minister for Religious Affairs Brig-Gen Thura Myint Maung, Minister for Forestry Brig-Gen Thein Aung, Myanmar Ambassador to Sri Lanka U Tin Oo Lwin, Director-General of the

Government Office Col Thant Shin, Director-General of the Protocol Department U Kyaw Kyaw, Director-General of the Political Department U Phae Thann Oo and departmental officials, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka Mr Rohitha Bogollagama, Minister of Agriculture Development and Agrarian Services
(See page 9)

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



U Kyaw Win Tun of Delegate Group of Workers.—MNA

YANGON, 29 Aug— The Panel of Chairmen of the Plenary Session of the National Convention presented Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles adopted by the National Convention in drafting the State Constitution to the Plenary Session of the National Convention. The following is detailed basic principles regarding Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw in the chapter 'Legislature' by U Kyaw Win Tun of Delegate Group of Workers.

Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw

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 the Hluttaw.
2. (a) (1) The State Peace and Development Council shall convene the first regular session of the Pyithu Hluttaw after the Constitution comes into force.
- (2) The Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accord 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 comes into force.
- (2) The Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw who continues to perform his duties in accord 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 Speaker 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 Speaker 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.

(See page 4)