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HIGH-POWERED USSR TRADE MISSION ENDS 10-DAY VISIT

ISLAMABAD—A high-powered Soviet trade delegation has ended a 10-day visit to Pakistan.

The mission was led by V. A. Sergeev, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations.

During their stay in the country, the visitors reviewed the progress on the work of the Karachi Steel Mill. They also held meetings with Production Minister Rafi Raza and Minister for Natural Resources Yusuf Khattak and discussed the exploration and exploitation of off-shore oil and natural gas.

PAKISTAN-KUWAIT OIL AGREEMENT PRODUCES SAVINGS

ISLAMABAD—The Kuwait National Petroleum Company presented Pakistani Minister for Fuel, Power and Natural Resources Mohammed Yusuf Khattak a check for Rs 500,000 Dec. 6, which represented savings from the company's efficient management of imported petroleum products during the year.

The presentation was made following a meeting in which Mr. Khattak and a six-member delegation from the company reviewed the five-year oil agreement between Pakistan and Kuwait for the supply and handling of petroleum products from Kuwait. The agreement was concluded earlier this year.

In accepting the check, Mr. Khattak said he appreciated the prompt presentation of the money, describing it as a landmark in the history of business.

CORRECTION

Some issues of Pakistan Affairs, Dec. 25, were incorrectly marked Vol. XXIX no. 23. They should have been marked Vol. XXIX no. 24.

PRIME MINISTER REITERATES COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY; POLLS TO BE HELD ON SCHEDULE

SAHIWAL — Prime Minister Bhutto said here Dec. 11, he was a firm believer in democracy and as such he wanted to strengthen democratic institutions and traditions in Pakistan.

He made it clear that it was his firm belief that no country could progress without adhering to democracy.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted in his honor by Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif, the Prime Minister said the present political make-up in Asia showed Pakistan to be the only country which adhered strictly to democratic traditions. He said it was not his intention to be specific in this regard but would instead ask the people to judge for themselves whether or not conditions in Pakistan conformed to democratic traditions.

He pointed out that a number of countries which had earlier announced elections had then postponed them from one to two years, with the possibility of more postponements.

He said: "We do not postpone elections. Elections will surely be held in Pakistan and on schedule. We will fulfill this promise as we have done in the case of other promises."

He reiterated that his policies were directed toward serving the people and safeguarding their integrity and the solidarity of the country. He pledged that none of his policies would ever be against the interest of the people and Pakistan.

The Prime Minister said development work was a continuous process that never ended. "The unending road to economic development is a difficult and arduous journey and can be successfully undertaken only through determination and hard work."

Mr. Bhutto emphasized that the Government drew its strength from the people and nobody could disrupt the unity between the masses and the Pakistan People's Party.

KARACHI—An ultra-modern airport is to be constructed near the present Karachi Airport at a cost of Rs 520 million.

*Pakistan Affairs wishes its
readers a Happy New Year.*

PROVINCES TO GET RS 500 MILLION FOR FLOOD CONTROL — PIRZADA

ISLAMABAD — Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Minister for Education and Provincial Coordination, has said the Federal Government is providing Rs 500 million to provincial authorities to implement a national flood control program in the current fiscal year.

He disclosed that Prime Minister Bhutto had directed the Federal Government to explore all possible avenues to help the provinces in implementing flood control so that the development program of the country would not be disrupted.

The Minister said the money would be allotted in accordance with the effects of annual floods on each province.

Mr. Pirzada added the Provincial Coordinating Committee reviewed the irrigation water situation and had found it "extremely satisfactory." He said it was the policy of the government to utilize to the fullest the water from Tarbela to boost crop production. Should water from Tarbela not be available, alternate arrangements have been made to tap the capability of Chasma Barrage.

The Minister also pointed out that the Government had already provided Rs. 62.5 million to the provinces during the flood season for relief and rehabilitation measures. Another Rs 17.5 million was spent by Governmental agencies for medicines and other necessities.

OVER 200,000 PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS TO BE EXPORTED IN 4 YEARS

KARACHI—The Telephone Industries of Pakistan (TIP) is planning to export 200,000 portable typewriters and 5,000 standard typewriters during the next four years.

The TIP, has already exported over 4,000 typewriters in the last two financial years (1974-75 and 1975-76) valued at over \$87,000.

The TIP, which is located at Haripur Hazara, manufactures a variety of telecommunications equipment which includes telephone instruments, exchange and long distance telephone equipment, teleprinters, railway signalling equipment and private exchanges.

The annual production of the factory is estimated at 50,000 lines of switching equipment, 80,000 telephone instruments and 350 teleprinters.

The industry has so far installed more than 175,000 line exchanges in the country.

PAKISTAN EXPORTS TO INDIA IN 74-76 HIT RS 24 MILLION

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan exported goods worth \$24.449 million to India and imported goods worth \$1.7 million dollars from that country from Nov. 30, 1974 to Sept. 30, 1976.

Exports included raw cotton worth \$24.422 million and ship stores, sporting goods and postal packages.

Imports from India included pig iron (\$942,000), electrical machinery for generating power (\$411,000), bidi leaves (\$193,000), iron and steel scrap (\$146,000). Other imports from India were of travel goods.

EXPATRIATES MAY NOW BUY LAND IN ISLAMABAD

KARACHI—A local real estate company is offering overseas Pakistanis the opportunity to buy homes in the nation's capital.

A spokesman for the real estate company, M/S Al-Mahmudia Ltd. explained that 100 plots of land of various sizes have been allotted to the company, who would undertake to build houses there.

The houses have to be paid for in foreign exchange. Those interested can write to: M/S Al-Mahmudia Ltd., 24 Sind Market, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi.

QUETTA—A plant for the manufacture of canvas and synthetic leather shoes will be set up here at a cost of Rs 30,007,100 and an output of 1,530,000 pairs of shoes per year.

PAKISTAN, GREECE REAFFIRM RESPECT FOR INDEPENDENCE FOLLOWING KARAMANLIS' VISIT

ISLAMABAD — Prime Minister Bhutto and Prime Minister Karamanlis of Greece have expressed their conviction that relations between nations should be based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the affairs of other countries.

A communique issued Dec. 16, at the end of the Greek Premier's visit to Pakistan said the two Prime Minister reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the UN Charter.

The two prime ministers reviewed their bilateral relations and agreed to strengthen further the friendly cooperation between Pakistan and Greece.

The Greek Prime Minister welcomed Mr. Bhutto's initiative for a Third World Summit and hoped that it would promote constructive dialogue between the developing and developed countries to bring a just world economic order. He also paid tributes to Mr. Bhutto for bringing stability and progress to Pakistan and for Pakistan's outstanding contribution toward promoting international peace and amity.

Reviewing the recent developments in the South Asian region, Prime Minister Bhutto informed his Greek counterpart about Pakistan's relations with India, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

Mr. Bhutto informed him that with the progress made so far in the implementation of the Simla Agreement, it now remained for India and Pakistan to reach a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute for establishing a durable peace in the South Asian region.

The Greek Premier expressed his deep appreciation for the significant contribution made by Pakistan for the restoration of normalcy in the region.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan expressed deep concern at the tension that has

developed between Greece and Turkey in Cyprus and Aegean Sea. He expressed the view that the causes of tension between the two countries could and should be eliminated through peaceful negotiations.

The two prime ministers supported a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and expressed satisfaction over the growing success of liberation movements in Africa.

The Greek Prime Minister extended an invitation to Mr. Bhutto which has been accepted.

Meanwhile, Pakistan and Greece signed general agreements in Rawalpindi Dec. 16, providing for close economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement among other things envisages expansion and promotion of economic and technical relations. It covers projects in the fields of industry, agriculture, commerce, irrigation, public works and housing, tourism, transport, communications, maritime transport, shipbuilding and fisheries.

The two countries also signed an agreement on cultural cooperation. Under this agreement, the two countries shall provide postgraduate and research scholarships to each other's scholars, encourage cooperation between institutions of higher learning and arrange exchanges of scientists.

In cultural fields, the agreement provides for exchanges of art exhibitions, books and other publications, and radio, film, and television programs.



A group of 232 Muslims left New York via Pakistan International Airlines for this year's Hajj Pilgrimage. The 22-day Pilgrimage includes six days in the holy city of Mecca, with visits to Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifa and Medina.

KINJHAR LAKE WILL OPEN TO TOURISTS FROM NEW YEAR

KARACHI—The huge Kinjhar Lake in Sind will be opened to tourists in January with temporary sleeping accommodations for 50 persons.

Managing Director of the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC), Riaz M. Agha said the corporation would provide similar facilities at Gadani Beach on the Arabian Sea which will open temporarily to tourists within three months.

The corporation plans to provide tents and transport for Gadani Beach which is regarded as one of the prettiest natural beaches in the subcontinent.

The PTDC chief stated that the corporation had awarded a contract of Rs 5,200,000 to private firms under which accommodations for 300 would be made available by December 1977 at Kinjhar Lake. It will include overnight and day cabins and cottages.

The entire Rs 20-million project for Kinjhar Lake will be completed in two years. A proposal for constructing a Geneva-type fountain at the lake is also under study.

Meantime, PTDC has purchased four hotels from the Associated Hotels of Pakistan. These hotels have over 400 beds and are located at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Murree.

The Civil Aviation Department will improve meteorological facilities in the Northern Areas and PIA will put two additional Fokkers on flight between Rawalpindi, Gilgit and Skardu for the next season to cater to the increasing needs of tourists.

NEWS BRIEFS

KARACHI—The Rice Export Corporation exported rice valued at Rs 870 million during the first five months of the current fiscal year.

The main importers were Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Libya and Sri Lanka.

The export target of rice this year has been set at 850,000 tons.

Meanwhile, a rice husking plant with a capacity of 350,000 tons will go into production here by May 1977. The project is estimated to cost Rs 120 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs 30 million provided by the World Bank.

KARACHI—Pakistan is expected to launch five 15,000 tons freighters and three 25,000 tonners within the next five years.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Beginning the end of this month a weekly Pakistan Program will be broadcast on WRSU-FM 88.7 radio at Rutgers University here. The program is produced by Muhammad Akram.

NATIONAL CHARTER BRINGS BETTERMENT, PROGRESS TO LANDLESS PEASANTRY

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto issued a national charter Dec. 18 which takes concrete steps for the betterment and progress of the peasantry.

The charter declares that all cultivatable state land, irrigated and non-irrigated, tenanted or leased, which has not been reserved for a public purpose, shall be distributed with full ownership rights among peasants who either own no land or who own less than a subsistence holding.

All tenants on state land, who were not granted ownership rights by governments previously in power, shall be declared owners of state land they are presently cultivating.

All occupancy tenants, eligible for ownership rights under the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1952 and the NWFP Tenancy Act of 1950 who have not acquired such rights by reason of non-payment of their dues shall be given an opportunity to clear their dues within one year so that full propriety rights can be conferred on them.

The provincial governments shall prepare appropriate plans immediately laying down priorities for the distribution of the state land, giving preferential consideration to tenants in cultivating possession.

To provide benefit to the maximum number of peasants, the allotment of state land under this charter will be limited in the case of landless peasants to the size of a subsistence holding to that area by which they fall short of such a holding.

In signing the national charter for peasants, Prime Minister Bhutto said "All power to the peasants. May Allah bless them and their children."

The preamble of the charter says the Peoples Government was mindful of the sacred injunction of Islam that wealth and economic power be so distributed in the community as to ensure equity and to prevent the deprivation which violates human dignity.

The charter states that various land and agrarian reforms introduced by the People's Government should be signed to ensure justice and stimulate agricultural production. The charter is in accordance with the promise made by the Pakistan People's Party before receiving the popular mandate for government that all state land put under irrigation or otherwise reclaimed for cultivation, will be reserved for peasants who own no land or have less than a subsistence holding.

The charter says the government is convinced that the distribution of state land among peasants will lead to a greater utilization of the country's land and water potential. It will be in accordance with the

LEATHER INDUSTRY INSTITUTE TO BE SET UP IN KARACHI

KARACHI—The Government will raise the status of the Leather Research Center of the Pakistan Council of Science and Research to a full-fledged Institute of Leather Technology in the future.

The proposed institute will have centers at Peshawar, Sialkot, Lahore, Multan and Quetta and will have research, information and training divisions.

The institute will strive for the best use of natural resources, ways to improve hides and skins, the best use of by-products from slaughter houses, tanneries and factories and the disposal of tannery wastes.

Pakistan's leather industry is the third largest foreign exchange earner out ranked only by cotton and rice.

TARBELA TUNNEL NO. 5 BEGINS PUMPING WATER TO FARM LAND

ISLAMABAD—Tunnel No. 5 of the gigantic Tarbela dam began pumping water to farm lands Dec. 12.

The tunnel will provide more than 90,000,000 acre feet of water for agricultural purposes before the next flood season.

The dam will also provide 700 megawatts of electricity within the next three months.

Meanwhile, repairs of the stilling basin of Tunnel No. 3 are progressing according to schedule and the first power turbines will be commissioned next February. By March all four turbines will be generating power.

KARACHI—A big catch of fish, particularly high-quality shrimp, is expected during the current year. The catch is estimated at about 3,500 tons valued at \$225 million in foreign exchange

call of the world community to remove the spectre of hunger and with the vision which inspired the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The charter declares that all measures, by law, regulation or order as may be appropriate, shall be taken to ensure the implementation of the national charter.

PAKISTAN AIRLINES RESUME FLIGHTS TO BANGLADESH

KARACHI — Pakistan International Airlines, the flag carrier of the nation, resumed flights to Dacca Dec. 6.

An airline spokesman said initially PIA would fly once a week — every Tuesday — to the Bangladesh capital.

Bangladesh Biman Airlines started weekly Thursday flight to Karachi several months ago.

NEW OFFICERS

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Syed Faisal Hoda has been elected president of the Pakistan Student's Association of Kansas State University here. Other new officers are Shams Jawaid, general secretary and Pervaiz Asif Alik, treasurer.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mohammed Asif Khan has been elected president of the Pakistan Students Association of Greater Boston. Other new officers are M. Kirmani, vice president; S. Hussain, general secretary; S. Zahoor Ali, joint secretary; S. Jang, treasurer; Miss A. Kirmani, social secretary; and I. Ali Haider, social secretary.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Republic Engineering Corporation Ltd., consulting engineers and planners, with offices at Lahore, Karachi and Rawalpindi, have openings for Pakistani Civil Engineers with at least three years design experience in structures, highways and bridges, and water supply and sewerage. Good future and excellent salaries are offered. Interested Engineers should contact Farid Ahsanuddin, (301) 320-3973 or write to Republic Engineering Corporation Ltd., 53 Main Gulberg, Lahore.



Kaghan Valley in the spring.

PM: EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE ARE THE LEGACY OF THE QUAID-E-AZAM

RAWALPINDI — Equality and social justice were the polity that the Quaid-e-Azam visualized for the nation he founded.

This was stated by Prime Minister Bhutto in the course of his inaugural address to the seven-day International Congress which opened here Dec. 19, as part of the worldwide celebrations of the Founder of Pakistan's birth centenary.

The Congress was attended by over 200 delegates including 90 scholars from 44 foreign countries. Five of them came from the United States including Prof. Anwar Syed of the University of Massachusetts, Prof. Betty Unterberger of Texas A&M University.

The Prime Minister said: "The Quaid-e-Azam was a unique person who led us to independence and sovereignty, to the state of Pakistan, and rediscovered and redefined our true and separate identity in South Asia."

Mr. Bhutto pointed out that had the Quaid-e-Azam not infused the consciousness and created awareness of their being a people separate from the majority, the Muslims of the South Asian subcontinent would have long ceased to have their individual or collective identity.

The Prime Minister said: "It is to the undying credit of the Quaid-e-Azam that he not only perceived the concept of nationhood but brought it into being by his supreme involvement in the process of founding a nation."

Meantime, in a statement issued here Dec. 25 on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Quaid-e-Azam, Prime Minister Bhutto said:

"Quaid-e-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah had the unique distinction of waging a relent-

less, and despite tremendous odds, a successful struggle against the forces of political, economic and social exploitation. His struggle, based on the principles of equality and justice for all, brought about an end to the long and dark area of foreign domination and internal exploitation. The tireless efforts of the Quaid-e-Azam were crowned with success when Pakistan achieved independence Aug. 14, 1947.

"There are many tributes that can be paid to the humanism and sense of justice that animated the political and social values of the Founder of Pakistan. His vision of a universal brotherhood of man is reflected in his very first speech after his election as President of Pakistan's Constituent Assembly Aug. 12, 1947 when he declared that the state of Pakistan was committed to extending equal rights, dignity, and self-respect to all citizens of the new state.

"To pay a befitting homage due the founder of Pakistan, my Government has declared 1976 as the Quaid-e-Azam Year. His birth centenary is being celebrated both in Pakistan and in most friendly countries abroad."

BALTIMORE, Md.—John Hopkins University here was the scene of a reception and a meeting in honor of the Quaid Dec. 18. Dr. Sam Iftikhar, President of the Pakistan League of America and Canada, was the keynote speaker at the event sponsored by the Pakistan Student Association and the local Pakistani community. Over 100 guests attended.

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

FIRST CLASS

PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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MEDICAL COLLEGES TO OFFER COURSES IN POPULATION PLANNING

RAWALPINDI—The Federal Government has decided to teach population planning in all medical colleges.

The decision is part of a new strategy to combat population growth. A proposal to establish a Department of Population Planning in every medical college is also under consideration.

Recently surveys have revealed that not many people know about family planning and a majority of them do not practise it because of religious doubts. A study entitled "Islam and Family Planning" is to be published shortly to answer religious questions.

The Government is also considering a proposal to incorporate family planning services in Employees Social Security.

Eight model clinics will be established in cities to provide family planning services, including surgical sterilization. Another 300 family welfare clinics will be opened in various parts of the country. At present 900 clinics are functioning throughout the country.

PTV SWITCHES OVER TO PARTIAL COLOR TRANSMISSION

KARACHI—Pakistan Television switched over to partial color transmission Dec. 20, marking another step forward in the rapid development of mass communication media.

Color programs will be aired from Karachi and Lahore to Sind, Punjab and North West Frontier Province (NWFP).

The Government approved the color transmission program to enhance the effectiveness of this educative medium. It has also decided to distribute color receivers to people at reasonable prices. Radio and General Appliances Company (RGA) has recently reached an agreement with a Japanese television manufacturing firm to assemble color receivers in Pakistan.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and the United States have signed an agreement under which Pakistan will receive 70,000 tons of edible oil.

ELECTIONS SET FOR MARCH 7 FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, MARCH 10 IN ALL PROVINCES

ISLAMABAD — Elections to the National Assembly will be held March 7. Provincial Assemblies will be elected March 10.

Prime Minister Bhutto, who made these announcements in the National Assembly Jan. 7, said that his Government intended to hold clean and fair elections and expected the other side to reciprocate that spirit.

The National Assembly was dissolved Jan. 10 and the Provincial Legislatures Jan. 13 in preparation for the elections.

Earlier, the Prime Minister had advised the President to dissolve the National Assembly so that general elections could be held within the period prescribed by the Constitution.

In a letter to the President, Mr. Bhutto said the over riding consideration for this advice was the desirability of seeking a fresh mandate from the voters for the administration of the country.

The Prime Minister said he found cause for pride in the fact that this was the first time in the history of Pakistan that a duly constituted government, by its own volition, invited the people to elect their representatives afresh and to express their confidence or otherwise in the performance of their administration and in the policies and programs that would be presented to them.

Meanwhile, the Chief Election Commissioner announced Jan. 2 the constituencies for 216 seats for the National Assembly and 492 seats for the four Provincial Assemblies.

The National Assembly seats include ten for women and six for minorities.

The 257-member Punjab Assembly has 12 seats for women and five for minorities; the 107-member Sind Assembly, five for women and two for minorities; the 85-member North West Frontier Province Assembly, four for women and one for minorities; and in the 43-member Baluchistan Assembly, two for women and one for minorities.

MINORITIES ASSURED EQUALITY IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Bhutto has said the People's Government is irrevocably committed to inspiring in the minorities the confidence that they are "an inseparable part of our social fabric and an integral pattern of our national texture."

The Prime Minister continued: "The Constitutional guarantees provided to the minority communities should be enshrined as much in the heart of their Muslim brethren as in the law of the land. The Government is charged with the task of ensuring minorities not only freedom of religious worship but also equality of opportunity in every walk of life as free citizens of a sovereign state."

The holding of elections, he said, was his earnest wish. He stood, he said, within the authority provided to him by the Constitution—the authority given to him by the people—and he would not overstep that authority.

NATION'S FIRST STEEL CASTING AND REROLLING PLANT TO BE BUILT

QUETTA—Pakistan's first steel casting and rerolling plant will be built at Gaddani on the Baluchistan coast.

The Rs. 18 million-plant will produce 17,000 tons of steel bars annually. It will use steel scrap available from the ship-breaking industry already established at Gaddani.

Meanwhile, another plant is being built here to make synthetic leather shoes. It will have an annual production of more than 1.5 million pairs of shoes.

CANADA'S NUCLEAR DEMANDS VIOLATE TREATIES — AZIZ AHMED

RAWALPINDI—Aziz Ahmed, Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs said here Jan. 3, that the Canadian Government's decision to terminate its nuclear cooperation with Pakistan was arbitrary and constituted a violation of three bilateral treaties.

Mr. Ahmed was commenting at a news conference on the recent Canadian decision to end technical assistance to the Candu power plant near Karachi if Pakistan did not cancel its decision to purchase a French nuclear reprocessing plant.

Calling the demand "one sided and unreasonable" Ahmed pointed out that the deal with France was between two sovereign states and made it clear that Pakistan would under no circumstances cancel the deal with France.

He said: "The Canadian decision is arbitrary and constitutes a violation of three agreements on nuclear cooperation between the two countries.

"These agreements envisaged the termination of cooperation by Canada if Pakistan were to violate its undertaking not to use Canadian supplies and assistance meant for the Karachi nuclear power plant to further military purposes."

Mr. Ahmed rejected another Canadian demand that the existing agreements be rewritten but disclosed that Pakistan had agreed to discuss the question of additional safeguards for the Karachi plant.

NUCLEAR MEDICAL CENTERS ARE NOW IN OPERATION

ISLAMABAD—Four of the seven planned nuclear medical centers were commissioned last year.

The centers are located at Karachi, Multan, Lahore and Peshawar. The Larkana Nuclear Medical Center is 90 per cent complete.

The other two sites proposed by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission are Islamabad and Quetta.

RURAL HOME BUILDING GETS RS 31.8 MILLION ADVANCE FROM HBFC

ISLAMABAD—Loans amounting to over Rs 31,800,000 were advanced for the construction of houses in rural areas by the House Building Finance Corporation during the first five months of the current fiscal year.

Finance Minister Rana Mohamad Hanif told the Senate Dec. 28 that during the previous financial year about Rs 53,000,000 were advanced for the same purpose.

QUAID'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY: NATION PLEDGES TO ABIDE BY UNITY, FAITH, AND DISCIPLINE

ISLAMABAD—A grateful nation paid homage Dec. 25 to its founding father Mahomed Ali Jinnah on his 100th birthday pledging to always abide by his principles of Unity, Faith and Discipline.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto led the nation in paying homage by offering *Fateha* and laying a floral wreath on the *Mazar* of the Quaid-e-Azam. The Prime Minister also laid the foundation stone of the Quaid-e-Azam Museum and Centenary Memorial at Quaid-e-Azam University here.

The Quaid-e-Azam Human Rights International Prize has been awarded to President Kenneth Kunda of Zambia.

President Kunda is the first recipient of the prize which was instituted on a permanent basis by the National Committee for the Quaid-e-Azam's celebrations.

It carries a cash grant of Rs 500,000 and will be given annually for outstanding contribution to the protection and promotion of human rights.

The Parliament Dec. 21 unanimously adopted a motion acclaiming and endorsing the nation's tribute to Quaid-e-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah on his birth centenary, pledging to preserve and promote unity and

solidarity of the nation and to make Pakistan stronger.

The motion moved by the Leader of the House, Prime Minister Bhutto, proclaimed that the principles bequeathed by the Father of the Nation will form the corner-stone of the Government's policies.

It said that Pakistan will promote relations with Muslim countries, and the countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa, and for the resolution of disputes among nations through peaceful means.

The motion climaxed the day-long reference session of the Parliament held to pay homage to the Father of the Nation as part of the Centenary celebrations.

Declaring that Pakistan will live forever and never capitulate before any foe, the Prime Minister said that it had "happily" fallen to the lot of his Government to carry the torch lit by the Quaid-e-Azam and "reclaim the inheritance" left by him.

The Prime Minister said his party and Government were determined to make the country's integrity impregnable.



Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto lays foundation stone of the Museum and Centenary Memorial at Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Dec. 25.

ELABORATE PLANS ARE MADE AS IQBAL CENTENARY BEGINS

LAHORE—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the Poet Iqbal's Birth Centenary Year Dec. 31 by laying a wreath at his grave near the Badshahi Mosque here.

The Federal and Provincial governments are making elaborate plans for the birth centenary year. These include the production of a number of books on Iqbal's political, philosophical, and literary contributions.

SECOND INSTALMENT OF LAND REFORMS ANNOUNCED BY BHUTTO

RAWALPINDI—Prime Minister Bhutto announced the second instalment of agrarian reforms in a nation-wide broadcast Jan. 7.

Under the new reforms, no person shall own more than 100 acres of irrigated or 200 acres of unirrigated land.

Land in excess of these limits shall be surrendered to the government which will pay a compensation at the rate of Rs. 30 per price index unit. Compensation will also be paid for any permanent installations and structures on such lands on the basis of actual cost subject to a reasonable scale of depreciation.

Another feature of the reforms is the abolition of land revenue and introduction instead of income tax on agricultural income. However, income from 25 acres or less of the irrigated or 50 acres or less of the unirrigated lands will be exempt from tax. Investments made by landowners in tractors, agricultural machinery and implements, tube wells and land leveling will be allowed as deductions against the profits for the year in which they are used for the first time.

RS 18 MILLION SET ASIDE FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION IN PUNJAB

LAHORE—The Punjab Government has allocated Rs 18 million to search for mineral deposits in the Punjab during the current financial year.

The Punjab Mineral Development Corporation has prepared five major mineral development projects to be executed for the investigation and development of limestone, gypsum and fuller's earth deposits in Dera Ghazi Khan; dolomite and silica sand and other non-metallic minerals in Mianwali; and survey and investigation for potash and sulphur in Jhelum and Sargodha.

Third World Summit

SHAH TO COSPONSOR BHUTTO'S PROPOSAL; WALDHEIM BACKS PAKISTAN INITIATIVE

ISLAMABAD—His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran has decided to cosponsor Prime Minister Bhutto's proposal for a summit conference of developing countries.

The Foreign Office announced here Jan. 6 that the Government of Pakistan had been informed of the decision of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah Aryamehr to cosponsor the important proposal of Premier Bhutto.

The purpose of the proposal is to reinforce the unity and solidarity of developing countries and to promote mutual economic cooperation among them.

It will be recalled that Mr. Bhutto paid an informal visit to Iran Dec. 26 to 27 and had an exchange of views with the Iranian monarch on matters of common interest to Iran and Pakistan.

Meantime United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has described the Prime Minister's initiative for a Third World summit as "part of a continuing effort of the international community to create a more equitable world-wide economic order."

In an interview with Iftikhar Chaudhry, the New York-based correspondent of the Associated Press of Pakistan, Dr. Waldheim said the establishment of a new economic order was indeed one of the most crucial issues facing the international community today. He also drew attention to the General Assembly's sixth and seventh sessions which agreed in principle to a redistribution of the world's wealth.

Earlier in Rawalpindi, visiting Danish Defense Minister Orel Koeller said the Prime Minister's proposal "has changed the thinking and sparked off discussions all over the world." He said that Denmark would propagate the Prime Minister's idea of holding a summit meeting of developing countries before any meeting of industrialized countries was convened.

PUNJAB GETS RS 103 MILLION IN FLOOD RELIEF

ISLAMABAD—In the Punjab, Rs 103,800,000 have been disbursed among flood-affected people by the Agricultural Development Bank and Home Building Finance Corporation.

Of this amount, Rs 64,000,000 was given as interest-free loans to farmers for the purchase of cattle, seeds, implements, and fertilizers. The remaining Rs. 39,800,000 was given for reconstruction of damaged houses.

PESHAWAR—The Federal Government has provided Rs 72 million to the North West Frontier Province for construction of three bridges, two over the Indus River.



Chicago's late mayor, Richard J. Daley (second from left), visited the Pakistan booth at the 17th Annual Holiday Folk Fair held in Chicago Oct. 30 and 31. The booth was put together by the Ainuddin J.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM ALLOCATES TOTAL OF \$29.6 M. TO PROVINCES

ISLAMABAD—The World Food Program (WFP) has approved assistance to Pakistan amounting to \$29.6 million for the implementation of four projects. The allocation is the largest made so far under the program.

The projects include road building and conservation in Baluchistan; range management and tree plantation in Sind; and reconditioning of irrigation channels in the Punjab. WFP is already providing forest extension and water shed management projects in the North West Frontier Province.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following positions are open in Pakistan. Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing date for applications Feb. 1, 1977:
19 Assistant Professors of Anatomy for Medical Colleges/Attached Hospitals Principal, Government Polytechnic Institute for Women.

Closing date for applications Feb. 5, 1977:
Two Assistant Economic Advisers, Finance Division

Two Economic Investigators, Manpower Division

Two Assistant Film Producers, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Statistician for Air Headquarters

140 Assistant Engineers, Telegraph and Telephone Department Associate Physician (Dermatology) and Assistant Professor

KARACHI—The Karachi Shipyard began construction this month of two more oil barges for Iran. The shipyard is building 19 such barges for Iran, one of which has already been launched.



Camel caravan in Gilgit, northern Pakistan.

OIL RESERVES DISCOVERED AT DHODAK; PM PLEDGES FIND WILL IMPROVE NATION'S ECONOMY

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced Dec. 21 that large reserves of oil and gas have been discovered at Dhodak in the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

The announcement was made in a 50-minute address to Parliament.

Loud cheers greeted the Prime Minister when he brought out a bottle containing an oil sample from Dhodak and showed it to the House. He said the newly discovered oil would require very little refining.

Tentative reserves in the newly discovered fields, he said, were estimated at 200 million barrels of oil, and gas reserves at about 50 percent of the Sui gas deposits.

The lack of oil has upset the country's economy and its plans for developing because of frequent increases in oil prices charged by foreign producers.

The Prime Minister cautioned, however, that it would take two to three years to develop the Dhodak Oil Field and allow its effects to permeate the national economy.

At present, the Prime Minister said, Pakistan had an oil import bill representing about 40 percent of its yearly export earnings. The recent decision by OPEC to raise oil prices would bring an additional burden, he pointed out.

In order to unify the national oil effort to accelerate the development of Dhodak, and to rationalize the imbalances in the national energy policy, Prime Minister Bhutto has established the Pakistan Petroleum Commission.

The Commission, he said, would replace the existing institutional structure dealing with fuel matters in the Ministry of Fuel, Power and National Resources and the Oil and Gas Development Corporation.

He added that the Commission would serve as a focal point for policy-making and for the regulation of the oil and gas industry.

The Oil and Gas Development Corporation would merge with the Commission which would be headed by a professional with the rank of secretary.

In view of this important discovery, Mr. Bhutto said, the Government would formulate a forward-looking policy which would be consistent with other vital national policies, since energy issues affected other sectors of the national economy.

He said the primary consideration would be improving the socio-economic condition of the common man. At the same time, he said the Government would remain vigilant against external threats to national security and defense. "Defense will assume a priority equal to development," he said.

"We are going to rationalize the national oil policy, especially in the context of the aspirations of the Third World countries," he added.

Pointing out that the national oil policy would provide a bold and flexible vehicle for attracting a wide array of international oil companies, he emphasized that the diversity of Pakistan's geological features necessitated the financial and technical competence of oil-prospecting countries seeking petroleum concessions here.

Along with the development of the Dhodak field, the Government would pursue oil exploration with greater zeal, he said, adding the Dhodak oil discovery would lead to considerable foreign exchange savings.

The oil at Dhodak is found at a shallow depth which will reduce the cost of drilling and developing. It consists primarily of gasoline, kerosene, and diesel oil fractions.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN

Affairs

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P.M. FELICITATES PRESIDENT CARTER ON HIS INAUGURAL

ISLAMABAD — Prime Minister Bhutto has said that it augurs well for our generation that a man of President Carter's vision has been elected to lead the United States at this juncture.

In a message felicitating the new President on his inauguration, the Prime Minister wrote:

"I wish to convey to you my warmest felicitations on the occasion of your inauguration as President of the United States.

"You assume your high office at a time when the world is on the threshold of great changes and the United States is poised to play its appropriate role. The recently concluded Bicentenary Celebrations of the American Revolution have served to remind the world of the high moral values and great humanitarian traditions which have inspired American achievements in the past and promise a vigorous American contribution towards building a better world. It augurs well for our generation that a leader of your vision has been elected to lead the United States at the start of the third century of its independence.

"The United States and Pakistan have greatly benefitted from a generation of cordial relationship and close cooperation which has also served the cause of peace and stability in our region. It is my deep conviction that the friendship and understanding between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years ahead.

"The people of Pakistan join me in conveying our best wishes for your personal health and well-being and for the continued progress and prosperity of the American people."

ELECTION CAMPAIGN GETS UNDERWAY; MR. BHUTTO RETURNED UNOPPOSED

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and nine other candidates for the National Assembly were officially declared elected unopposed Jan. 21 as no other candidates filed nominations from their constituencies.

Scrutiny of nomination papers for the other 190 National Assembly general seats for the four provinces of the Punjab, Sind, North West Frontier and Baluchistan were also held. Nomination papers for 1,128 candidates out of 1,184 were accepted.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Bhutto has said the People's Government has fulfilled all promises made on the path to a glorious future.

He was addressing a public meeting at Liaquat Gardens in Rawalpindi Jan. 23 which signified the countrywide launching of the election campaign by the Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

Nine opposition parties which have formed a "Pakistan National Alliance" (PNA) launched their campaign at a public meeting in Karachi Jan. 24.

Mr. Bhutto said the People's Party had embarked upon a great mission of making Pakistan a strong and prosperous country and to combat poverty and ignorance. This mission, he said, had yet to be carried through to the end.

The Prime Minister recounted the services rendered by the People's Government to Islam, democracy and the uplift of the people. Mr. Bhutto said his government also gave a democratic, federal, and Islamic Constitution to the country as no country could work or make progress without a constitution.

The Prime Minister said by promoting democracy and successfully implementing revolutionary reforms, Pakistan had the lead in democratic traditions on the sub-continent.

The PPP platform unveiled simultaneously with the launching of the campaign promises wide-ranging economic and social benefits and stronger national defense if returned to power.

The platform pledges to raise living

standards for Pakistan's 72 million people over the next five years and increase national production by 50 percent.

It says the PPP will boost industrial and agricultural output, reduce unemployment, provide more housing for the homeless, greater health care, and universal education.



Prime Minister Bhutto

FOOD PRODUCTION OUTSTRIPS GROWTH OF POPULATION

ISLAMABAD—Wheat production in Pakistan increased by 51 percent and rice output by 52 percent from 1965-70 to 1975-76, according to Food and Agriculture Minister Sheikh Mohammad Rashid.

The Minister disclosed these figures Jan. 10, while inaugurating a seminar on agricultural perspective planning here.

He said the rate of increase in food production had, for the first time, outstripped the growth of population. Production of other crops such as sugarcane also had increased during this period. Only the production of cotton, which suffered heavy flood damage, had decreased.

WORLD BANK TO GIVE \$60 MILLION FOR RAILWAY UPGRADING

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The World Bank will loan Pakistan Railways \$60 million to equip its railroads with an advanced communications system and to upgrade its existing facilities.

According to the agreement signed here, the railroad will install new track which will enable trains to travel at speeds of up to 75 mph.

In addition, it will manufacture from imported material 200 passenger coaches and 800 wagons and replace the engines of 20 locomotives.

The new communications system will provide telecommunications and related signaling between Karachi and Rawalpindi and to Quetta, Multan and Lahore.

NEWS BRIEFS

ISLAMABAD—Industrial output is expected to increase 10 percent this fiscal year.

The greatest increases are expected in the production of sugar, vegetable shortening, textiles, and cement.

ISLAMABAD—Japanese tractors will be imported by the Government for distribution to farmers at reasonable prices.

SAIDU SHARIF — A Rs 96 million ceramics plant went into production this month here. The plant is expected to produce 140,000 pieces of superior quality sanitary ware and 1.2 million dozen wall tiles annually.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and Norway have agreed to suspend their bilateral agreement on reciprocal waiver of visas.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan earned \$6.5 million through participation in nine international trade fairs in the first six months of the current fiscal year. The fairs included those held at Berlin, Paris, Baghdad, Izmir and London.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan's Gross National Product (GNP) for 1975 was \$9.88 billion compared with \$8.76 billion in 1974, according to a World Bank report.

The Bank also reports that the per capita income rose \$10 or to \$140 in 1975.

ISLAMABAD—The Netherlands will provide \$25 million assistance to Pakistan during the current year, an increase of 10 percent over last year's amount.

FEUDAL LOBBY OVERTURNED; NEW PROCEDURE TO COLLECT AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX

ISLAMABAD — Federal Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif announced Jan. 15 that effective immediately procedures would be formulated for the collection of an agricultural income tax.

The Minister has directed the heads of revenue-collecting agencies to devise a "simple and comprehensive" tax which would not cause taxpayers in the agricultural sector difficulty in paying.

It will be recalled that the latest land reforms announced Jan. 5 by Prime Minister Bhutto provide for a tax on agricultural income. Previous administrations had been unable to bring this income within the purview of income tax law because of a strong feudal lobby.

According to the Associated Press of Pakistan, newspaper offices have been flooded with statements welcoming the latest reforms.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 owners will have to surrender their lands under these latest land reforms, according to Federal Food Minister Sheikh Rashid.

He said that the third phase of the revolutionary reforms in the agricultural sector had dealt a fatal blow to feudalism and will release the energies of millions of farmers.

Out of 10,056,200 landowners in the country, 9,503,586 own less than 25 acres. As such 95 per cent of the farming population would not have to pay any tax on their farm incomes under the reforms announced by Prime Minister Bhutto, he said.

The People's Government has already distributed among 131,000 tillers 1,400,000 acres from the total 3,300,000 surrendered under the land reforms of 1972.

Land has also been distributed in the Dir, Swat, Chitral and Pat Feeder areas.

Under the Peasants' Charter, the entire state land is to be redistributed among the landless. There are some 25 million acres of tillable state land which will benefit about 2,500,000 farming families.

WHO'S WHO

A directory entitled *Who's Who of Pakistanis in U.S. and Canada* will be published shortly giving the names, addresses, phone numbers, biographical data and photographs of Pakistanis residing in the United States and Canada. Those interested in listing themselves should contact, Professor Mohammad Arif Ghayur, P.O. Box 131, Greenvale, Long Island, N.Y. 11548; telephone (516) 626-9592.

PEOPLE'S OPEN UNIVERSITY TO TRAIN TEACHERS

PESHAWAR—The People's Open University will train another 150,000 primary school teachers in the next two years to launch a nationwide mass education program.

Vice-Chancellor of the University S.M. Zaman has said that about 56,000 teachers are taking courses this semester and another 20,000 will be enrolled in April. All the primary school teachers in the country will have to undergo this training.

Mr. Zaman said that the university had opened regional offices at Peshawar, Muzaffarabad, Quetta, Lahore, Multan and Karachi. These offices will arrange the opening of weekend and evening-study centers for the education of students who have dropped out of school. The centers will operate at existing schools to provide educational facilities to the poor people at their doorstep.

The university will also launch a functional educational program in the handling of everyday equipment.

Dr. Ralph C. Smith, former Pro-Vice Chancellor and acting Vice-Chancellor and D.J. Clinch, Registrar of the British Open University, are providing advisory services.

BALUCHISTAN COPPER DEPOSIT ESTIMATED AT 330 MILLION TONS

RAWALPINDI—Copper ore deposits at Saindak, in the Chaghai district of Baluchistan, have been estimated at 330 million tons.

Of these, more than 250 million tons contained over one million tons of metallic copper, valued at over \$1 billion dollars. Apart from copper, 84 million tons of the ore contain molybdenum and gold.

Since exploration began in 1974, more than Rs 60 million has been spent on the Saindak project. Rs 72 million including Rs 22 million in foreign exchange, were initially earmarked for the purpose.

Meanwhile, a survey has been undertaken to find ground water in the Saindak area to help the project.

NEW OFFICERS

FRASER, Mich.—Allah Shamoan has been elected president of the Friends of Pakistan in the United States and Canada here. Other new officers include: M. Ashraf Khan, vice president; Ehsanul Haq Mirza, general secretary; Fayaz Khan, financial secretary; Muhammad Raziuddin, joint secretary; Syed Aftab Jafry, social secretary; Kulsoom Rashid, assistant social secretary; Safia Qadri, Rashid Rana, Riaz Bhatti and Toheed Jafry, members of the executive committee; and Assad Durani, information secretary.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Tayyab Mahmud of Islamabad has been elected president of the Participants Association of the East-West Center, a national educational institution established by Congress to promote better relations between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific.

TULSA, Ok.—Nadeem M. Shaikh has been elected president of the 750-member Association of International Students at the University of Tulsa.

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—Zubair Qureshi has been elected president of the Pakistan Association of Syracuse. Other new officers are Imran ul Haque, secretary and Farhat Husain, treasurer.

QUEENS, N.Y.—Qazi Laeequddin has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Dayton Beach Park No. 1 Corporation here. The corporation provides residential apartments for middle income people. Qazi Laeequddin is an advocate from Lahore presently working in a New York law firm.

PICIC APPROVES LOANS TOTALING RS 121 MILLION FOR INDUSTRIES

KARACHI — New industrial projects totaling Rs 121 million have been approved by Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC).

The projects include:

- a cotton textile weaving and finishing plant near Jaranwala, Punjab, with a capacity to produce annually 4.4 million square meters of cloth and process another 22 million square meters of cotton and blended fabric.
- an electric bulb manufacturing plant at Mirpur, Azad Kashmir, with a capacity to produce 4.8 million lamps and 18 million glass shells a year.
- two brick-making plants at Islamabad, one to produce about 15 million bricks and roofing tiles; the other to produce 30 million bricks per year.
- and a paper and polyethylene plant at Karachi.

CIVILIAN, MILITARY PENSIONS INCREASED LIBERALLY UNDER NEW RS 120 M FORMULA

ISLAMABAD — Liberal increases have been accorded in pensions and other benefits for civil and military personnel.

The new rates, which will cost the Exchequer Rs 120 million annually, were announced Jan. 5 at a news conference held by Federal Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif.

Revised after 11 years under the directive of the Prime Minister, the new rules will substantially benefit those State employees who retired on or after March 1, 1972. Those who retired earlier have been given an opinion to have their pensions recalculated under the new formula.

The Finance Minister said that the extra burden was being incurred in spite of a difficult economic situation as the Prime Minister was keen to evolve a progressive and liberal pension system both in content and procedure. Besides, it was recognized that in an inflationary situation, the salaried groups were the hardest hit sections.

The Finance Minister said that appropriate steps would be taken to ensure that inflation did not wash away the benefits accruing from the revised rules.

For the civilian employees the pension will now be calculated at 70 percent of their pensionable pay which will also include cost of living increases. The existing ceiling of Rs 1,000 on pensions has been removed. In the event of the death of a civil servant, the period of family pension has been extended from five to 10 years.

The new pensions plan for military personnel caters to the peculiar conditions of their service. The new benefits include the maximum family pension in the event of death of an officer in war, external aggression or other attributable cases from a minimum of Rs 500 to a maximum of Rs 1,500 per month. Similarly, the scale of disability pensions has also been substantially raised.

NATIONAL SAVINGS INCREASE 56 PERCENT IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

KARACHI—Domestic savings in Pakistan increased by about 56 percent during the last financial year, according to a statement made here Dec. 30 by the State Bank Governor.

He said private savings rose sharply following the improvement in the real rate of return on savings and on account of the slow down in the rate of inflation. The public sector, he added, also achieved a positive rate of savings.

BIRTH CONTROL SHOWS STEADY PROGRESS IN SIND

KARACHI—Population planning has been streamlined on a systematic basis in Sind with a new supply system designed to take contraceptives to the doorstep.

Provincial Health Minister Abdul Waheed Katpar said that the contraception program had shown marked progress from last year and that the province had made sufficient progress in sterilization of both males and females.

Every major hospital in the province has been provided adequate facilities for this purpose, he added.

Giving comparative figures of the progress and performance of the program during 1974-75, 75-76 and from July to October 1976, Mr. Katpar said that as against 25,048 IUD insertions during 1974 and 46,158 in 1975, 15,725 insertions were recorded between July and October.

Similarly, in the case of conventional contraceptives, the number registered at about 11.8 million from July to October 1976 as against over 25.4 million in 1974 and 41.9 million in 1975.

Sterilization cases in 1976, from July to October, stood at 1,109 as against 2,861 in 1974 and 4,395 in 1975, he added.

Mr. Katpar said demographic characteristics of the population showed that in 1972 the birth rate was 44.5 per 1,000 and the death rate was 14.5 per 1,000 while the growth rate was three per cent.

A survey conducted in 1976 showed a drop in the birth rate to 40.5 per 1,000 and death rate to 11 per 1,000. Thus the growth rate is down to 2.95 per cent, he said.

IRANIAN DESIGN ACCEPTED FOR QUAID'S MAZAR

RAWALPINDI—Prime Minister Bhutto has approved the design for the interior decoration of the Mazar of the Quaid-e-Azam prepared by an Iranian Architect.

Talking to the Iranian architect who presented the design here Jan. 23, Mr. Bhutto thanked the Shahanshah of Iran for this gift from him and the people of Iran. He said the gift showed the great respect of the Shahanshah for the Founder of Pakistan.

The Shahanshah had offered to provide Iranian tiles for the ceiling of the Mazar.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Applications are now being accepted for the post of director, Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry, Lahore. Qualifications include a Ph.D. in economics from a leading university with considerable research and professional experience and published articles in recognized journals. Applications with resume, two references, passport size photograph and educational certificates should be sent to: Additional Chief Secretary (Planning & Development), Government of the Punjab, Lahore (Chairman of the Board) by March 1, 1977.

More information about the following positions may be obtained by writing the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C. 20008. Closing date for applications Feb. 26, 1977: Three Sound Recordists, Directorate of Publications, Newsreels and Documentaries; two Deputy Controllers, Tourism Division; Assistant Controller, Tourism Division; Assistant Dental Surgeon, Ministry of Railways; Medical Specialists, Ministry of Railways; Senior Scientific Officer (Bacteriology), National Health Laboratories; Senior Scientific Officer (Serology), National Health Laboratories.

GOVERNMENT SEARCHING FOR BEST COTTON VARIETY

MULTAN—The Government has decided to introduce new cotton varieties in the Multan division, one of the best cotton-growing areas in Punjab.

Under a scheme drawn up by the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee, research work is being carried out at the Multan Cotton Research Station to evolve cotton varieties with yield and ginning percentages better than those of available commercial varieties, and also to improve the yield of the present staple variety.

Research is also underway for evaluating new varieties, strains and hybrids for their fiber characteristics.



Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi

White Paper Reports

INSTABILITY WILL HAUNT SOUTH ASIA UNTIL KASHMIR AND JAMMU ISSUE IS SETTLED

ISLAMABAD—A White Paper issued by the Government Jan. 15 makes it clear that "instability and discord will haunt South Asia until the Jammu and Kashmir dispute is justly settled."

"The issue of Jammu and Kashmir is the outstanding dispute in South Asia," the White Paper says. "Neither the passage of time nor the intervention of periods of relative quiescence will alter the nature of the issue," it adds.

"It is an issue which concerns the life and destiny of a people who have been historically and culturally an integral part of the nation that achieved sovereignty through the establishment of Pakistan," the White Paper says.

The document reiterates that nothing can deprive the people of Kashmir of the right which is inherently theirs and which has been specifically acknowledged by the world community through the United Nations.

It adds that "a catalogue of opportunities lost through inaction or ignorance on the part of the previous Governments should not lead to the conclusion that the effect of these failures is unalterable."

The People's Government does not wish "to promote counsels of despair," nor does the Government wish to encourage wishful thinking.

Both these alternatives, the White Paper emphasizes, are "equally dangerous to the nation's morale and its outlook for the future."

The paper concludes that nothing would be more fallacious than to assume that the future holds no prospects of a fair settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

Drawing a parallel with Vietnam,

ADDRESS CHANGES

In the past six months "Pakistan Affairs" has had to purge its mailing list of more than 1,400 incorrect addresses because it was not notified of changes in address by its recipients.

If you have moved, please insure that you receive your copy of this publication by sending your name, new and old addresses, to Information Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Palestine, and the African community in southern Africa, the paper states that "the possibilities of justice prevailing in Kashmir are by no means closed," and adds: "national unity in Pakistan over the Kashmir issue and a vigilance on the part of its government are the two prerequisites for the successful pursuit of the goal of self-determination by the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The People's Government is confident of both these conditions being fulfilled."

The White Paper also contained a full chronological listing of the historical happenings in the region.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN

Affairs

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IMPORT-EXPORT PROCEDURES ARE SIMPLIFIED

ISLAMABAD—Measures simplifying import and export procedures and minimizing administrative controls over importers and exporters went into effect Jan. 18.

The Federal Ministry of Commerce said that the measures, which among other things extended import licenses from six months to one year, had been adopted to increase domestic production, exports, and the availability of goods domestically.

Under the new rules bank guarantees are no longer required for both customs and licensing authorities for temporary import of goods. Instead only one bank guarantee for customs is necessary.

Persons wishing to import tractors, power tillers and bus/truck chassis under the personal baggage plan are no longer required to obtain prior permission from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. They may simply obtain import permits directly from licensing counters.

SUGAR SURPLUS THIS SEASON; NEW MILL TO OPEN

KARACHI—A surplus of 150,000 tons of sugar this growing season will mean that Pakistan will begin exporting some of its crop. Overall sugar production is expected to yield 650,000 tons this season.

Because next season's forecast is also promising, the export of sugar may emerge as a regular feature of Pakistan's economy.

Meanwhile, the Rs 280 million Chinese-aided sugar mill in Sanghar (Sind) is expected to begin operation in late 1979.

With the commissioning of Sanghar Sugar Mills, the total capacity of the three sugar mills of the Sugar Corporation will be 7,500 tons a day.

The project, the second Chinese-aided sugar plant in Sind, would get its machinery from the Heavy Mechanical Complex at Taxila and import items like turbines and boilers from the People's Republic of China.

PROMISES FULFILLED; PEOPLE'S PARTY TO RUN ON ITS RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

ISLAMABAD—The People's Party Government is going to run on its record whereas previous administrations ran away from theirs, says Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in a detailed report issued Jan. 29 on the implementation of the 1970 election manifesto of his party.

The report lists about 130 promises made in the 1970 Manifesto. Excluding those which relate to East Pakistan, the report says that over 90 per cent of the promises were implemented and that this was a fulfillment record of which any government in any country would justifiably be proud.

The Prime Minister's remarks were contained in his introduction to the report. In it he also says "our balance sheet shows that we knew what we said in the 1970 manifesto, that we meant what we said, and that we did what we said we would do."

The text of the introduction dated Jan. 14, 1977 pointed out:

"The Pakistan People's Party Government has remained in office for nearly the full constitutional term. The National and Provincial Assemblies which functioned from 1972 to 1977 have been dissolved.

"We are now on the eve of new general elections. This will be the first time any civilian Federal Government in Pakistan's history is going to contest direct elections held on the basis of adult universal suffrage. This Administration is going to run on its record whereas previous administrations ran away from theirs.

"Having established the principle of public accountability, the Federal Government considers itself obliged to present to the nation the balance sheet of its performance stating the promises made at the time of the general elections and pledges fulfilled during the last five years."

Meanwhile, speaking at Bahawalpur Feb. 5, the Prime Minister said the country had been given a system aimed at bettering the lot of the common man and keeping him from exploitation.

After a long hard struggle, he said, he had been able to free the people from the shackles of imperialism and capitalism.

He said the Government had introduced

LANDLESS GET A TOTAL OF 3.3 MILLION ACRES

LAHORE—Sheikh M. Rashid, Food and Agricultural Minister, said here Feb. 4, that 3.3 million acres of land had been distributed under land reforms.

Land has been given to thousands of landless families throughout the country, free of cost he said. He added the land reforms introduced by the People's Government had helped in achieving self-sufficiency in wheat.

reforms in every walk of life during the last five years and achieved tangible results in the face of serious crises and natural calamities. It could not devote full time to nation-building work in the first years as it had to face threats to the very survival of the country, internal and external conspiracies, coupled with calamities such as floods, the earthquake and the Tarbela Dam mishap.

Despite these heavy odds the Government he said, had successfully surmounted all difficulties and paved the way for accelerated development.

The Prime Minister said he had tirelessly served the people during the last five years. He had introduced reforms in every walk of life for the welfare of the peasants, the workers, and every segment of society. Revolutionary reforms were introduced for the betterment of the peasants who comprise 80 percent of the population. In this connection, he mentioned the Land Reforms of 1972 and those announced by him last month.

The People's Government, he said, had not only given the country a democratic, federal, and Islamic Constitution but had strengthened the roots of democracy. It was the first time in the country's history that elections on the adult franchise basis were being held under a democratic set up.

BANKS AVAILABLE IN MOST REMOTE AREAS

CHICHAWATNI (Punjab)—Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif has said that during the past five years, banking facilities have been extended to the masses in the remotest parts of the country.

At present, bank branches are operating almost every town with a population of 1,000 providing credit to the farming community at their doorstep.

The Minister said that the number of banks had risen from 3,487 in 1972 to 5,500 in 1976. He said the level of bank deposits rose from Rs 1.73 billion in 1972 to Rs 35 billion in 1976.

Besides facilitating development of agriculture, business and housing through provision of liberal credits, the banks, after nationalization, made outstanding contributions towards the mobilization of savings.

STATE ENTERPRISES PROVIDED 57,828 JOBS LAST YEAR

RAWALPINDI—More than 4,000 new jobs were provided in state enterprises during fiscal 1975-76.

Many of the new jobs were in the Pakistan Steel Mills, Board of Industrial Management and Corporations.

The total number of employees in all categories in State enterprises was 54,049 on June 30, 1975. By March 31, 1976 the number had increased to 57,828.

Opportunities in new projects still under implementation will further increase employment. Benefits available to workers include group insurance, transportation and housing allowances, medical care, production and attendance bonuses, a fair price shop, sports and recreational facilities, and children's education allowances.

PIA INTO MORE WORLD TOURS; GUIDES RECEIVE TRAINING

NEW YORK, N.Y.—During the last few months Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has organized six separate tour programs with leading travel wholesalers. The tours include flights to France, Germany, England, Morocco, Egypt, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Jordan, Turkey, Holland, New York.

Properly trained, well-informed tour guides will be available at all archeological sites and historical places in Pakistan in the near future.

This was stated by the Federal Secretary for Tourism in a meeting with Italian Tour Operators here Jan. 28.

The Minister briefed the tour operators about the Tourism and Hotel Training Institute in Karachi where guides were being trained.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL APPROVES INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

LAHORE—The establishment of a Rs 276.5 million electrical complex at Taxila was among several major projects approved by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (NEC) in a meeting held here Jan. 26.

The proposed complex will assemble and/or manufacture 100 power, 600 current, and 145 voltage transformers of 66 or more kv.

Meantime, Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu, who paid a five-day visit ending Jan. 30, has indicated his country would help in the construction of the complex. A Romanian delegation is expected in Pakistan shortly to sign a contract regarding Romanian participation.

The NEC meeting, chaired by Federal Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif, also gave the nod to a Rs 281.5 million plan for improving basic education and agricultural education.

The basic education plan envisages two new teachers' colleges, the consolidation of 10 existing institutions and the reconstruction of six institutions on new sites. The new colleges will provide better training facilities for 2,450 men and 2,940 women trainees.

The number of Pakistan Television operated adult functional literacy viewing centers will be doubled to 400. The projected centers have been formulated on the recommendation of UNESCO and the World Bank.

Training of agricultural and livestock workers at five existing agricultural colleges will be improved under the agricultural education program. In addition, expanded teaching and research facilities are planned at Sind Agricultural College in Tando Jam.

A sum of Rs. 127.7 million has also been approved to raise the status of the Agricultural College to agricultural university and another Rs. 31.45 million awarded to the Agricultural University at Lyallpur, Punjab. Both universities will be centers for advanced studies and research in all phases of agricultural science.

NEC also approved a Rs 330.5 million plan for reducing soil salinity and water-logging in a 4,000-acre area of Sukkur and Khairpur districts in Sind. The new drainage and irrigation systems necessary to this plan will be completed by 1980-81.

Other projects approved by NEC include:

- the installation of six public call offices in each of the country's 62 districts at a cost of Rs 97 million;
- a Rs 126 million engineering college at Khuzdar, Baluchistan;
- a Rs 19.24 million program for the vocational training of workers for overseas

IQBAL CENTENARY CELEBRATION PLANS FINALIZED

LAHORE—The National Committee for Iqbal's Birth Centenary Celebrations has selected Lahore as the site of its International Congress on Iqbal.

The Congress, to be held in November, will be organized by the University of the Punjab.

In making these announcements Jan. 25, Federal Education Minister Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, who is the Chairman of the Committee, said the celebrations would also include the presentation of an Iqbal International Prize, the construction of an Iqbal Memorial, and the preservation of Iqbal's last residence in Lahore.

The prize will be given for an outstanding contribution to universal brotherhood.

The Iqbal Memorial to be built here will serve as a center for scholarly pursuits and will house the Iqbal Academy. The site selected for the construction of a multi-purpose memorial building is between the Freemason Hall and the Lahore Zoological Gardens.

The Committee has also approved the creation of an Iqbal Chair at Cambridge University where the Poet-Philosopher studied at the turn of the century.

employment;

- increasing telephone channel capacity by 960 between Peshawar and Chitral;
- the installation of a 300-circuit international gateway switching center at Karachi;
- the manufacture of 750 passenger-rail coaches at Islamabad;
- a Rs. 380 million expansion of the Dandot cement factory and a new Rs 334 million cement factory at Thatta, Sind;
- Rs 18 million for copper mining at Saindak, Baluchistan;
- Rs 19.7 million for production of iron ore at Nokundi, Baluchistan;
- Rs 366.44 for improvements to the Hazara Fertilizer Company, NWFP;
- the building of a Rs 11.36 million carpet yarn plant at Miran Shah, North Waziristan.

CHINA, PAKISTAN SIGN PROTOCOL ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and China signed a protocol here Jan. 27 pledging scientific and technological cooperation for the current year.

The protocol climaxed a week-long visit by a Chinese delegation with officials of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology.

The areas of cooperation will include the exchange of expertise in electrical power, natural gas, construction, nuclear energy, agriculture, and low-cost housing.

Under the protocol, signed in pursuance of an agreement concluded in Peking in May, Pakistan will receive assistance for study and research in China in the fields of hydro-electricity, solar energy and petroleum oil drilling and refining.

The protocol also provides for visits to China by Pakistani researchers and scientists to study medicinal herbs and pharmaceuticals, observe techniques of afforestation and forest management and the control of waterlogging, salinity, and floods.

The Chinese Government will also brief Pakistani scientists on earthquake prediction technique.

The protocol was signed by Shin Lin, Chinese Vice Minister for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and Sheikh Manzoor Ahmed, Federal Secretary for Scientific and Technological Research.

LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE MAINTAINS STEADY UPWARD TREND

KARACHI—Since nationalization, the life insurance business in Pakistan has increased its total assured sum from Rs 13.75 billion in 1972 to Rs 21 billion as of Dec. 31, 1976.

The number of ordinary life insurance policies and the persons covered by group life insurance increased from 1,100,000 in 1972 to 2,300,000 in 1976. The number of persons covered under group life, which comprises the working class, rose from 800,000 in 1972 to 1,900,000 in 1976.

The total group life sum insured in force has grown from Rs 9.46 billion in 1972, to Rs 15 billion in 1976. The premium written by the State Life has experienced a consistent uptrend from Rs 316 million in 1973 to Rs 347 million in 1974 and Rs 354 million in 1975.

According to tentative figures the premium income increased to Rs 383 million in 1976. This indicates an 8.2 percent growth in 1976 over 1975. The life fund of the policy holders which mounted to Rs 1.190 billion 1972 has grown over the period to Rs 1.870 billion in 1976.

PEOPLE'S PARTY HAS GIVEN INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY, CREDIBLE DEFENSE CAPABILITY

ISLAMABAD—The promise of the People's Party to formulate an independent foreign policy has been fulfilled through a balanced perception of new realities both at home and abroad, according to a report released here Jan. 29 on promises and performance of the People's Government.

Not only has the nation's foreign policy been reshaped, the report says, but the tone of diplomacy has also been changed, giving it the posture of dignity and composure which was sadly lacking in the past.

The report says important changes have occurred in the international scene since the party published its first manifesto in 1970. Keeping them in view and also without submitting to any foreign dictation or pressure, the People's Government has taken four notable actions to end entanglements which were inconsistent with independent foreign policy.

These actions were: withdrawal from the Commonwealth, withdrawal from SEATO, withdrawal from the United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and recognition and establishment of diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, based in Peking, and the German Democratic Republic.

According to the Government report Pakistan has made impressive progress in its armament industry.

In the process of making up the pre-1972 shortages, the Government has, the report says, taken the opportunity to introduce wherever possible more modern weapons and has been able to give the Armed Forces and the nation a credible defense capability.

In the immediate future Pakistan's armament industry will have the capability to manufacture advanced aircraft, submarines, tanks, artillery and tank guns, military trucks, bombs, missiles, radar and other sophisticated electronic equipment, the review says.

WORLD BANK APPROVES \$10 MILLION FOR LIVESTOCK PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The World Bank has approved a \$10 million loan for its first livestock project in Pakistan.

The loan will finance the establishment of about 500 village livestock associations in the Punjab; increase the capacity of the Milk Corporation's Plant in Lahore from 25,000 liters to 100,000 liters a day; the construction of an abattoir in Lahore.

SEVERAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS GRANT INDUSTRIAL LOANS

ISLAMABAD—The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan sanctioned loans amounting to Rs 236 million during the last fiscal year for the speedy execution of projects in underdeveloped regions.

Of this figures, Rs 56 million was loaned for development in Sindh; Rs 103 million in the Punjab; Rs 74 million in the North West Frontier Province, and Rs 3 million in Baluchistan.

Meanwhile, the consortium of financial institutions and commercial banks has sanctioned financial assistance worth over Rs 80 million for 11 industrial projects.

The projects include an asbestos cement and pressure pipe factory at Hairpur; brick-making plants at Peshawar and Nowshera; a textile mill at Shorkot; and a woolen yarn and carpet project, fluorescent tube factory and cotton spinning mill, all in Karachi. Loans will also be made for the expansion of spinning facilities at the Karachi textile mill.

NEWS BRIEFS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Pakistan American League here celebrated the Centenary of the Quaid-e-Azam, Dec. 25 with a poetry symposium which attracted poets from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois who recited their poems on the founder of Pakistan.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Syed M.J. Iqbal Jafree, former assistant attorney general of Illinois and a native of Pakistan, has been named general counsel for the Asian Community Legal Aid Clinic here.

The clinic offers legal aid and counselling to families making less than \$10,000 per year.

TEHERAN—Ahmed Minai, RCD Secretary General, has said that Pakistan, Iran and Turkey will set up a Commercial and Transportation Company to boost their commercial collaboration.

PESHAWAR—According to a report released Feb. 3 by the Industrial Development Bank, 55 projects were completed last year through loans from the bank amounting to over Rs 2,500 million.

NEW OFFICERS

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Kahlid Karimullah has been elected president of the Pakistan Students Association at Michigan State University here. Other new officers include Asif Nasar, vice president; Jamshed Uppal, general secretary; Aiysha Mangla, treasurer; and Tariq Qureshi, publication and information officer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Dr. Moid-ud-din Mirza has been elected president of the Pakistan-American League here. Other new officers include Ijaz Hussain Shah, vice president; Nawaz Qureshi, secretary; Rehana Alam, social secretary; and Nazir A. Seikh, treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Ali Brohi has been elected president of the Pakistan Students Association of Greater Pittsburgh. Other new officers include Altaf Memon, vice president; Qamar Wahid Baloch, secretary; Arif Ahmed, treasurer; Khalid Rauf Mehtabdin, coordinator for social affairs and Ishaq Zahid, coordinator for Muslim Students Association.

INGLEWOOD, Calif.—Mohammad Saifuddin Shafi has been elected president of the Student Council of Northrop University here. Other Pakistanis elected to the university's student government were Mohiuddin A. Kamal Siddiqi, vice president; Mohammed Waseem, secretary, and Raja Shahid Abbasi, sophomore class representative.

DETROIT, Mich.—Anis Ahmad has been elected president of the Pakistan Cultural Group of Detroit Metropolitan Area for 1977. Other new officers include Dr. Mohammad Hafeez, vice president; Mohammad Irshad Uppal, general secretary; Hadi Jafry, information secretary; Asghar Khan, finance secretary, and Mahmooda Zaman, social secretary.



Murree, 40 miles north of Islamabad, is a popular resort.

ROMANIA BACKS P.M. BHUTTO'S 3RD WORLD SUMMIT AND N-FREE ZONE INITIATIVES

ISLAMABAD—Romania is in favor of a summit conference of the developing countries that would examine the principles of a new world economic order and devise concrete ways and means for its achievement.

A Joint Communique issued Jan. 29 at the conclusion of the official visit of the Foreign Minister of Romania to Pakistan stated that the two sides exchanged views on Prime Minister Bhutto's proposal for a Third World Summit and reaffirmed their position on the need to reduce and to liquidate the economic gaps separating the developed and developing countries which is essential for the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equity.

The two sides also underlined the need for urgent and effective measures for the attainment of general and complete disarmament and in particular nuclear disarmament and emphasized the importance of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in South Asia, in the Balkans, and other parts of the world.

Welcoming the positive developments in the South Asian region, the Romanian Foreign Minister hoped that every effort would be made by all countries of the region towards the complete normalization of the inter-state relations in South Asia.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations to the benefit of their peoples and for the strengthening of the cause of peace and international cooperation. They emphasized the urgent need for establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and for restoration of full national and legitimate rights of the Palestir people.

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan and Sierra Leone signed a reciprocal air services agreement here Feb. 4.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following positions are open in Pakistan. Further information may be obtained from Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing date for applications March 12, 1977.

Assistant Dental Surgeon, Central Government Poly Clinic; Assistant Chief, Economic Affairs Division; Deputy Chief, Economic Affairs Division; Assistant Chief, National Transport Research Center, Planning and Development Division; Planning Officer, National Transport Research Center, Planning and Development Division; Assistant Chief, States and Frontier Regions Division; Research Officer, National Transport Research Center, Planning and Development Division; Data Processing Officer, Cabinet Division.

CORRECTION

The February 1, 1977 issue of Pakistan Affairs contained a typographical error in its report on the platform of the Pakistan People's Party. The paragraph should have read: It [the platform] says the PPP will boost industrial and agricultural output, reduce unemployment, provide more housing, greater health care, and universal education.

ISLAMABAD—Kuwait and Pakistan held talks here Feb. 3 to explore possibilities of extending cooperation in the fields of electricity and water.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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VIETNAMESE PM WILL VISIT PAKISTAN SOON

RAWALPINDI—Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong will soon pay an official visit to Pakistan at the invitation of Prime Minister Bhutto.

This was disclosed at a press conference here Feb. 9 by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien.

Mr. Phan also said an Embassy of Vietnam would be established in Islamabad in the near future.

As a result of very fruitful talks with Prime Minister Bhutto and Foreign Office officials, Mr. Phan said, friendship and cooperation between the two countries would find new dimensions.

The potential for economic cooperation had been recognized by both sides and an economic delegation from Vietnam will visit Pakistan to identify specific areas of cooperation, Mr. Phan said.

Mr. Phan said that Pakistan had expertise in agriculture especially in developing high-yield seeds, cattle breeding, cotton growing and processing, and textiles, and that Vietnam would like to benefit from this expertise.

GAS-POWERED ENGINE DEVELOPED BY PAKISTANI INSTITUTE

KARACHI—The prospects of using gas or liquified petroleum gas (LPG) in railway locomotives and other diesel engines here appear bright.

According to press reports, the Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan is developing diesel engines that run on natural gas or LPG.

The Institute also proposes to convert the Sind Road Transport Corporation buses to natural or LP gas power on an experimental basis.

The outstanding advantages of the technology developed by the Institute are that the new fuel is readily available in the country and has an extremely clean, smoke-free exhaust and the new engine makes less noise.

DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY AMOUNTED TO Rs 17 BILLION DURING 1976-77

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan's total development expenditure in 1976-77 touched the Rs 17 billion mark. This compared to Rs 5.57 billion in 1970-71 and Rs 5.17 billion in 1971-72 when for most of the time Bangladesh was Pakistan's eastern province and shared substantially in the developmental outlay.

This massive development program was obviously beyond Pakistan's own resources given the reforms introduced by the present Government to improve the lot of middle and low income groups.

The gap between the requirements for development and the available domestic resources, according to informed sources, has had to be met out of foreign economic assistance. This is not unique to Pakistan. Even developed countries like the United States had to depend heavily on external economic assistance during the initial stages of economic development. Pakistan's balance of payments has been severely strained in recent years because of external factors such as world inflation and natural domestic problems created by calamities such as the unprecedented floods in 1973 and last year.

As a result Pakistan borrowed from abroad to expand and/or launch important projects such as steel, fertilizer, cement, and oil and gas exploration with the ultimate aim of making the country increasingly less dependent on external assistance.

Simultaneously steps were taken to maximize the mobilization of domestic resources.

As a result gross revenue collections doubled from Rs 6.8 billion in 1972-73 to 13.42 billion in 1975-76. This marginal rate of domestic savings which was 2.8 percent in 1974-75, is estimated to have increased to 20 percent in 1976-77.

ISLAMABAD—A Board of Agrarian Management, with a Federal Minister as its head, has been set up to periodically review the performance of various corporations and consider major policy issues.

IMF PROVIDES \$92 MILLION IN ASSISTANCE

ISLAMABAD — The International Monetary Fund will provide Pakistan with financial assistance worth 80 million special drawing rights, the equivalent of \$92 million, the Fund's managing director said here Feb. 20.

Speaking at the end of a three-day visit Mr. Johannes Witteveen said he was impressed by Pakistan's pace of development and its ability to substantially reduce inflation.

Mr. Witteveen expressed hope that it would be possible to provide further financial assistance to Pakistan from the Fund in the next few years.

VETERAN POLITICIAN KHWAJA SHAHABUDDIN PASSES AWAY

KARACHI—Veteran Muslim League politician and former Central Minister Khwaja Shahabuddin died here Feb. 9 at the age of 72 after a brief illness.

Born in Dacca Mr. Shahabuddin served as Pakistan's envoy to India and became the Federal Minister of Interior, Information and Broadcasting in 1948.

In March of 1965 he joined the Ayub Khan cabinet and retired from politics in 1969.

President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and Prime Minister Bhutto have condoled the recent death of Indian President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Pakistan was represented at his funeral by Senate President Habibullah Khan.

NEWSWEEK CITES IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS MADE IN PAKISTAN

NEW YORK—By any yardstick, Pakistan has made impressive progress overall.

This was stated in a four-page article in the February 18 issue of *Newsweek* (International).

The *Newsweek* reports: "For any nation to survive the traumatic loss of more than half of its population and 15 per cent of its territory, would be a major achievement. To not only survive but slough off the military regimes that had wielded power for more than twelve years and then embark on the first stages of a social revolution, can only be classed as a remarkable demonstration of political resilience."

Written by Edward Behr, the European editor of the magazine, and Peter Webb, the article says that "the election campaign of Pakistan resembles the one going on in Delhi, India and many observers think that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called her election, scheduled for March 16, in direct response to Bhutto's decision to resort to the ballot box."

The article continues: "To a far greater degree than Mrs. Gandhi, however, Bhutto can point to a record of undeniable economic and political achievement. His Pakistan People's Party swept into power in the elections of 1970, at a moment when Pakistan, shattered by the bitter, bloody secession of Bangladesh, was at the lowest ebb in its turbulent history. In a virtuoso political performance, Bhutto, who took over as Prime Minister in December 1971, rallied his nation's broken spirit and restored relations with Bangladesh. He negotiated the release of 90,000 military and civilian prisoners of war, and extended Pakistan's traditional links with the Muslim world. In fulfillment of election pledges to give Pakistan's 73 million people "*roti, kapda, makan*," (food, clothing, and shelter), he quintupled the basic daily wages of unskilled workers and tripled those of semi-skilled workers. Major industries such as banking, insurance, fertilizers and cement have been nationalized and progress has been made in land reform."

"The holding of elections at a time when the country is still battling against the after-effects of world recession would seem to indicate a basic confidence in the future," *Newsweek* concludes.

Those interested in joining the Pakistan Cricket team for the Washington Cricket League should contact either the team's captain Ali Mazhar 332-8330, ext. 49, or its secretary Mujahid Kamal 820-7916.

PRIME MINISTER PROMISES ECONOMIC JUSTICE; RULES OUT FURTHER NATIONALIZATION

LAHORE—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Feb. 20 ruled out further nationalization of industry if he is returned to power in this month's elections.

The Prime Minister, speaking to a mammoth meeting here, said he would take stronger measures to check rising prices. He said that inflation had hit nearly every country, not just Pakistan. He said because it was an international problem, he had proposed a Third World Summit to find a solution and help correct the economic imbalance between rich and poor nations.

The Prime Minister also said that if members of his party were found indulging in corruption and abusing their official position, they would be "kicked out."

Mr. Bhutto declared that he would make Pakistan a progressive country. He said that his own destiny was linked with the destiny of the people and they and he shared the same star. Now that the country had gone through the crises it had faced since 1971, he would be able to devote greater attention to the day-to-day problems of the people.

The Prime Minister said at another public meeting in Gujranwala Feb. 14, that his efforts were concentrated on waging a relentless war against poverty, hunger, and disease to bring about an economic revolution.

He said the real issue before the country was to remove the difficulties of the people so that they could free themselves from the stranglehold of capitalists.

Nationalized industries would continue under state control and the Government would run them with the help of the workers, he said.

Reiterating the resolve to further strengthen democracy, Mr. Bhutto said his Government was the first civilian government to hold general elections on an adult franchise basis.

INDUSTRIES FAIR OPENED TO CELEBRATE CENTENARY

KARACHI—A month-long Quaid-e-Azam Birth Centenary Industries Fair was opened Feb. 25 by Sind Chief Minister Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.

The fair, which was delayed until 1977 by technical difficulties, is part of the Quaid's centenary celebrations.

More than 300 stalls have been set up on 33 acres provided by the Export Promotion Bureau of Pakistan for the fair.

The objective of the fair is to introduce new industries, arts, and crafts and to popularize the existing ones with special emphasis on capital goods' industries.

PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT SPENT Rs 50 BILLION ON DEVELOPMENT

CHICHA WATNI — The People's Government has spent more than Rs 50 billion on development in various sectors of the national economy, Finance Minister Rana Mohammad Hanif said here Feb. 14.

The Minister said the results of the massive development efforts of the People's Government had started flowing and their full impact would be visible in the near future when a large number of on-going projects would be completed.

PAKISTAN, POLAND SIGN BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan and Poland signed a trade agreement here Feb. 8, which opens the way for the exchange of commodities between the two countries.

Under the agreement, Pakistan will export cotton yarn, cotton textile, and other traditional goods and import sugar mill components, urea, transformers, coal, and road building and construction machinery.

Henryk Pruchniewicz, leader of the visiting Polish delegation and Pakistan's Commerce Secretary Ejaz Ahmad Naik signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

DELEGATION TO VISIT EEC COUNTRIES

KARACHI—A seven-member trade delegation will make a two-week visit to the European Common Market countries in April to study the manufacture of items like ready-made garments and sporting goods.

The delegation will visit Brussels, Rome, Paris, and London to hold meetings with the representatives of trade bodies, businessmen and officials.

Meanwhile, preparations are underway for Pakistan's first industrial exhibition in Dubai. The two-week exhibition will open March 25 with the Board of Industrial Management Corporation and some 50 private concerns expected to display their wares.

REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED OF ALL PAKISTANIS

All Pakistani nationals living abroad are required by Pakistani law to register with the nearest Pakistani mission.

Pakistanis living in Washington, D.C., are requested to contact the Embassy of Pakistan 202-332-8330, ext. 79.

Others may contact the Consulate General of Pakistan, 12 East 65th Street, New York, N.Y., 10021, 212-879-5800; Mr. Barry D. Hoffman, Honorary Consul of Pakistan, 739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., 02116, 617-267-5555; Mrs. Joanne Herring, Honorary Consul of Pakistan, Houston Natural Gas Building, 16th Floor, 1200 Travis, Houston, Texas, 77002, 713-524-5771; Mr. John P. Roberts, Honorary Consul of Pakistan, 100 South Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla., 33131, 305-577-4067.

HEAVY FOUNDRY AND FORGE PLANT NOW OPERATING

TAXILA—Prime Minister Bhutto Feb. 23 inaugurated here the Heavy Foundry and Forge complex.

The ceremony was witnessed by a seven-member Chinese delegation headed by the Vice Minister of the Chinese Machine Building Industries Mr. Hsu Tin-chou.

The complex, built with Chinese assistance, is the largest component of the State Heavy Engineering and Machine Tools Corporation. Begun in 1972, it is expected to be in full operation by 1979-80.

When completed, the complex will produce 60,000 tons of raw materials for heavy industry. Its output will save Rs 116 million in foreign exchange annually. Over Rs 380 million worth of goods will be produced each year.

The six major production units and modern laboratories will employ 3,000 including engineers, metallurgists, technicians and workers.

Production Minister Rafi Raza described the project as a landmark in the engineering field. Mr. Hsu said the project represented the joint effort of the two countries.

The project, operating on a trial basis since December, has already made heavy castings for sugar mills and grinding media for cement factories. The largest single casting (13 tons) was made at the new plant.

HFF is a complementary project of the Heavy Mechanical Complex (HMC) which was also built with Chinese assistance. The Minister said that HMC was now manufacturing sugar plant and cement plant equipment.

During the last six months, HMC has doubled its production, the Minister said.

PAKISTAN CALLS FOR EQUAL LIVING STANDARDS THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

UNITED NATIONS — Pakistan Feb. 6 called for forging science and technology into an "effective and permanent" instrument of international cooperation to reduce tensions between nations induced by wide disparities in living standards.

Speaking in a committee acting as a preparatory body for the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Shaikh Manzoor Ahmed, leader of the Pakistan delegation, said the conference "can launch us on the right path for achieving this objective."

Mr. Ahmed, who is also Secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology, described the forthcoming conference as a "timely initiative" that would serve as a catalyst to evolving a new economic order.

The major concern of the conference, Mr. Ahmed said, would be the improvement of the human condition in the least developed areas of the world.

"Science and technology has, thus far, unfortunately, remained the preserve of a minority of the human race. Indeed, all this knowledge has been used as a formidable weapon to subjugate and disinherit technologically inferior societies," he said.

Mr. Ahmed said his delegation recognized that it was only through the massive application of science and technology that the Third World could hope to break centuries of stagnation and backwardness.

"Our development policies must improve the unhappy lot of the vast number of rural and urban poor who have not had their due share in economic progress," he said.

The Pakistan delegation leader said it was necessary to involve the total population in the overall development effort which, he said, was the only way to promote self-reliant development.

He said his delegation favored an independent secretariat for the conference because of the importance of science and technology in developing countries and suggested that the secretariat be located in New York.

PAKISTAN-LIBYAN BANK WILL ACCEPT FOREIGN DEPOSITS

ISLAMABAD — The Pakistan-Libyan Investment Banking Corporation has been authorized not only to raise funds at home but also to accept deposits in foreign exchange from Pakistan and abroad other than banks.

The corporation is one of the projects finalized by the Pakistan-Libya Joint Ministerial Commission in Tripoli earlier this month.

PIA MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS AT JFK AIRPORT

NEW YORK — Pakistan International Airlines has moved its quarters to the East Wing of John F. Kennedy International Airport here.

The new passenger terminal facilities, which the airline shares with Lufthansa, are three times larger than PIA's old facilities.

According to PIA's General Manager, the move was prompted by the need for additional space created by the introduction of Boeing 747 service last May. The new space will permit the use of more staff to provide faster check-in for passengers.

NEWS BRIEFS

ISLAMABAD—An Islamic Book Bank has been established by the Pakistan Ministry of Religious Affairs using donated funds. The Ministry has just recently supplied 6,000 copies of the Holy Koran and other Islamic literature in English to 30 countries.

KARACHI—The possibilities of private American investment in Pakistan were discussed at a meeting of visiting State Department economic officials and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry here Feb. 18. The meeting also reviewed trade between the two countries.

LAHORE—Pakistan is one of 19 countries which have achieved self-sufficiency in wheat production, according to an announcement made here Feb. 3, by the Minister for Food and Agriculture. Pakistan produced 8.5 million tons of wheat last year, the Minister said.

ISLAMABAD—Sri Lanka Foreign Secretary Jayasinghe spoke of the further expansion of trade between his country and Pakistan Feb. 21 before his departure from here after talks with Pakistan Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi.

ISLAMABAD—Five industrial projects were completed during the second quarter of the current fiscal year with Rs 90 million provided by the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC).

Out of the 678 projects financed by PICIC, 535 have been completed.

ISLAMIC STATES CONTRIBUTE TO PAKISTAN'S PROGRESS

LAHORE—During the last five years, Pakistan has received \$1 billion in loans, nearly \$400 million in project assistance, and about \$50 million in relief aid from Islamic states, according to a review issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Feb. 22.

The review, released to mark the opening of the Islamic Summit Minar Complex here on the third anniversary of the Islamic Summit Conference, gave a wrap-up of Pakistan's relations with Islamic states.

It also reported that exports to Muslim countries amounted to \$300 million in 1975-76 compared to only \$58 million in 1970-71. The review says that technical assistance is being extended by Pakistan to various Muslim states in a number of specialized fields.

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are to finalize an agreement within two months awarding Pakistan a \$50 million contract for the building of a power plant in Al-Kharj, Saudi Arabia.

This was disclosed here by Ghazi Abdur Rehman Al Qusaibi, Saudi Minister for Industries and Electricity, Feb. 18 at the end of a two-day visit to Pakistan.

He said a team of Pakistani experts was expected to visit Saudi Arabia soon to finalize the details of the project.

Referring to the possibilities of further joint ventures, Dr. Al Qusaibi said the two countries had agreed to encourage investment in each others development projects. He said negotiations were also underway with Pakistan for giving a contract for public health engineering works in the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Politically, Pakistan has given an unqualified commitment to the Arab cause.

ANKARA—According to the Pakistan Ambassador to Turkey, the volume of trade between his country and Turkey has increased fivefold over the past two years and is expected to increase another five times by next year.



*Shepherd tends his flock
along the Khyber Pass.*

PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER FELICITATE AFGHAN CHIEF ON ELECTION, NEW CONSTITUTION

ISLAMABAD — President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have felicitated President Mohammad Daoud on his unanimous election as the first president under Afghanistan's newly approved Constitution.

The President's message to the Afghan head of state said: "The advent of democracy under the sagacious and far-sighted leadership of President Daoud augured well for the future of the brotherly peoples of Afghanistan. The principles enshrined in the new Afghan Constitution would further strengthen the traditional ties of Islamic brotherhood and friendship between the peoples of the two countries."

Prime Minister Bhutto in his message said: "The people of Afghanistan and Pakistan were destined to live together as close neighbors because of their shared cultural heritage and common border.

"They shared each other's joys and sorrows and were tied together by the indissoluble link of Islam as well as traditional and contemporary imperatives for close cooperation in their mutual interest.

"The introduction of democracy and a new era of reforms and reconstruction of Afghanistan was a momentous step by which President Daoud had ensured the welfare of the present and future generations of the noble Afghan nation and an outstanding place for himself in history."

Meanwhile, a report issued Feb. 22 reviewing Pakistan-Afghanistan relations concluded: "Visits between the leaders of the two countries have brought their differences closer to a final solution and helped create the much-needed climate of goodwill and understanding."

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following positions are open in Pakistan. Further information about them may be obtained from Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C., 20008.

Closing date for applications
March 19, 1977:

Cost Accountant, Ministry of Fuel,
Power, and Natural Resources
59 Medical Officers, Health Division
Script Writer, Directorate of News-
reels and Documentaries
Two Junior Research Officers, Civil
Defense Organization
Assistant Professor of Physiology,
Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center
Research Officer, Civil Defense
Organization
Epidemiologist, Health Division
Five Assistant Directors (Inspection),
National Savings Organization
Three Assistant Research Officers,
Ministry of Education
Five Deputy Directors, Department
of Investment Promotion and
Supplies
Examiner of Patents, Patent Office

ISLAMABAD—Two tractor manu-
facturing plants will be built by Pakistan
Automobile Corporation at a cost of about
Rs 1.6 billion.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN Affairs

SPECIAL PAKISTAN DAY ISSUE

Vol. XXX, Washington, D.C. March 23, 1977 (Rabi' al-Thani 3, 1397) No. 6

BHUTTO PLEDGES TO SOLVE KASHMIR PROBLEM

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Bhutto has expressed hope that Pakistan and India will continue to search for the means to resolve the remaining differences between the two countries including the Kashmir issue and ensure a durable peace and stability in South Asia.

Mr. Bhutto said this in a reply to Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's congratulatory message on his re-election.

The Prime Minister assured his Indian counterpart that it "has been a constant endeavor on the part of my government to seek normalization of relations with all neighboring countries — especially India."

PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN TO RESUME FLIGHTS

KABUL—Pakistan International Airlines and Ariana Afghan Airlines agreed here March 2 to resume air service between the two countries.

Service was disrupted in 1974.

Negotiations began in December when an Afghan delegation visited Islamabad at the invitation of PIA.

As yet, no date has been set for the resumption but it has been agreed that PIA will operate a twice-weekly service between Peshawar and Kabul and Ariana will run twice-weekly flights between Kabul and Lahore.

The restoration of air service is one step closer in the mobilization of friendly relations between the two countries.

ISLAMABAD—Britain will give Pakistan financial assistance totalling 5,130,000 pounds. Of this amount, 2.5 million pounds will be used to build a sugar mill at Kamalia in the Punjab and 2.63 million pounds will be used to purchase irrigation improvement equipment.

PEOPLE'S PARTY SCORES LANDSLIDE VICTORY IN PAKISTAN'S FIRST ELECTIONS

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won a landslide victory March 7 in the country's first general elections under a civilian rule since independence 29 years ago.

Elections were last held in 1970 under a martial law regime.

The Prime Minister himself was returned unopposed from his hometown in Larkhana, Sind.

Unofficial returns for National Assembly give the PPP 155 seats with 36 going to the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), a coalition of nine opposition parties. The Qayyum Muslim League won only one seat. Its leader Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan lost in both constituencies where he ran. A total of eight independent candidates were elected to the National Assembly.

Tehrik-i-Istiqal's Asghar Khan, Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Islam's Mufti Mahmud, Jamaat-i-Islami's Professor Ghafoor Ahmed, and National Democratic Party's Sher Baz Mazari and Mrs. Nasim Wali Khan were among prominent opposition leaders returned on the PNA ticket.

All federal ministers who entered the contest were reelected. Attorney General Bakhtiar was also returned from Quetta.

Communications Minister Mumtaz Ali Bhutto was elected unopposed.

National Assembly speaker, Sahabzada Farooq was unseated in Multan.

The PPP also scored an impressive victory in provincial elections March 10. In the Punjab, PPP candidates won 232 seats; 100 in Sind; 35 in Baluchistan and 68 in the North West Frontier Province.

Mr. Bhutto, one of Asia's leading and youngest heads of government, has headed the administration since the ouster of military regime in December 1971. During this period he has led the nation to recovery from the shambles of defeat in the 1971 war with India and the secession of East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. The Berkeley and Oxford-educated lawyer and constitutional scholar has pursued a policy of "Islamic Socialism."

PARTY POSITION (Unofficial)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (200 seats)

Pakistan Peoples Party	155
Pakistan National Alliance	36
Independents	8
Qayyum Muslim League	1

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES (Unofficial)

PUNJAB (240 seats)

Pakistan Peoples Party	232
Independents	7
Still to be announced	1

SIND (100 seats)

Pakistan Peoples Party	100
------------------------	-----

BALUCHISTAN (40 seats)

Pakistan Peoples Party	35
Independents	5

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (80 seats)

Pakistan Peoples Party	68
Independents	5
Qayyum Muslim League	2
Still to be announced	5

In his victory speech, Mr. Bhutto expressed his gratitude to the people for placing their confidence in him once again by giving him a massive verdict in favor of his party in the elections.

Addressing a news conference in Rawalpindi March 13, the Prime Minister said: "I am grateful to the people for the support they have given me and my party for

(Continued on page 2)



Prime Minister Bhutto on the campaign trail at Mardan in NWFP a week before the elections.

the opportunity to continue with the programs which we have charted for Pakistan."

Mr. Bhutto said he had tried to promote the people's interest and emancipate them from feudal bondage by abolishing the *sardari* system and bringing significant changes in the economic structure of the society. He pointed out that he had introduced two historic land reforms which benefitted farmers.

Recalling the fateful days after the 1971 setback, the Prime Minister said he was then called upon "to put things right when the country was dismembered. I took up the challenge and gave our beloved country and people a political direction so that we may step into the 20th century as a sovereign nation on the long road to progress and recognition in the comity of nations. The economy was sorted out and rearranged to our people's benefit despite the adverse international economic situation and insoluble problems were resolved."

He said he had a feeling of understanding for those who opposed him in the elections but he categorically refuted PNA's charges of election rigging. "There is no truth in this empty charge whatsoever and I can prove that the elections have been fair." He emphasized that victory was the result of the recognition by the people for the just program of the PPP in the preceding years before the elections, and the reaffirmation of these programs enunciated in the election manifesto.

Prime Minister Bhutto declared that there was no question of fresh elections to the National Assembly as it was a settled affair but he was prepared for a dialogue with the opposition on other matters.

He said he was prepared to listen to the

complaints of the opposition and to find a remedy. He said if the opposition felt that there had been some malpractices or irregularities in the elections there was a legal remedy which was being made more effective by amending the law. As a result of this amendment, all election petitions in respect of the National Assembly would be decided within six months.

The Prime Minister advised the opposition not to take the law in their hands and warned them against the path of agitation which he said would be against the interests of the nation. He said he did not want confrontation with the opposition parties but he would never allow any attempts that would endanger the life and security of the poor people. The opposition must accept defeat with grace.

Further to the opposition charge of malpractices in the elections, the Prime Minister pointed out that if the government had intended to rig the elections there was no need for it to embark upon the painstaking election campaign. Mr. Bhutto denied the opposition's claim that he would not have held the election if he had visualized the opposition would unite. He said the fact was that the alliance of the opposition came as no surprise to him because this was a phenomenon that took place at the time of every election.

Mr. Bhutto called on the opposition to march ahead in constructive opposition in the very difficult task of building a strong and respectable Pakistan in the comity of nations.

The Prime Minister also referred to a matter dear to his heart: The Third World Summit. With the new mandate he said, he would now take up this project, with more vigor as it was important for developing

countries to obtain a just economic order for themselves.

MALAYSIAN ELECTION CHIEF LAUDS PAKISTAN EXPERIENCE

RAWALPINDI—The Chairman of the Malaysian Election Commission, Mr. Ahmed Perand, has lauded the recent elections in Pakistan.

Mr. Ahmed, who observed polling procedure and the counting process told accompanying newsmen that Pakistan's experience would be helpful in further "streamlining the procedure of elections in Malaysia and contributing to improvements in my country."

The Malaysian election chief visited several divisional and district election centers where results were being compiled for release to the mass media.

18 NEW SUGAR MILLS TO SWEETEN ECONOMY

ISLAMABAD—The Government has announced plans to build 18 new sugar mills across the country at a cost of Rs 4.12 billion.

Ten of the mills will be built in the Punjab, six in Sind, and two in the North West Frontier Province. Five of the mills will have a 1,500-ton daily crushing capacity, the remaining will have a 2,000-ton capacity each.

Four of the new Punjabi mills will go into production by next year.

PIA ANNOUNCES RECORD PROFIT IN 76 SECOND HALF

KARACHI—Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has announced a record profit of \$10.7 million for the period July-December 1976 compared with a profit of \$3.3 million earned during the comparable period in 1975.

According to PIA, revenues for the last six months of 1976 rose to \$134 million, a 41 percent increase over 1975. At the same time PIA said its expenses increased by 35 percent.

The record revenue and profits follow the successful induction of two Boeing 747 jumbo jets into the airlines' fleet last May.

During the July-December period, PIA carried more than 1,123,000 passengers, an increase of 41.8 percent, over 1975.

International passenger traffic increased by 46.7 percent while domestic passenger traffic increased by 38.8 percent.

Although PIA's seating capacity increased by 34 percent for the six month period, PIA passenger load rose to a new record of 60.8 percent. Cargo traffic also showed an increase of 28.8 percent for the period under review.

KARACHI—Poet Dilawar Figar has translated President Jimmy Carter's book *Why Not The Best* into Urdu.

U.S. LEADERS THANK MUSLIM AMBASSADORS WHO SECURED RELEASE OF HOSTAGES IN D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have praised the role of Pakistan's ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and the Iranian and Egyptian envoys in securing the release of hostages from a group of Hanafi Muslims.

The 134 persons, who were taken hostages on March 9 at the Islamic Center and two other points here, were finally released unharmed in the early hours of March 11. The release followed a three-hour face-to-face meeting of the three ambassadors with Hamas Abdul Khaalis, leader of the "hostage takers."

President Carter, in a letter to the Ambassador, said: "I am most grateful to you for your willingness to cancel everything at short notice Wednesday [March 9] afternoon to volunteer to assist the metropolitan police authorities during the emergency in Washington.

"Your tireless efforts and the sensitive manner in which you handled discussions with the leader of the group were major factors in the successful conclusion of this incident.

"Thank you for your efforts."

Earlier, talking to newsmen, the President expressed similar sentiments regarding the "key role" of the ambassadors of Pakistan, Iran and Egypt.

The three Muslim ambassadors were requested by the U.S. government March 9 to negotiate the release of the hostages.

On March 11, following the release of the hostages, Secretary of State Vance warmly thanked the envoys. He said their contribution to the resolute solution of the problem was indicative of their humanitarianism and a great tribute to their countries. "To these three ambassadors — humanitarians and diplomats in the highest sense — and to the countries they represent, we offer the gratitude of the United States," he said.

Secretary Vance wrote Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub Khan: "I would like to join the President in his expression of gratitude to you for your courage, tireless efforts and negotiating skill in assisting the U.S. authorities during the recent emergency situation in Washington. I know that my feelings are shared by all Americans who

(Continued on page 6)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 11, 1977

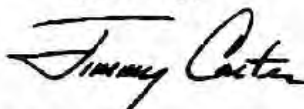
To Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan

I am most grateful to you for your willingness to cancel everything on short notice Wednesday afternoon to volunteer to assist the metropolitan police authorities during the emergency in Washington.

Your tireless efforts and the sensitive manner in which you handled discussions with the leader of the group were major factors in the successful conclusion of this incident.

Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,



His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan
Ambassador of Pakistan
Washington, D.C.

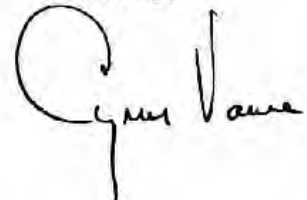
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1977

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I would like to join the President in his expression of gratitude to you for your courage, tireless efforts and negotiating skill in assisting U.S. authorities during the recent emergency in Washington. I know that my feelings are shared by all Americans who followed the events during these tense hours.

Sincerely,



His Excellency
Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan,
Ambassador of Pakistan,
Washington.

President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance laud Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan for his role in securing the release of the hostages.

The following is excerpted from a article by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto published last fall.

The primal issue in human affairs on the international plane today is the division between the poor and the rich. There are hewers of wood and drawers of water, on the one side, and those who wield mastery over the planet's resources, on the other. The reality of this division, sometimes described as the North-South polarization, has been sharpened by the developments of the last three years.

The division need not amount to an unbridgeable gulf. A unique historical situation of which we are witnesses calls for nothing else but a creative dialogue between the two classes of nations. It demands the translation into international terms of the same process of building equitable economic orders and resolving class conflicts in which the leadership of many nations, north or south, east or west, is currently engaged in their domestic spheres.

Despite manifold appearances to the contrary, the dialogue is yet to be initiated in the manner and the kind of forum which can lead to a definite conclusion. It has been confused and fragmented. Soaked in a welter of formulations, it stands in danger of being smothered in verbiage. Worse still, it can be made a pawn in power politics, a base for maneuvers or a cover for making arrangements which may not be ignoble in themselves but which distort the centrality of the historic issue.

What are the reasons for the confusion of the dialogue? To bring them into focus is not to deny the merit of the prodigious work done under the aegis of the Group of 77 which is reflected in the Algiers Charter, the Lima Declaration and Action Program, the Dakar decisions and the Manila Declaration. Nor does it detract from the value of the resolutions on economic issues adopted by the non-aligned countries in Cairo, Georgetown, Algiers, Lima and, most recently, in Colombo. Least of all does it connote any disinterest in the kind of debate on a new economic order which was initiated at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and which made some progress at the Seventh Special Session. It is clear, however, that all this effort has built only the infrastructure of thought for lending that new dimension of justice to international economic relations which alone can constitute an adequate response to humanity's present challenge.

Why this dimension of justice is not yet a reality is because there has yet been no organized movement for it from the Third World. The demonstrations of solidarity, made by the developing countries at international forums under the aegis of the United Nations, are no doubt sincere and deeply felt. Yet we cannot lull ourselves into the belief that the energies of the Third

World are thereby focussed on the principal issue facing it today. The fissiparous condition of the Third World is apparent from the fact that all existing groupings of developing countries are based on the regional or political affiliations of their members and, being so self-limited, cannot address themselves to the issue which encompasses all regions and transcends differences of political or ideological orientation. Associations like the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity and the economic organizations of Latin American countries, by virtue of their restrictive charters are confined to countries of a certain continent, region or faith. They do not, therefore, claim to comprehend the entirety of the economic interests of the developing countries.

Nor is such a claim advanced by the Group of Non-Aligned Countries. Though this Group has now enlarged itself to more than 80 members, it still excludes a large number of developing countries. A principle of composition which was linked to great-power relations at the time of the Group's genesis cannot bear an organic relation to the basic objectives and struggle of the Third World today. Leaving aside the fact that, contrary to the inclination of most non-

existing iniquities but also their aggravation through the workings of global economic forces. For the newly-independent countries of the Third World, the international economic environment was hostile even when they attained sovereign statehood. When a group from among them strives to end these iniquities, the massive economic power of the affluent countries asserts itself and the inherent bias of the institutions of

"...There is an urgent need to provide the poorer countries insurance against disaster."

trade and capital in their favor enables these countries to shift the weight of internal and external adjustments to the poorer nations. When the price of oil increased, the developed countries as a whole, made little or no sacrifice; they raised the prices of their industrial products and thus shifted the burden of the so-called oil-crisis back to the Third World. When it comes to the primary products exported by the Third World, the developed countries again determine the prices because they are the main markets and disagreement on production quotas and other causes inhibit the developing countries from exerting their weight. In the last decade and a half, the prices of primary

THE THIRD WORLD: TI

aligned countries, the principle has been invidiously applied over the years, it is apparent that a division between one group of developing countries and the other can serve only to splinter the collective strength of the Third World.

For a certain period, the necessity of the unity of developing countries was blurred by the appearance of a rapid re-alignment of economic power and influence in the world. The assertion by the oil-producing countries of their right to control their basic and depleting resource and to determine its price caught the imagination of suffering humanity as the dramatic correction of an age-old wrong. This gave rise to the hope that the older dispensation in which the principal resources of a group of countries were controlled, cheaply bought and extravagantly used for the growth and luxury of the richer countries would give way to a new order in which these resources would be used for the benefit of their rightful owners. That these hopes have languished is an indubitable fact. But the development itself relating to the price of one commodity, oil, demonstrated the effect that can be achieved by a unity of purpose and the exertion of the political and economic will of the producing countries.

The corollary is that when nations are divided, when they cannot forge a unity of purpose, they continue to suffer not only

commodities, with the exception of oil, which constitute the bulk of the Third World exports, have deteriorated by a substantial percentage in real terms. Added to this is the phenomenon of violent year-to-year fluctuations in the prices of these exports depending largely on economic activity in the affluent countries. When some developing countries acquire a manufacturing capacity and can sell manufactured goods, their products are excluded from the markets of the rich by restrictive quotas.

In face of all this, the thesis is being increasingly propagated that the growth and development of the poor must depend upon the continued rapid growth of the rich; for only then can the markets for the goods of the poor expand and the prices of their commodities hold. This is a pernicious doctrine. But the irony is that, while we may justly denounce this doctrine, it merely describes an in-built feature of the present international economic order. It reflects the undeniable fact that our terms of trade, our markets and our resource flows are overwhelmingly dependent upon economic and political policies in the richer countries. While the fundamental underpinnings of this system may not be changed overnight, there is an urgent need to provide the poorer countries an insurance against disaster.

We, the countries of the Third World, are

called upon to squeeze centuries into decades. Not for us is the relaxed stance of countries which built their economies in an earlier and more tranquil age, which had to dismantle no institutions and which could be content with gradual reform and the steady workings of social change. We are trying to create an environment of opportunity, an ethos of dignity and hope for the underprivileged majority of our peoples. We cheerfully undertake the toil and sweat for a better life for our masses. We accept the denial of immediate comforts. But we cannot allow the value of our sacrifice to be jeopardized by institutions and practices which structurally operate against us. The labor of our masses is constantly being devalued by unequal economic relationships between us and the richer countries.

While all these elemental truths have been uttered at countless forums, the ironical fact remains that, instead of evoking the natural response of a sense of inter-dependence, they have caused the opposite reaction. This is visible in the growing self-righteousness among the rich. Poverty among nations is regarded as the result of inherent defects in peoples; one hears more and more the assertion that the less developed have none but themselves to blame for their plight.

It is wholly unrealistic to expect from



Prime Minister Bhutto inaugurated the Heavy Foundry and Forge Complex at Taxila last month. Built with Chinese assistance, the complex is the largest component of the State Heavy Engineering and Machine Tools Corporation.

world economic order — far overrides any sectional divergence. A complete identity of

objective of a new and just economic order can be achieved through a single meeting or conference. The path to the economic independence of the Third World will be tortuous. But it can be made easier if the leadership of the Third World, backed by the power of human opinion, is united and resolute. For this purpose, I have issued an appeal for convening a Conference of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America at the summit level in order to mobilize the full force of the peoples of the Third World behind their common struggle for liberation from international economic exploitation and oppression.

Pakistan asks for cooperation from all developing countries in convening this Conference and making its deliberations fruitful. It is more than two decades ago that the newly-independent countries met in Bandung and set out the political principles and purposes which would guide their international conduct. The Bandung Conference belied the fears that it would exacerbate the world political situation. Indeed, its declarations constitute a basic text for peaceful international relations. Likewise, the Third World Summit will be a significant step in an evolutionary process. It will mark the reaching of the next stage after political liberation of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America: the one at which an equality of opportunity for the world's peoples does not depend on charity through larger foreign assistance or piecemeal reform through selective trade concessions and the like. It will signal the turning away from the threat of a simmering and potentially disastrous confrontation to the promise of a global partnership.

interest on each and every issue is not the inescapable essential for unity.

We in the Third World are united by our common suffering and our common struggle against exploitation. Regardless of our political systems or our external outlook, we have the common mandate to extricate the world's majority from a throttling economic order.

This political will cannot find expression except at the highest level of our collective leadership. Though the Third World has the vehicle of the Group of 77 to co-ordinate its common endeavors, the fact cannot be overlooked that the Group was created within the context of the Trade and Development Organization.

There exists a growing awareness in the Third World of its latent strength. The consciousness is unmistakable that the most significant issue of our times is the opening of opportunity to the majority of the human race. On this issue there is no division between the so-called aligned and the so-called non-aligned; there exists only the difference between the developed and the underdeveloped. To underline this difference is not to call for a global class war. It is to call for that redistribution of economic power which alone can prevent unceasing strife and recurrent upheavals. It is to plead for the survival of the global community.

We do not harbor the illusion that the

IMPERATIVE OF UNITY

existing international institutions the capacity to rectify this imbalance. Those concerned with aid and monetary affairs have fallen prey to a regressive trend among the rich and the powerful. The proportion of external assistance to gross national product in the leading nations among them has been steadily declining. Organizations like the International Development Association and the United Nations Development Program suffer from paucity of funds. Perennial negotiations on trade have failed to eliminate the restrictions of quotas on the exports of developing countries.

“We are trying to create an environment of opportunity...”

We are told that the countries of the Third World do not have common interests regarding all the subjects at issue in the international economic order. There is said to be a discordance between those who are concerned exclusively with the issue of commodities and those who are semi-industrialized. Likewise, it is asserted that the issue of debt relief is not important for countries which have direct access to capital markets and are interested in maintaining their “creditworthiness”. But the common interest of all the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America — the achievement of a position of equality in the

HOSTAGES (Continued from page 3)

followed the events during those tense hours."

Ambassador Yaqub-Khan, who, in the absence of Iranian Ambassador Ardeshtir Zahedi in Europe, was acting Chairman of the Islamic Center Board of Governors, was brought into the negotiations by his Egyptian colleague Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal who had, in turn, been contacted earlier by the State Department.

Ambassadors Yaqub-Khan and Ghorbal arrived at the D.C. Police headquarters shortly before 6 p.m. March 9. They were joined there around midnight by Ambassador Zahedi, who had by this time returned to Washington. The three envoys stayed there until 7 a.m. March 10. During this period, the Pakistani Ambassador spoke to Mr. Khaalis on the phone four times.

At the request of U.S. authorities, the three envoys returned to Police headquarters at 11 a.m. March 10 and stayed on the job until 2 a.m. the following morning when the hostages were released. They left the headquarters only once and that was for the face-to-face meeting with Mr. Khaalis.

In an interview later, Ambassador Yaqub-Khan said that all three Ambassadors were instrumental in the negotiations, though he did most of the talking with Mr. Khaalis.

It was not smooth sailing all the way according to the Pakistani envoy. "The first phone call did not begin auspiciously," he said. "I hardly got a word in edgewise during this call. Khaalis launched into his grievances." However, it was during this call that Khaalis revealed that he had been schooled in Islam by a Pakistani scholar and, therefore, held Pakistan in special esteem. This established a special link between him and the Ambassador.

"It was not part of our business to make commitments," the Ambassador continued. "Our task was merely to persuade him to release the hostages as a merciful act." To achieve this end, the Ambassador appealed to his religious sentiments.

Frequent references were made to the Quranic emphasis on compassion and mercy. At one point the Ambassador recited the following verse:

"And let not the hatred
"Of some people
"In once shutting you out
"Of the Sacred Mosque
"Lead you to transgression
"And hostility on your part.
"Help ye one another
"In righteousness and piety
"But help ye not one another
"In sin and rancor:
"Fear Allah: For Allah
"Is strict in punishment."

A breakthrough appeared possible on March 10 when Khaalis rang up Ambassador Yaqub Khan and expressed a

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO ON VICTORY

ISLAMABAD — Prime Minister Bhutto has been warmly congratulated on his election success by world leaders. Following are some of the messages received as *Pakistan Affairs* goes to press.

IRAN: The Shahanshah wished Mr. Bhutto every success in the service of the Pakistan people "who have brotherly ties with the people of Iran." Prime Minister Abbas Hoveyda and Foreign Minister Dr. Khilafbari wished him every success in the implementation of the extensive reforms by the PPP for the greater prosperity of the people of Pakistan.

INDIA: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi congratulated Mr. Bhutto on his return to office and called for continued search for means to resolve differences between the two countries.

SAUDI ARABIA: King Khalid expressed his great joy on Mr. Bhutto's reelection and, said: The Islamic world needs a dynamic leader like you."

CANADA: Prime Minister Trudeau said: "I am certain in the years ahead the warm relations that exist between Canada and Pakistan will continue to grow as our two countries work together in the pursuit of these goals we hold in common."

SUDAN: President Numeiri has expressed his warm congratulations and wished the friendly people of Pakistan "a prosperous life under your wise leadership."

NIGERIA: Nigerian head of state Lt. Gen. Obasanjo has called Mr. Bhutto's new five-year mandate "an expression of the confidence of the people in your leadership."

BANGLADESH: President Mr. Justice Sayyid has expressed his country's best wishes "in your election success."

TURKEY: Prime Minister Suleiman Demiral expressed his firm belief that the

close brotherly relations existing between Turkey and Pakistan would continue to be strengthened.

INTER-PROVINCIAL AND COASTAL HIGHWAYS GET NOD

ISLAMABAD—The Federal Government will build a 1,000-mile highway through the four provinces and Azad Kashmir and another 410-mile coastal highway linking Karachi with the Pakistan-Iran border via Baluchistan.

The national highway will run 388 miles in the Punjab; 353 miles in Sind; 139 in the North West Frontier Province and 100 miles in Baluchistan.

The Rs 560-million coastal highway is expected to boost the fishing and mining industries and international trade. It is being built in addition to the RCD Highway which links Pakistan with Iran and Turkey via Baluchistan.

BANGLADESH SEEKS PAKISTAN AID IN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

ISLAMABAD—Bangladesh has approached the Pakistan Government for assistance in setting up industrial projects in several fields.

The industries for which Bangladesh is seeking assistance include poultry farming, fruit and vegetable canning, fish and sea food preservation, beverages, carpets, synthetics, woven and knitted textiles, refining and non-ferrous metal casting, surgical instruments, and electric fans.

desire to meet him face to face. The ambassador wanted to accept this offer. "I did not think it was particularly heroic. I did not think the risk was great," the ambassador said later in an interview.

However, the D.C. Police and State Department did not agree, nor were the other two envoys prepared to allow their Pakistani colleague to undertake this risk alone. Later, in response to a modified request for a face-to-face meeting with Muslim ambassadors, plans were formulated for the meeting. At this point, the other two Ambassadors also spoke with Mr. Khaalis.

The face-to-face meeting took place at 8

p.m. March 10 and it was also attended by three D.C. police officials. Khaalis was assisted by his son-in-law.

Giving his impression of Khaalis, the Ambassador said, "Khaalis conducted himself with great dignity. He has personality, no mistake about that. He was poised, he never ranted. He was coherent, he never raised his voice. Khaalis is an impressive man, an intelligent man, who suffered a great personal tragedy indeed, [in the 1973 massacre of his family members and co-religionists] and the iron went into his soul. I would trust him more than many others. He is a man of his word." Ambassador concluded.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following positions are open in Pakistan. Further information about them may be obtained from Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C. 20008. Closing date for applicants April 16:

Construction Engineer, Pakistan Navy Dockyard

Deputy Director Veterinarian, Northern Areas

Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Industries

Statistical Investigator, Tourism Division
Stores Officer, Marine Fisheries Department

Marketing Officer, Marine Fisheries Department

Marine Production Officer, Marine Fisheries Department

Three medical officers, Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department
Assistant Scientific Officer, National Health Laboratories

Reporter, Press Information Department
Scientific Officer (Chemical), National Health Laboratories

Director, Central Drug Laboratory
Eight Liason Officers, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Minority Affairs and Overseas Pakistanis

Two Documentation Officers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Deputy Technological Advisor (Mechanical and Industrial Engineering)
Senior Scientific Officer (Microbiology),

Drugs Control and Research Division
Three Assistant Directors, Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment

Ten Assistant Plant Pathologists, Central Diseases Research Institute

Senior Dark Room Officer, Directorate of Research, Reference and Publications
Deputy Director (Production and Distribution), Directorate of Research, Reference and Publications

Four Assistant Directors (Inspection), Department of Investment Promotion and Supplies

Two Research Officers, Research Wing, Ministry of Education Radiologist, Central Government Polyclinic

The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission needs Pakistani professionals in the fields of mechanical and electrical engineering; electronics; control and instrumentation; computer science; metallurgy; applied physics; and mathematics. Minimum requirements include a B.S. degree with three years of industrial experience.

LAHORE—The Punjab Government has begun a massive irrigation plan to provide water for 630,000 acres in its Bahawalpur District. So far 125,000 acres have been supplied with water.

TREATY OF IZMIR TO PROVIDE FOR STRONGER TIES BETWEEN IRAN, PAKISTAN AND TURKEY

TEHERAN—The foreign ministers of Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey signed a treaty here March 12 to invigorate the 12-year-old Regional Cooperation for Development, an economic and cultural body, Reuters reports.

Called the Treaty of Izmir, the document embodies the decisions the heads of the three nations reached at a conference in Izmir, Turkey, last April.

Pakistan's Minister of State for Defense and Foreign Affairs, Aziz Ahmed, and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, arrived here March 11 to sign the treaty with Iranian Foreign Minister, Abbas Ali Khalatbari.

The ministers said they hoped that the treaty would be a turning point in developing and deepening the relations and cooperation of their countries in all fields.

Aziz Ahmed said one significant aspect of the treaty was that the three member countries aimed to develop their region into a free-trade zone in 10 years.

The treaty, which confers international legal status on the organization, calls for establishment of an investment and development bank, an institute of science and technology in Iran, a school of economics and a science foundation in Pakistan, a tourism and hotel-management school in Turkey and a youth foundation.

Earlier in March, the RCD Committee on Transport and Communications approved in principle the completion of a railway from Ankara to Karachi via Teheran, which would take about three years to complete; the repair and widening of the 5,176-kilometer RCD highway; and the expansion of the RCD Shipping Company.

RCD Secretary-General Ahmed Minai, who inaugurated the Committee's 13th session, said the real success of trade and cultural exchanges depended greatly on an efficient transportation system.

EXPANDED NATIONAL REFINERY TRIPLES ORIGINAL CAPACITY

KARACHI—The National Refinery here, recently expanded with the assistance of Romania, resumed production this month raising Pakistan's total refining capacity by more than 50 percent.

Production Minister Rafi Raza told newsmen here March 1 that the expanded 1½-million-ton refinery tripled its original capacity.

Ninety percent of the nation's requirements can now be refined at the expanded plant, leaving many by-products for export.

GERMAN AID SPARKS PAKISTANI HEAVY ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

KARACHI—Pakistan and a West German concern have signed an agreement which will introduce the manufacture of highly-sophisticated electrical equipment into Pakistani industry.

Brown Boveri and CIE will lend the technical support and equity needed to manufacture high voltage circuit breakers and associated equipment. The State Electrical Corporation at Lahore will undergo a Rs 10.5 million expansion to accommodate the new industry. Equipment produced at the factory will be used by the Water and Power Development Authority and the Karachi Electrical Supply Corporation which now imports sophisticated electrical equipment.

According to Abid Husain, Chairman of the State Electrical Corporation during the expanded factory's first year, 60 percent of the country's requirement for high powered equipment would be met. By the seventh year, he said, production capacity would be expanded to meet 90 percent of the domestic requirement with a saving of Rs 27 million in foreign exchange.

ANOTHER MINI STEEL MILL IN THE OFFING

ISLAMABAD—The Government hopes to build another mini-steel mill to process high grade iron ore deposits which are being explored in Punjab and Baluchistan. So far, 10 million tons of ore have been discovered in Chaghai District.

The proposed plant will be in addition to the similar 17,000 ton mini-mill which has been approved for Gaddani, Baluchistan, at an estimated cost of Rs 10 million. It will use steel scrap available in abundance from the ship-breaking industry at Gaddani.

Meanwhile, the Rs 14 billion Karachi steel mill, now under construction, is expected to begin partial operation in 1978-79. On completion in 1983-84, it will produce 1.1 million tons of steel annually, saving over Rs 2.25 billion in foreign exchange annually.

BALTIMORE—Bilateralism as the basis of Pakistan's foreign policy was the subject of a speech given by Professor Riaz Ahmed of the University of Maryland at Johns Hopkins University here.

MONUMENT BUILT TO COMMEMORATE 2ND ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LAHORE—The Rs 13 million Islamic Summit Minar dedicated here last month by Prime Minister Bhutto symbolizes the unity of Islam manifested at the Second Islamic Summit Conference held in this city in 1974.

The 48-meter-high, white marble *minar* (tower) stands in Faisal Square in front of the Punjab Assembly Building where the Summit was held. The main obelisk rises from a shallow reflecting pool set in a basement courtyard.

The obelisk and the pool are surrounded by a quadrangular walk-way framed by a rectangular arcade. Behind the arcade are four large halls where documents and memorabilia from the conference are displayed.

The monument was designed by Turkish architect Vedat Dalokey who has also designed the Faisal Mosque in Islamabad.

NEW OFFICERS

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Syed Faisal Hoda has been elected president of the Pakistan Student's Association at Kansas State University. Other new officers are Shams Jawaid, general secretary, and Pervaiz Asif Ali, treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Nabi Fakroddin has been elected senior most trustee of the Illinois Association of Highway Engineers.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Imdad H. Baloch has been elected president of the recently organized Pakistan Students' Association at West Virginia University. Other new officers of the group are Mohammad Mafooz ul Haq, secretary; Islam Ahmad Syed, financial secretary; and Mujeeb R. Cheema and Tahir Qizilbash, executive members.



Monkey show in Clifton Park, Karachi.

JAPAN GRANTS PAKISTAN \$68 M. UNDER THREE AID TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

ISLAMABAD—Japan signed Feb. 26 three agreements with Pakistan providing for \$65 million of commodity and project assistance, and some advanced telecommunication equipment.

Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Nemoto and Economic Affairs Secretary Aftab Ahmed Khan signed the agreements on behalf of their governments.

The commodity aid, valued at \$28 million, is to be used as balance-of-payments support and for acquiring goods and services. The \$37 million project loan is the first Japanese project aid to Pakistan since 1971.

Under the commodity-aid agreement, Pakistan will be able to acquire goods and services from Japan as well as from developing countries mutually agreed upon by the two Governments. Commodities include synthetic rubber, chemicals, newsprint, steel, and machinery.

The advanced telephone and microwave equipment will be used by the Telecommunication Research Center (TRC) in Haripur in NWFP.

A part of the new equipment, an electronic switching PABX, will aid TRC in conducting such research in telephone services as the conference call and re-automatic dialing.

The microwave survey equipment will be used for research on microwave propagation in the atmospheric conditions of Pakistan.

MINGORA—A Rs 10-million vocational training center is being set up here to train the inhabitants of earthquake-affected areas in various trades, including tailoring, carpentry, and welding.

FARMING LOANS UP 158 PERCENT; BENEFITS ACCRUE

ISLAMABAD—Agricultural Development Bank loans were up nearly 60 percent during July 1976 - January 1977 with Rs 460 million advanced for farming projects.

During the corresponding months last year, loans amounted to only Rs. 290 million. The loan target for the current year is Rs 680 million, about 20 percent more than last year's record Rs 530 million.

Last year's annual report of the Bank said loans totalling Rs 353 million went to purchase 6,043 tractors to develop 906,000 acres of land which resulted in a net production increase valued at Rs 179 million.

Loans totalling Rs 51 million were advanced for the installation of 2,357 tubewells and 175 surface wells which helped irrigate 236,000 additional acres resulting in added yields worth Rs 47 million.

Loans of Rs 73 million were advanced for seeds and fertilizers for 696,000 acres. The estimated addition to agricultural production is valued at Rs 115 million, the report said.

The total benefits accruing from the loans are estimated at Rs 432 million. Seasonal loans accounted for Rs 115 million and Rs 317 million in developmental loans from which benefits continue from year to year.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
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PAKISTAN Affairs

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PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT COMMITTED TO WELFARE OF PAKISTANIS ABROAD

ISLAMABAD—Maulana Kausar Niazi, Minister for Religious Affairs, Minority Affairs, and Overseas Pakistanis, said here March 14 that the welfare of Pakistanis living abroad is a plank in the People's Party platform.

The People's Government has been more solicitous than ever about the welfare of our compatriots settled in foreign countries, he added.

The Minister was speaking at a dinner he hosted in honor of the chairman and members of the British parliamentary select committee on race relations and immigration.

Maulana Niazi continued: "The importance we attach to the welfare and well-being of Pakistanis abroad is evidenced by the fact that Prime Minister Bhutto has set up a new Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis. This was done to provide maximum, exclusive, and immediate attention to the problems of overseas Pakistanis."

Another major step taken recently, he said, was the opening of liaison offices in Pakistan in cities such as Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Mirpur where there was a major concentration of dependents of overseas Pakistanis. These offices had been assigned the responsibility of providing on-the-spot assistance and guidance to overseas Pakistanis and their dependents in matters concerning immigration in general and looking after the welfare of their families in particular.

The Government has also taken steps to tackle the problem of illegal immigration through legislative and administrative measures. Illegal emigration has virtually stopped, the Minister reported.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan has become the first country to ratify the agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, an international body designed to increase food production in the poorest developing countries.

NATION CELEBRATES PAKISTAN DAY; PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR DIALOGUE ON DIFFERENCES

ISLAMABAD—Thanksgiving prayers, ceremonial parades, scout rallies and cultural functions marked Pakistan Day celebrations March 23 throughout Pakistan and Azad Kashmir.

The day was observed as a public holiday. The national flag flew at all principal public buildings.

The day began with *Fajr* (morning) prayers in mosques followed by a 31-gun salute in the Federal Capital and a 21-gun salute in each of the four provincial capitals.

A spectacular joint services parade was the main feature of the day's celebrations in Rawalpindi. President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry and Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto reviewed the parade and took the salute.

Addressing the parade, the President said its inspiring performance reflected the sublime sentiments which 37 years ago had

gone into the laying of the foundation of a separate and free homeland for the Muslims of the South Asian sub-continent.

The President was referring to the adoption of the historic Pakistan Resolution March 23, 1940 at Lahore. The reflection of the spirit of the people was witnessed during the recent elections so vital for the country's democratic stability, the President said.

Pakistan, he said, had stepped into a new era in which the pace of progress and prosperity would gain further momentum.

The President declared that to preserve freedom incessant efforts were being made to equip the armed forces with the latest weapons apart from bringing revolutionary changes in the defense setup. As a result, Pakistan's armed forces were far stronger today.

The parade was witnessed by visiting military delegations of China, Egypt, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Parades were also held in the provincial capitals.

In his message to the nation, Prime Minister Bhutto said: "On this day we should forget our differences and pledge to do all we can to fortify the nation's elemental strength by making dialogue triumph over defiance."

The Prime Minister added: "It is only through dialogue that rifts can be closed in the nation's political fabric."

Foreign heads of state and governments greeted the President and the Prime Minister on Pakistan Day.

In his message President Jimmy Carter expressed the hope that strong relations between the United States and Pakistan would be further strengthened in the years to come.

In Washington the day was celebrated

(continued on page 2, col. 3)



National Day, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C.

SOVIET UNION SAYS PPP VICTORY IS GOOD FOR ASIA

RAWALPINDI—"The Pakistani electorate by voting for Mr. Bhutto's People's Party has cast its vote in favor of a policy which is not only in the interest of an independent Pakistan but equally of great importance for positive changes in Asia and stability in the region."

This was stated by a spokesman for Radio Moscow while commenting on the PPP's recent election victory.

He continued, "the PPP's success is of vital importance because imperialistic circles and international reactionaries have been criticizing its (PPP) policy of normalizing relations with its neighbors.

"They have been trying to put Pakistan back on the path of confrontation with its neighbors and thus pressuring to adopt a tilted policy in foreign matters," the commentator added.

The commentator also noted the improving political atmosphere of the region adding that easing tensions and Pakistan's improving relations with India, Afganistan and Bangladesh were clear proof of the fact.

RAILWAYS, FLOOD REPAIRS GET \$100 M FROM WORLD BANK AND IDA

ISLAMABAD—The World Bank and the International Development Agency (IDA) will loan Pakistan \$100 million for modernization of railways and flood repair work.

The railway project, which gets \$60 million of the loan, will help meet the increased demand for freight and passenger services and contribute to the improvement of railway operations.

The project will also effect savings in operating costs and help avoid diversion of traffic to roads. It will enable the railways to carry more freight and passengers with less new investment than would be required in the absence of major operational improvements.

The serious flood damage caused last year by heavy monsoon rains will be repaired with a \$40 million IDA loan.

Last year's floods caused extensive damage to irrigation, drainage and flood protection works, roads and railways.

Damaged systems will be repaired before the July monsoons. Irrigation canals will be repaired before the sowing season which begins this month.

The total cost of restoring all systems to pre-flood standards is estimated at about \$193 million. Of this total, priority projects to be completed before July amount to \$100 million.

GOLD, SILVER COINS ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE CELEBRATION OF QAUID-E-AZAM'S CENTENARY

ISLAMABAD—The Government of Pakistan has issued a Rs 500 gold and a Rs 100 silver coin to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Quaid-e-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Founder of Pakistan.

The obverse for both coins features a portrait of Mahomed Ali Jinnah, the dates 1876 and 1976 with a legend in Urdu, which says "the one hundred year celebration of the birth of the great leader."

The reverse of the 4.5 gram, .916 gold, 19 mm. coin features the star and crescent with the 500 rupiah (rupees) denomination appearing both in Urdu and English. The Urdu legend, Hakumat-Pakistan, which translates to Pakistan Government, appears at the top of the coin while the English words Unity, Faith, Discipline—the motto bestowed by the Quaid to the nation—appears at the bottom.

The .925 silver coin is similar except the denomination is 100 rupiah (rupees) and the size is 36 mm. with a weight of 20.44 grams.

In the United States, both of these coins are available from the exclusive worldwide distributor, Italcambio, Inc., 1470 Northeast 129 Street, North Miami, Florida 33161.

A Brilliant Uncirculated (B.U.) set of two coins is available at \$63.00. A Proof set of one gold and one silver coin in a case can be obtained by sending check or money order for \$90.50 to the distribution center. The coins are also available singly—Proof gold is \$74.00—Proof silver is \$16.50. B.U. gold is \$50.50 and B.U. silver is \$12.50. Add \$3.00 to each order to cover shipping, handling and insurance.

QAUID AND IQBAL JOINT CELEBRATION HELD AT MIT UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—A lecture program was held here March 19 to celebrate the centenaries of the Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal and Pakistan Day.

Guest speakers at the event held at M.I.T. University were Professor A.H. Dani, Dean of Social Sciences, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad; Professor Mansooruddin Ahmed, Columbia University; and Professor Hafeez Malik, Villanova University.

The event was cosponsored by the New England Chapter of the Pakistan Council of the Asia Society and the Pakistan Students Association of Greater Boston.

KARACHI—The State Bank Library is displaying its collection of 86 books written by or about Allama Iqbal in Urdu, Persian, and English in connection with the Iqbal Centenary celebrations.

PIPRI—A Rs 35 million signalling and telecommunications network is being installed here at the mechanized marshalling railroad yard with Swedish equipment and technical aid.



New Centenary Commemorative Coins

ISLAMABAD Under its technical assistance program to other developing countries, Pakistan is helping to set up a paper mill and ink factory in Tanzania and a packaging plant in Zambia.

QUETTA—Work on an agro-livestock project in Lasbela District, Baluchistan will begin some time this year. It will increase the supply of beef and mutton for Baluchistan and Sind provinces.

PAKISTAN DAY . . .

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

with a mid-day Embassy reception hosted by Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan. More than 300 people attended the function including American administration officials, large numbers of diplomats and Pakistani officials.

Earlier in the day a flag-hoisting was held in the Chancery compound.

MANUFACTURED GOODS BRING IN 69 PERCENT OF EXPORT EARNINGS

ISLAMABAD—Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods showed a steady rise in the country's international trade and constituted over 69 percent of the total exports in the first six months of this fiscal year.

An official study undertaken of export trends found that manufactured and semi-manufactured goods brought in about \$352 million out of total export earnings of \$508 million during the six-month period.

The exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods in the first six months of fiscal 1975-76 amounted to \$315 million or 63 percent of the total exports of \$500 million.

Owing to the steady rise in the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, primary and raw-goods export has shown a gradual reduction.

Manufactured items recording substantial increase were chemicals, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, tobacco, ready-made garments, carpets and rugs, tanned leather, hosiery, petroleum and petroleum products, metal manufactures, handicrafts, cotton fabrics, and books.

The principal primary goods reporting an export increase include rice, fish, oilseeds, nuts, fruits, vegetables, spices, minerals, raw wool, and animal hair.

The export of raw cotton, traditionally one of the major export items, recorded a reduction of 93 percent in the first six months of 1976-77 as compared to the same period last year.

NETHERLANDS SUPPLIES AID OF RS 230 MILLION

ISLAMABAD—The Dutch Government will lend Pakistan financial assistance amounting to over Rs 230 million for development during the current financial year.

Letters to this effect were exchanged between the Ambassador of the Netherlands and the Secretary of Economic Affairs Division here March 14.

The financial assistance, being made available through the Pakistan Consortium organized by the World Bank, will be used to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Kotri Gas Turbine Project, other power projects, social service projects and the import of fertilizers.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan has sent relief goods, worth about Rs 1 million to earthquake victims in Romania.

The relief goods were mostly in the form of rice and medicines.

WORLD WATER FUND IS PROPOSED BY PAKISTAN AT UN CONFERENCE

MAR DEL PLATA (Argentina)—Pakistan has called for the establishment of an international water fund financed through voluntary contributions to aid programs in developing countries.

The water fund is part of a seven-point package which Pakistan presented to the United Nations World Conference here March 16. The conference was attended by 111 nations and 39 government and 15 non-government organizations.

Masroor Hassan Khan, Power and Natural Resources Secretary, who headed a five-member delegation to the conference, called for a systematic study of water use and an establishment of priorities.

Emphasizing the role of water in Pakistan's economy, Mr Hassan said irrigated agriculture contributed 30 percent of the GNP and provided employment to over two-thirds of the population in rural areas.

The total water supply from various sources, he said, was 126 million acre feet. Further development of water resources was constrained by the high cost of storage works, shortage of finance, poor quality groundwater, and an inadequate industrial base in the country.

Despite these handicaps, the Pakistani delegate said, the water system developed in the Indus Basin was among the world's largest integrated networks, serving 12 million hectares. The productive potential of the Indus Basin, however, was lessened by waterlogging and salinity of soil, shortage of irrigation water and non-scientific farm management.

The Government, Mr. Hassan disclosed, had undertaken a number of amelioratory measures, including updating the Indus Basin water and agricultural development perspective plan; accelerating the reclamation of waterlogged and saline soil, through the draining of eight million hectares of land, and a flood mitigation plan. The challenge posed by these programs, he said, could be met with appropriate international assistance.

Mr. Hassan said that floods during the 25-year period from 1950 to 1975 had caused losses totalling billions of dollars. In view of this, the Government has plans to step up flood control.

Pakistan needs about \$19 million for improving its drinking water supply and sanitation in four of its major cities and another \$160 million to improve other urban areas and piped supplies to 10 percent of the rural population.

Pakistan also suggested that arrangements be made between coriparians for transmission of speedy flood

POST-SHIPMENT REFINANCING EXTENDED BY BANK

KARACHI—The State Bank of Pakistan will extend post-shipment refinancing in all cases where sales and shipment have been made on a firm basis.

Banks seeking refinance assistance against firm sales have been advised to furnish the State Bank with the necessary particulars.

Exports on consignment are exempt from refinance assistance. Post-shipment refinancing against exports had been allowed in cases where a confirmed letter of credit or firm export order had been received.

TRAVEL ASSOCIATION TO AID PAKISTANI TOURISM PROMOTION

KARACHI—The Pacific Area Travel Association will provide technical assistance to Pakistan in the area of tourism promotion, according to a statement made here March 17 by the association's director.

The director was told by Pakistani officials that an integrated tourism development plan was under preparation. Among other things, it envisages an investment of Rs 200 million in the hotel industry here.

Meanwhile, a group of prominent Canadian tour operators paid a nine-day visit to Pakistan which began March 17.

HYDERABAD—A new garment factory will be built here this year. It will manufacture about 1.5 million shirts annually for export to Europe and the United States.

KARACHI—Exports of carpets and rugs are expected to earn \$90 million this fiscal year. They earned \$43 million during the period July-October 1976. Rugs have become a principal foreign exchange earner. Last year, their export earned \$78 million.

information so that the lower riparians could take emergency measures to save their populations and properties from damage.

Information regarding water flows should also be transmitted by the upper-riparian nations to the lower users of rivers so that the latter could operate their own water systems like dams and canals, more efficiently.

TRADE BOOSTER TEAMS TO TRAVEL ABROAD

LAHORE—The Export Promotion Bureau plans to send 11 trade-boosting delegations to various European, Asian, and African countries during fiscal 1977-78.

According to official sources, the same number of trade delegations and buyer missions are expected to visit Pakistan during the year.

European Common Market countries will be visited by two delegations, one of a general nature and the other representing the leather and sporting goods industries.

Specific countries the trade delegations plan to visit include Bangladesh, United States of America, Canada, Turkey, Iran, Greece, Vietnam, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Singapore, Philippines, Japan, Hong Kong, and Hungary.

Delegations expected to visit Pakistan are from Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Libya, Bangladesh, Turkey, USA, Ghana and Japan.

WHEAT YIELD TO RISE 47% BY 1982

RAWALPINDI—The production of wheat in the next five years will rise from 8.5 million to an estimated 12.5 million tons, according to Sultan Ali Chaudhry, special assistant to the Prime Minister for Agriculture.

Mr Chaudhry made the prediction while speaking last month at an agriculture symposium at the Pakistan National Center here.

He said agriculture would be mechanized and water logging and salinity curbed. In addition, tractors, rice-planters, and power-tillers would be imported in large numbers and more state land would be distributed to landless peasants.



*Fruit shop in Baluchistan,
southwestern Pakistan*

NEW PORT TO OPEN NEXT YEAR ON ARABIAN SEA; WILL RELIEVE KARACHI HARBOR CONGESTION

KARACHI—Within the year, Pakistan will open a new port on the Arabian Sea.

Port Qasim, located 40 miles southeast of Karachi, the country's major port, will handle an estimated 1.47 billion tons of cargo annually by 1985.

Port Qasim is designed to alleviate congestion at Karachi harbor which has grown from a two-million-ton cargo handler in 1947 to its annual load of 20 million tons.

The extensive facilities provided at the second port will accelerate Pakistan's economic growth. It will be the major outlet for the Pakistan Steel Mill which is being built nearby.

Prime Minister Bhutto laid the foundation stone of the new port in August 1976. It was named in honor of the first Muslim conqueror of the subcontinent, Muhammad bin Qasim who led a punitive expedition up the coast against the local pirate raja in the Eighth Century.

The port is being built with international aid. Japan, France, and Belgium are lending technical and financial assistance in the design and building of iron ore and coal berths. Orders for most of the floating craft and cargo handling equipment have been placed with the United Kingdom under a 13.11 million pound loan. The Asian Development Bank has also sanctioned a loan of \$48.6 million for dredging navigational channels and for building three multi-purpose wharves.

Construction efforts at the port are now directed toward the speedy construction of essential berths and an infra-structure so that by March 1987 ships of 25,000 dwt, and by December 1976, of 50,000 dwt may be accommodated.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following positions are open in Pakistan. Further information about them may be obtained from Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing date for applications April 23:
Deputy Director, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Research Officer, Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources.

Livestock Economist, Livestock Division.
Senior Fuel Officer, Ministry of Fuel, Power, and Natural Resources.

Documentation Officer, Central Bureau of Education

Associate Neuro-Surgeon, Central Government Hospital

Senior Scientific Officer, Public Health Division.

Deadline for applications April 30:

Chief, Research Department, State Bank of Pakistan

Five Assistant Entomologists, Department of Plant Protection.

Assistant Chief (Mass Media Section) Planning and Development Division.

SABI (Baluchistan)—The Harnai Woolen Mill here is being modernized at a cost of Rs 20 million. Meanwhile, work on two Rs 961 million export-oriented textile mills, at Balein near Quetta and at Uthal, continues.

Information Division
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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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FEDERAL MINISTERS SWORN IN; BEGIN WORK IMMEDIATELY

RAWALPINDI—A new Federal Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Bhutto took the oath of office here March 30.

The new cabinet consists of 21 Ministers, the Attorney General, and Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who also holds the portfolios of Defense and Interior.

The other cabinet members are:

Sheikh Mohammad Rashid, Agriculture, Cooperative, and Land Reforms;
Rana Mohammad Hanif Khan, Commerce and Local Government;
Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Finance, Planning, and Provincial Coordination;
Mir Afzal Khan, Water and Power;
Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, Communications;
Maulana Kausar Niazi, Religious Affairs, Minority Affairs, and Overseas Pakistanis;
Aziz Ahmed, Foreign Affairs;
Yahya Bakhtiar, Attorney General;
Syed Hamid Raza Gilani, Industries;
Mohammad Hanif Khan, States and Frontier Regions and Kashmir Affairs;
Mir Taj Mohammad Khan Jamali, Health and Population Planning;
Mohammad Yasin Watoo, Education;
S.M. Masud, Law and Parliamentary Affairs;
Abdul Sattar Gabol, Labor and Manpower;
Tahir M. Khan, Information and Broadcasting;
Arbab Jahangir, Housing and Works;
Noor Hayat Khan Noon, Culture, Archeology, Sports, and Tourism;
Makhdoom Hamiduddin, Petroleum and Natural Resources;
Ghulam Hussain, Railways;
Anwar Aziz Chaudhry, Food and Agrarian Management;
Farooq Leghari, Production;
Niaz M. Wassan, Science and Technology.

KARACHI—The Pakistan Shipping Corporation plans to acquire four new ships in the next two years at a cost of about \$40 million. The two new additions will raise the strength of its fleet to 28 ships.

BHUTTO REELECTED PREMIER; PROMISES JUSTICE, RULES OUT FURTHER NATIONALIZATION

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was reelected, has pledged to "further strengthen the roots of democracy" in Pakistan.

He was speaking at a special ceremony following his swearing-in as Prime Minister here March 28.

Spelling out the program of his new government, the Prime Minister made a categorical assurance against further nationalization. The nationalization process set in motion in the past five years must be implemented and consolidated, he said, adding that he would be true to the party manifesto.

Mr. Bhutto also promised that justice would be shown to all classes and that he hoped to set up a commission of experts to work on laws which could be brought into conformity with the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

The Prime Minister said he was proud of the humble contributions he had made to promote the interest of the people and he was thankful to them for the confidence they had reposed in him now and in the past.

Mr. Bhutto said he had tried to mobilize a sense of dignity and self-respect among the people to give Pakistan a position in Asia and in the Third World.

The Prime Minister said he was always guided by the desire to serve the country and the people to the best of his ability. At no time had he wanted to remain in high office as an unwanted person, he added.

In recent days, he said, so much had been said and written on developments in politics which showed that the minority was suffering from a "majority complex."

He reemphasized that it was not the policy of his government to manipulate elections. He said that in Lahore March 5, he had called all five Commissioners of Punjab and made it clear to them that he wished to have fair and free elections no matter what the results were.

In spite of this, he said, there might have been some irregularities in some areas because "we still have to inculcate the people

with a sense of values."

He had told the Opposition that he had already given the Election Commission powers which it had never before enjoyed. In addition he had promised to set up tribunals with permanent judges of High Courts to decide expeditiously within two or three months all objections.

"We have provided legal remedy both under the Election Commission as well as under tribunals. What more can be done?", he asked.

He had told members of his party that he was not looking for a two-thirds majority, because necessary amendments had already been made. He did not envisage any fundamental changes in the Constitution, but that if it were necessary, he was confident that the whole House would support them.

Mr. Bhutto said he bowed his head in all humility to God Almighty for the honor bestowed upon him by the noble and heroic people of Pakistan by electing him to another term as Prime Minister.

He said he was happy to renew his association with the old members of the National Assembly who played their historic part in the framing of the Islamic, federal, and democratic Constitution and rendered yeoman services to the country.

He assured the new members of his sincere and full cooperation.

ISLAMABAD—Under its technical assistance program to other developing countries, Pakistan is helping set up a paper mill and ink factory in Tanzania and a packaging plant in Zambia.

The ink factory will meet all Tanzania's printing ink needs. All three plants are expected to begin operations this year.

SUPPORT TO NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER REAFFIRMED

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan and Czechoslovakia have reaffirmed their support of restructuring international economic relations on equity and justice, and contributing to the economic progress and stability of all countries and their sovereign control over their natural resources.

This was stated in a joint communique issued here April 4 at the end of the official visit to Pakistan by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

The communique said that both sides supported early resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East with participation of all parties immediately concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The communique added that both sides agreed the Cyprus issue must be settled by peaceful means. It condemned apartheid and expressed support of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their struggle for national independence.

PAKISTAN URGES CREDITS, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SUPPORT FOR IMPORTERS

JEDDAH — Pakistan has asked the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to consider extending program credit or balance of payment support loans to non-oil producing member countries whose external accounts have been subject to severe strains in recent years.

Addressing the Bank's annual meeting here last month, Economic Affairs Secretary Aftab Ahmed Khan suggested that the Bank utilize to the maximum extent its surplus funds for investment in the member countries as well as financing their external trade.

Meantime, an IDB mission arrived in Pakistan April 6 for talks with the National Development Finance Corporation and government agencies on financial assistance.

This is the first such IDB mission to visit Pakistan.

HUB EARTH DAM NEARS COMPLETION

QUETTA—In Baluchistan, about 75 per cent of the work on the earth dam across the Hub River has been completed.

So far, about Rs 300 million has been spent on the project which is estimated to cost about Rs 510 million.

The dam, likely to be completed by June 1978, will irrigate about 26,000 acres of land. Two link canals for carrying water from the reservoir for domestic, industrial, and irrigation purposes are also being built.

UNESCO TO GIVE RS 80 M FOR FIRST PHASE OF SAVE MOENJODARO PROJECT

MOENJODARO—UNESCO has accepted in principle Pakistan's request for increasing its assistance from Rs 50 million to Rs 80 million for the completion of the first phase of the project to save Moenjodaro.

UNESCO had made commitments some time ago to finance the preservation of the 5000 year civilization center.

UNESCO was to contribute two-thirds of the total expenditures involved in the project while the remainder would be borne by Pakistan.

The entire preservation project is likely to cost Rs 210 million.

Preservation plans include sinking 59 tubewells around the city to lower the water level and massive stone pitching work to keep the Indus River from the ruins.

According to project director Hamid K. Memon, the plan is being prepared for submission to the Sind Indus River Commission for approval and later to UNESCO. The Consultative Committee for the Preservation of Moenjodaro has already reviewed the plan.

The Committee, chaired by the Federal Education Secretary, also includes a representative of UNESCO and one member each from West Germany, Japan and Egypt.

FOSSIL FINDS CHALLENGE THEORY ON HUMAN ORIGINS

ISLAMABAD—An international team of scientists believes that Pakistan, not Africa, may have been the birthplace of the human race, a United Press International report has stated.

According to UPI, Prof. David Pilbeam, chairman of Yale's anthropology department, said the team had found the fossil remains of 80 primates in the Pothwar plateau in northern Punjab, challenging long-held views on man's evolution and geographic origins.

"These early specimens contain the ancestors of all later man-like forms, including what we know today as human beings," Dr. Pilbeam told reporters.

The Pakistani finds, estimated at eight million to 13 million years old, are more than twice as old as the remains of early man found in eastern Africa by the late Louis S.B. Leakey and his successors.

Pilbeam said it is highly probable that the same evolutionary process that took place in Africa in prehistoric times also occurred in South Asia.

"These fossils clearly show that between eight and 13 million years ago, South Asia was the home of several species showing unique blends of man-like and ape-like characteristics.

CENTO SECRETARY GENERAL TALKS WITH PRESIDENT, OFFICIALS

ISLAMABAD—The Secretary General of CENTO Umit Haluk Bayulken called on President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry April 5 to discuss matters of common interest.

Mr. Bayulken, who arrived here April 4 for a five-day annual visit, also called on Foreign Minister Aziz Ahmed and Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi to review the situation in the CENTO area.

NEWS BRIEFS

ISLAMABAD—The RCD Committee on Cultural Affairs and Information met April 4 and 5 to discuss measures to promote cooperation among members countries in the fields of culture and information through national radio and television organizations, news agencies, and the film industry.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Ambassador I.A. Akhund, Permanent Representative of the Pakistan Mission to the United Nations, spoke at Harvard Law School here March 31 on "The New International Economic Order." The lecture was arranged by the Harvard International Law Society.

LAHORE—A poultry-feed factory, with an estimated output of 12,000 tons a year, is to be built here.

According to Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, which has sanctioned a loan in foreign currency, the factory will be equipped with modern equipment for the production of high quality poultry feeds for the farms of the Punjab.

ISLAMABAD—Japan is to give Pakistan a loan of about \$6.5 million for the installation of electronic switching systems in Karachi and Lahore which will improve overseas telephone service.

Notes to this effect were exchanged here April 5.

KARACHI—A consortium of financial institutions led by the Investment Corporation of Pakistan will provide Rs 55 million worth of financial assistance to 11 privately owned industrial projects.

PRESIDENT CARTER CONGRATULATES PM ON ELECTION

ISLAMABAD—President Jimmy Carter has congratulated Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on his reelection and has said that he looked forward to working with him to strengthen the close and mutually beneficial Pakistan-United States relationship.

The message read: "Congratulations on assuming once again the high office of Prime Minister of Pakistan.

"Our two countries have enjoyed a close and mutually beneficial relationship. The ties between us can significantly advance the prospects for stability and progress in South Asia and elsewhere. I look forward to working with you in strengthening them."

U.S.A. PROVIDES \$47.5 MILLION IN ASSISTANCE

ISLAMABAD — The United States will provide Pakistan with a total of \$7.5 million — a \$1.5 million grant and \$6 million out of its Basic Health Services Program — to improve health care in Pakistan.

An agreement to this effect was signed here April 2.

The program aims at improving rural health facilities by training middle level and community health workers. Thirty-six middle level health units have been set up for this purpose and the government plans to train 800 community health workers.

The program is designed to cover 50 percent of rural areas with preventative and primary health care within eight years.

Meanwhile, the U.S. will also loan Pakistan \$40 million to assist in financing the construction of a urea fertilizer plant in Rahimyarkhan District, Punjab.

RCD HIGHWAY NEARING COMPLETION

KARACHI — The RCD Highway being constructed by Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey will connect Karachi, Teheran and Ankara in a few months.

The Highway is 4,122 kilometers long. The necessity for the project as an effective means of communication and transport was recognized at the first RCD summit in Istanbul, July 21, 1963. The project was originally expected to cost Rs 250 million against which over Rs 210 million has already been spent. Pakistan has financed the Baragzai-Tastan section at a cost of Rs 70 million.

The highway will provide access to important industrial centers, historical places and other places of tourist and commercial interest in the region.

PAKISTAN BACKS WALDHEIM'S MIDEAST ANALYSIS; URGES PLO INCLUSION IN TALKS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Pakistan has endorsed United Nation Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's view that lack of communication and understanding presents a major obstacle in the way of efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Speaking on Secretary Waldheim's Middle East report March 29, Ambassador Iqbal Akhund, Pakistan's representative in the Security Council, said it was "encouraging that the Secretary General found that all concerned are earnestly desirous of moving towards a negotiated settlement."

Ambassador Akhund said Israel's acceptance of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a participant in the dialogue would remove mutual distrust and fear.

The United Nations General Assembly, he said, had clearly pronounced itself on the question. The representatives of the PLO have been participating on the question of the Middle East in the Security Council itself. Additionally, when the General Assembly, by its resolution 31/62, requested the Secretary General to resume contacts with all parties, the Secretary-General rightly interpreted his mandate to include contacts with the PLO.

It is Pakistan's view, he said, that the resumption of a dialogue among all the parties concerned would create the basic conditions for achieving understanding and accommodation on all sides. "But a dialogue by itself will not lead to the achievement of a just and lasting peace. The elements of such a settlement have been enumerated in UN resolutions which called for the Israeli withdrawal from territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem. Second, it should accept the inalienable rights of the Palestinians including their right to self-determination and a sovereign independent homeland of their own on Palestine soil and, third, that all states and peoples of the region should have the right to exist in peace.

"That the continued occupation of Arab territories is advantageous to Israel is considered a short-sighted view in the opinion of many enlightened people even in Israel itself," Mr. Akhund said.

RICE EXPORTS UP 11 PERCENT THIS FISCAL YEAR

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan exported 590,000 tons of rice worth Rs 1.55 billion during the first three quarters of this fiscal year. This was nearly 60,000 tons more than exports during the same period last year.

Rice exports were expected to total 850,000 tons by the end of the current fiscal year (July 1) as against last year's total shipment of 760,000 tons.

KAMPUCHEA BACKS THIRD WORLD SUMMIT, KASHMIR STAND

ISLAMABAD—Kampuchea has supported the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination and emphasized that the question of Jammu and Kashmir should be settled on this principle and in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

This was stated in a joint communique issued April 1 after a four-day official visit of Kampuchean Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary who had talks here with Foreign Minister Aziz Ahmed.

Mr Ahmed, while explaining the measure taken by Pakistan to normalize its relations with India, said that the resolution of the Kashmir dispute was the only obligation, enjoined on both India and Pakistan by the Simla Accord, that remained to be implemented.

Mr. Ahmed stressed that so long as the issue was not resolved, the hopes for a stable equilibrium in South Asia would remain "tenuous."

The communique said Kampuchea supported Prime Minister Bhutto's initiative for convening a Third World Summit conference and that both sides agreed that the major task confronting the developing countries was to restructure the unjust international economic order which was a legacy of the age of colonialism and imperialism.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN PAKISTAN, UN COMMITTEE TOLD

VIENNA — Pakistan has told the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that no racial discrimination exists in Pakistan.

Ambassador Abdul Sattar told the Committee here last month that Pakistan had no diplomatic or political relations with racist minority regimes in Southern Africa. He also informed the Committee that Pakistan, in accordance with relevant UN resolutions, had given aid amounting to \$100,000 last year to the suffering people of Mozambique, and that Pakistan had applied sanctions against Rhodesia.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Extensive national development programs in Pakistan have created several openings for experienced Pakistani engineers, scientists, professionals, and technical personnel.

Opportunities exist in state owned and private industry for appointments on a regular basis; on fixed-term contracts; and as consultants during sabbatical visits.

The Pakistan Science Foundation is accepting applications for reference to appropriate organizations. Applications complete with biodata and occupational preference may be sent to: "Talent Search," Pakistan Science Foundation, Post Office Box 1121, Islamabad, Pakistan.

The following positions are open in Pakistan. Further information about them may be obtained by contacting Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C., 20008.

Deadlines for applications May 7:

Film Distribution Officer, Directorate of Newsreels and Documentaries.

Five Assistant Directors, Directorate General of Petroleum.

Research Officer, Interior Division.

Manager, Litho Printing Office, Survey of Pakistan.

Two Economic Investigators, Planning Cell, Industries Division.

Legal Advisor, Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs Division.

Deadlines for application May 14:

Deputy Director (Spinning), Textile Commissioner's Organization.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Pakistan Meteorological Department.

Three Assistant Inspectors of Explosives, Ministry of Industries.

Four Assistant Mechanical Engineers, Department of Plant Protection.

Assistant Chemist, Department of Plant Protection.

Publicity Officer, Department of Plant Protection.

ISLAMABAD—The National Construction Company has entered into an agreement with the Pakistan Management Corporation for the construction of houses in various cities for sale to Pakistanis living abroad.

The first phase of the project is expected to cost around Rs 120 million. It includes the construction of 1,042 houses here.



A road leading to the Swat Valley, North West Frontier Province.

PAKISTAN, TURKEY SIGN PROTOCOL FOR GREATER COOPERATION IN ALL FIELDS

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and Turkey signed a Protocol here March 28 which provides for increased cooperation between the two countries in trade, industry, agriculture, and technology.

The Protocol emerged from the first session of the Pakistan-Turkey Joint Commission, which met for three days. It concluded agreements on the sale of rice and fuel oil by Pakistan to Turkey and reiterated its determination to maximize trade between the two countries.

The Commission agreed in principle on joint participation in international trade fairs. It also recommended the exchange of industrial delegations, and reviewed the possibilities of joint ventures for the manufacture of tractors and pharmaceuticals and for the establishment of joint engineering and construction companies.

In agriculture, Turkey agreed to provide technical assistance to Pakistan in the cultivation of olives and sunflowers, the development of rain-fed agriculture, and the production of quality cotton seed.

Collaboration between the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey is also encouraged by the Protocol.

The Joint Commission was established in November, 1975 in pursuance of an agreement signed during the state visit of President Fahri Koru-turk to Pakistan, the agreement envisages greater bilateral economic and technical cooperation between the two countries through the instrument of the Joint Commission.

The first session of the Commission was attended by representatives of the Turkish Ministry of Commerce and senior officials of various Pakistani ministries.

IQBAL CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN N.Y., D.C.

NEW YORK — Papers were presented by American, British, and Pakistani scholars at separate seminars here arranged by the Association for Asian Studies March 25 and 27 in conjunction with the Quaid-e-Azam and Poet Iqbal centenaries.

Justice Javed Iqbal, Judge of the High Court of the Punjab and the son of the poet, chaired the Iqbal panel while Khalid Ben Sayed of Queens University, Ontario presided over the Quaid-e-Azam panel.

The Association's Research Committee on the Punjab held a two-day program March 25 and 26.

Justice Iqbal also spoke at the Pakistani Embassy in Washington March 28 at a meeting of the Pakistan Council of the Asia Society presided over by Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan.

ISLAMABAD—The Federal Bank for Cooperatives has started its operation with an initial capital of Rs 200 million.

Loans granted by the Bank will be in addition to credit given to small farmers by other institutions.

The Bank has asked cooperative societies throughout the country to advance loans to small farmers for the *Kharif* crop.

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KARACHI, HYDERABAD LAHORE PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

ISLAMABAD—Martial Law was imposed in Karachi Division and Lahore and Hyderabad districts April 21.

An official announcement issued here said that this step had been taken in discharge of the Government's constitutional duties to protect the life, honor and property of law abiding citizens in the provinces.

Life in these areas was seriously disturbed in the wake of PNA agitation and the provincial governments had been unable to bring the situation under control.

According to knowledgeable circles, the measure taken under Section 245, which provides for the use of the Armed Forces in aid of civil authority, is qualitatively different from the martial laws of Generals Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan when the Constitution was abrogated. The martial law which was imposed in Lahore in 1953 is the nearest parallel to the action taken April 21.

P.M. ANNOUNCES BAN ON ALCOHOL AND GAMBLING

LAHORE—The Prime Minister announced, at a press conference April 17, a period of prohibition throughout the country.

All bars and wine shops have been closed to Muslims. Foreigners and non-Muslims are not affected by the ban.

Alcoholic beverages also would not be served at state banquets at home or at Pakistani embassies abroad.

A complete ban has been imposed on gambling in all forms.

The Prime Minister said that the Islamic Ideology Council would be reconstituted and asked to submit its recommendations within six months in order to bring existing laws in conformity with the Quran and the Sunnah.

He has invited Maulana Abdul Aa'la Maudoodi, Mufti Mahmud, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani and a renowned Shia *alim* to be members of the Council.

PM SAYS HE IS FLEXIBLE ON HIS POLITICAL FORMULA TO ENSURE ACCEPTANCE BY PNA

LAHORE—Prime Minister Bhutto told a press conference here April 17 that he was prepared to make adjustments in the political formula — fresh provincial elections to be followed by new elections to the National Assembly if the Opposition polled the majority of total votes in the former — in order to make it acceptable to the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) leadership.

The formula was originally put forward by Attorney General Yahya Bakhtiar at a lawyers' reception in Karachi April 9. It was subsequently endorsed by the Prime Minister at a press interview April 13.

Mr. Bhutto told the press conference that the formula acceded to the Opposition's demands "in essence and spirit." Both the Opposition and the ruling party had divergent claims about the backing of majority of the people and, therefore, the provincial elections could decide as to which party had the majority with it, he said.

[The PNA General Council April 18 reiterated that it did not recognize Mr. Bhutto as a lawful Prime Minister since March 8 and was not prepared to enter into a dialogue with him.

[Acting PNA Chief Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan told a press conference later that the current agitation would continue till the Alliance's three demands were accepted. These are: resignation of the Prime Minister, holding of fresh elections under the supervision of the army and the judiciary and the reconstitution of the Election Commission.]

The Prime Minister said that if the Opposition agreed to participate in the polls he would be willing to set up a committee to work out cast iron arrangements within the framework of the Constitution to ensure that the elections were most fair.

"My position is flexible on the formula," Mr. Bhutto said, adding that he was prepared for accommodation with PNA. The Prime Minister said that the

political formula was "a litmus test." Once the Opposition agreed to it he could easily satisfy them on the fairness of the provincial polls.

The Prime Minister told a questioner that the holding of elections under the supervision of army and judiciary was a matter of detail and he was prepared to hold discussions on the creation of an impartial election machinery to supervise these polls.

Asked whether he was prepared to replace the present Election Commission to satisfy PNA before the new provincial elections, Mr. Bhutto said the complexion of the Election Commission was not of significance for the achievement of higher objectives. But, he added, this was negotiable.

Replying to a question on the extent of election irregularities, the Prime Minister said that it was difficult for him to give an exact content but Peter Gill of the London Daily Telegraph (who was also present at the press conference) had said that it was about 25 per cent. But as far as he was concerned, Mr. Bhutto added, he could say with all emphasis that it was not the policy of his Government to rig elections. He then went on to refer to the action taken by the Election Commission and said that four persons had already been unseated.

(Continued on page 2)

ISLAMABAD—The Press and Publications Ordinance of 1963 has been repealed.

Rs 760 M PROJECT TO IMPROVE HOUSING IN BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA—Twenty-six projects costing Rs 760 million are now being implemented in Baluchistan to provide better communication systems and housing for the people there.

The Baluchistan Communications and Works Minister told a news conference that the projects were being implemented under a phased program.

He said national highways, besides the RCD Highway, were being repaired and renovated to provide better motor transportation. He also said alternate roads were being built to provide better and more direct communications between Baluchistan and the rest of the country.

SULFUR ORE PRODUCTION ON THE RISE

NOKKUNDI (Baluchistan)—The production of sulfur ore from rich deposits here is expected to reach 7,000 tons during the current fiscal year.

The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation and the Baluchistan Development Authority have prepared a project for domestic use of the deposits.

Meanwhile, liquified petroleum gas is now being supplied to domestic consumers in 130 cities throughout the country. The number of consumers has risen five-fold since 1971. The production of liquified petroleum gas has increased seven-fold.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan Science Foundation has set up a special committee, headed by Dr. Z.A. Hashmi and comprising eminent scientists and scholars, to organize scientific activities in connection with the Iqbal Centenary celebrations during 1977.

PRIME MINISTER . . .

(Continued from page 1)

On the question of lifting of the state of emergency, Mr. Bhutto said that in principle he agreed to its lifting but a thorough discussion was needed on it. It was a question of protecting the reforms made for the sake of poor people "which I do not want to roll back."

The Prime Minister ruled out his resignation saying he was the politically and morally elected Prime Minister of the country. He maintained that he had been discharging his responsibilities within the Constitution and had not usurped anybody's rights.

PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH AGREE TO IMPROVE PHONE, POSTAL LINKS

KARACHI—Pakistan and Bangladesh signed an agreement here April 11 for the sale of telephonic equipment and cable and for further improvements to telecommunications and postal service between the two countries.

The agreement was signed by A.M. Ahsanullah, leader of the Bangladesh official delegation, and Federal Communications Secretary Shah Nawaz Khan.

According to official sources, the agreement envisages another telecommunication circuit between Karachi and Dacca via satellite in addition to the two Rawalpindi-Dacca and Karachi-Dacca circuits operating since October. The new circuit will greatly improve telegraphic and telex services between the two countries.

The present agreement has come in the wake of talks in Islamabad between the two official delegations which reviewed the progress of mutual cooperation in the field of telecommunications and postal services.

A Pakistani official delegation had visited Dacca in October and signed an agreement with Bangladesh for the sale of telecommunication equipment produced by them.

The two delegations have now agreed to the terms of deals to be made in the future. Pakistan is interested in buying telephone cables produced by Bangladesh. Bangladesh has shown interest in buying telephone equipment and electronic components manufactured by the Telephone Industries in Pakistan.

RCD MEMBERS TO "SELL" JOINT TOURS TO FOREIGN OPERATORS

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan, Iran and Turkey are making efforts to organize joint package tours to the R.C.D. region.

A meeting of tour operators of R.C.D. member states will be held in Islamabad shortly to coordinate the "selling" of the package to leading foreign tour operators under which they will be jointly invited to visit the region. A joint R.C.D. tourist guide and map is being published and work has begun on a promotional film.

Meanwhile, the South Regional Tourism Commission (SARTC) will organize tours to South Asia through leading tour operators with the object of selling the region as a whole.

Pakistan is a member of the Commission which includes India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

AIR MALTA TAKES OFF WITH PIA HELP

LAHORE—Air Malta has shown interest in having more joint ventures with Pakistan International Airlines (PIA).

PIA is already providing assistance to Air Malta in the field of management and training. So far, PIA has trained 150 Maltese employees, including pilots.

The Board of Directors of Air Malta recently approved the extension of the present arrangements with PIA until the Maltese could run the airline on their own. PIA has a 20 percent equity participation in Air Malta.

According to its annual report, Air Malta made a profit of 714,000 pound sterling during the last financial year compared with a deficit of 521,000 pound sterling in the previous year.

The report also revealed that Air Malta carried 263,000 passengers in 1975-76 compared with 186,000 passengers in the previous year. The overall load factor was a 72.6 percent against 54 percent in 1974-75.

PAKISTAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION HONORS POET ALLAMA IQBAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In honor of the Iqbal Centenary, a lecture and supper session was held March 27 at Villanova University here hosted by the Pakistan-American Foundation in cooperation with the Association for Pakistan and Indic Studies.

Guest speakers included Dr. Bernard Downey, Dean of Graduate Studies at Villanova; Dr. Barbara Metcalf, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Annamaria Schimmel, Harvard University; the poet's son, Dr. Justice Javid Iqbal, Judge of the High Court of the Punjab; Mrs. Regula Qureshi, University of Alberta, Canada; and Ambassador Iqbal Akhund, Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

MAJOR ARCHEOLOGICAL FIND; INDUS PICTOGRAPHS, CITY RUINS UNCOVERED

PESHAWAR — Indus Civilization pictographs and part of the first major city of the subcontinent have recently been discovered by excavators near Dera Ismail Khan.

Excavations have uncovered part of the city's 50-ft. wide main street and a fortification wall. Extensive evidence of fire suggests that the city burned on several occasions.

The digging was conducted at Rehman Dheri, 14 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan, by a joint mission of the Department of Archeology of the University of Peshawar and the Government of Pakistan under the supervision of Professor Farzand Ali Durani, Chairman of the department.

Unique seals—slightly square—were discovered which depict, besides animals like scorpions, goats and frogs, pictographs that were used in the Indus Civilization script.

These pictographs, engraved and painted on the pottery, led excavators to believe that a base for the Harappan script was developed here. The discovery of these seals confirms the development of proto-Indus script at Rehman Dheri.

NATIONWIDE DIALLING FOR 49 CITIES BEING INTRODUCED

ISLAMABAD—Direct telephone dialling is being introduced to 49 cities to provide better long distance connection.

Called nationwide dialling (NWD), the system is presently operating under trial at Sukkur, Larkhana, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Khairpur, Haripur and Murree.

Like the American system, an area code number precedes the actual number to be dialled.

Meanwhile, work at other cities like Abbottabad, D.I. Khan, Kohat, Lyallpur, Mardan, Thatta and Multan is at an advanced stage. Trial connections are expected to begin in the next two months.

PIA SPONSORS MASTER SQUASH OPEN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) will sponsor the PIA Masters Squash Open at the Uptown Racquet Club here May 19-22.

Called the most outstanding squash tournament ever held in the U.S. by promoters, the PIA tournament will see World Class players using the American hard ball in competition for the first time.

5,000 VILLAGES TO RECEIVE ELECTRICITY IN NEXT FIVE YEARS UNDER WAPDA PLAN

RAWALPINDI—Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) has provided electricity to over 2,450 villages in the last five years, according to a recent report.

The Authority plans to electrify another 5,000 villages during the next plan period. WAPDA's power generating capacity has increased tenfold—from 119 MW in 1959 to 1935 MW in June 1976. Of this 867 MW is hydel and 1069 MW thermal.

The transmission and distribution lines of WAPDA total over 40,000 miles.

A transmission inter-link to connect the isolated Quetta grid area with the national grid is now under construction. The link will involve the laying of 276 miles of transmission line from Guddu thermal power station to Sibbi and from there to Quetta.

WAPDA has prepared a plan of constructing 4,639 miles of transmission lines and 158 new grid stations for strengthening its secondary transmission system.

The Authority has also been "quite successful" in fighting the twin menace of water logging and salinity, the report said.

At present over 80,000 tubewells are in operation in Sind and the Punjab which pump out 83 million acre feet of groundwater annually for irrigating an area of 5.86 million acres.

After serious thought and detailed deliberations with Federal and provincial governments, a 21-year national plan has been evolved. It envisages an installation of 38,000 new and replacement and rehabilitation of 21,000 existing tubewells, construction of 10,500 miles of surface drains, 37,000 miles of tile drains and remodeling of 650 miles of existing drains.

WAPDA, which is also responsible for the development of both surface and ground water resources, has so far completed five surface water development projects — Guddu Barrage, Rawal Dam, Tanda Dam, Chableat Kas lift irrigation schemes and pilot wind-mills at an estimated cost of Rs 570 million. These projects will irrigate an area of 2.9 million acres.

Work on Khanpur Dam, Hub Dam and Chashma right bank canal has also been stepped up.

KARACHI—Pakistan's foreign exchange earnings from private accounts, mainly home remittances, amounted to Rs 940 million from April to June 1976 as against Rs 705 million from July to September 1975.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and India have agreed to set up a senior officials committee to provide a mechanism to promote trade between the two countries.

This decision followed four days of official trade talks (April 10-14) in New Delhi between delegations of the two countries.

India has agreed to import more goods from Pakistan. Pakistan in turn will increase its export of such products like industrial alcohol, rock salt, gypsum, dried and fresh fruits.

Commerce Secretary Ejaz Ahmed Naik led the Pakistani negotiators.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY 2.2 M TONS OF WHEAT IN PUNJAB

LAHORE—The Federal Government has fixed the wheat procurement target at 2.2 million tons for the Province of Punjab this year.

Adequate numbers of procurement centers will be established by the Food Department to enable growers to conveniently offer their produce against cash payment at the rate of Rs 37 per maund (40 kilos)

The procurement plan was discussed at a meeting of provincial food officers held here under the chairmanship of Mohammad Yar Khan Lashari, Minister for Food and Cooperation.

The meeting decided wheat will be procured strictly according to the specification prescribed by the Government to ensure supply of standard wheat to flour mills and supply of quality flour to consumers. Arrangements have been made to analyze the commodity and premiums will be paid to the growers who supply the best quality wheat.

Storage arrangements have also been made for saving the grain from the ravages of rains and other climatic devastation.

The storage capacity has already been improved to about 800,000 tons, while platform plinths are being constructed for another 800,000 tons.

KOREANS TABLE PLAN TO IMPROVE FRESH WATER FISHERY

ISLAMABAD—The visiting inland fisheries expert mission from the Peoples Republic of Korea presented last month a set of recommendations for the development of fisheries in Pakistan.

The Korean mission, which has been in Pakistan for the last six months, trained local technicians in trout culture and fish farms. They also trained local fisheries experts in feed formula and construction of fish farms.

Meanwhile, FAO experts on fish policies have recommended that Rs 50 million be spent for the overall improvement of fresh water fisheries in Pakistan to ensure a 30 per cent increase in annual production.

According to official sources, the FAO fisheries policy mission made these recommendations following a detailed survey of inland fish resources in Pakistan. The mission suggested that Rs 30 million should immediately be spent on fish culture, farming improvements and catching methods. An expenditure of Rs 20 million was recommended for the improvement of handling, storage and distribution facilities.

Since the Sind fish resources represent 70 per cent of the country, Rs 21 million out of Rs 30 million proposed for the improvement of catching methods will be invested in the province.

BUMPER CROP EXTENDS SUGAR MILLS OPERATION

SUKKUR—The operation of sugar mills this year is likely to be extended by three months due to a bumper cane crop, particularly in Sind.

Usually, the mills close their operations by the end of April. This year the mills may be able to crush until July.



Swat Valley, Northern Pakistan

GOVERNMENT TAKES GIANT STEP TO NARROW GAP IN INCOME OF CIVIL, DEFENSE WORKERS

RAWALPINDI—Revised national pay scales will give civilian government employees and defense personnel substantial pay increases averaging around 26 percent.

Finance Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada told a news conference here April 18 that despite limited resources, substantial increases were being made which would cost the Government Rs 1.777 billion in the first year.

The lowest paid employees would get an increase of more than 55 percent. The gap between the lowest and highest paid employees has been brought down from 26 to nine times.

About 1.5 million employees of the Government will benefit from the revised pay structure, in which effort has been made to give maximum relief to the lowest paid and do justice to the highest scale.

About the check on inflation, the Minister said this would be done by an increase in production in the vital sectors; maximum utilization of industrial capacity; and by mobilizing the economy and savings in unproductive expenditure wherever possible.

PAKISTAN TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT EXPORTED TO ITALY, JORDAN

HARIPUR—Pakistan is now exporting telephone equipment manufactured at the Telephone Industries Plant to Sudan, Italy, Jordan and Iran.

The plant will produce 40,000 exchange lines and 1,000 teleprinter machines this year. The factory is currently manufacturing 60,000 telephones a year.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The following positions are open in Pakistan. Further information about them may be obtained by contacting Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C. 20008.

Deadline for applications May 17, 1977:
The Federal Public Service Commission will hold an examination for recruitment to the posts of Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad August 8 and 9.

Deadline for applications May 28, 1977.
Thirteen Junior Engineers, Department of Plant Protection

Fifteen Assistant Directors, National Training Bureau

Joint Director, National Training Bureau
Eight Technical Officers, National Training Bureau

Chief Research Officer (Biblogical), National Health Laboratories

Six Deputy Directors, National Training Bureau

Assistant Drug Controller, Health Division
Deputy Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Senior Science Officer (Bacteriology), National Health Laboratories

Assistant Director Libraries Department, Ministry of Education

Senior Scientific Officer (Biology), National Health Laboratories

Closing date for applications May 18, 1977:

Twenty Assistant Professors, Punjab Education Department, Women's Section in botany, chemistry, English, education, economics, fine arts, home economics, mathematics, physics, Urdu, zoology.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN

Affairs

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LANDLESS AND PETTY BALUCHI FARMERS TO GET 1 MILLION ACRES

QUETTA—Almost a million acres of State land in Baluchistan province will be distributed to landless peasants or others whose holdings are below the subsistence level of 32 acres, it was announced here last month.

About 200,000 acres have already been allotted to 17,000 occupancy tenants in the Lasbela district. Proprietary rights for 23,400 tenants of 750,000 acres in other districts are now being determined. Previous to this, half a million acres were allotted in the Pat Feeder area of the province.

About 50 projects for boosting food production are now under execution in Baluchistan. Among these is a plan of the Federal government to furnish farmers with high yielding potato seedlings from the Netherlands. The seed will be grown at Gitter seed farm in the Kalat district for shipment to major parts of Pakistan.

Other schemes to boost food production will cost Rs 35 million, and are scheduled to be completed in two months' time. These include establishment of sub-workshops at four poultry farms, and of foodgrain storage facilities at three other sites, boosting storage capacity in those areas a total of 1200 tons.

Meantime, work on the Rs 510 million Hub Dam project near Karachi is three-quarters finished, with completion scheduled for June of next year. This facility will supply drinking water to Karachi and irrigate 22,000 acres of land.

PAKISTAN, IRAN, TURKEY FORM POSTAL UNION

ISLAMABAD—Members of the Regional Cooperation for Development—Pakistan, Iran and Turkey—have signed an agreement to create a postal union.

The union, to be headquartered in Tehran, will be affiliated with the Universal Postal Union.

Membership is open to all countries in South and West Asia.

ANNUAL AND SIX YEAR PLANS WILL FOCUS ON ACCELERATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ISLAMABAD—The new Annual Development Plan and the Six-Year Plan presently in the course of being formulated will concentrate on projects that promise to accelerate economic development.

This strategy, according to a wire service message, might entail shelving certain projects which had been approved earlier, devoting available resources to the more essential projects.

At present nearly 50 industrial projects are in the works, involving an expenditure of three to four billion dollars. But it is not possible to do justice to all such programs simultaneously.

The reordering of priorities should be completed in time to enable the Planning Commission to complete its draft for the Six-Year Plan by the start of the next fiscal year, July 1.

Preliminary work on the Plans is progressing satisfactorily, in spite of the postponement of the meeting of the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium.

The Aid-to-Pakistan group customarily holds its meeting in April to indicate before the new fiscal year what aid would be forthcoming from various donor members.

But since the Government had planned to launch a medium-term Plan this year, the Consortium postponed its meeting until priorities of the new Plan were crystallized.

The Annual Plan for 1977-78 will thus be finalized within the framework of the new Six-Year Plan, so that when Pakistan goes to the Consortium meeting it will be able to indicate to donor countries the amount of assistance needed.

Each of the last five years has seen a steady increase in the size of the Annual Development Plan, with the current Plan estimated to cost Rs 17 billion.

Projects such as the completion of steel mills and fertilizer factories, which are expected to yield early dividends, would be accorded top priority in the new Plans.

Financing for these operations, however, has already been arranged, and would not be affected in any case.

TARBELA TURBINES REV. UP TO DOUBLE PAKISTAN'S POWER

TARBELA—Finance Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada inaugurated the first of 12 turbogenerators at the giant Tarbela power complex April 30.

Three additional turbines will be in operation within nine weeks, and four more will be installed by 1980. The Asian Development Bank has given a Rs 500 million loan for the project.

All generators are scheduled for completion by 1982.

This first turbine will generate 175,000 kilowatts of electricity at full capacity. By July 1, when four of the generators will be operating, enough power will be available to supply the needs of all of the Punjab and the NWFP. Upon completion of the entire complex of 12 generators, some 21 million kilowatts of power will be produced, more than doubling the present generating output of the country. Only a month ago widespread droughts had resulted in a shortfall in power generation in the Northern Areas and a consequent load shedding during the peak hours of 6:00 to 9:30.

Revenue from each generator will come to about Rs 240 million a year.

During the inauguration ceremony the Minister also recommissioned Tunnels 3 and 4 of the Tarbela Dam, which had been under repair. Water from the Tarbela reservoir is already being released to all provinces, but these two additional conduits will be of especial benefit to nearby farmlands. They can discharge 62,000 cubic feet of water per second for irrigation purposes.

SCHOOLS REOPEN AFTER TWO-MONTHS CLOSURE

KARACHI—Pakistan's schools, closed two months ago because of general elections, reopened last week without incident.

All primary and secondary schools in Karachi and Hyderabad were reopened May 4, following a cabinet decision.

Similar decisions were implemented in the 5 for schools in the Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Province.

All schools in the Punjab and the NWFP opened May 9, and those of the tribal areas May 5. In Baluchistan all primary schools reopened May 10.

PLANNING MINISTER SEES NO REVERSAL OF NATIONALIZATION

ISLAMABAD—Nationalization of vegetable shortening mills, cotton trading and export operations, and flour mills cannot be reversed, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Minister of Finance and Planning, told the Pakistani Associated Press here last month.

The Prime Minister himself had promised the National Assembly that there would be no further nationalization, but certain processes had already been completed, and the steps thus taken could not be rescinded. Thus there could be no question of considering denationalization of these industries, the Minister pointed out.

Problems in the nationalization of rice husking units were taken notice of during the recent election campaign and were being looked into, Mr. Pirzada observed.

PIRZADA NAMED ABD'S NEW CHAIRMAN

ISLAMABAD—The Manila-based Asian Development Bank has named Finance Minister Hafeez Pirzada new Chairman of the bank's Board of Governors for the current year.

Mr. Pirzada succeeds his Malaysian counterpart.

Knowledgeable financial observers have hailed the appointment as a great tribute to Pakistan and its government.

MORE TUBEWELLS TO BE INSTALLED IN NWFP

PESHAWAR—In order to bring more land under cultivation in the Northwest Frontier Province, another 1,000 tubewells are to be installed. Upon completion a total of 3,700 tubewells will have been installed in the province.

Total cost of the project will come to about Rs 9.6 million.

LAHORE SQUATTERS GET HOMES; SLUM CLEARANCE PROJECTS LAUNCHED IN OTHER PROVINCES

LAHORE—A recent decree by Prime Minister Bhutto will grant proprietary rights to over 400,000 families presently living as squatters in undeveloped areas of Lahore and other industrial cities of the North.

In the Northwest Frontier Province some 1,600 residential plots and 240 living quarters have been set aside for distribution to laborers.

Other plots have been developed in Peshawar, Nowshera, Mardan, Kohat, Swat and Haripur. Houses have been constructed in Mardan.

In Karachi, a central planning team has been set up for the regularization and improvement of the *kutchi abadis* of the area.

This team will include physical planners, engineers, financial and policy analysts and specialists in administrative organization and community relations.

The mission of the group is to provide or improve the basic amenities for these temporary communities, and to coordinate the work to prevent spread of such slum areas.

EXPORTS TO TURKEY AND IRAN TRIPLE IN 7 MONTHS

ISLAMABAD—According to figures just released, Pakistani exports to its RCD partners have risen over 300 per cent over the same period last year.

Goods and services valued at Rs 385 million were sold to Turkey and Iran during the first seven months of this fiscal year, as compared with Rs 120 million exported over the same period last year. Exports under commodity exchange agreements reached Rs 140 million during the period.

Chief export items for Pakistan are cotton fabrics, rice and fruits.

TWO MORE CARGO FREIGHTERS ADDED TO US, UK ROUTES

KARACHI—Recent purchase of two cargo vessels from a Hong Kong consortium will increase shipping capacity to the United States and the United Kingdom by over 31,000 tons, it was announced here last week.

The ships, purchased for \$11,400,000, were built in Japan in 1972, and each has a speed of 15 knots per hour. They should be under Pakistani flag before the end of the year.

FEASIBILITY REPORT ON STEEL ROLLING PLANT READY

ISLAMABAD—The feasibility report for the nation's first steel casting and rolling mill to be set up at Gadani, on the Baluchistan coast, has been completed and will be submitted to the government soon.

The project, costing more than Rs 18 million, will have an annual production of 70,000 tons of steel bars at full capacity.

PAKISTANI CARPET EXPORTS NET RS 850 MILLION

KARACHI—Pakistani carpet exports hit an all-time high, valued at Rs 850 million, thus far in the current financial year. This is Rs 150 million short of the export target fixed for the period.

The carpet industry, besides being a major source of foreign exchange, employs more than 600,000 people.

CONSORTIUM BACKS 11 INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

KARACHI—A consortium of financial institutions and commercial banks has agreed to provide Rs 550 million in credits for setting up 11 industrial projects.

The consortium is being led by the Investment Corporation of Pakistan.

Five of the projects are new to the country. These include three cotton spinning units, a glass sheet and bottle manufacturing company, and a modern paper board, plastic container and bag plant.

PAKISTAN WILL BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FERTILIZER

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan will become self-sufficient in nitrogenous fertilizer when a World-Bank-aided project begins production soon.

The World Bank recently approved a \$55 million loan for the plant, now under construction at Goth Machni in the Punjab.

Total cost of the project is estimated at Rs 600 million. The plant will create more than 600 new jobs and save the nation \$68 million annually in foreign exchange.

AZIZ AHMED TO HEAD DELEGATION TO ISLAMIC TALKS

ISLAMABAD—Foreign Minister Aziz Ahmed will head the Pakistani delegation to the Eighth Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference which opens in Tripoli, Libya May 16.

A delegation at the official level arrived earlier in Tripoli to attend the experts' and senior officials' meeting, which precedes the ministerial meeting.

The seven-day conference ends May 23. Provisionally, about 53 items are on the agenda.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED IN CALGARY PAKISTAN-CANADA ASSN

OTTAWA—Azam H. Zaidi has been elected President of Pakistan-Canada Association of Calgary.

Other officers are: Vice-President, Mahfooz Kanwar; Secretary, Farhat Khan; Joint Secretary, Tariq Rehman; Treasurer, Dilawer Hussain; Directors, Mrs. Laccque, Qadir Khan and Saroor Qureshi.

NEWS BRIEFS

ISLAMABAD—It has been stated officially that no-objection certificates for overseas travel will be given freely to those doctors who have performed national service in the Pakistan Armed Forces.

KARACHI—Egyptian Airlines has begun air service between Cairo and Karachi this month.

ISLAMABAD—Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Trieki arrived here May 5 with a special message for Prime Minister Bhutto from Head of State Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

MULTAN—Rice is to be sown over an area of 2.2 million acres in the Punjab this year.

A spokesman for the Agriculture Department said here April 12 that the sowing would produce 1.35 million tons of paddy.

KARACHI—The visiting four-member delegation of the Chinese National Airlines met earlier this month with officials of PIA to hold discussions of mutual interest.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Nisar Ali Shah has joined the Embassy as Economic Minister. He succeeds Abdul Majid Mufti who has been transferred home upon the completion of his tour of duty.

SIND PROVINCE LAUNCHES AMBITIOUS MULTI-FACETED SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM

KARACHI—Recent social welfare programs of the government of Sind are designed to affect every level of society in that province.

In order to boost cotton production in an area that has been afflicted by damaging floods and rains for the past three years, the government has supplied massive amounts of cottonseed, fertilizer and spray equipment to growers, and has extended credit to them.

Over 10 million pounds of cottonseed have been provided, while spray equipment worth Rs 8 million is being furnished at half price to farmers.

Water from the Tarbela Dam has already become available for irrigation of the cotton crop during dry seasons, officials state. Such concessions are expected to help bring this year's cotton crop above last season's disappointing 900,000 bales.

In another sector of the economy, plans have been made to supply indigent classes with essential food products on a non-profit basis. Initially, 12 community centers scattered through the province are to be utilized for distribution of these products. If those arrangements prove beneficial, the outlets will be extended to other cities, with additional items, such as fresh vegetables, included in the goods offered.

The project is being supervised by the Social Welfare Minister, Dr. Ameer Ahmad.

Meanwhile, Health Minister Kassim Abbas Patel has begun a massive immunization plan to protect the children of the province against polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, smallpox and tuberculosis. This project is being undertaken with the cooperation of the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

Immunization centers have been set up in most of the hospitals and dispensaries in the province, said the Minister. Vaccines are also provided to voluntary agencies and doctors.

A further report cites the expenditure of Rs 33 million during the first six months of the current fiscal year for the construction of health centers in Sind. Total allocation for health and medical education for 1976-77 totals Rs 88.5 million.

Among the beneficiaries of these expenditures are the four medical colleges in the province, which have received funds for buildings to house students and staff as well as for administrative and academic construction.

ISLAMABAD—Bilateral trade between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will be the subject of talks with a trade delegation headed by Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, I.T. Grishin.

The delegation is scheduled to arrive here May 21.

MANAGEMENT OF AUQAF PROPERTIES TO BE STREAMLINED

ISLAMABAD—The Federal Minister of Religious Affairs Maulana Kausar Niazi has announced a number of far-reaching decisions to streamline the management of *Auqaf* properties (religious endowments), including mausoleums and mosques.

According to the Minister, the income from the *Auqaf* will in the future be spent only on the propagation of Islam, management of *Auqaf* mosques and maintenance of the dignity of Ulema. All anti-*shariat* activities will be totally forbidden. The pay scales of *Mozzins* (callers to the prayers) and *Khateeb*s (leaders of the congregation) will be reviewed and rationalized. And new *Auqaf* boards will be appointed.

INDIAN ENVOY GIVES DESAI'S LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER

ISLAMABAD—The Indian Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. Krishna Shankar, called on the Prime Minister April 26 to hand over a letter from Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Mr. Desai's letter was in reply to a congratulatory note from Mr. Bhutto on his recent election.

HUGE GRAPHITE DEPOSIT FOUND IN NWFP

PESHAWAR—Geologists here have confirmed the finding of high quality graphite ore in the Malakand area of the Northwest Frontier Province.

Initial reserves are estimated at more than 10 million tons.

PAKISTAN AIRLINE EXPERTS GO TO YEMEN AS ADVISORS

KARACHI—A nine-member advisory team from Pakistan International Airways has been dispatched to advise and assist the Yemen Airways Corporation in the Yemen Arab Republic.

The agreement, between PIA and YAC, is for an initial period of one year, but may be extended if the arrangement proves desirable.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Assoc. Prof., Physics, Punjab Univ.

Two Engineers/Professors (one in civil engineering, one in elect. engineering). Govt. Engineering College (UK, USA, Canadian citizens preferred).

Temp. Lecturers, Govt. colleges in NWFP (Grade 17): seven in English, six to Islamiyat-cum-Arabic; five in Urdu; one in history-cum-civics; one in physics; one in mathematics; two in home economics.

Temp. positions in Health Dept., NWFP: three surgeons (Grade 18); three physicians (Grade 18); three eye specialists (Grade 18); two gynecologists (Grade 18); assist. physiother. (Grade 17); eleven drug inspectors (Grade 16); Dept. Dir. Agric. Econ. & Mktg., NWFP (Grade 18).

Posts w/Fedl. Publ. Serv. Comm.: Dep. Dir. Rsch., Agri. Rsch. Council (Grade 18); Assist. Health Educ. Officer, T.B. Center (Grade 16); Assist. Mgr. UNICEF Stores (Grade 17); Sr. Sci. Officer, Chem. Pathol. (Grade 18); Librarian (Grade 17); Dep. Dir. Pharmacol. (Grade 18); Chief Rsch. Officer, Infectious Dis. (Grade 20); Radiologist, Diagnostic (Grade 18); Assist. Prof. Anat., Jinnah Postgrad. Med. Centr. (Grade 18); Gynecologist (female), Ministry of Railways (Grade 18).

Posts w/Agri. Rsch. Council: six Vertebrate Pest Control Officers (Grade 17); six Assist. Vert. Pest Control Officers (Grade 16); Assist. Radio Engineer (Grade 16); Assist. Insp. Gen., Forests (Grade 18); Physical Planner (Grade 18); two Principals, Northern area colleges (Grade 19).

Assist. Rsch. Officer, Veterinary Rsch. Inst. (application deadline extended).

ISLAMABAD—The Australian government will furnish two and a half million dollars for highway construction training programs in Pakistan over the next four years, according to an agreement signed here last month.

The training programs will be located along the site of the super highway from Kohat to Sarai Naurang in the NWFP.



Poet Iqbal's tomb, in the forecourt of Bodshahi Mosque in Lahore.

MODERN OIL RIGS ARRIVE; WILL PERMIT SPEED-UP IN OIL EXPLORATION IN PAKISTAN

BAHAWALPUR—With the importation of four modern oil rigs, a speed-up in drilling operations in Pakistan can be expected, Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Makhdoom Hameeduddin said here May 1.

The Oil and Gas Development Corporation has entered into agreements with two foreign firms for exploration in areas where the prospects of finding oil and gas are brightest.

One of these firms, Union of Texas, has been granted exploratory rights over 6,000 square miles of territory in Hyderabad, Tharparkan and Thatta in Sind.

An expansion of the National Refinery is expected to increase Pakistan's oil imports by a million tons next year. This refinery currently processes some 1,640,000 tons of crude oil per year. Supplies for both the National Refinery and the Pakistan Refinery come chiefly from Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi.

A third refinery, Attock Oils, is fed by indigenous sources. The Attock refinery will process about half a million tons of oil this year.

THIRD WORLD TENNIS TOURNEY PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER

RAWALPINDI—The Rawalpindi-Islamabad Lawn Tennis Association plans to organize a tournament for Third World nations for November competition, it was announced here recently by Col. Munir Ahmad, senior vice-president of the RILTA.

Among the teams invited to participate will be those of China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Iran, Turkey, Kuwait, the Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Libya, Syria, Sudan and Egypt, said Col. Ahmad.

The matches will be held in Rawalpindi.

PAKISTAN-INDONESIA COMPETE IN WORLD HOCKEY TOURNEY

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan's junior field hockey team will take on Indonesia as its initial opponent in the Asian-Oceanic Group Qualifying Rounds of the First World Cup Tournament being held in Kuala Lumpur this month.

The Pakistani team will subsequently meet the Thailand, Macao and Malaysia teams to determine the Group winners.

The top two teams from these rounds will then meet with their counterparts from a second Group representing India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Bangladesh and Singapore to determine the overall Asian-Oceanic victors at Kuala Lumpur.

After further elimination rounds in other parts of the world, the final matches of the Junior World Cup Tournament will be held at Paris in 1979. It has been ruled that if some players have by then passed the age of 21, the official age limit for participation in the games, these athletes will be permitted to continue in the tournament notwithstanding.

The Pakistani team will wear Pakistan-made stud shoes for the first time in this tournament.

KARACHI—The Netherlands has extended financial aid of over Rs 40 million to Karachi Electrical Supply Corporation for a new grid station and a 110-mile long transmission line.

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IRAN, PAKISTAN REVIEW JOINT PROJECTS, MAP NEW UNDERTAKINGS

ISLAMABAD—Iran and Pakistan signed a protocol here May 19 providing for expansion of mutual trade in several items.

The signing of the protocol came at the end of a three-day meeting of the Pakistan-Iran joint ministerial commission for economic cooperation.

The Commission also reviewed the progress of implementation of more than a dozen Iran-financed projects in Pakistan, and agreed in principle on multi-million dollar new infrastructure projects which will also utilize Iranian assistance.

The joint venture projects whose progress were reviewed included the Pak-Iran cement factory and the textile mills at Uthal and Belali and meat and farm produce projects. Trade relations between the two countries were also reviewed and the commission discussed measures to expand them further.

The commission emphasized the need for continued improvement in telecommunication facilities between the two countries.

The two sides also reaffirmed that a comprehensive program for technical cooperation between the two countries should be drawn up. The next session of the ministerial commission will be held in Teheran next year.

Houshang Ansari, Iranian Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs, who led his country's delegation to the commission's meeting, said before he left for home that the commission had met with an unqualified success.

FRIDAY WILL BE NEW WEEKLY HOLIDAY BEGINNING JULY 1

ISLAMABAD — Beginning July 1, the weekly holiday in Pakistan will be Friday instead of Sunday, according to a bill enacted by the National Assembly May 11.

PM CALLS REFERENDUM TO TEST HIS FUTURE; LISTS EFFORTS TO END DEADLOCK THRU DIALOGUE

ISLAMABAD—Prime Minister Bhutto proposed May 13 that his own political future be subjected to a nationwide referendum as a solution to the current political crisis.

In a 50-minute speech to the National Assembly in which he reviewed the genesis of what he termed as agitational politics and his efforts to engage the Opposition in a dialogue, the Prime Minister said that by entrusting his fate to the hands of the people he was taking an honorable and not a dishonorable or a dictatorial position.

Let this be a test case whether there was so much animosity against him and whether the people felt so intensely against him, Mr. Bhutto said.

[The National Assembly and the Senate approved May 17 a provisional constitutional amendment valid up to September 30 enabling the government to hold the referendum.]

The Prime Minister said the dissolution of the National Assembly in the present circumstances would be a disaster. During the two-month long agitation, the whole country had been ripped apart. There had been a deep horizontal and vertical polarization among the various classes of the people, he said.

During his four meetings with Maulana Mufti Mahmud, President of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), the Prime Minister said he had expressed his view on the subject. He had told the Maulana and the Pir of Pagaro, acting Chief of the PNA, whom he met April 29 and 30, that he was nevertheless prepared to consider their reasons for their demand for the National Assembly's dissolution. At the same time he also wanted the Opposition to consider his views.

Mr. Bhutto said after this meeting with Maulana Mufti Mahmud that he had felt hopeful that the elementary matters could be discussed and overcome in a day or so.

The Prime Minister added that the latest communication from the PNA chief showed that the Opposition was not prepared to

FOUR MILLION POUND BRITISH LOAN FOR SIND PROJECT

ISLAMABAD—The British Government last month offered a loan of 4 million pounds for a land-levelling project in Sind.

The money would go toward the purchase of bulldozers, tractors and other equipment needed in such operations. Additional funds, up to 2 million pounds, would also be available for further purchase. Details of the new loan have yet to be worked out.

hold talks unless he first agreed to resign the Prime Ministership, dissolve the Assembly and reconstitute the Election Commission.

The Prime Minister said that while continuing his efforts to persuade the Opposition to come to the conference table, he had convened meetings of his parliamentary party May 3 and again May 11. He had told his partymen that it would be fateful for Pakistan in these existing circumstances to dissolve the National Assembly. However, he had added that it was possible that in their judgment his analysis was wrong, and therefore he advised them to choose a new leader of the House.

The Prime Minister said that he had made this proposal sincerely so that his party could choose another leader who could then be in a position to negotiate with the Opposition. The party had not agreed and had instead asked him to continue at its helm.

The Prime Minister said that he was not answerable to a few Opposition leaders. He

(Continued on page 2)

PAKISTANI HEADS PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

PHILADELPHIA—Election of a Pakistani as President of the Residents' Council of Philadelphia's International House marks the first time since 1911 that an Asian has been selected to head this 500-member organization.

Mr. Rafiq A. Safi Munshey, an engineer training in the U.S.A., will also serve on the board of directors of International House, which has an annual budget of \$1 million.

As a student at the University of Sind, Munshey was active in speech, debate and student government, and was deeply involved in political affairs of his country during those years.

PLASTIC PREFABS PLANNED TO EASE HOUSING SHORTAGE

HYDERABAD—Prefabricated residential units made of plastic may soon be introduced in Pakistan as a means of counteracting the housing shortage, Science and Technology Minister, Niaz Ahmad Wassan, announced.

The cost of a 2-bedroom unit with a bathroom and a kitchen, will range between Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 — repayable by a ten-year loan.

As a further step toward conserving the country's limited building resources, consideration is being given to placing a limitation on the size of plots on which individual homes can be erected. It is reasoned that by restricting the area of such property to, say, 600 square yards or less, construction of residences on a "palatial" scale would be discouraged.

NEWS BRIEFS

LAHORE—An airconditioned room has been installed in the Lahore zoo to accommodate the snow leopard which was recently captured in Skardu in northern Pakistan. An entire "environment" for the leopard is being prepared behind a large plate glass window to enable the animal to have her babies in a natural manner while allowing the public to have a full view of her habitat.

PARIS—India has pledged \$50,000 to save Moenjodaro, it was announced by UNESCO last month.

The United Nations sponsored organization is seeking \$5 million to preserve this unique bronze-age city in Pakistan. The Indian pledge brings the total contributions thus far to \$650,000.

ISLAMABAD—The age of retirement of Government employees has been raised, from 58 to 60 years.

RS 5 BILLION TO BE ALLOCATED FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

ISLAMABAD—Allocation of up to Rs 5 billion for a variety of capital improvements in Pakistan was approved by the National Economic Council May 11.

Finance Minister Pirzada emphasized that these expenditures were authorized despite severe budgetary restraints occasioned by recent pay raises to government employees.

In view of the recently-enunciated policy of concentrating on projects which offer immediate "economic gain", each of the 26 items on the list, largely in the fields of agriculture, industry, water and power, has a goal of boosting production and increasing the GNP.

Among the major plans approved are two watershed management schemes: reforestation and preparation of sedimentation and catchment areas at Mangla and Tarbela, sites of the two largest dams in the country. A hydroelectric project at Chitral will eventually produce 1000 kilowatts of power. In the Rechna-Doab area, 930 tubewells have already been installed, while others are being drilled at Bannu. Further groundwater investigation is being undertaken at Kahat, Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Swat. Other water projects include antisalinity measures for Bannu, North Dadu drainage, and farm water management for Jhang, Lyallpur, Sahiwal, Multan and various areas in Sind. Another project will supply power for the Lasbela District.

Expansion of airfields at Gowadur, Pasni and Turbat in Baluchistan will allow for greater cargo and passenger traffic, while improvements at the Harnai Woolen Mills will triple that installment's worsted cloth-making capacity. A spindle manufacturing plant to be built at Kot Lakhpat will supply the country with tools for one of its most important industries. Also scheduled is completion of the Darya Khan-Dera Ismail Khan bridge, and construction of several other bridges. The first phase of Gomal University will be brought to completion. And the National Oil Refinery at Karachi will be expanded.

The funds will also provide housing for federal employees at Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi. These units will follow new specifications designed to reduce the difference between the smallest and largest homes.

KARACHI—Mobile medical teams will furnish free door-to-door health care in slum areas of the city. The units, consisting of one physician and several para-medical personnel, will concentrate on vaccination of the population as well as offering primary health care.

COOPERATIVE FARMS SHOW MODEST EARNINGS IN FIRST YEAR

KARACHI—Cooperative farming in Pakistan, a new departure for farmers in this area, shows modest earnings for its first year, and plans are underway to enlarge the practice.

The first cooperative, which was introduced at Tondo Allahyar in Sind, consists of 58 small farmers, each owning a 16-acres plot. This cooperative thus controls an area of about 905 acres. The establishment earned Rs 180,000 in its first season.

A second farm of 495 acres has been formed at Ghari Yasin in Sukkur district of the province.

Two additional farms, now in their planning stage, will be at Kalat and in the district of Quetta in Baluchistan. These two new cooperatives will be subsidized by a Rs 1 million advance from the Federal government and an equal amount from the provincial government.

Agriculture department officials expect that full implementation of cooperative schemes will prove increasingly advantageous to small farmers.

REFERENDUM

(Continued from page 1)

was answerable only to his people. If the people desired him to continue in his present position, only then would he continue.

Mr. Bhutto said that if the people desired that he should continue then "we shall have to take cognizance of the conditions of Pakistan, our past experiences, and all sorts of intrigues and interventions against Pakistan. We shall have to ensure social justice: we shall eliminate corruption, bring about better equilibrium and cohesion and cooperation and sense of responsibility between the organs of the State and the institutions of the State.

"We shall have to so structure the system as to be able to meet these hazards and these contingencies."

That did not mean, he said, that if the popular verdict was in his favor he would impose a dictatorial system or a one-party system or that he would abolish provincial autonomy or interfere with the independence of Judiciary. There were certain settled matters, he said.

JANUARY FIGURES INDICATE STEADY RISE IN EXPORTS

KARACHI—Latest economic figures indicate a steady increase in the nation's exports.

Earnings in January (the last month for which figures are available) were Rs 267 million more than the average of Rs 738.2 million per year over the past five years.

Figures for the first seven months of the 1976-77 fiscal year, however, showed only a slight increase in exports over those for the comparable period of last year: Rs 6,457.4 million, as against Rs 6,455.7 million.

Rice earns the most in foreign exchange. During the first ten months of the 1976-77 year, Rs 1.7 billion were earned from this crop alone. Cotton textiles comprised Pakistan's second most lucrative foreign-exchange earner.

The United Kingdom was the biggest customer and Japan the second. The other leading buyers of Pakistani products (in descending order of importance) are: Hong Kong, West Germany, U.S.A., Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

Exports to RCD countries (Turkey and Iran in cooperative relationship with Pakistan) have increased dramatically to about three times last year's figures. But the total still amounts to only 5.9 per cent of Pakistan's total international market.

Commodity-exchange (barter) agreements accounted for 2.2 per cent of export proceeds. Combined figures showed that exchange of goods with the People's Republic of China, Bulgaria, Hungary, Sweden and Poland was slightly less this year than for the same seven-month period last year.

Trade with Bulgaria however, almost doubled in the last fiscal year.

Pakistan shipped over \$2 million worth of raw materials (cotton and leather goods) to Bulgaria, and imported almost \$5 million worth of manufactured products (machinery, chemicals, photographic and medical supplies and non-ferrous metals) from that country.

Trade negotiators from Bulgaria arrived in Karachi just last month, with informed circles forecasting expanded commerce between the two countries for next year.

A protocol signed with the Soviet Union May 18 provides for an exchange of \$15 million worth of goods each way during the current year. The exchange will continue on an extended basis.

Life of the existing barter agreement with Czechoslovakia has been extended to June 30 to allow for delivery of goods for which letters of credit have already been established.

DENATIONALIZATION OF RICE MILLS TO RETURN 1,523 UNITS TO PRIVATE HANDS

ISLAMABAD—Denationalization of rice-huller units taken over by the federal government last July was announced by Agriculture Minister Anwar Aziz Chaudhry May 11.

Although 1,523 of the units are being returned (with compensation) to their former owners, some 549 will remain with the government, thereby ensuring that sufficient supplies of rice will be on hand for export purposes. Nine of the rice mills in government hands are automatic units. Of the 549 mills retained by the government, 540 are installed with "shellers," and nine are fully automatic, it was explained.

In a parallel move, the government reimposed restrictions on movement of rice and paddy from rice surplus areas, which controls had been removed last year.

The aim of these measures, it was stated, was to encourage rice dealers and "arthists" to come back into the market and allow a prompt and fair price to the growers, while ensuring sufficient procurement for domestic stores and export needs.

ASSEMBLY VOTES THREE NEW UNIVERSITIES FOR SIND PROVINCE

KARACHI—The Sind Assembly this month voted to convert three institutions of higher learning in the province into full universities.

Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, to be located at Nawabshah, will utilize the present Engineering College of Sind University as a nucleus, while the Sind Agriculture University will evolve from Tando Jam Agriculture College.

The engineering institution will cost a total of Rs 190,500,000 and the agricultural school will need some Rs 90,000,000 to establish itself, of which Rs 60,000,000 will come from a World Bank loan.

The NED Engineering College at Karachi is already in its first phase of conversion to university status. So far, Rs 70,000,000 has been spent on this project, with the second phase scheduled to cost another Rs 70,000,000.

The overall plan for this new university system calls for establishment of a string of local colleges, which will not only feed students to the larger universities but will help to make higher education accessible to all classes in the Province.

The new engineering school at Nawabshah envisages substantial additions to the present technical college curriculum. These include architecture and town planning and fuel, textile production and system engineering.

EEC JOINT COMMISSION TO EXPAND TRADE WITH PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD—Cooperative ventures with the European Economic Community (EEC) was the subject of the meeting of the Pakistan-EEC Joint Commission in Brussels last month.

Expanded trade in tanning, leather goods, garments, and engineering products may result from these efforts.

Discussed at the Brussels meeting were such problems as tariff adjustments and technical assistance needed to ensure that Pakistan will benefit from the EEC's generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) for which this country is eligible.

A seminar is to be organized in Pakistan to familiarize the nation's exporters with trade opportunities within the EEC, and with the GSP provisions that make these activities advantageous. Plans are also underway to invite two trade delegations from Pakistan to visit the EEC countries.

The next session of the Joint Commission will be held in Pakistan. The chairmanship of the body will be held by Pakistan after June.

PAKISTAN FILM ACADEMY PLANNED BY FRENCH CONSORTIUM

RAWALPINDI—A film academy for Pakistan is now in the planning stages.

A French consortium is helping to get the project off the ground, providing foreign exchange for purchase of equipment and furnishing technical expertise.

The Pakistan Government is expected to meet expenses in domestic currency and Pakistanis will devise the curriculum and actually run the school.

Total expenditures will run to Rs 100 million. The building to house the Academy, located in Sector H-9 between Rawalpindi and Islamabad, will be dominated by an elongated dome. The structure should be completed in three years. Classes, however, will begin this July.

Ultimately, the Film Academy will offer a three-year course of study, providing a comprehensive training in all aspects of film and broadcast techniques.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible.

Closing June 18:

Grade 16

X-Ray Techn., Mil. Hosp.; Jr. Scient. Officer EME Corp. Defense Min.; 2 Progress Officer, Geol. Surv.; Investig. (Statistics), Interior Div.; Econ. Investig., Indust. Min.; Assist. Stores Officer, Army Med. Units.

Grade 17

Planning Officer, Libraries, Educ. Min.; 5 Lecturers: Pathol., Pharmacol & Therapeutics, Physiother. (1 in Treatment & Techn., 1 in Kinesth & Electrother.), Occup. Ther.; 2 Radio Elect. Engin.

Grade 18

Assist. Chief, Industries Ministry; Epidemiol. Health Div.; Assoc. Surg. (Cardiol.)/Assist. Prof., Med. Centre; Sr. Ref. Officer, Info. Min.; Principal, Sch. of Med. Technol.; Deputy Dir. of Libr., Educ. Min.

Grade 19

Chief Sci. Officer, Drainage & Reclamation Inst.

Closing June 28

Grade 16

Stores Officer, Centr. Test. Labs.; 8 Assist. Info. Officers.

Grade 17

Rsch. Officer, (Agri. & Food), Planning & Devel. Div.; Stores Officer (Security), Civil, Aviat. Dept.; Assist. Dir. Rsch. (Soil & Irrigat.), Agri. Rsch. Council.

Grade 18

Sr. Sci. Officer (Parasit.), Natl. Hlth. Labs.; Assist. Chief (Computer), Planning & Devel. Div.; Dep. Dir., Soil Surv.; Dep. Dir. (Quarantine), Plant Protect. Dept.; Dep. Dir. (Libr. & Publicat.), Agri. Rsch. Council; Dep. Dir. (Info), Agri. Rsch. Council; Dep. Dir. (Publicit.), Civil Defense.

Grade 19

Rsch. Dir. (Fisheries), Agri. Rsch. Council; Proj. Dir., Plant & Livestock Div.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N W Washington, D.C. 20008.

BERTH FACILITIES AT PORT QASIM TO SUPPLY KARACHI STEEL MILLS

KARACHI—Construction of berth facilities at Port Qasim will ensure a steady supply of iron ore and coke to the new steel mills in Karachi.

This was stated by the Federal Production Minister, Farooq Ahmed Laghari, who visited the site of the new mills last month.

Plans call for carrying raw materials from the port to the mills via special conveyor belts. Contracts for these will be awarded soon.

The Minister reported that construction camps at the Karachi mills had been completed, so that work on the main plant can begin.

PAKISTANI ATHLETES ABROAD SCORE BIG WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN TEAMMATES

KARACHI—Selection of four Pakistanis, Majid, Asif Iqbal, Mushtaq and Imran Khan, to play for the Rest of the World team in the proposed Super Test Series against Australia is seen here as an acknowledgement of the cricketing might of Pakistan.

However, there is little likelihood that any Pakistani will actually play in the series. Pakistan's ban on its nationals playing in any event in which racist South Africa participates is unequivocal.

Both Mushtaq and Asif are serving as captains of British teams, Asif being only recently selected to head the Kent team of the John Player Cricket League. In his first game in that capacity last week, he led his team to a smashing victory over Warwickshire.

Majid and Imran, employed by Pakistan International Airlines in England, are renowned on the British cricket scene. Imran, for instance, has recently become the subject of competitive bidding among professional teams. The Worcester Eleven has held "title" to his services since 1971 but a better offer came to him from Sussex. The Test and County Cricket Board, however, gave permission for the Pakistani to play with Sussex only in exhibition matches, such as those against the visiting Australian team, which began May 7. The Sussex team has another Pakistani, Javed Miandad, in its lineup.

Helping Gloucester beat Leicester for the Annual Benson & Hedges Cup match were two other Pakistanis—Sadiq Mohammed and Zaheer Abbas, each of whom figured prominently in the final scores in that tourney on May 5.

In the field of tennis, one of the National Clay Court Champions, Nasir Munir, has been given authorization by the Pakistan Sports Board to take part in the Wimbledon

PAKISTAN SUPPLIES 8,500 TONS OF RICE TO NEEDY NATIONS

KARACHI—Needy nations have received 8,500 tons of rice from Pakistan during the current fiscal year. Prime Minister Bhutto announced last week.

Countries receiving this aid include Bangladesh, 1000 tons, Maldives, 3000 tons, Yemen, 1000 tons; Mozambique, 700 tons; and Seychelles, 500 tons.

A shipment of 275 tons was sent to Romania, which was rocked by a severe earthquake recently.

qualifying rounds this season. The young and promising player was scheduled to leave for London last week.

And the Pakistan National Singles Champion, Nadir Ali Khan, is preparing a forthcoming European tour, where he will undoubtedly play some of the world's greats in tennis. While a university student in the United States he was already playing with such stars as John Newcomb, Peter Fleming and Ken Rosewall. Nadir's younger brother is following in his footsteps, and is now in America on a tennis scholarship.

On the squash courts, one notes that two members of the four-man United States squash team picked to represent that country in a series of matches in Karachi are themselves of Pakistani origin: the brothers Gul and Mohibullah Khan.

Information Division
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Washington, D.C. 20008

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U.S. AND PAKISTAN TO RESTORE FRIENDLY RELATIONS, SAYS VANCE

PARIS—The United States and Pakistan agreed May 31 to restore relations to the friendly footing that existed before Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's accusation of massive foreign interference, according to a Reuters dispatch.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told reporters after an hour-long meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Ahmed: "We value greatly the long and close relationship we have had with Pakistan"

The Foreign Minister said: "The talks were very friendly and constructive. In the end we agreed, irrespective of the differences that cropped up recently between our two countries, that both countries wish to restore their relationship to the former state of mutual friendship and confidence and would like to see them improve further."

RETURNING PAKISTANIS CAN BRING IN MORE DUTY-FREE GOODS

ISLAMABAD—Liberalized baggage rules for Pakistanis returning from abroad were announced June 2.

If the stay abroad is for as long as six months, limits on duty-free goods will go up from Rs 500 to Rs 2500.

The free gift allowance for citizens returning within six months has been raised from Rs 500 to Rs 750. The ceiling for the dutiable goods has been increased from Rs 3,000 to Rs 10,000.

Liquor and wine have been added to the banned list.

ARTHUR HUMMEL, JR. IS NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs, Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., was named United States Ambassador to Pakistan May 23. He succeeds Henry Byrode, who retired last April after a distinguished service as a career diplomat.

GOVERNMENT, PNA TALKS HAVE 'MOVED FORWARD'; DEADLOCK DENIED

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As *Pakistan Affairs* goes to press, the Government and the opposition alliance (PNA) have concluded the fifth round of talks in their negotiations to end the 11-week-old post-election deadlock.

A joint statement issued after the talks June 10 said two sides had resolved some of the differences and that another meeting would be held on June 12.

The talks began June 3. The three-man Government team is led by Prime Minister Bhutto and includes Finance Minister Abdul Hafiz Pirzada and Religious Affairs Minister Kausar Niazi.

The PNA is represented by Maulana Mufti Mahmud, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed.

Maulana Niazi said at the end of the June 10 meeting: "We have moved forward."

According to Reuters, Maulana Niazi and PNA spokesman Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed told a press conference after the fifth meeting that there was no deadlock. Both sides said they were hopeful of a successful outcome, the news agency added.

Following the second meeting June 6, Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed cautioned the public not to accept any speculative news other than the joint statements issued by the Government and the PNA. He disclosed that his side might accept "one of two formulas," given the Prime Minister's continuing conciliatory attitude. The PNA leader would not, however, outline the formulas.

As the talks progressed, the Government freed all the main PNA leaders, lifted martial law in the cities of Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad and withdrew censorship on the coverage of agitational news. Persons detained for violating bans on meetings were released. It was also decided that new cases would not be registered in the future in this connection nor would new arrests be made.

KARACHI—Foreign exchange earned through fish exports from Sind totalled Rs 370 million compared with Rs 230 million in the preceding year.



Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto receiving Maulana Mufti Mahmud, PNA President, when he arrived at the Prime Minister's House, Rawalpindi, for talks.

CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY FORMS PAKISTANI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

DAVIS, California—The formation of a Pakistan students' association at the University of California campus here, was recently announced.

Executive members of the new body are: Ahmad Faruqi, Irfan Ul Haq, Ghias Shariff, Rashid Ahmad, and Yusuf Dadabhoy.

Monthly seminars, aimed at an in-depth study of Pakistan, have been instituted. A women's committee holds regular discussions on Islamic subjects.

Developing Tourism

Pakistan is taking some steps toward greater organization of its efforts to lure international visitors. A major build-up of accommodations is presently underway, and that together with some new agreements with neighbor countries should make it easier to work Pakistan into tour programs.

One breakthrough is that for the first time Afghanistan has agreed to allow group tours from Pakistan to go inland to Kabul from the Khyber Pass without changing buses at the Afghan border. Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation managing director Riaz M. Agha says the PTDC is presently working out a price for a trip; it will operate from Rawalpindi to Kabul with a stopover at Peshawar—nine hours including border checks. Transport will be in air-conditioned 20-passenger buses, with a 56-seat bus also available.

Previously only Afghanistan was able to offer a through-bus service for tourists from Kabul to Peshawar in Pakistan. The new agreement will eliminate the necessity of transferring luggage over the border to another bus and should speed up the border crossing.

It's one more development in what seems to be a trend toward facilitating traffic movement through the whole region. The PTDC looks to the resumption of air services between India and Pakistan

last year (by both Pakistan International and Indian airlines) to help increase the number of tourist arrivals during the coming year. In addition, there's now rail service between India and Pakistan from Lahore, and air services have been opened between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Also having regional impact is a new agreement signed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey for development of international tourism on a joint basis. Called Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), it will mean combined efforts in promotional literature, programs and facilities. Agha says he expects some combined presentations to be made to agents and wholesalers in the New York area soon.

The big thrust in Pakistan's tourism plans right now is for the improvement of accommodations. Agha says that by the end of 1978 there will be 2000 more hotel rooms in Karachi, with another 3000 rooms available elsewhere in the country. Previously Karachi has had only one international-standard hotel, the Inter-Continental with 306 rooms, but now Hyatt, Hilton, Sheraton, Holiday Inn and a French-managed hotel called the Meridian are all in various stages of construction, and the Inter-Continental is

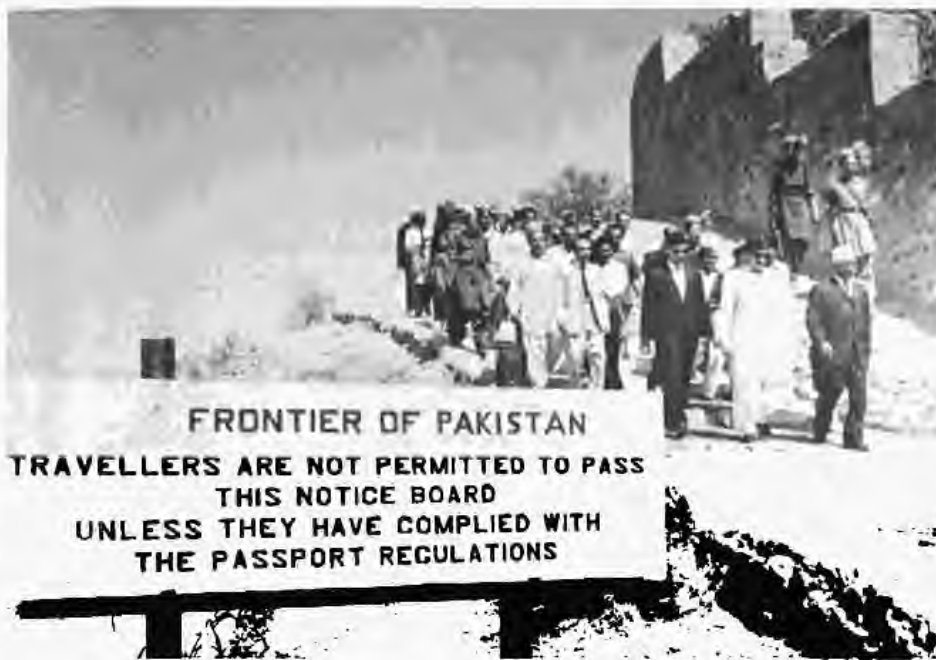
adding 250 rooms. In the opinion of Holiday Inns area manager Samin Akgul, the building boom should bring hotel group rates down.

Elsewhere in Pakistan, the new 205-room Lahore Hilton is having delays and won't open until late 1977. Holiday Inn is looking to an October opening of its 150-room Islamabad hotel in the capital city. Another hotel in the capital, the Islamabad Hotel, may open in mid-summer. Up to now, the closest first-class rooms have been in Rawalpindi, 12 miles away.

A thousand of Pakistan's rooms will be operated by the PTDC itself, which has completely reorganized its hotel divisions. The four existing PTDC hotels (Dean's in Peshawar, Flashman's in Rawalpindi, Cecil in Murree and Faletti's in Lahore) will be rebuilt and enlarged over the next two years, operating as the Associated

Hotels of Pakistan. And 14 PTDC rest houses are being upgraded and will be operated as PTDC Motels. Each will conform to first-class standards by midyear, Agha says. Eleven of the 14 are in northern Pakistan, with Kaghan and Ziarat considered the most prestigious of the group.

The PTDC is involved in development of accommodations at some of its fine beach areas near Karachi, with 200 acres acquired at Gidani Beach. Six contracts have also been awarded for six facilities in



A visiting VIP being escorted through the Pak-Afghan border at Turkham.

northern Pakistan's mountain valleys — three 50-room hotels and three chalets.

PIA is building some new hotels, with a 50-room hotel at Gilgit in the far north expected to open this summer. A 150-room hotel planned for Quetta will help ease a big room shortage there, and PIA is also going into Multan and Lyallpur in the Punjab, according to Agha.

It's too soon to see what the effect will be, but Parliament has just passed a new hotel act giving the PTDC control over classifying hotels and regulating rates—both minimum and maximum. Under the new setup, no hotel will be allowed to increase its rates without government approval. The act also covers restaurants—certain places will be given tourist emblems, with prices and quality checked by the PTDC.

Reprinted from Pacific Travel 1977

ISLAMABAD— One hundred million rupees have been spent on tourism development during the current financial year.

It is expected that with the opening of the Karakoram highway next year tourist traffic will increase considerably.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDE STEADY ASSISTANCE IN NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

ISLAMABAD—Foreign participation in Pakistan's development program continues apace.

The variety of internationally-aided projects announced during the last few weeks range from such relatively small endeavors as a plan for conducting research on the dietary habits of goats to construction of a 2-billion-rupee fertilizer plant. Contributions are broad-based, coming from the entire political spectrum and representing no particular religious or ideological persuasion.

Laying of a 54-kilometer railroad track from Karachi to the new Karachi steel mills at Zulfikarabad was begun May 23. The track is being constructed with technical and financial assistance of the USSR, and will cost Rs 80 million. The railway will be used to deliver domestic supplies to the mills and to carry out finished products. Imported iron ore and coal will come to the mills via a conveyor belt from Port Qasim.

The British Government has pledged over 9½ million pounds sterling to help finance the Port Qasim expansion, it was announced here May 25.

Earlier British loans for the same project came to almost 3½ million pounds, bringing the total of grant and loans to 13 million pounds. The money will be used for the purchase of floating craft and cargo-handling equipment at the port.

During the recent visit of Yugoslav experts, a protocol was signed May 20 between the two countries.

Under the agreement, Yugoslavia will provide technical and financial assistance in ground-water development, power transmission and railway projects. It has also offered credit for the establishment of cement and brick factories, food processing plants, and for the purchase of Yugoslav-made ships.

As a result of an agreement signed in London last month, Pakistan International Airlines is to receive a \$12 million loan in Eurodollars from a syndicate of American, Arab, British and European banks.

The loan, which is the first of its kind, was negotiated by the National Development Corporation. It will be used to enlarge the Karachi Airport and for overhaul of the company's wide-bodied aircraft.

Model farms are presently being set up in the Pishin district of Baluchistan to demonstrate the high yields that can be expected from a new variety of potato seedlings imported from the Netherlands. Some 2½ million tons of the Dutch seed will be provided Baluchi farmers over the next five years. The World Bank is providing funds for this project.

The United States has extended a grant of Rs 1.45 million to the Agricultural University of Lyallpur for conducting research on dietary supplements for goats. The aim of the study is to increase meat production from the animals and obtain more milk. The grant was announced May 26.

A fertilizer factory at Mirpur Mathela near Sukka is being financed with the help of Saudi Arabia. It will cost Rs 1.28 billion. Installation of machinery will begin by October. A daily urea production of 1800 tons is contemplated from the facility.

Announced June 3 was an agreement between Pakistan and China to set up a textile mill at Tarbela, costing Rs 60 million. A textile mill at Mirpur has already been installed under Chinese supervision and partially financed by them. This plant underwent trial tests late last month. The first yarn production is slated for next month.

Construction costs of the Mirpur mill came to over Rs 5 million, while the machinery for its operation will cost about Rs 36 million. When in full operation, its 25,000 spindles will have an annual capacity of 900,000 lbs. of yarn, worth almost Rs 57 million a year.

The Pakistan Tractor Corporation has announced plans to set up a factory in this country as a joint project with the Massey-Ferguson farm equipment company of Canada.

The installation, to cost Rs 800 million, will start production of vehicles within two years. Initial output of 10,000 units annually will rise to 20,000 in four years. The current demand for tractors in this country is 15,000 units annually, but that is estimated to rise to 25,000 by 1985.

The medium-sized (45-horsepower) tractor produced in the Massey-Ferguson plant represents a compromise among those demanding smaller or larger motors.

Both Ford and Fiat submitted bids for the project, but the Canadian firm asked for the lowest royalty. Massey-Ferguson will have a 49-percent interest in the new firm. It will furnish a proportionate share of needed foreign exchange, and will contribute technical expertise to the project.

Canada is also involved in feasibility studies for a giant coal mining and power plant venture in the Lakhra area.

Over 60 million tons of coal reserves have been established in this region — enough to fire the power plant for 30 years. An estimated 240 million tons are thought to exist in the vicinity. The projected power plant's capacity may eventually be increased to meet the growing requirement of the

PAKISTAN RAILWAY TO MANUFACTURE ITS OWN REPLACEMENT PARTS

ISLAMABAD—Following a directive from the Federal Railways Minister, Dr. Ghulam Hussain, the Pakistan Railways will henceforth manufacture its own engine parts.

The decision has been taken not only in the interests of national self-sufficiency, but also for economic efficiency. It will reduce costs and turn-around time otherwise wasted when the engines have to wait in the workshops for imported parts.

In a speech to senior officials May 21, the Minister called for additional economies and improvements in the operation of the railway. These include checking for ticketless travellers (a program which brought in Rs 1 million during the month of April alone); making a more judicious use of the discretionary powers of railway officers to waive wharfage and demurrage charges; and examination of means to utilize railway land for agricultural or commercial purposes.

But a service-oriented organization remains his overwhelming concern, the Minister declared. Punctuality of trains (which reached a 93 percent on-time record in April) is only one of these factors. Providing food at reasonable prices, furnishing drinking water, lights and fans in all trains, and maintaining a courteous attitude to travellers are continuing goals.

MUSLIM AMBASSADORS HONORED FOR ROLE IN HOSTAGES' RELEASE

WASHINGTON—The Ambassadors of Pakistan, Iran and Egypt were honored at a dinner May 23 for their role in obtaining the release of 135 Washingtonians taken hostage last March.

Senator Carl T. Curtis and former Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz presided at the dinner-convocation, which was arranged by the U.S. Citizens' Congress Education Foundation.

GOVERNMENT TO SPONSOR JOURNEY TO MECCA FOR 55,000 PILGRIMS

RAWALPINDI—Nearly 55,000 Pakistanis will be permitted to perform Hajj (pilgrimage to holy places in Saudi Arabia) this year at a cost of some Rs 300 million in foreign exchange.

So far, 50,000 applications have been received from prospective pilgrims. Only 14,000 will travel by sea. The rest will go by air.

southern Sind, with its extensive village electrification program.

Friendly Muslim states are being approached for their financial participation in this, the largest mining and power project of its kind in the country.

COPPER, SULPHUR DEPOSITS FOUND IN BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA—Mineral deposits worth some \$3 billion have been discovered in the Saindak area of Chagai district in Baluchistan.

Copper valued at about \$1.5 billion and other minerals, including sulphur worth another \$1.5 billion have been assayed. The country will become self-sufficient in copper and sulphur as a result of these finds.

Currently, Pakistan's annual imports of copper amount to \$22 million and that of sulphur cost \$415 million in foreign exchange.

Projected production schedules will allow for substantial exportation of the mines' yields.

Mining operations are scheduled to begin by the end of this year. A modern township at Amalaaf, two kilometers from the mining area, is being set up to provide living facilities for the workers who will be employed in the area.

Renowned Pakistani Mehdi Hassan will give a recital at Northwood High School, 919 University Boulevard West, Silver Spring, Maryland, on Saturday July 30, 1977 at 8.00 p.m.

For further information please contact Mohammed A. Ghazi, Telephone No. 384-6098

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistan nationals are eligible.

Closing July 2

Grade 16: 8 Adm. Officers, Dept. of Plant Protection; 3 Adm. Officers, Natl. Trng. Bur.

Grade 17: Instr. (Engin.), Instr. (Nautical), Instr. (Fishing Gear), Marine Fisheries; 4 Resch. Officers, Min. of Relig. Affairs

Grade 18: 2 Assist. Chiefs, Min. of Relig. Affairs.

Closing July 4

Grade 18: Assoc. Maize Botanist, Cotton Botanist, Rape Seed Botanist, Soyabean Botanist, Tobacco Botanist, Vegetable Botanist, Plant Pathol. (Oil-seed), Agr. Dept.

Closing July 9

Grade 16: Assist. Sci. Officer (Hakim), Natl. Hlth. Lab.; Assist. Sci. Officer (Homeo), Natl. Hlth. Lab.; Assist. Dir. (Accts.) Food Div.

Grade 17: Edit. (English), Agr. Resch. Council; 40 Assist. Exec. Engineers, Bldg. & Rds.

Grade 18: Jr. Archit., Pak. PWD.

Closing July 16

Grade 16: Econ. Investig., Food Div.; Supervisor (Animal House), Med. Center; Cyto-Technol., Med. Center; 11 Statist. Invest., Census Bur.

Grade 17: Sr. Sci. Officer (Bio-Chem.), Natl. Hlth. Lab.; 2 Assist. Registrars (Genl.), Securities & Exch. Auth.

Closing July 25

Grade 17: Assist. Civil Engin. for Univ.

Grade 18: Civil Engin. for Univ.; Univ. Prof. of all ranks in Bus. Adm., Chem., Econ., Engl., Hist., Math., Pharm., Pol. Sci., Physics, Statist., Urdu

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN JUNIORS VICTORIOUS IN FIRST ROUND OF HOCKEY'S WORLD CUP CHAMPIONSHIP

KUALA LUMPUR—Elimination rounds for the Asia-Oceania sector of the Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament held here last month ended with the Pakistani team as undisputed victors.

The final playoff match May 22 featured the Pakistanis against Malaysia. Pakistani players Hanif Khan and Ehtesham Ali each produced a goal for the winning team.

A record of 20,000 watched the encounter, a robust affair which was marred by some rough tactics in the early stages of the play.

Three records were established by the Pakistanis: they were unscored-upon during the entire nine-day tourney; their 56-goal total was the highest scored by a team in any international tournament; and Mansour Jr. with 15 goals, emerged the highest scorer in any international tournament to date.

The youths played two matches in Singapore, before returning home. They won them both.

Prime Minister Bhutto congratulated the Pakistan Hockey Federation for fielding a strong team.

And in New York City, Pakistani athlete Sharif Khan, now a squash racquets teaching professional in Toronto, won the First World Racquets Tournament held in Spring Glen, New York last month.

Sharif finished first in racquetball, tennis and badminton, lost in the final at table tennis and tied in squash.

Other entrants were Bjorn Borg of Sweden, Charles Brumfield of San Diego, Don Seemiller of Pittsburg, and Flemming Delfs of the Netherlands. Rules of the tourney provided that each entrant would be Eneligible o complete in the game of his own speciality.

KUALA LUMPUR—Pakistan has accepted a bid to participate in the international amateur athletic championships to be held in Penang (Malaysia) from August 3 to 6 of this year.

RAWALPINDI-ISLAMABAD COMMUTERS USE SUZUKI TRUCKS AS MINI BUSES

RAWALPINDI—Makeshift mass transport operating between Rawalpindi and Islamabad was regularized by the Regional Transport Authority last month.

Permission was given to carry seven passengers each in Suzuki pickup trucks, provided new bodies, specially designed for this purpose, are built by the owners. A period of two months was allotted for conversion to the new design. All vehicles in the new mini-bus system would be painted white, it was decided.

ISLAMIC MEDICAL SOCIETY IN AMERICA TO MEET IN ORLANDO

TORONTO—The Annual Convention of the Islamic Medical Association of the U.S. and Canada is to be held in Orlando, Florida, October 21-23. The program will be divided into two sections: Medical Manpower and Brain Drain, and International and Local Islamic Medical Activities. There will also be a symposium on Smoking and Breast Feeding.

For further information contact Dr. Ahmad El-Kadi, 241 Sabine Drive, Pensacola Beach, Florida.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
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PAKISTAN

Affairs

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NEW BUDGET BENEFITS LITTLE MAN, PAKISTANIS ABROAD, DOMESTIC FIRMS

ISLAMABAD—The new federal budget provides tax relief in several matters important to the private individual.

Tea is totally exempt from excise and customs duties. Only packaged teas will have an import duty of 40 percent levied on them.

Tax on intercorporate dividends received by private companies will be reduced from 50 to 30 percent.

Locally manufactured iron and steel is exempt from sales tax. A no-objection certificate in respect to wealth tax before sale of property is waived.

Death duties on estates of less than Rs 300,000 will not be levied. Previously, only estates of Rs 100,000 or less were exempt from estate taxes.

Pakistanis working abroad who maintain a home in Pakistan for their families will not, because of that fact alone, be subject to Pakistani income tax. In this respect, Pakistanis working abroad who come back to Pakistan for short visits (not over 60 days) will not incur a tax liability.

GOVERNMENT, PNA REACH ACCORD: AGREE ON NEW NATIONAL AND STATE POLLS

ISLAMABAD—Government and the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) have reached an agreement on basic issues.

This was announced here June 15 in a brief statement which said that the two sides had constituted a two-man subcommittee to draft the details of the agreement.

According to the Associated Press of Pakistan, the spokesmen of the two sides confirmed that:

- The two parties agree on the holding of fresh elections;
- The elections will be the second under the new Constitution;
- The present government headed by Prime Minister Bhutto will continue;
- The question of setting up of an interim government has been dropped;
- The election will be held after the month of Ramadan and before the end of this year.

The parties agreed to the formation of a two-member subcommittee, one member

from each side, to work out the details of the agreement.

The question of Azad Kashmir is also included in the agreement. Negotiations will take place separately between the government and Azad Kashmir leader Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan.

The agreement was arrived at after nine meetings spread over a period of 13 days beginning June 3. The meetings lasted for a total of 17 hours and 45 minutes. The concluding session lasted 90 minutes.

Interrupting the general discussion on the budget in the National Assembly June 17, the Prime Minister announced that he had agreed to have fresh general elections in the larger interest of Pakistan.

He said the dates for elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies had been decided at the Government-PNA talks.



Principals in the talks between Government and PNA leaders, which were conducted at the Prime Minister's House in Rawalpindi last month. From left to right: Finance Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Religious Affairs Minister Maulana Kausar Niazi, Nawazuddin Warraich Khan, Maulana Mufti Mahmud and Professor Ghafoor Ahmad.

JUL 12 1977
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AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GETS LION'S SHARE OF AID FROM UN PROGRAM

UNITED NATIONS—About \$52.5 million will come to Pakistan in development aid over the next five years, if recommendations made last month by the Governing Council of the U.N. Development Program are implemented.

This money is earmarked for several sectors: \$14.1 million for agriculture, \$6.5 million for human resources, \$4.1 million for infrastructure, \$3.4 million for development of natural resources, \$1 million for industry, and \$23.2 unallocated.

An additional project, to be funded by the World Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation, will prepare proposals for research on cotton use on an international scale.

INCREASE IN BANK RATE SPARKS INTEREST RISE FOR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

KARACHI—Following an increase in the bank rate from nine to ten percent, new minimum interest rates on bank deposits have been announced by the State Bank of Pakistan. The revised rates, effective June 7, represent a general increase of from one-half to one percent in interest.

Interest rates now range from a low of five and one-half percent on special notice accounts withdrawable on seven to 29 days' notice to 12 and three-quarters percent on five-year term deposits. Three-month term deposits will earn nine percent interest per year under the new regulations, and savings accounts with checking privileges will earn seven and one-half percent in the Bank.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND NEOLITHIC REMAINS IN BALUCHISTAN

KARACHI—Every few weeks, it seems, new evidence of ancient civilization in the area that is now Pakistan is uncovered. The most recent finds are of a Neolithic culture in Baluchistan, near Mehargarh at the foot of Bolan Pass.

There, a group of French and Pakistani archaeologists have excavated an agricultural settlement dating to about 7000 B.C. The people of this ancient site lived in a settled community and employed rudimentary stone implements to cultivate small plots to grow foodgrains.

This is the first agricultural settlement of the Neolithic Age found thus far on the South Asian subcontinent, and goes a step further in bridging the gap between the Bronze Age cultures of about 3000 B.C. at Moenjodaro and the remains of some of the earliest men in the world, which evidence was found earlier this year in northern Punjab.

BUDGET AIMS AT ECONOMIC RECOVERY; DEFICIT CUT BY RISE IN REVENUE COLLECTIONS

ISLAMABAD—Federal Finance Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada told the National Assembly June 23 that the deficit in the 1977-78 budget was likely to be reduced by Rs 700 million to Rs 750 million as a result of additional collections of revenue in the closing fiscal year.

In his budget speech June 11, the Finance Minister had indicated a resource gap of Rs 3,030 million, this gap to be covered by mobilization of domestic resources.

Mr. Pirzada had stated at that time that Rs 1,540 million would be raised through new measures.

Import duty on most items has been raised by 20 percent. Railway fares will go up by 20 percent and railway freight by 12½ percent. TV licence fees have been increased from Rs 100 to Rs 150. Telephone, telegrams, power (except for domestic uses) cement and passports will also cost more.

The balance of the gap would be collected through borrowing from banks.

Based on the previous year's level of taxation, net revenue of the Federal Government for 1977-78 are estimated at Rs 19,680 million. This represents an increase of 11 percent over the revised estimates for the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Non-development expenditure has been estimated at Rs 20,280 million, which is about 20 percent above the revised estimates for the closing year. This increase is due mainly to raises in salaries of government employees, which would cost Rs. 1,800 million, and an increase of about Rs 1,420 million in debt servicing.

In view of the unavoidable increase in non-development expenditure, no revenue surplus will be available for financing the Annual Development Program (ADP). However, net capital receipts of the Federal Government and of autonomous corporations will provide domestic resources of Rs. 1,990 million. With external resources an estimated Rs. 11,980 million, total available resources come to Rs. 13,970 million, which will be applied against the estimated Rs. 17,000 million needed for the ADP. This explains the gap of Rs. 3,030 million.

Giving details of the revised estimates for the current year, the Finance Minister said that despite the difficult economic situation and disturbances in the country, there had been no diminution in the revenue receipts. The Finance Minister said this was no mean achievement when it was noted that there was a sharp fall of Rs. 620 million in the revenue from export duties due mainly to failure of the cotton crop, and a reduction of Rs 220 million in profits from rice exports because of a fall in international prices.

In addition to the Rs. 17,000 million earmarked for the ADP, public sector corporations plan to spend Rs. 4,000 million.

The most important policy objective for the next year is to ensure a recovery in agricultural and industrial production. The target of a 9.6 percent increase in the GNP is mainly derived from larger crop production and fuller utilization of industrial capacity.

The industrial sector will continue to receive a high proportion of the plan allocation. Of the total allocations of Rs. 3,780 million, more than half has been earmarked for the Karachi Steel Mills, Rs 780 million are for the three fertilizer factories and Rs 340 million for the six cement projects.

The allocation for the power sector has been increased by 26 percent. A sum of Rs. 3,170 million will be spent on installation of generators, thermal units, transmission lines and village electrification. A substantial provision has been made for implementing the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant and for preliminary work relating to the 600 megawatt nuclear power station at Chashma.

An allocation of Rs. 496 million has been made for the fuel sector. In addition to this, Rs. 776 million for gas and oil operation will be provided from external credit.

The capacity of the Attock refinery is to be increased from half a million tons to 1.5 million tons per year. By 1979-80 the country will meet roughly half of its requirement of crude oil from domestic sources, which will save \$170 million.

In the agriculture sector, ADP provides for substantial increases for such key inputs as fertilizer, improved varieties of seed, plant protection, mechanized cultivation through distribution of tractors, power tillers and other agricultural machinery.

A target of 9.6 million tons has been set for wheat, which is 5.5 percent higher than the closing year's production. The rice crop will be increased by 8.8 percent, to 2.83 million tons, and sugarcane by 6.8 percent, to 29.5 million tons.

Transport and communications have been allocated Rs 2,686 million, of which Rs 940 million are for the railways and Rs 530 million for Port Qasim.

The health sector gets Rs. 300 million, and education receives Rs. 307 million.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Pakistan Cricket Club beat the Potomac Cricket Club by seven wickets in the Shield Cup Match played in Washington, June 12.

100,000 PLOTS FOR NEW HOMES TO BE ALLOTTED IN COMING YEAR

PESHAWAR—One hundred thousand plots for new housing are to be developed during the next year, it was announced by Federal Housing Minister Arbab Jehangir Khan last month.

In Lyallpur, 8,000 low-cost houses were under construction and are slated to be purchased on a pay-as-you-rent basis. These houses will cost about Rs. 11,000 each. And in Islamabad, about 3,000 units for government workers are being built, at a cost of Rs. 20 million.

Meanwhile, 70 plots were being reallocated because the previous developer/owners had either failed to pay for the properties or had not begun construction.

A further response to the chronic housing shortage will be an attempt to secure the involvement of banks and insurance companies in financing construction of multi-storied apartment houses, the Minister added.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK TO BUILD FACILITIES FOR FISH INDUSTRY IN KARACHI

KARACHI—A modern fish harbor and cannery complex in this city may materialize soon as a result of a visit here by a delegation from the Asian Development Bank last week.

Two new jetties to accommodate long liners and deep sea trawlers, a tuna cannery complex with 20,000 ton capacity, a 500-ton cold-storage facility and a 100-ton fish-meal plant are planned.

INDUS UP AT GUDDU; NO PRESENT DANGER OF FLOODS; MONSOONS NEAR

DADU—The river Indus has begun rising at Guddu, with the discharge more than doubling within one recent week.

Preparations for the monsoon season include strengthening of bunds. Authorities have stated that there is at present no danger of floods. Discharges at Taunsa and Kalabagh Barrages are normal.

VISA REQUIRED FOR ALL VISITS TO CANADA

OTTAWA—Pakistani citizens wishing to enter Canada must now have a visa.

This change in Canadian law went into effect June 22, and affects all Pakistanis except those who have the status of legal permanent resident aliens of the United States and are in possession of the so-called "Green Card" (Form I-151).

EXPORTS DIVERSIFY, WITH SKILLS, TECHNIQUES, KNOWHOW DOMINATING PICTURE

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan's exports are rapidly diversifying, with a wide spectrum of sophisticated products and technologies beginning to earn an increasingly larger share of the country's foreign exchange.

On June 13, for instance, a steel rolling mill set up by Pakistan Engineering Company was inaugurated in Abu Dhabi. The facility, first of its kind in the United Arab Emirates, is capable of producing 25,000 tons of steel bars annually. The entire machinery has been manufactured by the PECO.

A 13,500-ton ship is being built for China by the Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works. Expected to be ready by the end of this year, the vessel will cost \$19.7 million. Construction of 19 smaller ships for Iran will bring Pakistan an additional Rs. 380 million in foreign exchange.

In Iraq, Pakistani engineers are making advance plans for an irrigation project to be constructed at Khalis, near Baghdad. The project is estimated to cost almost Rs. 1.5 billion, and is the first major irrigation program of its kind to be awarded a Pakistani firm.

Saudi Arabia has invited several Pakistani companies to participate in a joint venture for maintenance and operation of dry docks and ship-repair facilities at the Saudi ports of Jeddah and Dammon. The host country and foreign participants will share equally in the responsibility and rewards of the project.

A delegation from Somalia, in Pakistan for cooperative talks last month, reported that some two dozen Pakistani teachers in Somalia have done such an excellent job that there was a possibility of increasing their number. The leader of the Somali delegation also expressed the belief that Pakistan could provide technical assistance to Somalia for the development of such light industries as textiles.

Thousands of Pakistani nationals have been recruited for employment abroad during recent months. Over 7,700 persons went out through government and private efforts to the Middle East and Persian Gulf states in May, and some 11,000 persons emigrated last December and January.

Delegations from Tanzania and Libya visited Pakistan last month to recruit skilled manpower. Libya, which is expanding its fishing industries, hired 200 Pakistani fishermen initially, and is expected to engage 300 more following interviews conducted during the recent visit by a Libyan team. The number of Pakistani fishermen needed by Libya may increase further.

In the field of the more traditional type of exports, it was announced last month that as part of a long-term commitment to supply

UN BODY GIVES FUNDS FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO PUNJAB ROAD WORKERS

ISLAMABAD—A contribution of \$3.14 million by the U.N. World Food Program for distribution of foodstuffs to workers on the unpaved roads of the Punjab was announced June 3.

Supplies including 7,508 metric tons of wheat, 450 metric tons of *ghee* (purified butter), 602 metric tons of powdered milk, 452 metric tons of pulses, 27 metric tons of tea and 151 metric tons of sugar will be provided over a three-year period. The food is distributed to the road workers as partial payment for their labor.

The roads in question were originally constructed under a similar food-assistance project of the World Food Program. The work presently in progress involves asphaltting and brick paving of those earlier roads.

CONSTRUCTION BEGUN ON MOSQUE FOR WORKERS AT KARACHI STEEL MILLS

ZULFIKARABAD—The cornerstone for the first mosque at the site of the Karachi steel mills township of Zulfikarabad was laid last month.

The mosque, which will cost Rs 1 million, will accommodate over 750 persons for prayer. It is expected to be completed by August next year, and is the first of several mosques planned for the township.

all of Turkey's rice imports, Pakistan would ship 20,000 tons in August and September. A similar quantity was shipped earlier this year.

Overall figures for the first ten months of the current fiscal year show that the balance of trade between Pakistan and countries of the Middle East is finally turning in Pakistan's favor.

Although exchange of goods with Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Iran rose steadily in the last four years, almost doubling over the three-year period just preceding the present one, Pakistan actually imported more from these countries in those years than it exported to them. Now, in only the first ten months of the current fiscal year, exports alone have climbed to over Rs. 2 billion, which is about equal to the entire amount of imports during the preceding three years.

PM RETURNS FROM TOUR OF 6 MUSLIM STATES; MEETS PNA LEADERS

ISLAMABAD—Within a few hours of his return on June 23 from a hectic visit to six Muslim countries, Prime Minister Bhutto went into a meeting with the three opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) leaders, where he received their draft of the political accord between the two sides. The meeting lasted approximately two hours, and the two sides decided to meet again after the Government studied the PNA draft.

Talking to newsmen later, the Prime Minister said that the Government side would reply to the PNA draft on June 25.

In answer to a question whether any differences had developed between the two sides, the Prime Minister said that there were one or two technical matters, but that these could not be described as differences.

The Prime Minister had announced his decision June 16 to leave for a tour of a number of Muslim countries on June 18. The trip was necessitated by a certain development that had taken place following the agreement which the Government and PNA had reached June 15.

Professor Ghafoor Ahmad of the PNA told newsmen June 23 that the Prime Minister had informed PNA leaders of certain points of the development necessitating his tour.

The Prime Minister's tour took him to Saudi Arabia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iran and Afghanistan.

Employment Opportunities

Closing July 23:

Grade 17: Progress Off. (Engin.), Natnl. Devel. Progress Center; Assist. Dir. (8), Dept. Invest. Promot. & Supplies.

Grade 18: Assist. Technol. Adviser (Elect. or Mechan. Engin.), Sci. & Technol. Resch. Div.; Dep. Dir. (2), Natnl. Talent Pool; Jr. Psychol., Publ. Serv. Commiss.; Chief Hlth. Off., Centr. Hlth. Organ.

Grade 19: Coordln. (Oil Seed), Agri. Resch. Council; Prof. of Surg. (ENT), Postgrad. Med. Center.

Closing July 28:

Grade 18: Dep. Dir. Agri., Provincial Agri. Dept.

Closing July 30:

Grade 16: Statist. Invest., Communicat. Div.; Econ. Invest., Agri. Div.; Statist. Invest. (36); Statist. Div.

Grade 17: Assist. Exec. Engin. (40), Military Engin. Surv.; Statist. Off. (8), Statist. Div.

Grade 18: Principal, Natnl. Inst. Labor Admin. Trng.; Assoc. Surg. (Ophthalm.), Centr. Govt. Polyclinic.

Grade 19: Superint. Engin. (Archit.), Military Engin. Serv.

Closing August 1:

Grade Rs. 2600-235-3225: Prof., Organ. Chem.
Grade Rs. 2250-100-2750: Assoc. Prof., Pol. Sci. (2); Chem. Engin.; Chem. Technol.; Fuel Technol.; Mechan. Engin.; Petrol. Technol.; Bus. Admin.; Libr. Sci.

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

PAKISTANI TEAMS TO MAKE EXHIBITION TOURS THROUGHOUT WORLD THIS SUMMER

LAHORE—Departure of Pakistan's athletic teams for exhibition tours abroad is becoming a regular feature of the summer season.

A four-member national track team was scheduled to leave June 20 for Germany for training and exhibition meets. The group is headed by Mohammad Younus, ace middle distance runner. The other three athletes are hurdler Bashir Ahmad, javelin thrower Munir Ahmed, and long-distance runner Mazhar Hussain.

Mr. Amanullah Khan will accompany the athletes as manager, and Major Mehboob A. Bhatti will be their coach.

Selection of a track team for an exhibition tour of Malaysia will be made in Islamabad on July 12.

The country's under-21 (Junior) hockey team, recent victors at the Kuala Lumpur Junior World Hockey sectional playoffs, has been invited to tour Bangladesh for a series of friendly exhibition matches and training sessions, it was announced here early last month. Meantime, teams from both Singapore, where the Pakistani team played exhibition matches after the Kuala Lumpur tournament, and Bangladesh have expressed interest in touring Pakistan.

Appreciation of the Juniors continues to grow since their return from the Far East. It has been announced that in the future youngsters selected for Pakistan under-19 teams would be assured free education and job opportunities.

Preparation of Pakistani athletes for the 1978 Asian Games is being managed by a group of Soviet coaches, who volunteered recently to remain in the country for another year and a half in order to complete the training of boxers, wrestlers, swimmers and trackmen.

In basketball, the Pakistan Amateur

Basketball Federation will sponsor a team to take part in the Asian Basketball Championship to be held in Kuwait during October.

And another crack team departed for Kabul to represent Pakistan in a series of soccer, volleyball and basketball matches. There were 19 soccer players, 14 basketball players, and 14 volleyball stars in that caravan.

Meanwhile, the fame of Pakistanis as regular members of British cricket teams continues to hold the sports spotlight in that country.

Zaheer Abbas hit his first century of the season when he scored 104 runs in 192 minutes for his Gloucestershire team's match against Sussex in the John Player League. The previous weekend, at Hove, both he and Sadiq Mohammad batted impressively for Gloucestershire (also over Sussex). Zaheer topped English county batting averages last season.

The same afternoon that Zaheer and Sadiq starred for Gloucestershire, Asif Iqbal batted for Kent against Derbyshire.

Imran Khan, who was finally given permission by the English Cricket Council to switch from Worcestershire to the Sussex team, stopped by Lahore for a short stay during a break in his travels. Imran had toured Australia and the West Indies with the Pakistan team. He of course will be playing with the Pakistani team when it tours England next summer. But recently he signed-on (with four other Pakistanis) to play for an Australian television promoter in a "Super Test" series.

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The New Head of Government

Chief Martial Law Administrator General Zia-ul-Haq, who is the new head of government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, was born in 1924 of a middle class family. In May, 1945, he was commissioned from the Royal Indian Military Academy at Dera-Dun. After serving for 19 years in different instructional staff and command appointments, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and in 1964 appointed instructor at the Command and Staff College, Quetta. From 1966 to 1968 he commanded a cavalry regiment.

In May 1968 he was promoted to colonel and posted to an armored division. In 1969 he became a brigadier and was given the command of an armored brigade. Three years later he was promoted to major general and given the command of an armored division. In April 1975 he was promoted to lieutenant general and was appointed corps commander. He was promoted to general and appointed Chief of Staff on March 1, 1976.

General Zia-ul-Haq attended the armored officers' advance course and the command and general staff officer course in the U.S.A. in 1959 and 1963 respectively.

He was decorated by King Hussein of Jordan for services with the Jordanian Army.

He has seen active service in Burma, Malaya and Indonesia during World War II and also in the two wars of 1965 and 1971.

PESHAWAR—Heavy earth-moving equipment purchased with a Rs 90 million loan from Italy is expected to be put into operation by the end of the year.

Two hundred twenty-one bulldozers will be sent to the Northwest Frontier Province to be used in agricultural development and in maintaining flood control dams in the area.

ARMED FORCES STEP IN AS INTERIM GOVERNMENT; SCHEDULE VOTE FOR OCTOBER

ISLAMABAD—The armed forces of Pakistan took over the administration of the country July 5. An interim government with Army Chief of Staff General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and head of the government has been formed.

Elections have been announced for October, after which power will be transferred to elected representatives of the people.

Top political leaders have been taken into temporary protective custody. They include former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, some of his cabinet colleagues and some leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA). Not arrested was Begum Nasim Wali Khan. The Constitution has not been abrogated. Only some of its provisions have been suspended. President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry continues as the Head of State.

In a broadcast to the nation July 6, General Zia-ul-Haq said: "The Army takeover is never a pleasant act because the armed forces of Pakistan genuinely want that the administration of the country should remain in the hands of the people who are its real masters. The people exercise this right through their elected representatives who are chosen in every democratic country through periodic elections. Elections were held in our beloved homeland on March 7. The election results, however, were rejected by one of the contesting parties (the Pakistan National Alliance). They alleged that the elections had been rigged on a large scale and demanded fresh elections. To press their demand for reelections, they launched a movement which assumed such dimensions that people even started saying that democracy was not workable in Pakistan. But, I genuinely feel that the survival of this country lies in democracy and democracy alone. It is mainly due to this belief that the armed forces resisted the temptation to take over during the recent provocative circumstances in spite of diverse and massive political pressures.

"The armed forces have always desired and tried for a political solution to a political

problem. That is why the armed forces stressed on the then government that they should reach a compromise with their political rivals without any loss of time. The government needed time to hold these talks. The armed forces bought them this valuable period of time by maintaining law and order in the country. The armed forces were subjected to criticism from certain quarters for their role in aid of the civil administration, but we tolerated this criticism in the hope that it was a passing phase. We hoped that when this climate of agitational frenzy came to an end, the nation would be able to appreciate the correct and constitutional role of the armed forces and all fears would be allayed.

ISLAMABAD—Sharifuddin Pirzada has been named the new Attorney General of Pakistan with the rank of Federal Minister. He has held the office of Attorney General under previous administrations, and from 1966 to 1968 was Foreign Minister of the country.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Secretary General, Defense, has been appointed Secretary General-in-Chief with the rank of Federal Minister. He will coordinate the functions of all Federal Ministries and Divisions.

Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi has been promoted to the post of Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry.

"I have just given you a very broad outline picture of the situation obtaining in the country. It must be quite clear to you now that when the political leaders fail to steer the country out of a crisis, it is an inexcusable sin for the armed forces to sit as silent spectators. It is primarily for this

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Interim Government . . .

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

reason that the Army had to intervene to save the country.

"I would like to point out here that I saw no prospects of a compromise between the People's Party and the PNA, because of their mutual distrust and lack of faith. It was feared that the failure of the PNA and PPP to reach a compromise would throw the country into chaos and the country would thus be plunged into a more serious crisis. This risk could not be taken in view of the larger interests of the country. The Army had therefore to act, as a result of which the government of Mr. Bhutto has ceased to exist. Martial law has been imposed throughout the country. The National and Provincial Assemblies have been removed. But the Constitution has not been abrogated. Only the operation of certain parts of the Constitution has been held in abeyance.

"Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry has very kindly consented to continue to discharge his duties as President of Pakistan as heretofore under the same Constitution. I am grateful to him for this.

"To assist him in the discharge of his national duties, a four-member Military Council has been formed. The Council consists of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

"I will discharge the duties of the Chief of Staff of the Army and Chief Martial Law Administrator. Martial law orders and instructions, as and when required, will be issued under my orders.

"I met Mr. Justice Yaqub Ali, Chief Justice of Pakistan this morning. I am grateful to him for the advice and guidance on legal matters.

"I want to make it absolutely clear that neither I have any political ambitions nor does the Army want to be distracted from its profession of soldiering. I was obliged to step in to fill in the vacuum created by the political leaders. I have accepted this challenge as a true soldier of Islam. My sole aim is to organize free and fair elections which would be held in October this year. Soon after the polls, power will be transferred to the elected representatives of the people. I give a solemn assurance that I will not deviate from this schedule.

"During the next three months my total attention will be concentrated on the holding of elections and I would not like to dissipate my powers and energies as Chief Martial Law Administrator on anything else.

"It will not be out of place to mention here that I hold the Judiciary of the country in high esteem. I will do my best to refrain from doing anything which is likely to restrict the power of the Judiciary. However, under unavoidable circumstances, if and when martial law orders and martial law regulations are issued, they would not be

PAKISTAN IS FOURTH LARGEST RICE EXPORTER, PRACTICALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT IN WHEAT

ISLAMABAD—With figures of the last rice harvest now tabulated, it appears that Pakistan has emerged as the fourth largest rice-exporting nation in the world, after the United States, China, and Thailand.

Overall export of rice in 1976-77 climbed to 883,000 tons, double the 426,000 tons exported in 1974-75. Earnings amounted Rs 2,260 million.

All of Pakistan's prized basmati rice surplus, which comprises 45 percent of the total rice exported, was shipped to countries of the Middle East. The other varieties were exported to Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Turkey, Algeria, Libya and some other African countries.

The last season was also a record year for wheat, the country's diet staple. Production amounted 9.2 million tons, as opposed to 8.1 million tons in 1974.

Wheat accounts for nearly a third of the average family's expenditure, and this year's harvest puts Pakistan well on the road to self-sufficiency in that commodity. Until last year, wheat had to be imported. In 1974-76, Pakistan spent nearly \$400 million for imported wheat, with the domestic price heavily subsidized in addition.

Much of this good news is due to the abundant water made available from the Tarbela dam.

A corollary of the bumper wheat harvest, however, is the need for adequate grain storage at minimal cost. To this end, the Punjab government last year inaugurated a program of constructing an inexpensive Chinese-type of godown to hold this year's large crops.

These storage units involve only construction of walls a few feet high, with the grain being covered by a tarpaulin.

challenged in any court of law.

"I will soon announce the modalities and detailed time table for the holding of elections. I hope and expect that all political parties will cooperate with me in this behalf.

"A good measure of tension had been created in the country during the recent political confrontation. It had therefore become imperative to allow time to cool off human emotions. I have, therefore, banned all political activities from today till further orders. Political activities, however, will be allowed before the polls. . .

"It will be my utmost endeavor to ensure that the martial law administration not only treats the people in a spirit of justice and equality but also makes them feel that they are being so treated. The civil administration, too, has to play an important role. I am therefore pleased to announce that the Chief Justices of the provincial High Courts have, on my request, agreed to function as acting

COMPUTERS TO SPEED CENSUS-TAKING IN URBAN CENTERS

LAHORE — Computerization of census-taking operations in Pakistan should be completed soon, it was announced here last month.

Computers are being installed in the provincial capitals, and training programs for the technical staff have begun.

In the Punjab, 70 percent of the population has been registered and some 11 million provided with identity cards. In rural areas mobile teams have moved registration at an even faster pace, with 90 percent of the population of the province having been registered by April.

The target date for completion of census registration is December 31.

New Information Brochures Available

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Pakistan Embassy in Washington has produced two more four-page brochures in the *Facts About Pakistan* series entitled *An Overview*, and *Postage Stamps*. The new brochures are in addition to the 13 earlier titles dealing with *The Founder, National Heritage, The Economy, Customs and Ceremonies, Festivals, Handicrafts, Fashions, Art and Architecture, Sports, Cuisine, Folk Tales, Coins, and Travel*.

Copies of any of these may be obtained without charge by application to the Information Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

governors of their respective provinces.

"The officers in the civil administration who have any apprehensions about their future are hereby assured that no victimization will take place. . .

"So far as foreign relations are concerned, I want to make it absolutely clear that I will honor all the agreements. . .

"I sincerely desire the press to live up to its claims as the advocate of the freedom of the press without violating the code of conduct."

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK TO BE IMPROVED BY GRANTS TO NWFP, PUNJAB

ISLAMABAD—The dairy and livestock industry will be the beneficiaries of two new programs launched during the past month.

In the Northwest Frontier Province, the Netherlands agreed June 23 to provide the livestock development project of that province with Rs 4.3 million for improvements of animal husbandry.

The Peshawar Veterinary Research Institute will benefit from this arrangement, which will also help finance the establishment of an experimental farm and promote milk marketing.

Holland's contribution will be in the form of advisers, equipment and supplies. Facilities will also be provided for training Pakistanis in the Netherlands.

In the Punjab, the World Bank is sponsoring a livestock project that is scheduled for completion in 1982. By that time, milk production is expected to increase by 45,000 tons and meat production by 5,500 tons. About 100,000 buffalo and 30,000 cows will be preserved in the process.

There is no shortage of meat, butter or milk in Punjab at present, and meat and dairy products are low in price as compared with prices on the international market. The new program is aimed at benefitting 60,000 agricultural families.

Forest preservation and expansion of forested areas are additional goals of the Punjab government. An estimated Rs 1,250 million will be spent during the current fiscal year toward the attainment of these targets.

PRIVATE CONSORTIUM TO FINANCE 5 PROJECTS: MILLS, HOTELS, FACTORIES

KARACHI—A consortium of private financial institutions, the Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP), has approved the sum of Rs 141.8 million to underwrite seven industrial projects in Pakistan over the next few months.

The funds thus made available will bridge loans against underwriting commitments and purchase of debentures. Two of the projects to benefit from this arrangement are already in operation, while five are newly-planned ventures.

Two new cotton textile units in the Punjab and one in Baluchistan will be financed by ICP funds. They are a 250-loom mill in Lyallpur, and a bleaching, dyeing and textile printing plant in Chiniot. A 250-loom mill is planned for Usta Mohammad in Baluchistan.

The other two ventures are a 200-room three-star hotel for Karachi, and a 100-room hotel for Rawalpindi.

Two existing projects, an engineering-parts factory in Cambellpur (Punjab) and a management company for five-star hotels will be partially financed by ICP funds.

HEAVY MONSOON RAINS BRING FLOODS TO KARACHI; 280 DEAD; THOUSANDS HOMELESS

KARACHI—Pakistan's heaviest monsoon rains in more than 40 years have caused, by last count, some 280 deaths, with many more people still missing, officials said last week.

Eight inches of rain fell in 12 hours on June 30, causing the Lyari and Malir rivers, which flow through Karachi, to overflow their banks and flood city streets in places to a depth of five to eight feet.

Many of the bodies recovered by rescue teams were of riverside dwellers killed when their mud huts collapsed as they slept. Two cars plunged into the Malir River from a collapsed bridge on the highway between Karachi and Hyderabad, and their occupants were among the missing. Hundreds of dead cattle were found on the riverbeds after the flood waters receded. Big cranes were used to remove uprooted trees blocking roads. Damages to bridges, roads and railways were estimated at several million dollars.

More than 10,000 people have been made homeless by the flooding. The government announced a grant of Rs 4 million for relief in the affected areas, and has thus far set up some 30 relief camps to provide food, medicines and shelter. Relief work has progressed satisfactorily with over 20,000 people vaccinated against typhoid and cholera.

FRIENDS OF PAKISTAN OF WASHINGTON, D.C. CHOOSE NEW OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—At its last meeting of the summer June 9, Washington's Friends of Pakistan Club installed new officers for the coming year and presented checks to several charitable organizations which the Club helps underwrite.

The funds were earned through an April benefit dinner held in collaboration with the All Pakistan Women's Association, and the gifts were thus made on behalf of both the Friends of Pakistan and the Women's Association.

The new officers of the Friends of Pakistan Club are: Honorary President, Begum Tuba Yaqub-Khan; President, Mrs. Elena Selin; Vice-President, Mrs. Zubaida Kirmani; and Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Donaldson.



Pakistan's Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, and Mrs. Elena Selin, President of the Friends of Pakistan Club of Washington, witness the presentation of a check to Mr. John Sharon of the Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington by Begum Yaqub-Khan, President of the All Pakistan Women's Association and Honorary President of the Friends of Pakistan Club of Washington. The presentation took place at the Pakistan Embassy Residence.

650,000 PAKISTANIS NOW WORK ABROAD; SEND HOME Rs 3,500 MILLION

KARACHI—About 650,000 Pakistani are now employed abroad, with some 240,000 of these working in the United Kingdom.

Remittances to Pakistan from overseas Pakistanis totalled Rs. 3,500 million in 1976, against Rs 500 million in 1971.

It is estimated that during the next five years some 157,000 more persons will enter the foreign labor market and that remittances will rise by an estimated Rs 500 million.

A country-by-country distribution of Pakistani emigrant workers is as follows: United Kingdom, 240,000; Saudi Arabia, 55,000; Qatar, 45,000; and Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Oman, 35,000 each.

The labor force of Pakistan comprises 22 million out of a population of 74 million. It grows each year by 700,000. Fifteen percent of the population is unemployed, and 15 percent under-employed.

PAKISTANIS AT NORTHPROP UNIV. TAKE TOP POSTS IN STUDENT GOVERNMENT

INGLEWOOD, Calif. — Pakistani students at Northrop University in this southern California city have captured the top four posts in the school's Student Council for the coming term.

The new officers are: Naveed Qamar, President; Mohammad Waseem, Vice-President; Raja Shahid Abbasi, Secretary; and Hasnain Khaku, Treasurer.

Renowned Pakistani singer Mehdi Hassan will give a recital at Northwood High School, 919 University Boulevard West, Silver Springs, Maryland, on Saturday July 30, 1977 at 8:00 p.m.

For further information please call 384-6098.

Employment Opportunities

Closing Aug. 6

Grade 16: Libr., Census & Registr. Organ.
Grade 17: Rsch. Off. (Material), Defense Sci. & Technol. Organ.; Statist. Off., Geol. Surv.
Grade 19: Prin. Techn. Off. (Oper. & Instrum.), Defense Sci. & Technol. Organ.; Rsch. Dir. (Anim. Husb.), Agri. Rsch. Council; Dep. Chief Neut. Surv., Ports & Shipping.

Closing Aug. 13

Grade 16: Statist. Invest., Min. Water & Power; Assist. Statist. Off., Cabt. Div.
Grade 18: Sr. Rsch. Off. (Electron.), Defense Sci. & Technol. Organ.; Sr. Rsch. Off. (PP & C), Defense Sci. & Technol. Organ.; Assoc. Surg. (Neuro-Surg.), Centr. Govt. Hosp.

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILWAYS WILL COST \$250 MILLION DURING NEXT FIVE YEARS

MULTAN—While no specific railways section was included in the current federal budget, an ambitious five-year program for modernization of Pakistan Railways has in fact been instituted.

Improvements scheduled in the \$250 million program are aimed at putting the system on a par with modern railways of the world.

Kuwait agreed June 24 to loan Pakistan \$21.9 million. The figure represents roughly 23 percent of the foreign-exchange component of the project.

Plans call for renewal of 580 miles of track, replacement of outdated carriages, relaying of ties over 1,120 miles of track, and installation of an independent telecommunications system for the Railways Department. This project alone will cost Rs 180 million.

Special attention will be given in the new program to the problem of renewing bridges. The Sher Shah bridge on the Chenab has already been completed. Work on the Kotri bridge is in progress. Construction of Alexandria bridge near Wazirabad will begin in the near future.

The railways' improvement program takes into account the need to decrease the country's dependence on costly imports. To this end, development of a workshop for manufacturing components, of a carriage factory, and of concrete ties factories which was carried out during the last five-year development plan will be crucial in the years to come. The goal is to produce 90 percent of the spare parts needed by railway machinery in this country.

LAHORE—Two hundred new primary schools were set up in the Punjab during the current fiscal year.

SOCIAL SERVICES, PUBLIC WORKS DOMINATE AZAD KASHMIR GOVERNMENT

MUZAFFARABAD—Economic development of Azad Kashmir has claimed Rs 210 million in government funds during the past two years, local authorities stated last month.

Among the projects either completed or in the process of being completed are a mineral survey of the area, a reforestation program, provision of electricity to all district and tehsil headquarters, construction of major bridges at Rajdhani, Chalpani, Chelabandi and Malvini, and 20 suspension bridges elsewhere in the state, construction of a new Legislative Assembly building, a match factory and wool-scouring plant here, and the statewide establishment of 30 telecommunications exchanges and of microwave stations here and at Mirpur. Included in the plan is the setting up of a 100-kilowatt transmitter here for Azad Kashmir Radio.

The largest portion of the development expenditure, however, was incurred for education, including the building of a cadet college in Pallandri and the establishment of a paramedical school in Mirpur.

Resettlement of refugees has been a major problem in this area. Free plots have been distributed to shelterless people and a number of refugee families have been settled in the Chamb area. The housing sector has been allocated Rs 5 million.

Information Division
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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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PAKISTAN RAILWAYS' PASSENGER SERVICE TO BE RESTRUCTURED

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan Railways will eliminate third-class accommodations August 14.

From that date onward, trains will have only first and second classes.

Plans are afoot to air-condition the lower-class trains. Meanwhile, an air-conditioned train is to be introduced on the line between Karachi and Lahore in 1978. The cars of this line will be manufactured in Pakistan by the Lahore Carriage Factory as part of Pakistan Railway's plan to save and/or earn foreign exchange by making its own equipment for domestic use and export.

The Carriage Factory completed 100 coaches last year, and plans to increase its output to 150 carriages. Fifty-eight of the Pakistan-made cars will be exported to Bangladesh.

This factory is presently being enlarged to allow it to assemble diesel and electric locomotives.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS EARN TIDY SUM IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

KARACHI — Participation in international trade fairs last year earned Pakistan Rs 52.4 million through on-the-spot sales and future orders.

The Impo-Expo Fair in London last October brought in the largest amount in orders: Rs 10 million. Orders of Rs 9 million were booked in the Partners for Progress, Import Overseas Fair held in Berlin last August. An international carpets market in Frankfurt last January brought in Rs 6.8 million.

The largest amount in immediate sales was taken in at the Dubai fair during March and April. The second place went to the Tehran fair, where Rs 1.25 million was earned.

In all, Pakistani firms participated in some 25 fairs. During the coming year, Pakistan will participate in 26 such exhibitions.

BHUTTO, 15 OTHERS RELEASED; FIRST PHASE OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN STARTS AUGUST 1

MURREE—Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and 15 other political leaders were released July 28. They had been in protective custody since the imposition of martial law July 5.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad, Zia-ul-Haq said July 27 in a nationwide radio and television broadcast that limited indoor political activity would be permitted from August 1 until the end of Ramazan, September 14. Thereafter, full election campaigning will start. It will end two days before the polling date.

During this period political meetings will be allowed, but there will be a ban on

processions. Equal facilities will be provided to all political parties for presenting their points of view on radio and television.

General Zia-ul-Haq referred to his recent discussions with political leaders at Murree and said that he had emphasized at that time that in their programs and election manifestos all political parties should give priority to national unity and integrity of the country and eschew regional prejudices or sectarianism.

He said that the upcoming elections would be held under the 1973 Constitution.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator reaffirmed his faith in democracy and expressed the hope that a truly representative government would come into being following the October elections.

Earlier, on July 14, the Chief Martial Law Administrator told a crowded press conference that his sole aim was to hold free, fair and just elections in October. To ensure that the elections are free, it was necessary



Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq addressing the nation over radio and television on July 5, 1977.

that there was complete law and order, which in turn required the eradication of anti-social and anti-state evils. However, General Zia-ul-Haq made it clear that his plans did not envisage action against politicians.

He told a reporter that orders had been issued for the release of all political prisoners against whom no cases were pending before the courts. In this context he also disclosed that all special tribunals except the one at Hyderabad which was trying Mr. Wali Khan and others had been dissolved.

[The General said in his July 27 broadcast that as agreed to earlier between Mr. Bhutto and his opponents, the Hyderabad tribunal would be allowed to complete its proceedings.]

General Zia-ul-Haq gave a resume of the events that had taken place in the country following the announcement on January 6 that general elections would be held on

JOINT VENTURES WITH FOREIGN CORPORATIONS INCREASE

KARACHI—There has been a perceptible increase in offers from abroad to form joint industrial ventures with Pakistani businesses.

A West German firm recently made proposals for setting up steel mills in Middle Eastern countries in collaboration with Pakistani steel companies.

Pakistan has a large available labor force for such work, besides being culturally and geographically close to the countries of the region.

The Pakistan Ambassador to Ghana recently pointed to bright prospects for joint ventures between Ghana and Pakistan in the area of paper manufacturing. Materials required for paper production, like bamboo and soft wood, can be found in abundance in Ghana, while Pakistan has the necessary experience in this industry.

A company in the Philippines has offered to help finance joint projects in sugar and coconut mills, cement plants and deep sea fishing.

A British firm has expressed interest in setting up a joint project that will manufacture and market an instant road repair material in Pakistan.

A private United States organization obtained permission last month to establish a prefabricated housing factory near Karachi, producing units which will be exported to countries of the Middle East. The project will employ Pakistani labor and utilize local raw materials in its manufacturing process.

Announced last month was a French project for developing fish and fish-products industries in the area of Sind. Better utilization of "trash fish"—small fish caught by shrimp trawlers and hitherto discarded at sea—is one of the chief aims of the plan.

Some 50,000 to 80,000 tons of trash fish can be saved annually for human and animal consumption through the French proposal. The plans call for establishment of a fish flour plant in Karachi.

Also proposed by the French is the promotion of off-shore fisheries in Karachi harbor. Measures outlined in this project can increase overall fish production by 10,000 tons annually. Current sea production of Karachi harbor is 115,000 tons per year.

A joint Pakistan-Libyan publishing house is to be set up soon here. Important books on the heritage of Islam will be produced and distributed by the new firm. Initial capital for the venture would be one million Libyan dinars (Rs 33 million).

ISLAMABAD—A method of converting diesel engines to operate on natural gas is reported to have been developed by Pakistan's Hydrocarbon Development Institute.

PUBLIC, PRIVATE FIRMS VIE IN DISCOVERY & DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN'S MINERAL WEALTH

KARACHI — The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) reported a profit of almost Rs 24 million on its coal and salt mines in the last three years, it was announced here last month. In 1974, the year the mines were placed in the hands of the PMDC, they had registered a loss of Rs 44 million.

The Corporation's primary mission has been mineral exploration, but restricted funds and competition from other corporations have limited its activity in that respect.

The PMDC has been able to point to one important breakthrough, however: discovery of a large coal deposit with estimated reserves of 50 million tons at Pir Jehanian in the Punjab. Exploitation of that mine will begin next year.

PMDC's other projects include establishment of a lapidary center in Peshawar, completion of work to make the coal fields of Lakhra in Sind's Dadu district and the sand gold finds in the upper reaches of the Indus in Punjab operational, development of talc and fluoride deposits in the NWFP, of rubies in the Hunza, sulphur in Baluchistan, bauxite in Punjab, chromite in Malakand, and China clay in Nagarparkar.

But other agencies have also made significant strides in exploring the mineral wealth of the country.

A Canadian team has been assisting the federal government in making an aeromagnetic survey of various magnetic iron-ore bodies in Baluchistan. An area of about 85,000 square kilometers is expected to be covered by this means.

A British firm is involved in the newly discovered copper deposits in Baluchistan (*Pakistan Affairs*, June 16). A report on these finds will be presented to the government by November, with commercial production expected to begin by 1981-82. The projected mine at Saindak will produce over 50,000 tons of copper metal per year.

Precious stones of various sizes and colors have been found in Khairpur district of Sind, it was announced last month. Samples of the stones have been sent to a research laboratory for analysis.

Among recent discoveries in NWFP is a deposit of 20 million tons of gypsum in Kohat, an indeterminate quantity of iron ore also in Kohat and Pezu, and 60 million tons of syntheline synite and 20 million tons of China clay in Dir and Hazara districts.

Large pockets of bauxite, graphite, coal, clay and several sulphurized minerals are believed to occur in Azad Kashmir, and local authorities have approved a budget of about Rs 10 million for a mineral survey of the area. The project will take about 18 months to complete.

PESHAWAR—The construction of Pakistan's third nuclear institute is expected to be completed next year.

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES REAFFORESTATION PROGRAM NATIONWIDE

ISLAMABAD—A tree-planting program for the current monsoon season has been launched by the Federal Forestry Department.

A pocket guide to the planting and care of trees, which has been produced by the Agricultural Ministry, is being currently distributed. And millions of seedling trees will be given to individuals for planting.

BETTER FLOUR THROUGH NEW TECHNIQUES: FREE RATIONS TO WORKERS

LAHORE—Several changes in the flour-mill operations in the Punjab were announced this summer.

One of these relates to cleaning, washing and separating dust from wheat. Its adoption will improve the quality of flour produced in the mills. The machinery for this operation costs Rs 4 million.

A further innovation has been the introduction of complaint/suggestion cards for the public, to facilitate exchange of information between the producer and the consumer. Response to this innovation has not, so far, been strong.

On the labor front, individual workers in the mills have been given an allotment of 40 kilos of flour per month, beginning July 1, plus two months' bonus allotment for the year. Workers have been receiving housing and cycle allowances for some time.

GENERAL ZIA-UL-HAQ

(Continued from page 1, col 3)

March 7 up to the situation leading to the promulgation of martial law on July 5. He said that when the elections were announced the country was "calm as a lake." But a "storm" erupted afterwards, and subsequent to March 7 the nation saw an unprecedented crisis — "a national agitation which disrupted the entire life."

He said the agitation reflected the feelings of the nation. It was not just as ordinary agitation, as eventually it involved all the major cities of the country.

SOMALIA TO UTILIZE PAKISTANI EXPERTISE FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan will provide technical assistance to Somalia in setting up several industrial projects and training Somalian nationals in various industrial skills.

This was decided during the visit last month of a Somalian industrial delegation.

Pakistan, which has offered consultancy services in constructing a cement factory, a paper mill and a mini-steel mill in Somalia, will also train Somalian nationals in Pakistan in leather work, metal work, machine operations, engineering and industrial management.

PAKISTANI DELEGATE TO AMERICAN SCOUT JAMBOREE

SAGINAW, Mich.—Pakistan's delegate to the Boy Scouts of America National Jamboree in Philadelphia this month is Mr. Syed Ehtesham Haider.

Thirty-one-year old Mr. Haider, an import-export specialist in Karachi, is Scout Master of the only troop of Air Scouts in Pakistan. He himself was an Eagle Scout as a boy.

Mr. Haider spent the first month of his American tour at a Boy Scout camp in Michigan. At the conclusion of the Philadelphia jamboree he plans to visit Scout installations in other states.

QUAKE-HIT KOHISTAN OBJECT OF RS 400 M. REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

PESHAWAR—The earthquake-hit Kohistan district, devastated by disastrous tremor in 1975, is to be revitalized by a Rs 400 million redevelopment program.

Construction of hydroelectric plants at Jalakot and Pattan will supply 400 kilowatts of power to the area. A 150-bed hospital will be established at Bisham, and three rural health centers and 18 basic health units are to be set up. Seventy-one primary schools will be opened, and some 64 damaged school buildings will be replaced. A college will be established in the area.

Two bridges and 30 roads are to be constructed. Work on 24 roads is already in progress. One hundred water supply projects are planned. Work on 40 is now in progress.

At Pattan, 500 houses will be constructed. Another 200 will be built with Turkish aid in Bisham. Seven police stations and seven police posts are planned. The divisional office will be located in Bisham and sub-divisional offices at Banna, Pattan, Alpuri and Daau.

Irrigation projects costing Rs 19 million are proposed for Maira, Talkot and Harban. Carpet industries are planned for Bisham, with *patti*, blanket and rug centers at Pattan.

HUNDREDS DIE IN FLOODS AS TORRENTS HIT KARACHI TWICE; INDUS, RAVI, CHENAB OVERFLOW

KARACHI—The monsoons continued throughout the country in July, with rivers registering flood or near-flood heights, bringing death and destruction in their wake. In the Punjab and NWFP troops were called in to evacuate marooned families and to help repair damage caused by the floods.

No sooner had Karachi begun to recover from its near-record rainfall on June 30, in which eight inches of water was dumped on the city in hardly as many hours (*Pakistan Affairs*, July 16), than a second downpour on July 15 brought four more inches of rain to the area and caused additional disruption and deaths.

By last count, Karachi's two torrential rains, which were responsible for 307 deaths, had rendered thousands homeless and necessitated massive relief efforts. Thirty-seven refugee camps were set up during the emergency, and 700,000 inhabitants of the city were immunized against cholera and typhoid.

By mid-July 23,000 persons were still lodged in the relief camps.

General Zia-ul-Haq visited the disaster area July 11 and announced that families whose dwellings on river banks and other low-lying areas had been washed away would be given land on higher ground on which to rebuild their homes.

In the Northwest Frontier Province, flash floods on July 15 brought death to at least 53. In the Mardan area, 100 houses were destroyed and 12 people killed in landslides. The Chief Martial Law Administrator announced July 20 a grant of Rs 1 million for relief in these areas. Earlier, Rs 120,000 had been set aside by the provincial government to compensate families of people killed by the floods.

In the Punjab, 1,370 villages were inundated over an area of 537,000 acres, with 9,706 houses damaged and 830 homes destroyed. Some 465,000 people were affected by the rising waters. In the Sialkot district, 106 villages were reported to have been inundated by rising waters of the Ravi. The threatening waters caused dislocation in railway traffic for some areas of the district.

At a conference held at Murree it was reported that roads had been blocked by landslides off rain-soaked hills, but that traffic was maintained with the aid of bulldozers.

The rivers rose and receded throughout the month of July. The Indus at Dadu in Sind began rising early on, even as the continuing oppressive heat caused death for four from stroke. On July 2, heavy rains in Islamabad and Rawalpindi flooded low-lying areas, but no damage was reported. By July 10 the Indus was in high flood at Kalabagh and medium flood at Attock in the Punjab. Twenty-four relief camps were set up. By July 11 the Ravi was at high flood at

some points, and the Chenab in medium flood. The Indus was rising at Kalabagh and Sukkur, Sind, on July 14, but by July 18 was reported to be receding to low flood at some points. On July 20 the Ravi had begun to fall at Balloki, and the Chenab was in medium flood and steady at Trimmu; the Indus was in low flood at Attock, but still rising at Sukkur. The Sutlej and Jhelum were normal by July 18.

LAHORE—A radar system for giving prior information about the weather and rain in the upper catchment areas of the Ravi and the Chenab in Sialkot district is expected to start functioning by next year.

The proposed system will greatly facilitate precautionary measures against future floods in both these rivers, which rise outside Pakistan.

A telemetric system is also planned to obtain advance information about the flood position in the nullahs (tributaries) which cause extensive damage as their levels rise suddenly and take the population by surprise.

Latest reports indicated that all rivers in the Punjab are flowing normally, while the Indus is still rising at some points in Sind. Anti-flood precautions were given renewed attention throughout this period. In the Punjab, protective embankments and bunds were fortified, 57 relief camps were set up, and 7500 wells chlorinated. In Lyalpur, a flood control center was set up to function 'round-the-clock. Lift pumps were established in low-lying areas for pumping out flood waters, and health authorities inoculated 2,790,000 people.

Pakistan Railways announced that as part of its five-year master plan, Rs 520 million would be spent on protecting the system from recurring floods and insuring uninterrupted services during such calamities. These plans include extension of bunds and bridges, relaying tracks, and diversion of some lines.

RAWALPINDI—Canada has loaned Pakistan \$25 million for the purchase of commodities abroad.

A loan of \$15 million was made for purchase of 13,000 metric tons of aluminum for the production of power conductors by the WAPDA, and a \$10 million loan will enable Pakistan to purchase urea and phosphate fertilizers.

AGHA SHAHI GIVES SHAHANSHAH LETTER FROM ZIA-UL-HAQ

TEHRAN — Agha Shahi, Secretary General for Foreign Affairs, met with the Shahanshah of Iran July 18 and delivered a letter from General Zia-ul-Haq.

The letter outlines the steps taken since the Army takeover of the government last month. Later, Mr. Shahi visited Kuwait.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan Ambassador to the United States, returned to Washington July 22 after a week long consultation with the government.

PAKISTANI YOUTH TO REPRESENT CHICAGO BOYS' CLUBS

CHICAGO—A Pakistani youth living in this city has been chosen to represent the Chicago Boys' Clubs at the International Children's Festival in Moscow during July and August.

Salman Noor Ainuddin, 15, has been in this country only four years, but he has assumed an active role in his local Boys' Club, and is an honor student at Senn High School, where he is a sophomore.

Employment Opportunities

Closing Aug. 6

Grade 16: Forest Rangers (16), Forest Dept. (for NWFP male citizens only)

Closing Aug. 18

Grade 16: Assist. Dir./Progress Officers (3), Tel. & Tel. Directorate Genl.

Grade 17: Assist. Dir. (Rsch) (2), Ministry For. Aff.; Statist. Officers (4), Agri. Div.; Third Eng. (Arm, Elect.) (4), Navy; Princ. (2), Secr. Tng. Center for Women.

Grade 18: Exec. Eng., Natnl. Hlth. Labs.

Closing Aug. 20

Dir., Tourism & Hotel Tng. Inst., salary not stated

Closing Aug. 21

Grade 18: Assist. Prof., Occup. Hlth., Inst. Hyg. & Prev. Med.; Assist. Prof., Exper. Med., Med. College/Attached Hosp.

Closing Aug. 22

Grade 16: Librarian, Govt. College

Grade 17: Instruct., Engl. (3), College of Commerce; Instruct., Islamiyat, College of Commerce; Geol., Industries Dept.; Mining Eng., Industries Dept.; Assist. Controller, Wts. & Meas., Labor Dept.

Grade 18: Eye Spec. (3), Hlth. Dept.

Closing Aug. 28

Grade 16: Welfare Officers (2), Staff Welfare Organ.

Grade 17: Lady Lecturer, Sociol. Directorate of Fed. Govt. Educ. Inst.; Mining Geol., Geol. Surv.; Civ. Eng., Food Div.

Grade 18: Sr. Rch. Officer (Electron.), Def. Sci. & Technol. Organ.

Grade 19: Principal Rch. Officer (TDP), Def. Sci. & Technol. Organ.

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

RULES FOR OCTOBER ELECTION APPROVED; ARMY, JUDICIARY TO PROVIDE POLLING PERSONNEL

RAWALPINDI — The Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said July 27 that the government had approved the new rules and the code of conduct for elections in October.

These rules were finalized July 13, by the high-powered committee which was set up earlier in the month with the Chief Election Commissioner, Justice Mushtaq Hussain, as Chairman.

The final session of the Committee was attended by its Chairman, Attorney General Sharifuddin Pirzada, Justice Nasim Shah, A.K. Brohi, a well-known jurist and a former Law Minister, and I.H. Burney, a leading journalist.

According to an official announcement, the Chief Election Commissioner was to announce the new rules at a new conference July 28.

The Chief Election Commissioner expressed the hope July 22 that the new election rules would guarantee absolutely impartial elections in October.

Justice Mushtaq Hussain hoped there would be no complaint of any irregularity or malpractice in the next general elections.

Referring to various steps to be taken to ensure free polls, the Chief Election Commissioner said the proposed rules envisaged only one ballot box at a polling station. Each box would be large enough to accommodate all the ballots of a single polling place.

Justice Hussain added that Returning Officers (election officials) would be drawn from the judiciary and the army.

KARACHI — A plant to produce specialty oils is to be set up here at a cost of more than Rs 20 millions of which Rs 15 millions will be in foreign exchange.

As far as possible troops would be posted at all voting locations. No person other than the voters would be allowed within a radius of 50 yards or so of the polling station to ensure that voters cast their ballots without fear or coercion.

He said the implementation of the new election rules would start immediately upon approval by the government.

MACHINE TO MAKE CEMENT FROM RICE HUSKS INVENTED

PESHAWAR—The Pakistan Scientific and Industrial Research (PSCIR) laboratories here have developed a machine for manufacturing cement from rice husks.

They have also developed equipment for weaving carpets from mixture of wool and artificial fibers.

Wide-scale adoption of these devices is expected to be of considerable practical significance to the country. The units for production of cement can be run by a single diesel motor, or even by cattle power in rural areas, making outlying and sparsely settled regions self-sufficient in this important building material. Produced at negligible cost, the cement is reportedly of good quality.

The new carpet-weaving machinery can, if utilized on a large scale, benefit the entire carpet weaving industry and substantially increase carpet exports.

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PAKISTAN

INDEPENDENCE DAY SUPPLEMENT

Affairs

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LOCAL INGENUITY TURNS NEARBY STREAM INTO VILLAGE POWER HOUSE

LILOWNAI (Swat)—A remarkable example of local ingenuity has brought cheap power to this isolated village of 12,000 in the hills of the North-West Frontier Province.

A lower-school dropout who runs a saw mill in the area has harnessed the nearby Lowi Kharh rapids to supply electricity to his village. He charges Rs 1 per month for each 25-watt bulb burned. Previous to installation of the new system, the average householder of Lilownai used five bottles of kerosene per month for lighting purposes, which cost Rs 15.

The 38-year-old do-it-yourselfer, Syed Abi-i-Hayat Shah, claims that his power house is operational the year around, subject only to possible landslides at its hillside location. And even such catastrophes, he explains, can be expeditiously repaired.

Capital investment for the rudimentary power house works out to Rs 5,000 per kilowatt capacity, as against Rs 48,000 per kilowatt for a conventional plant.

A government agency, the Appropriate Technology Development Organization, has contributed to the success of the project by furnishing an alternator and installing poles and wires to the village.

At present, however, Syed's power house supplies electricity to only 160 bulbs. But additional 12-kilowatt alternators, which have been developed by Lahore's Engineering University, can extend power to the entire village.

Plans are underway to set up a cottage match industry in the village, using locally grown timber for splints and local skills and materials throughout: a purely indigenous venture that will boost the economy of the area.

The ATDO is planning additional cheap hydroelectric power projects for areas of the North-West Frontier Province which the Water and Power Development Authority has not yet reached.

LAHORE—A new faculty in Home Economics is to be added to the Lyallpur Agriculture University, to prepare prospective instructors for teaching rural home economics, which will be introduced into village schools next term.

OCTOBER 18 IS SET AS DATE OF POLLS; FILING OF NOMINATIONS TO CONCLUDE ON AUGUST 18

RAWALPINDI—New general elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies in Pakistan will be held on October 18. This decision was taken by the Military Council at a meeting here on August 1.

Outlining the details of the election program, Chief Election Commissioner Justice Mushtaq Hussain told a news conference in Islamabad that nomination papers would be received by the Returning Officers from August 8 to 18. Their scrutiny would be held on August 20.

Appeals against the rejection or acceptance of nominations can be filed on August 24 and the last date for deciding the appeals will be August 30. Withdrawal of candidature will be permitted up to September 1.

ISLAMABAD—The Election Commission has published the list of 280 Returning (supervisory) Officers for elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies.

Of these, 166 are drawn from the Army while the rest come from the Judiciary.

Meantime, the filing of nomination papers for the 200 National and the 460 Provincial Assemblies general constituencies began throughout the country on August 8.

The final list of the contesting candidates will be published on September 4.

Justice Hussain said previously only one day was fixed for filing the nomination papers. Under new rules, 11 days have been given for this purpose. Another significant departure from the older procedure is that a candidate is permitted to send a copy of his nomination paper to the Election Commission. A postal receipt will be proof enough that papers have been duly filed.

The Chief Election Commissioner said ballot papers for the National and Provincial Assemblies would be in two different colors and were already in production.

About 60,000 ballot boxes are being produced.

The Government, Justice Hussain added, had provided a foolproof machinery for the conduct of elections in a fair and impartial manner. The people too should realize their responsibilities and cast their vote judiciously and honestly, he said.

Meantime, the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, has said that maximum safeguards that were humanly possible had been provided in the election rules to ensure free and fair polls. Addressing Jawans in Peshawar and later officers in Kohat during his visits to these two cities on August 3, he said the armed forces and the judiciary would

(Continued on page 7 col. 1)

PAKISTAN TRADE TEAM TO TOUR SEVERAL EUROPEAN NATIONS

KARACHI—A general Pakistan trade mission will tour several East European countries next month to explore further expansion in two way commerce.

During its two-week tour, the mission will also attend the Budapest International Trade Fair, where the Federation of Pakistani Chambers of Commerce and Industry is putting up a pavilion.

FLYING CLUBS JOIN TO PROVIDE AUXILIARY DOMESTIC AIR SERVICE

RAWALPINDI—A second airline for Pakistan, to be called the United Air Service, will begin operations by the middle of next year.

Flying clubs in Lahore, Karachi, Multan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi have united to form the nucleus of the new company. The aim of the firm will be to supplement, not compete with, Pakistan International Airlines.

FUNDS ALLOTTED FOR LINKING REMOTE AREAS BY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

KARACHI—Planned telecommunications expansion in the country received two notable stimuli late last month.

The Federal Communications Department announced here on July 22 that work had begun on the installation of 400 public call offices in remote and less developed areas; and 40 new nationwide dialing (NWD) stations in addition to existing NWD facilities are to be expanded.

In another development, the Japanese government pledged on July 30 that it would contribute an additional \$4.5 million toward setting up research laboratories at the national telecommunications center, which is to be built in Islamabad. Earlier, Japan had contributed \$3.4 million to this project.

This year's Annual Development Plan provides Rs 1 million for new projects in telecommunications. Many projects are already on the drawing boards.

Ongoing projects are being financed by Rs 4.05 billion of Annual Development funds.

LIGNITE COAL TO FUEL LAKHRA POWER HOUSE, PRODUCE ELECTRICITY

KARACHI—The Canadian International Development Agency, the CIDA, has submitted a pre-feasibility report for the Lakhra coal-mine project, official sources disclosed here last month.

Objective of the coal-mine project is to establish a 250 megawatt coal-fueled power station. Its capacity may be increased to 1,000 megawatts at a later state, when further coal reserves are established.

About 240 million tons of lignite coal have been proven in the area west of Khanot in Dadu district of Sind. Lignite coal can be used as fuel in the proposed power station.

When completed, the station will stabilize the power supply, and supplement hydro-electric power during the winter season when generating capacity from that source is reduced by half due to low water inflows in the rivers.

NEW GOVT. SCHOLARSHIP PLAN WILL BENEFIT STUDENTS

ISLAMABAD—A new scholarship plan consisting of seven categories will be disbursed to students in the current fiscal year.

The Rs 16 million disbursement includes scholarship under merit, those undergoing central overseas training program, those to be awarded to foreign students, supplementary funding for those training abroad under foreign government grants, Quad-e-Azam, Presidential and Nishan-e-Haider scholars.

TARBELA TUNNEL NO. 4 WILL GET NEW FLIP-BUCKET STILLING BASIN TO REDUCE WATER FORCE

TARBELA — A drastic modification of the stilling basin for Tunnel No. 4 of the gigantic Tarbela Dam was decided upon last month. The existing stilling basin will be converted to a flip-bucket type of basin.

An international panel of consultants concurred with Pakistani engineers in recommending these modifications.

A similar construction, conceived and built by Pakistani engineers, had worked very well at Tunnel No. 5, proving to be a dependable irrigation outlet, operating successfully even when the spillways were open to full capacity. The modification is expected to provide a safe, dependable and permanent solution to the problems of Tunnel No. 4, which date from 1974.

The conversion will start soon after the current flood season and is expected to be completed by May 1, 1979. The alterations will cost Rs 550 million.

Tunnel No. 3 has also had its problems. After temporary repairs, it was opened in May to supply irrigation waters during the early *kharrif* period this year. The stilling basin had functioned without any significant damage and had encouraged the hopes that it would perform satisfactorily in the future.

But more than four million horsepower of turbulent energy passes through each of the four Tarbela basins. And they operate at or near capacity for six to nine months each year, a period longer than anywhere else in the world.

A detailed program prepared by a consortium of European and Pakistani engineers for repairing stilling basin No. 3 specifies strengthening the structure against the destructive forces of the waters by constructing a 20-inch thick cover over the existing concrete floor, using a special type of concrete reinforced by steel fibers. Tests have shown that this material is ten times more resistant to cavitation damage than ordinary concrete.

Cable anchors will be installed to tie the concrete floor and lower chute to the rock foundations at depths varying from 65 to 110 feet in order to resist the uplift and vibrations caused by pounding water pressure.

SILOS NEEDED TO STORE HARVEST OF 5.2 MILLION TONS OF FOOD GRAINS

KARACHI—A crash program for building silos to store 5.2 million tons of food grains was announced here last month.

Agencies of the federal and provincial governments are involved in the project, each agency accounting for about half the needed storage capacity. The federally-financed construction will cost an estimated Rs 100 million.

AUSTRALIA UNDERWRITES EQUIPMENT FOR TAXILA SUGAR MILLS

RAWALPINDI—Equipment worth \$12,150,000 (Australian) will be supplied to Pakistan for use in two proposed sugar mills.

The plants, to be built by the Heavy Mechanical Complex of Taxila (HMC), will install boilers, turbines and other electrical goods manufactured in Australia.

Upon their completion by October 1979, each of the mills will be able to process 2,000 tons of sugarcane daily. Plants fabricated by HMC earlier had a 1,500 ton capacity.

1979 DATE SET FOR COMPLETION OF BOLAN MEDICAL COLLEGE

QUETTA—The long-standing project for the construction of Bolan Medical College is currently set for completion in 1979.

The Baluchistan government originally initiated this project, budgeting Rs 70 million for construction costs. Work began in 1972. The Federal government took over the project in 1976, and various changes were made which hiked the costs to Rs 280 million. Thus far, Rs 55 million have been expended on the project.

Iran is contributing Rs 70 million toward the foreign exchange needed to purchase electro-medical equipment for this institution.

TRACK WIDENING BRINGS ALTERNATE ROUTE FOR BALUCHISTAN-NWFP RR

QUETTA—An alternate railway line between Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province is planned by converting the 180-mile narrow-gauge tracks to broad-gauge from Dera Ismail Khan.

Preliminary engineering and traffic surveys are in progress, and construction will begin as government funds become available. The project is expected to cost between Rs 80 and 90 million.

The project is split into three phases. Two of these relate to the 56-mile line from Bostan to Muslim Bagh and thence to Zhob. The third stage, from Zhob to Dera Ismail Khan, is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

In Pakistan, highest priority during the past five years has been given to agricultural development. A half million acres have been redistributed under a land reform program, and expanded agricultural extension services are helping farmers to increase their productivity.

On the Indus River, construction has been completed on the huge Tarbela dam, whose 485-foot height dwarfs that of Egypt's Aswan dam. Like the Mangla dam on the Jhelum River, it will control the flow of water through Pakistan's farmlands and provide a new source of hydroelectric power.

As Tarbela's hydroelectric facilities become operational, the dam is expected to stimulate the construction of cotton textile plants, grain mills and other industrial plant; step up progress in rural electrification and extend the Indus Basin irrigation system over 33 million acres of the nation's farmland.

Despite inflation and a worldwide recession, Pakistan has made economic progress during the past few years. Real economic growth,



Harvesting mustard crop

IT PAYS TO INVEST IN PAKISTAN

as measured by the gross national product, has averaged about 5 percent a year, and leading exports cotton and textiles hard hit by the recession a year ago—are recovering. In the last fiscal year, the country has received more than a billion dollars in aid from abroad, about half of which came from the Islamic oil-producing countries of the Middle East. Most of the rest was supplied by the United States, the World Bank and other western countries. The foreign assistance is being used mainly to develop the nation's agriculture, industrial plants, water supply, population planning and health facilities.

Like many other developing countries, Pakistan has a balance-of-payments problem. Its imports exceed its exports by approximately a billion dollars a year. Purchasing new plants, equipment and agricultural technology from abroad means stretching this gap even wider.

To spur economic development without adding to the balance-of-payments deficit, the government's policy is to welcome foreign investment in Pakistan's new plants and business, if a multinational company can make a valuable contribution to the country's economy. The government favors a "mixed economy" with key industries run by the government, leaving room in other industries for private ownership.

In addition to capital, multinational companies can bring jobs, new technology and other economic benefits to a newly developing country. Esso Pakistan Fertilizer Company Limited is a good example of this idea at work. It was established in 1965 as an affiliate of the Exxon Corporation, with the cooperation of the Pakistan government, which sought to boost the country's domestic fertilizer production. Exxon owns 75 percent of the company, while individual Pakistani shareholders hold the other 25 percent.

The new business had three main goals: a modern, efficient plant; a superior marketing program to teach farmers how to improve crop yields; and an intensive program to develop technical, engineering and management skills among Pakistani employees, with full management by Pakistanis as soon as possible.

The plant was built near the small town of Daharki in northern Sind province, close to a supply of natural gas needed for fertilizer manufacture. When the facility was completed in late 1968, the company's capital investment in the project totaled more than \$43 million—the largest private investment ever made in Pakistan up to that time.

The fertilizer factory's location in a remote desert town posed a potential problem in attracting and retaining managers and skilled employees. Daharki's population was then about 3,000. There were three schools, two taxis, two markets and one doctor. Local industry consisted of a cotton gin that employed 90 men and women for half

Pakistan welcomes foreign investment because it helps the economy. But investors from abroad also benefit through handsome yields on their investments.

For instance, Esso Pakistan Fertilizer Company, which was set up in the late sixties with 75 percent American and 25 percent Pakistani capital, declared its first dividend in January 1972. In the five years since, dividends have amounted to twice the face value of the shares.

the year, three brick kilns and some blacksmiths who made hand farming tools. Most houses were old-fashioned, mud-brick structures.

Since then, a model employee community has arisen adjacent to the fertilizer plant. The community is self-sufficient with a market, schools, medical services and recreational facilities. Designed by Pakistani architects, the residential area has broad, tree-shaded streets, a central lawn and park, two clubs, a mosque, a cricket ground and sports stadium, a movie theater, and a community center. All its housing is modern and electrically equipped.

One of the new company's most important investments was the training of personnel. Newly hired managers, engineers and technicians received training in Pakistan and abroad, and an innovative on-the-job training program was established under which an employee who qualifies in a new skill, at six-month intervals, gains a pay raise each time.

The Daharki plant is now operated entirely by Pakistanis, who can turn as needed to the worldwide resources of the parent corporation for technical and business information. The company has also brought some new marketing concepts to Pakistan. Its approach to marketing agricultural chemicals emphasizes improved results and an increase in profits for the farmer. This marketing strategy requires extensive research in soil nutrition, fertilizer application, types of crops farmed, and a first-class advisory service for both dealers and customers.

The company began marketing its fertilizer at about the same time that a new, higher-yielding, dwarf variety of wheat called "Mexipak" was being introduced to farmers in Pakistan. This new strain of wheat, plus increased irrigation and greater use of fertilizer, are the main contributors to Pakistan's expanding crop production.

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The Minar-e-Pakistan commemorates the site in Lahore where the Pakistan Resolution was adopted in 1940.

The encounter between Hindu and Muslim cultures that began over a thousand years ago has profoundly influenced both. The two cultures have met at a thousand points, on battlefields and at festivals, around market places and in homes, on spiritual heights and in the lowlands of mundane affairs. They have learnt from each other, interacted with each other, and penetrated each other; their tongues have mixed to produce new and rich languages; in music and poetry, painting and architecture, in styles of dress, and in other ways of living they have left their mark on each other. And yet they have remained distinct, with as emphasis on their separateness. They have mixed but never fused; they have coexisted but have not become one. Hindu and

Muslim families that have lived in the same neighborhood for generations can be distinguished from one another. The clothes, the food, the household utensils, the layout of homes, the manner of speech, the words of salutation, the postures, the gestures, everything about them will be different and will immediately point to their origin. These outer differences are only the reflection of an inner divergence. For among the varied social groups of mankind it is difficult to imagine a more striking contrast than that between Hindu and Muslim social organization and *Weltanschauung*.

In the early nineteenth century Lord Macaulay wrote his celebrated "Minute on Education", which aimed at producing "a class of persons, Indian in color and blood, but English in taste, opinion, in morals, and intellect." In pursuance of this policy it was announced in 1838 to replace Persian, which had been the official language during the Muslim rule in India, by English. To the Hindus it was the replacement of one foreign language by another. For the Muslims, the change was of an infinitely greater significance; to many it seemed a deliberate attempt to stamp out their culture. They kept aloof. In 1878, there were 3,155 Hindus against 57 Muslims holding graduate and post-graduate degrees. The contrast sharpened with the passage of time.

At the darkest hour of its life in India, the Muslim community produced a great and courageous leader in Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He worked for the establishment of trust between Muslims and the British and an overhaul of the Muslim educational system to prepare the Muslims to take their rightful place in new India. In 1877 he founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which in due course grew into a University. The College at Aligarh was more than an educational institution; it was the symbol of a broad movement affecting every phase of Muslim life—social, economic, political, literary and religious.

Although Sir Syed devoted his life to the moral and material progress of Muslims, he was free from religious intolerance. He had a large circle of Hindu friends and his college had Hindu teachers on its faculty and Hindu students on its rolls. But as a pragmatic statesman he knew that the more numerous Hindus were at least 50 years ahead of the Muslims in education and far in advance of them in the spheres of government, business and the professions. When in 1867 the Hindus started agitation to replace Urdu, which was the common heritage of both communities, by Hindi written in Devnagri script, Sir Syed realized for the first time that the two could not live together as a single nation.

In 1885 the Indian National Congress was established on the initiative of a retired British official, Sir Allan Octavian Hume, to provide a forum to Indian politicians "to meet yearly and point out to the government what respects the administration was

The Emergence

defective and how it could be improved." In due course this body enlarged its objectives to work for home rule and eventually for India's complete independence. At the same time it came to be dominated by Hindus and came to reflect their sentiments and to espouse their interests.

Toward the end of 1906 the All India Muslim League was founded in Dacca, now Bangladesh, to protect the political and other rights of the Indian Muslims. In due course this organization was joined by a large number of prominent Muslims, many of whom were members of the Congress Party. Among them was Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

Perhaps the violent Hindu reaction, including an outburst of terrorism, to the partition of Bengal was the immediate cause of the League's establishment and the demand for separate electorates for the Muslims. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, had decided to partition Bengal in 1905, largely for reasons of administrative efficiency, for it was an unwieldy province of 78 million people. The partition created a new province of East Bengal, with Assam joined to it. In the new province, the bulk of the population was Muslim. Bengali Hindus, who had thrived on the toil of the Muslim peasants, saw in the partition a threat to their domination. Under Hindu pressure, the partition was annulled, but helped widen the gulf between Hindu and Muslim India.

The World War I years saw a *rapprochement* between the Muslim League and the Congress. Jinnah was the architect of a pact



A scenic view of northern Pakistan

of Pakistan

which the two parties signed at Lucknow in 1916. The Lucknow Pact conceded separate electorates for Muslims and provided for provincial autonomy. It also fixed the percentage of Muslim representation in the central and principal provincial legislatures and administrations.

But the spirit engendered by the Lucknow Pact did not last long. The Motilal Nehru Committee Report, which had rejected the principles of separate electorates and provincial autonomy, was endorsed by the Hindu majority at the all-parties national convention in 1928, paying little heed to the moderate Muslim sentiments articulated in Jinnah's three amendments.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, leader of millions of untouchables who became independent India's first Law Minister and principal draftsman of its constitution, was to say later: "These amendments showed that the gulf between the Hindus and Muslims was not in any way a wide one. Yet there was no desire to bridge the same."

With the passage of time, this gulf was to widen further. In December 1930, the poet-philosopher Muhammad Iqbal said in his presidential address at the Muslim League's annual session:

I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire or without the British



Empire, the formation of a consolidated northwest Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of northwest India.

Except for the Muslim youth, few paid attention to Iqbal's words at that time. All eyes were turned toward London where the first session of the Round Table conference had begun in November 1930. It was followed by two more. From their abortive deliberations emerged the Government of India Act 1935, which provided for a federation of India comprising both provinces and princely states. The provisions of the Act establishing the federal government were to become operative only after a specified number of princes had signed the Instrument of Accession. Since this did not come to pass, the central government continued to function in accordance with the 1919 Act. Only those provisions which related to the princes went into effect.

Both the Congress and the Muslim League were critical of the 1935 Act, but they decided to participate in the elections of 1937 nevertheless. The Congress won a great electoral victory; it obtained a majority in five and was able to form a government in seven of the eleven provinces.

The League did not do well. The reason for its poor performance was that for a number of years it had allowed itself to be divided into factions. Jinnah, who in disgust at the state of Indian policies had decided in 1931 to remain in England for a time, was persuaded to return to India and to take charge of the League, just a year before the elections. When he toured India in 1936, he found that local Muslim leaders had entrenched themselves in the provinces and were extremely reluctant to follow an all-Indian Muslim policy.

Congress rule in the provinces lasted for about two years. It ended soon after the outbreak of World War II with the Congress governments resigning in protest against a unilateral decision by the Viceroy to enter the War, without first consulting with Congress leaders. During this period Muslims were denied equality of opportunity and were deprived of their rightful place in the administration. Symbols of Hindu raj and Hindu culture were adopted in government institutions paid for by all taxpayers. *Vidya Mandirs*, (Hindu temples of learning) were set up. At schools, the day began by saluting the Congress flag and by singing the *Bande Matram*, a notoriously anti-Muslim song, and by *puja* (worship) of Gandhi's portrait. Official patronage was given to a systematic effort to replace Urdu with Hindi, while Urdu schools were shut down or amalgamated with Hindi schools. The precedence of Hindu interest, which guided the policies of the Congress in administrative, educational and cultural affairs, also manifested itself in the economic field.

Muslims, who lived in those provinces in which the majority was Hindu, had obtained



Quaid-e-Azam Mohomed Ali Jinnah.

a firsthand experience of Congress rule and rallied to the League's standard. Throughout India, Muslims responded to Jinnah's call to observe December 22, 1939 as a Day of Thanksgiving and Deliverance in token of relief from the "tyranny, oppression and injustice" of the Congress regime, and celebrated the occasion with acclaim.

Three months later, on March 23, 1940, the demand for partition was formally put forward by the Muslim League. The stage was set for the final struggle. It culminated in the birth of Pakistan on August 14, 1947 when Lord Mountbatten, the last of the British Viceroys, read out to the Constituent Assembly the royal proclamation transferring power to the sovereign, independent Dominion of Pakistan.

In this hour of fulfillment, there was no rancor or ill-will toward the Hindus who opposed Pakistan so stubbornly, nor toward

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Modern house for an Esso executive



Mixing fertilizer

Continued from Page 3

Probably the most effective single tool used by the company's field staff is the crop demonstration, in which plots treated with fertilizer and sown in each of the principal crops are laid out next to land farmed in the traditional manner. When each crop matures, farmers are invited to a "field day" to compare the fertilized plot's growth with that of the traditionally farmed plot next to it. If seeing is believing thousands of Pakistan's farmers have become convinced of the many benefits of scientific farming.

The once-sleepy town of Daharki has changed since the fertilizer plant was built. Its population has grown to more than 15,000. Daharki's people are working, earning money and spending it. The town now has five cotton gins, several banks and a number of other new businesses.

Daharki is no longer only a wayside stop on the rail line between Karachi and Lahore. Its new electrified railway station has waiting rooms and other facilities, and handles heavy passenger and freight traffic. Five trucking companies are also centered here, operating more than 100 trucks a day.

The fertilizer company spends about twice its annual profit with small businesses in Pakistan supplying goods and services to the plant, and may well be the country's largest single taxpayer. As for its impact on Pakistan's balance of payments, by the end of 1976 the company had saved the nation more than \$273 million in foreign exchange. Moreover, fertilizer produced at Daharki has increased Pakistan's wheat yields by several million tons since 1969.

In addition, the firm has made substantial contributions to community, welfare and educational activities, both in cash and in employee time.

When floods in 1973 and 1976 dealt the country harsh blows, the company worked closely with official agencies. In the wake of each devastation, the company contributed its expertise to the immense job of reclaiming farmland and salvaging crops by dropping special

newspaper supplements and leaflets from planes to give farmers advice on how to care for crops and soils after the flood.

The company clinic also serves some special community needs. The dust, harsh sunlight and cruel heat of the desert are responsible for a number of eye ailments. In cooperation with Spencer's Eye Hospital in Karachi, which provided a medical and surgical team, free treatment was given to hundreds of people, some of whom traveled great distances through the desert after hearing about it. The company picked up the bill for food, medicines, eye glasses and other expenses.

The clinic has also become an unofficial center for snakebite treatment. Poisonous snakes abound in the desert near Daharki and have been a traditional cause of death. Before the Daharki plant was built, snakebite victims were sent to the nearest hospitals, 55 and 65 miles away. They rarely survived. The service began several years ago when a snakebitten farmer came to the clinic for help. Prompt treatment saved him, and the news traveled. More and more people began arriving from villages and the desert wilderness; all were treated. More than a thousand lives have so far been saved. No plant employee has been bitten by a snake—a fact that local tribal leaders attribute to blessings the company has earned.

Treating snakebite victims, aiding flood-stricken farmers and contributing to community activities are all part of good "corporate citizenship." But more importantly, this fertilizer company is doing what a multinational company can do well—developing new, sound business while contributing to the growth of Pakistan, a country that is striving to become a show case among the developing nations of the world.

Adapted from an article by Norman Richard in The Lamp, 1977, The Exxon Corporation.

Continued from Page 5

anyone else; toward the British there was a feeling of friendship.

Jinnah's integrity was legendary and the trust of the people in his leadership unparalleled. With these intellectual and moral weapons he won Pakistan for his people. Already, during the years of struggle for a homeland of their own, the people had affectionately referred to him as the *Quaid-e-Azam*, the Great Leader. Formal recognition was given to this position when the Constituent Assembly resolved on August 12 that he should be addressed as "Quaid-e-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan" in all official acts, documents, let-

ters and correspondence from August 15, 1947 on.

The emergence of Pakistan was the triumph of a democratic idea. The struggle for its realization was not without trials and tribulations. Some of these were inescapable, given the magnitude of the undertaking. Others were unnecessary and avoidable. But the struggle never ends. The people, who had the good fortune to see their dream for a sovereign, independent homeland come true, knew that they now faced another challenge which was in some ways more daunting than the one they had met and overcome. They were not unaware that consolidation of the

new state could present greater trials and tribulations than its acquisition, especially when each dawn posed a new threat to the infant nation's sheer survival.

The founding fathers had made what had seemed to the outsider an idle pledge. But they redeemed it. They were sustained in this by the people—peasants, workers, students, women. They were, and continue to be, Pakistan's most valuable asset.

Based on former Prime Minister Chaudhri Muhammad Ali's book of the same title.

KARACHI UNIVERSITY INTRODUCES NEW COURSE IN ECONOMICS

KARACHI — The University of Karachi has introduced a new course, called the Master of Applied Science (M.A.S.) course in Economics.

The course, which is the first of its kind for this region, is a step above Master of Arts and a step below Master of Philosophy. It is designed to develop high-level manpower directly utilizable in research institutions and government planning departments.

The new course is heavy on advanced economic theory and the use of advanced quantitative techniques and also on the analytical study of the Pakistan economy.

The first batch of 18 candidates for admission the new course has been selected on the basis of merit.

ILO WILL COMMENCE TRAINING SKILLED WORKERS NEXT YEAR

KARACHI — \$2 million modular training program for skilled workers sponsored by Geneva-based International Labor Organization will become operational early next year.

This was stated here by ILO's regional director for Asia, Hiroshi Karasaki.

He revealed that a number of experts would be coming to Pakistan to help with the project and run the sophisticated equipment. Several Pakistanis would also be sent abroad under special fellowships, he added.

Some of the skills to be imparted concerns the construction and automobile industries.

ELECTIONS . . .

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

supervise the conduct of polls and they would perform their duties without fear or favor.

He called upon the Army officers and men to show exemplary conduct in the coming elections.

The General said the maintenance of law and order before and during the elections was an additional responsibility for the armed forces. Officers and men must remember that every step that they take is closely watched by the nation and nothing should be done which reflected on the image of the armed forces or fell short of the nation's expectations.

LAHORE — A new variety of wheat evolved at the University of Agriculture, Lyallpur is of short duration, high yield, and resistant to plant rust. Developed by Dr. A. Rehman, the new strain, labelled LU-26, will be used for late sowing in canal-irrigated areas of Punjab province.

MODERN PORT QASIM TO OPEN FACILITIES TO SHIPPING IN AUGUST NEXT YEAR

KARACHI — The modern multi-million dollar Port Qasim is to start receiving freighters next month.

This was stated by the Federal Communications Secretary following a visit to the port area, six miles from Karachi.

The official said the opening of the port was being expedited so that the nearby Karachi Steel complex would be able to receive coking coal and iron ore for its foundries.

He said that of the eight berths to become operational in 1980-81, one would be exclusively for the use of the steel mills.

Last month it was reported that the final stage of the main foundry was being installed.

Port Qasim is also expected eventually to be equipped with facilities for containerization.

ALTERNATING CURRENT FOR JHELMUM AREA REPLACES DC

RALWALPINDI—Alternating current for Jhelum was introduced early in July. Conversion from direct current, a project that cost Rs 300,000 is expected to assure a steadier power supply for the area.

About 3,400 individual meters had to be changed, and new and larger transformers installed in order to make the changeover effective. The DC generators were old and inefficient, and constant repairs made them expensive to operate.

Since the city will receive its AC current from the WAPDA, the local power house, which had supplied the DC current to the area, has been shut down.

TWENTY SHIPS TO BE ADDED TO CARGO FLEET BY 1983

KARACHI — Pakistan will add 20 cargo ships during the next six years to its present 42-vessel cargo fleet.

Out of these, eight ships are proposed to be purchased initially, four each for the two national shipping corporations.

This was stated by the Federal Communication Secretary in an interview with the Associated Press of Pakistan on board the M.V. Hinglaj which returned from its maiden voyage to the Soviet port of Odessa in the Black Sea.

Acquired by the National Shipping Corporation, the 15,677 deadweight tonnage Japanese-built ship carried 85,500 tons of cargo of Soviet-made heavy machinery, trucks, bulldozers and components for the Karachi Steel Mills

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCHEDULES CONFERENCE ON IQBAL FOR DECEMBER

LAHORE—The Punjab University here has scheduled an eight-day International Congress on Iqbal, to begin December 2 of this year, as commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Pakistan's poet-philosopher.

Both Pakistani and foreign scholars are expected to take part in the Congress.

UTAH STUDENTS ELECT OFFICERS; ISLAMIC CENTER CHOOSES PAKISTANI HEAD

SALT LAKE CITY—New officers of the Pakistan Students' Association at the University of Utah are: President, Mohammed Yacoob Dada; Vice President, Tanvir Ahmed Sheikh; and General Secretary, Adnan Mir.

The Utah Islamic Center in this city has elected Mohammad Ashraf Raja from Pakistan as its President.

At close-by Sandy, the Pakistani community organized a *mushaira* early in July. A *mushaira* is a poetic symposium at which poets recite their own poems.

NEWS BRIEFS

ISLAMABAD—Sugar production for 1977 will reach 730,000 tons, a dramatic increase over the 630,000 tons of sugar produced last year.

In view of this projection, abolishing rationing and lifting the sugar quota for rural areas are being considered.

QUETTA—Four hundred fourteen Boy Scouts from Azad Kashmir and Pakistan left here late last month to attend the Second Annual Asian-Pacific Boy Scouts Jamboree held in Nishapur, Iran early in August. A delegation of senior Scout leaders attended the Eleventh World Scout Conference in Montreal July 18 to 23.

KARACHI—Pakistan made its fourth payment of \$50,000 to the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund last month, bringing the total contributed thus far to the Fund by this country to \$185,000.

RUTGERS HOSTS ANNUAL MEETING OF PAKISTAN STUDENTS OF AMERICA

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — The Pakistan Students' Association of America will hold its Annual Convention here, on the campus of Rutgers University, from August 12 to 14.

The theme of 'Future Democracy in Pakistan' will be developed by a series of well-known speakers.

BANKERS ON GOODWILL VISIT TO BANGLADESH TO ENCOURAGE TRADE

KARACHI—A five-member official delegation of Pakistani bankers left the first week in August for Dacca on a three-day goodwill visit to Bangladesh.

With the resumption of banking services and the establishment of other infra-structural facilities like shipping and telecommunication links, trade between the two countries is expected to pick up.

Total exports from Pakistan to Bangladesh for fiscal year 1975-76 amounted to \$22.22 million. It was \$13.03 million in 1974-75.

TIRE & TUBE FACTORIES TO BE SET UP IN PUNJAB, NWFP

KARACHI—Two rubber tire and tube manufacturing plants will be set up in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, it was announced here last month.

The two factories will cost a total about Rs 1.7 billion. The plant in the North-West Frontier Province is being designed to produce 630,000 sets of tires and tubes annually. The one in the Punjab will have a capacity of producing one million sets.

Employment Opportunities

Closing Sept. 1

Grade 16: Econ. Investig. (8), Finance Div.; Econ. Investig., Kashmir & North. Affairs Div.; Econ. Investig., Sec. & Exch. Authority; Econ. Investig. (4), Econ. Affairs Div.; Rech. Investig. (7), Agri. Div.; Techn. Officer (Agri.), Agri. Rech. Council.

Grade 17: Headmaster, Directorate Fedl. Educ. Inst.; Engin. (Elect.-Med.), Natnl. Hlth. Labs.; Lecturers (3), in Physics, Statist., Islamic Studies Govt. College for Men

Grade 18: Sr. Rech. Officer (Material), Sr. Rech. Officer (Chem.), Sr. Rech. Officer (Underwater Rech.), Def. Sci. & Technol. Org.; Assit. Sci. Adviser (Physics), Ministry Sci. & Technol.; Radiol. (Diag.), Centr. Govt. Hosp.; Civ. Surg., Centr. Govt. Dispens.

Grade 19: Dir., Center. Drugs Lab.

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE TEAMS CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH PAKISTANI COTTON & TEXTILES

ISLAMABAD — A unified effort to promote the cotton and textile industry of Pakistan has been shaping up in meetings of domestic and international agencies concerned with those problems.

Chief among these have been a delegation of international experts from the European Economic Community (EEC) which arrived to discuss textile exports to the EEC, and a World Bank Agricultural Mission, which is looking into the possibilities of establishing an international research center for cotton in this country.

The EEC, which had recently placed restrictions on the import of certain categories of textiles from Pakistan and other countries, is presently negotiating in Geneva over renewal of its international textile agreement, known as the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA), which is otherwise due to expire in December. These negotiations figured prominently in the Islamabad discussions.

The World Bank Mission is studying Pakistan's entire textile industry, including its technological, marketing, and exporting aspects. Pakistan's Cotton Research and Development Center, the All Pakistan Textile Mills Association and the Investment Advisory Center of Pakistan are cooperating in these talks.

Meanwhile, Pakistan's Export Promotion Bureau announced recently that export certificates are now freely allowed for cotton textiles, and no quota allocation is necessary for such merchandise.

Pakistan's disturbed political situation, combined with restricted import quotas from abroad and a poor cotton crop within the country, have sharply curtailed exports for the current year. The Trading Corporation of Pakistan, for example, announced last month that it exported

goods worth only Rs 113.7 million for the entire fiscal year of 1976-77, as compared to exports of Rs 197.82 million in 1975-1976.

Sri Lanka was the TCP's largest customer, buying 55 percent of its total exports. The main items supplied to Sri Lanka are, in order of value, coriander seeds, cotton yarn and cumin seeds. The Peoples' Republic of China and Iraq were also leading buyers of Pakistan's cotton yarn and cloth.

On the other side of the ledger, trade delegations from Pakistan are touring a number of foreign countries, with the aim of increasing exports by 29 percent for the coming year. In view of the possible restrictions in the Western European market, particular attention is being given to expanding the country's trade with East European, Middle East, and African nations. Authorities have said that the country's most immediate hope for alleviating the current export problem lies in increasing cotton production and sales of finished cotton manufactures.

Meanwhile, a visiting team of Chinese engineers has finished a month-long inspection of the country's natural gas installations. The head of this team remarked on the self-reliance of Pakistani engineering, noting especially the ingenuity of using natural gas to power the tubewells in the country.

A commission from Abu Dhabi concluded discussions for a loan to defray the expenses of a new 125 megawatt gas turbine unit, to be constructed by the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN

Affairs

Vol. XXX, Washington, D.C., September 1, 1977 (Ramadan 17, 1397) No. 17

5,500 NOMINATIONS FILED FOR 660 NATIONAL AND STATE LEGISLATURES

ISLAMABAD—Filing of nomination papers for election to the National and Provincial Assemblies was completed on August 18.

In the Punjab, 11 appeals were filed for National Assembly constituencies and 27 for Punjab Assembly constituencies against the rejection or acceptance of nomination papers filed by intending contestants.

According to Election Commission sources, these include an appeal filed by Chaudhri Zahoor Elahi against former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who has filed his papers from a constituency in Lahore in addition to three from Sind, including his home town, Larkana for the National Assembly and 11 for the Provincial assembly seats.

In the NWFP and adjoining tribal areas, a total of 21 such appeals—three in respect to National Assembly and the remaining to the Provincial Assembly seats—were filed.

In Baluchistan 54 appeals were filed.

September 28 has been fixed as the date for application for postal ballots. Citizens entitled to such ballots are those in government service or holding public office, those in prison or other legal custody, and those assigned election duties away from their precinct of residence. Applicants for absentee ballots should address the Returning Officer in which they are enrolled as voters, allowing time for their request to reach its destination before the September 28 deadline.

Decision on the appeals is to be made by August 30. September 1 is the last date for withdrawal of candidature. The list of final candidates is to be published by September 4.

The original count showed that 1,274 candidates had filed for 200 National Assembly seats and 4,276 for 460 seats in the four Provincial Assembly seats.

Meantime, the five-judge Election Commission on August 24 allocated the plough to the Pakistan National Alliance as its symbol and the sword to the Pakistan People's Party. Both these parties had used the same

Continued on page 3

INTERIM GOVERNMENT RESTORES FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY

RAWALPINDI—Complete freedom has been restored to the press effective July 5, when martial law was imposed to pave the way for fresh elections which have been scheduled for October 18.

This was stated by General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, Chief Martial Law Administrator, in a nationwide broadcast on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Pakistan on August 14.

General Zia-ul-Haq's statement was made in answer to allegations by some of the political leaders that the press was indulging in character assassination.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator said that if anybody was hurt, the doors of the judiciary were open and he could seek redress from a court of law. Like the press, the judiciary too was now completely free, he said.

General Zia-ul-Haq went on to say that it was only through the press that the nation could know the real character of political leaders and thus choose its representatives.

The martial law administration itself would welcome criticism by the press, he said.

In an allied development, the Government announced on August 19 that state-owned Pakistan Television and Radio Pakistan have been directed to exercise complete freedom of expression and act as independent media of public information and entertainment.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting said that these two organizations had been asked to re-establish their neutrality and credibility, which had eroded over the years due to government interference and control.

In consonance with this policy, Radio Pakistan and Pakistan Television will now report and present programs on everything of public interest within the framework of Islamic ideology, national integrity and cultural values of Pakistan. They will independently analyze issues and problems facing

Continued on page 2

INTERNATIONAL ATTEMPTS TO SCALE PAKISTAN'S PEAKS BRING VICTORY AND DEATH

ISLAMABAD—The world's second highest mountain, K-2 in the Karakoram Range of the Pakistani Himalayas, was scaled for the second time in history last month by a three-man Japanese team and one Pakistani climber.

The summit of K-2 is 28,250 feet (8,611 meters) above sea level.

On Pakistan's "killer mountain," the 26,600-foot Nanga Parbat, a 14-man American expedition abandoned its efforts to reach the summit late in July after two of the team's members were killed in the attempt. The body of George Vogel, one of the victims, was brought out by Pakistani Army helicopter but that of the other, Robert Broughton, has not been recovered.

More than 33 persons have died climbing Nanga Parbat. The peak has been scaled six times, but never by an American team.

On July 13-14, a Japanese team conquered Mount Tahn Rutum in Baltistan. This 6,651-meter high peak had not been scaled before.

Later in July, a Yugoslavian team climbed the 8,080-meter Esher Brum peak in the Karakorams. One man was killed on this expedition.

KARACHI—Exports to the Common Market countries (EEC) will be the subject of talks with a 30-member delegation from the EEC which is due to arrive in Pakistan in November.

Textiles and clothing, electrical goods, leather and leather products, cutlery and surgical instruments are the principal items of export from Pakistan to Western Europe.

NEW RECORDS ARE SET BY PAKISTANI CRICKETER, RUNNERS, WEIGHT LIFTERS

RAWALPINDI—Pakistani athletes are entering the big time on a world-wide scale, with increasing reports of record-breaking performances by individual sportsmen.

In Kuala Lumpur, the best Asian golfer at the Eighth Asian Amateur Golf Championships held there in mid-July was a Pakistani, Taimur Hassan. His unexpected three-under-par score for the course was three strokes less than his nearest competitors.

At Cheltenham, England, Pakistani Test cricketer Zaheer Abbas, playing for the Gloucestershire side against Sussex in the county championship, became the first player to hit a double century and a century in the same match for the third time. Last year Zaheer achieved the feat twice—against Kent and Surrey.

An Army athlete, Mazhar Hussain, set a new Pakistani running record while on tour in West Germany recently, when he did the 10,000 meters in 30 minutes 27.2 seconds.

The previous week, Pakistani middle-distance runner, Naib Subedar Mohammed Yunis, had created a new Asian record in the 5,000 meters during a meet in West Germany, covering the distance in 14 minutes 20.6 seconds.

Pakistani weight-lifters, during their 18-day stay in China in July, created 12 new Pakistani individual records. On a team basis, the Pakistanis tied their Chinese hosts in Shanghai and Canton but were bested by the Peking team, 6-4.

MECHANIZATION OF SMALL FARMS GOAL OF LOAN PROGRAM IN PUNJAB

ISLAMABAD—The Agricultural Development Bank last month began distributing Rs 309 million in loans to Punjabi farmers for financing acquisition of tractors, tubewells, and fertilizer by small landowners.

In announcing this project, the Secretary of Agriculture of the Punjab explained that he hoped to introduce mechanized farming to small farms in the province. If each grower had his own small tubewell for irrigating his land and a 2-wheel tractor to till it the farmers of the region could "play a vital role in raising the national agricultural production," he said.

The tubewells specified for this program are designed to supply only one-half to three-quarters cubic foot of water per second, which is enough to irrigate 25 acres of land. The Chinese-made 12-horsepower tractors can do all essential cultivation and heavy work required on a typical small farm.

The loan program will continue into this month.

MONSOON PLANTING PROGRAM SET FOR 20 MILLION SAPLINGS AND SOWING OF 30,000 ACRES

ISLAMABAD—The monsoon tree-planting program began August 1 throughout the country, with ceremonial plantings by government leaders.

The target this year is to plant 20 million saplings and sow 30,000 acres, with special emphasis on the planting of fruit trees.

The program dates back to the early days of Pakistan as part of an afforestation campaign. It is internationally recognized that the minimum wooded area should be about 20 percent of the land. In Pakistan, it is much below that figure.

This year, all forest officers from the chief Conservator to guard personally planted a half-acre of vacant land, or 360 saplings when single rows of trees are called for, as along roadsides. Areas planted were selected by the employees, who made a donation of their time. Planting-stock was furnished by the government. During the first year, the trees will be cared for by individual planters. Thereafter the government will take over the responsibility for their care.

The Punjab Forest Department has provided more than 10 million saplings and small plants in addition to seeds and technical advice for the occasion.

In Rawalpindi division, with a target of 2.5 million saplings, the program began on August 3, with President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry planting a *chinar* sapling on the Presidency grounds. In Islamabad, over 3,000 trees were planted that day toward a target of over 600,000 saplings.

In Sind, the target stood at 4.5 million. Throughout the country, different government agencies planted saplings of mangoes, plum-trees, *kachnar*, *ritha* (soap-nut), pine, oak and cypress. Chinese mulberry has been planted for the first time. With its large leaves and high nutritional value, the plant is especially suited for rearing silk-worms.

Cashew has been introduced in Pakistan for the first time with its plantation in Karachi, which offers the plant appropriate climate.

The Army and the Air Force planted, respectively, 40,000 and 21,500 saplings in the Lahore area. The Air Force's tree-planting extends throughout the country, with aim of inducing all PAF personnel and their families to participate. Planting-stock is provided by the PAF's own nurseries.

The PAF plants an average of one million trees annually on land under its control. It follows the plantation with proper care of the trees, and a high rate of survival is achieved. At present, over three million trees are maintained on PAF bases.

3,000 PAKISTANIS EMPLOYED ON WORLD'S LARGEST AIR FACILITY AT JEDDAH

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia—Over 3,000 Pakistanis are helping to construct the world's largest air terminal 12 miles north of here. The Pakistani workers represent about three-quarters of the total work-force of 4,500, from 35 countries, that are employed on the giant project.

The new terminal is designed to handle a million pilgrims who, it is estimated, will be coming by air into Saudi Arabia each year to perform Hajj.

The Hajj terminal, with a tentlike fiberglass roof like the Munich Olympics structures, will be without walls, affording great flexibility for moving people. It will be able to handle 80,000 pilgrims at a time, processing up to 5,000 per hour.

Planners have designed the terminal complex to allow most pilgrims to be on their way to Mecca and Medina the very day they arrive.

PRESS

(Contd. from Page 1, Col.2)

the country and will air public grievances through their programs.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator made the following additional points in his broadcast:

- The interim government is determined to hold elections on schedule and anyone obstructing the process of restoration of democracy will be dealt with severely.
- A civil services control board is being constituted to provide necessary safeguards to civil servants. A special tribunal was being set up to review the cases of persons who had been forcibly removed from service from January 1, 1972 to July 5 this year.
- All political prisoners, except those charged with serious crime, who had been detained from January 1 up to July 5 this year, will be released within seven days.

EVIDENCE FOUND OF PRE-HARAPPAN CULTURE IN NORTHWEST REGION

KARACHI—Another, and earlier, center of Harappan civilization has recently been discovered at Rehman Dheri, about 14 miles north of Dera Ismail Khan in the North-West Frontier Province.

Excavations are continuing and investigations will last several more seasons.

According to preliminary findings, this ancient city flourished several hundred years before those of Moenjodaro and Harappa. Evidence of a proto-Indus script found here had led archaeologists to believe they may have found the original home of the civilization which is represented more famously in the Indus Valley, much farther south.

Meanwhile, the price tag on the Save-Moenjodaro project has almost doubled during the three-year interval between the time the proposal for the work was made in 1974 and its actual commencement this year.

In 1974, an estimated Rs 140 million would have sufficed to carry out the various procedures deemed necessary to protect the ancient ruins from disintegration. Now the estimates have gone up to Rs 210 million.

It has been expected that UNESCO will underwrite the expenditure on this project, although as yet only \$404,858 (Rs 4.5 million) have been contributed.

MEDICAL, AGRICULTURE RESEARCH FUNDED AT KARACHI UNIVERSITY

KARACHI—Researchers at Karachi University are working on drugs for high blood-pressure and on substances effective against blood cancer.

The institution is also concerned with poultry and agricultural research, having 32 projects in these fields alone.

The blood-pressure studies are being made with the financial assistance of the International Foundation of Science of Sweden, which has agreed to supply \$9,000 annually for the next four to five years for this work. Twelve agricultural projects are being financed through foreign assistance, and 15 through grants by the Pakistan Science Foundation.

NOMINATIONS

(Contd. from Page 1, Col. 1)

symbols in the last elections.

Election Commission sources later said that, although the law did not provide for hearing of objections to allocation for a particular symbol to any party by the Commission, yet it heard the objections before taking the decision.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL'S EXECUTIVE APPROVES MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS

ISLAMABAD—A number of projects in urban development, agriculture, education, communications, science and technology, and mineral development were approved on August 16 by the Executive Committee of the Pakistan National Economic Council.

The projects relating to urban development include a plan for the rehabilitation of residents of the Karachi slums near the factory area in Lyari. The scheme provides for the development of 275 acres of land for families now living in this sector.

In the field of mineral development, the committee approved pre-investment studies, including a pilot plant for exploiting copper deposits at Saindak in Baluchistan.

Two projects for livestock development, assisted by the United Nations Development Program, were also approved.

Also approved was the proposal for a second campus for the University of Engineering and Technology at Taxila.

In the communications sector, the committee recommended construction of a bridge over the Indus at Ghazi Ghat, at a cost of over Rs 200 million. A project for re-laying the railway track on the Samasta Bahawalnagar section of the Pakistan Railways was also approved. This track was dismantled during World War II.

The Committee also sanctioned over Rs 230 million for rebuilding 60 over-age diesel electric locomotives.

Meanwhile, the World Bank has said it will continue to extend financial assistance to Pakistan as the country has shown "remarkable progress" in its industrial development program.

This was stated by Mark Wilson, leader of a six-member Bank delegation which recently spent two-and-a-half weeks in Pakistan inspecting bank-financed projects.

Mr. Wilson praised Pakistan for "properly utilizing World Bank grants as certain projects clearly indicate." He said that, as a result of a grant from the Bank, the government and the Punjab Livestock Board were now able to improve the production and distribution of fresh milk in the province.

The official said that the Bank would continue to send teams to review the progress of projects and identify and solve their shortcomings.

In an allied development, the International Monetary Fund approved in July a loan of \$29.6 million to Pakistan.

This is part of \$143 million in loans which the IMF has granted to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties. The funds come from the recent IMF sales of gold holdings.

NIT DECLARES 11.5% DIVIDEND AS TURNOVER INCREASES TO Rs 66 M

KARACHI—The board of directors of the National Investment Trust have declared Rs 1.15 dividend per unit for the year ending June 30, 1977.

The Trust derived Rs 66.19 million income for the year under review, which is an increase of 15 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1976, when income totalled Rs 57.63 million.

Gross sales aggregated Rs 12.97 million units, valued at Rs 145.92 million—12 percent higher than the 12.62 million units valued at Rs 142.16 million the previous year.

A special report issued by the Trust, however, noted that sales for the year under review were short of the target. It blamed the shortfall on the political unrest and disturbances in the country following the March elections.

Other high flyers on the Karachi Stock Exchange include Esso Fertilizer, which has recommended an interim dividend of 10 percent for the period ending December 31, 1977, and Souvenir Tobacco, which declared a final five percent dividend. This, added to an earlier 7½ percent interim dividend by the company, brings the year's total to 12½ percent.

Esso declared a 40 percent dividend last year.

ROMANIANS RECOMMEND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT OF GADANI BEACH AREA

ISLAMABAD—Development of Gadani Beach for promotion of tourism has been suggested by a team of visiting Romanian experts.

The plan put forward by this group envisages construction of a hotel, private villas, holiday cottages, a camping area, a seafood restaurant and other recreational facilities such as golf, swimming pool, scuba diving, a marina, and deep-sea fishing.

Gadani Beach, which is situated about 30 miles from Karachi on the Lasbela Coast of Baluchistan, possesses immense potential for promotion of international tourism.

SCRAP IRON FROM OLD SHIPS REPROCESSED BY NEW KARACHI FACILITY

KARACHI—The establishment here of a mini-steel mill for reprocessing scrap iron from obsolete ocean-going vessels has received governmental approval.

The new facility will have a 15,000-ton billet capacity. It is a joint venture of the Baluchistan Development Authority and private parties.

The ship-breaking industry at nearby Gadani has the capacity of working on 70 obsolete vessels at a time, and at present 50 old ships are being dismantled there.

Employment Opportunities

Closing Aug. 6

Grade 16: Instr. Urdu (3), Secr. Tmg. Centr./Women; Microbiol., Agri. & Livestock Marketing Dept.

Grade 17: Dep. Entomol., Dept. Plant Protoc.; Planning Officer, Environ. & Urban Affairs Div.; 3rd Engr. (Mechan.) Pak. Navy; 3rd Engr. (Construct.), Pak. Navy; Instr. (6) in Math, Phys., Chem., Psych., Readg., Ind. Arts, Fedl. Educ. Coll.; Sci. Officer (Pharm.), Natrl. Hlth. Labs.; Assist. Engr. (Elect./Mechan.), Milk Plant; Sci. Officer (Clin.), Nutrit. Div., Natrl. Hlth. Labs.; Assist. Dir., Directorate Gen'l. Civ. Def.

Grade 18: Assoc. Surg., Centr. Govt. Hosp.; Assist. Chief, Plan. & Devel. Div.; Assoc. Dent. Surg., Centr. Govt. Polyclin.; Assist. Dir. (3), Gen'l. Hlth. Div.; Sr. Rech. Officer, Directorate Rech., Ref. & Publicat.

Grade 19: Princ., Mechan. Tmg. Centr.; Princ. Sci. Officer (Pharm.), Sci. & Ind. Rech. Council.

Closing September 12

Grade 18: Plant Pathol., Rice Rech. Inst.; Assist. Prof. Med. (2), Med. College/Attached Hosp.

Closing September 14

Grade 16: Exam. Patents (3), Patent Office; Rech. Assist., Hlth. Cell, Plant Devel. Div.; Publicat. Officer, Agri. Census Organiz.; Assist. Archv., Dept. Archives

Grade 17: Dept. Heads (2) Govt. High Schools; Assist. Dir. (Elect. Engr.), Petrol. Ministry; Rech. Officer, Secur. & Exch. Author.; Statist. Officer, Ministry Food; Jr. Instr. (6) Natrl. Inst. Labor Admin.; Psychol., Hlth. Cell, Plan. & Devel. Div.; Sociol., Hlth. Cell, Plan. & Devel. Div.; Educ. Officers (7) Educ. Ministry; Assist. Archaeol. Engr., Dept. Archaeol.; Statist. Officer, Tourism Div.; Procure. Officer, Directorate Malaria Contr.; Plant Physiol. (2), Arid Zone Rech. Inst., Agri. Rech. Council.

Grade 18: Sr. Instr. (3), Natrl. Inst. Labor Admin.; Assist. Educ. Adv. (6), Educ. Ministry; Dep. Adv. (Cooperation), Agri. Div.; Epidem., Hlth. Div.

Grade 19: Dir., Arid Zone Rech. Inst., Agri. Rech. Council.

Closing September 21

Grade 17: Instr. (6) in Math, Phys., Chem., Psych., Readg., Ind. Arts, Fedl. Educ. Coll.

Closing September 30

Grades 16 & 17: Competitive Examinations for Fedl. Govt. Recruitment at these grades will be held at Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi & Peshawar on Nov. 29, 1977

Closing October 12

Grade 17: Rech. Assoc. (Educ.), Educ. Inst.

Grade 19: Assoc. Prof. (Educ.), Educ. Inst.

Grade 20: Prof. (Educ.), Educ. Inst.

Unspecified Closing Date

Grade not Given: Reservoir Engr., Pak. Petrol. Ltd. (Applicants for this position not limited to Pakistani nationals)

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible. Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

OIL EXPLORATION INTENSIFIES: PAKISTAN GAS PRODUCTION ONE OF HIGHEST IN MID & FAR EAST

RAWALPINDI—The "spudding-in" last month of Well No. 5 at Adhi, 45 miles south of here, marked a significant stage in the country's quest for fuel self-sufficiency.

Pakistan Petroleum Ltd. (PPL), which is undertaking the venture in conjunction with the Amoco Pakistan Exploration Company, has already drilled some 70 wells in the country. Discoveries include the Balkassar area in the Potwar district and the prolific Sui gas fields.

The Adhi well will go as deep as 10,000 feet in its search for oil, with drilling continuing for four months. If oil is struck, four more wells will be drilled in the area.

This well is part of an overall project covering five separate blocks of land for which the two companies have obtained oil exploration rights.

Other petroleum activities in the country include completion of a well in the Dhodak region, where oil was discovered last December. Further wells are planned for the site, and loans are now being sought from international firms to lay a pipeline to carry the Dhodak oil. Digging operations at the Pir Koh oil well in Baluchistan have been completed, and production testings are being carried out.

In the natural gas sector, a second pipeline, designed to transmit gas over a distance of 305 miles from the Sui fields to Karachi, has just been commissioned. This project is being financed with assistance from the Asian Development Bank, which has loaned \$90 million. The 18-inch pipeline, entirely designed by Pakistani engineers, will take 27 months to complete. The first pipeline from the Sui fields, laid by foreign engineers in

1955, was 347 miles long and employed a 16-inch pipe.

Pakistan gas production now ranks third in the Far East, behind only Brunei and Australia. Even in the Middle East, where known reserves are much higher, only Iran's commercial production is significantly higher than Pakistan's. Kuwait's production is but marginally more than Pakistan's.

Pakistan's expertise in gas technology was warmly acknowledged by the delegation from the Peoples' Republic of China during their recent visit. In return, the Chinese group suggested that a delegation from Pakistan might wish to visit China to study the methods of oil-well drilling used there.

EXPORT POTENTIAL OF NAPHTHALENE SYENITE FINDS IN SWAT ARE LARGE

PESHAWAR—Large deposits of naphthalene syenite have been discovered in the Buner area of Swat district, it was reported here recently.

The mineral, which has a large export potential, is an ingredient in the manufacture of glass and ceramics. It has been hitherto produced in only two other countries in the West: Norway and Canada. The Russians use it in cement, alumina and fertilizer manufacture.

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PAKISTAN Affairs.

Vol. XXX, Washington, D.C., September 16, 1977 (Shawwal 2, 1397) No. 18

ISLAMABAD, DACCA REAFFIRM BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and Bangladesh have reaffirmed the importance of strengthening existing bonds of friendship and the need for greater cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

This was stated in a joint communique released on August 31 following the visit to Pakistan by the Bangladesh Foreign Secretary, Mr. Tabarak Hussein.

The communique underscored the identity of views on international and regional issues and the agreement to work together for the realization of common objectives.

Later the visiting dignitary voiced his country's agreement with Pakistan's proposals for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The leader of a trade delegation to Pakistan had said earlier that Bangladesh would import 1,000 tons of onions through the Pakistan Trading Corporation. He also disclosed that Pakistan was interested in Bangladesh's newsprint and jute.

Meanwhile Pakistan has won an international tender to supply Bangladesh with 45 railway passenger carriages valued at \$5 million. Among those bidding were the Republic of Korea, India and Japan. This is the second time Pakistan has won in competitive bidding in this field.

ILO OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS TO PAKISTANIS

KARACHI—The International Labor Organization has offered a number of fellowships to Pakistanis.

The Sind government will send a nominee from the Labor Department and one representative each from workers and management.

These individuals will leave in October for New Zealand, Sri Lanka and Japan.

LAHORE—The Punjab government will open 500 schools in the five divisions of the province during the current fiscal year.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN FULL SWING FOR OCT. POLLS; POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING TO BEGIN SEP 16

ISLAMABAD—Preparations for elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies on October 18 are proceeding according to schedule.

The list of candidates has been finalized. The Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) is fielding 192 candidates for 192 out of 200 seats in the National and all of 460 seats in the four Provincial Assemblies.

The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has put up 187 candidates for the National Assembly. The party is not contesting five National Assembly and nine Provincial Assembly seats in NWFP following an electoral understanding reached with the Quyyum Muslim League.

No party has put up candidates for the eight National Assembly seats in the Tribal Areas.

Nine other parties have put up candidates for a varying number of seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies.

Printing of 65 million ballots began September 10. A special, sophisticated paper stock is being used to discourage forgery of ballots. Large ballot boxes have been manufactured for the occasion, designed to make it more difficult to carry away or to substitute others stuffed with false ballots. The number of polling places has been increased from 19,000 to 23,000 in order to assure adequate access to voters, and the actual polling time has been increased to 10 hours to further facilitate the process. Separate booths will be provided for women voters at all polling places. Necessary steps have been taken to recruit and train able, efficient and honest staff to conduct the elections.

Counting of ballots will be done immediately after the elections, but results will be announced by entire constituency, instead of piecemeal announcements as was the practice in the past. A special display center for tabulating results has been set up in Islamabad for the convenience of the Press.

Meantime, Martial Law Order No. 21, issued on September 5, requires all persons who were members of the Senate and

(continued on page 2, col.3)

AGHA SHAHI VISITS PARIS FOR TALKS ON BILATERAL TIES

ISLAMABAD—Mr. Agha Shahi, Secretary General for Foreign Affairs, left September 6 on a two-day visit to Paris for bilateral talks.

The Secretary General apprised the French leaders at these meetings of the policies of the interim government of Pakistan, and its determination to carry through on all agreements entered into by the previous government. French sale of a nuclear reprocessing plant to Pakistan is one of these agreements.

Following the meeting, the French Foreign Minister reiterated his government's adherence to the agreement.

78,000 FIND JOBS OVERSEAS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1977

KARACHI—An all-time record of 78,114 persons went abroad for employment during the first six months of the current calendar year, according to figures released by the Bureau of Migration and Overseas Employment.

These figures are twice as high as those for 1976. Employment was obtained by 41,886 persons through licensed recruiting agents. Persons getting foreign employment on individual work visas numbered 36,228.

In view of the high rate of foreign employment achieved by private agencies, the Bureau has asked the Manpower Division to increase the staff of the Bureau and the Protectorate of Emigrants offices all over the country.

PAKISTAN, FRANCE SIGN PACT TO PROMOTE TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT

PARIS—Pakistan and France have signed an agreement to promote standardization of technical training and employment of trained Pakistanis by French firms operating in the Middle East and other areas. The agreement was signed on August 19 at the Pakistan Embassy here by General R. Sauvanet, delegate manager of Sodeteg on behalf of his firm, and Mr. M.A. Kareem Iqbal, managing director of Overseas Employment Corporation Limited (OECL).

Under the terms of the agreement, Sodeteg, with its resources, experience and technical capacity, has undertaken to survey the international job market and explore prospects of jobs for various categories of employees, including skilled, semi-skilled and likely skilled manpower.

Sodeteg has been active for several years in the field of technical training of manpower in foreign countries. The Pakistani organization, OECL, a federal government enterprise in the Ministry of Labor and Manpower, is designed to promote employment of Pakistanis in foreign countries and to safeguard their interests.

The agreement is initially for a period of three years, but will be renewable with mutual consent.

A large number of Pakistanis are already employed in the Middle East, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, as well as in Europe and North America.

BANK DEPOSITS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHOW MARKED RISE

KARACHI—Deposits of scheduled banks in Pakistan stood at Rs 38.66 billion on August 4 compared to Rs 38.80 billion in the preceding week and Rs 32.29 billion in the corresponding week last year.

According to the National Bank, notes in circulation in the country were Rs 16.79 billion on August 4 as against Rs 16.66 billion in the preceding week and Rs 13.71 billion in the corresponding week last year.

Pakistan's approved foreign exchange and balances held abroad stood at Rs 3.44 billion on August 4 as compared to Rs 2.67 billion in the preceding week and Rs 4.66 billion in the corresponding week last year.

ISLAMABAD—The city of Lyallpur in the Punjab will be renamed Shah Faisalabad, as a reflection "of the warm sentiments and love that the late Shah Faisal Shaheed . . . had for Pakistan and its people," Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen. Zia-ul-Haq announced early this month.

In the same vein, Drigh Road in Karachi will now be known as Shahrah-e-Faisal, the CMLA said.

MEASURES TO COUNTERACT LOW ECONOMIC INDEX ANNOUNCED BY G. ISHAQUE

ISLAMABAD—The Secretary General-in-chief, Mr. Ghulam Ishaque Khan, has announced a number of measures which, without restricting the options of an elected government, are designed to help increase production and exports, and to revive economic activity.

In a radio and television announcement on September 2, Mr. Ishaque Khan reviewed the behavior of the economy in the recent past and highlighted some of the important developments and trends that had emerged.

The production target, he said, has been fixed for a group of 13 industries up to October.

To encourage investment in the private sector, it has been decided that banks will reduce their interest rates. The export finance and the export credit guarantee schemes have been liberalized and enlarged to cover more exports, with improved terms designed to boost exports.

Free industrial areas will be set up at Port Qasim and at a location near the Lahore dry port. The ban on export of exercise books and paper products is being removed.

The Secretary General-in-chief announced that a commission was being appointed to review the performance and current policies and conditions of state industrial enterprises. He said the impact of measures being adopted to revitalize the economy should be visible soon.

In a comprehensive review of last year's dismal economic performance in the country, Mr. Ishaque Khan noted that notwithstanding untimely rains, floods, pest attacks and later political disturbances, it would be incorrect to seek refuge in the belief that the outlook was simply an aberration of the prevailing pattern which would automatically reverse itself in the future. The fiscal year ended with a growth of 1.2 percent in the gross national product, against a target of eight percent. Per capita income declined by about two percent and industrial production remained two percent below the level of the previous year. Agricultural production increased by only about two percent. The trade deficit, amounting to \$1,172 million, was larger than the country's export earnings of \$1,129 million. The external debt of the country in June of 1977 was estimated at over \$7 billion, compared to about half that amount at the end of December, 1971. Deficit financing, which in the revised budget estimate for 1976-77 was expected to be limited to Rs 2,230 million, actually stood at Rs 5,650 million on June 30, 1977. On this basis, the Secretary General-in-chief said, 33 percent of the Annual Development Program of Rs 17 billion for 1976-77 was financed by inflationary financing, 52 percent by foreign assistance, and just 15 percent by real domestic savings.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan Garments Corporation has begun marketing a new line of dresses for both men and women on the eve of Eid.

PGC sources disclosed that recent improved stitching and wider range of colors and cloth materials had increased its sales in the Islamabad-Rawalpindi area.

RAWALPINDI—Under terms of a crash program launched recently by the government, 10,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers annually are to be trained, in 60 different trades, for employment abroad.

These individuals will be sent mainly to the Middle East, Iran and the Persian Gulf states, where demand for Pakistani employees is increasing.

ELECTIONS . . .

(continued from page 1, col. 2)

National and Provincial Assemblies from December 1970 to July 1977 to declare their assets.

In addition, the Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) has stated that all political parties in the current elections must bring their platforms in line with three fundamental principles: the safety and integrity of Pakistan, its ideology, and the teachings of Islam.

Election Day has been declared a public holiday throughout Pakistan.

Martial Law Order No. 22 regulates the immediate circumstances surrounding the elections: full political campaigning will begin immediately after the Eid and will continue until 48 hours before elections. Meetings of a private or public nature are allowed, but political processions are banned. The CMLA has cautioned that campaigning must be held within the limits of decency, morality and good order.

Despite the arrest of its leader, former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto on September 3, on charges of complicity in a plot to kill an opponent, the central executive committee of the PPP has reaffirmed its decision to contest elections. After a meeting of the committee in Lahore September 6, it was announced that a five-member acting cell to act as the Party's central leadership would be set up.

Mr. Bhutto's bail application came up for hearing in the Lahore High Court on Sept. 10. The Court has also issued him notice for contempt of court. The former Prime Minister was asked to appear before the court on Sept. 13.

TEN TRADE DELEGATIONS TO PROMOTE COMMERCE IN FOUR CONTINENTS

KARACHI—Ten high-powered trade delegations will visit four continents — North America, Europe, Africa and Asia — in 1977-78 to boost Pakistan exports.

These visits will be in addition to delegations already scheduled for the European Economic Community and East Europe.

One trade team will travel to African countries in late November and December. It will try to promote the export of cotton, textiles, canvas goods and ready-made garments. Some of the countries to be covered by this delegation include Nigeria, Ghana, Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast, Mali and Mauritius.

Leaving about the same time will be two teams headed for Sri Lanka, the Maldives, the Persian Gulf States and Arab countries in the Middle East. These tours will culminate with a Pakistan Product Exposition in Jeddah next January.

In early 1978, two more teams will head for Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, China and North Korea. An eight-member delegation will visit Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia and South Korea.

Towards the latter part of the year another high-powered group is expected to tour the United States and Canada.

TURKEY AGREES TO BUY 20,000 TONS OF BROKEN RICE FROM PAKISTAN

LAHORE—The Rice Export Corporation has announced that Turkey has contracted to import 20,000 tons of Pakistani broken rice.

The shipment will take place during 1977-78.

The most recent figures on overseas trade show that rice was the country's number one export item, earning Rs 2,260 million during the last financial year, when a record 833,000 tons were exported.

Correction

NEW YORK CITY—Repairs to Tunnel No. 3 at Tarbela Dam (*Pakistan Affairs*, Aug. 14) were actually completed in May of this year, rather than scheduled to be finished later, as that article stated, writes Paul C. Chao, of the firm of Tippetts-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton, and Associate Chief Project Engineer of the Tarbela Dam Project.

\$57 MILLION SAUDI BACKING FOR 1220 KM ALTERNATIVE SUPERHIGHWAY ALONG INDUS

ISLAMABAD—Saudi Arabia has pledged \$57 million as assistance for the Indus Superhighway project — a 1,220-kilometer alternative road link between Peshawar and Karachi along the right bank of the Indus.

Expected to be completed by 1983, the proposed highway will be of far-reaching socioeconomic and strategic significance for the country. Although it is designed as a divided highway, only two lanes will be constructed initially. This will cost an estimated \$310 million, including a foreign exchange component of \$110 million.

A formal agreement embodying the Saudi financial commitment to the project is expected to be signed between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia sometime after the month of Ramadan. An understanding to this end was reached during the recent visit to the Saudi capital of the chairman of the Indus Highway Board.

The Indus Highway Board has compiled a voluminous study on the development potential and impact of the project on the national economy as well as on the regions to be opened up by the highway.

The study reveals a great potential for development of agriculture and industry and the exploitation of minerals in areas which are currently isolated and relatively inaccessible, but which will be opened to greater activity upon completion of this project.

The northwestern areas are rich in such resources as salt, gypsum, copper, coal and marble.

The completion of the project will also make the country less vulnerable to the effects of serious monsoon floods by providing an alternate route during the rainy season.

The present highway along the east bank of the Indus carried five billion ton-miles of goods in 1975. Last year, the volume had increased to seven billion ton-miles. The proposed west-bank highway is expected to relieve this load.

The proposed highway will be 300 kilometers shorter than the existing east-bank highway, which is 1,640 kilometers long. It thus will save time and money for its users, in addition to serving its primary purpose of keeping the wheels moving in case of a flood emergency.

Preliminary work relating to the collection of data on rainfall in the region and the extent of the drainage area of various rivers and streams has been completed. Peak flood discharges have been noted and connecting links have been aligned so that the country's new road will remain permanently flood-proof.

NEW PROCESS MAKES PAPER PULP, CORDAGE FROM BANANA STUMPS

KARACHI—Arrangements have been finalized for the production of paper pulp and cordage from banana stump and leaves to meet the increasing demands of paper and straw board manufacturers in the country.

Initial production will be carried out at a paper mill in the NWFP beginning in December of this year. The process will later be extended to other mills. The Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR), which prepared the pre-feasibility study, will manage the project.

The project is directed toward the utilization of banana stump for pulp making and the leaves for cordage.

Arrangements have been made for large quantities of banana stumps to be brought to the paper mills in squeezed state. Squeezing rollers and baling machines can be installed at the fields.

PRIVATE MANAGEMENT FOR FLOUR, RICE MILLS AND CEMENT FACTORIES

ISLAMABAD—The government's decision to denationalize all wheat flour and rice mills in public hands was announced by the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, early this month.

On the same occasion, the CMLA announced that five or six cement factories which are due to be completed soon would be turned over to private hands, and that revitalization of the country's silk industry had been assured by a government grant of Rs 600 million. Of this amount, Rs 400 million were contributed by the armed forces, through cuts in expenditures, General Zia said.

Denationalization of rice hullers had been announced earlier this year (*Pakistan Affairs* June 1), when 1,560 units were returned to their owners. The latest announcement covers 265 hullers still operated by the government. These are expected to be returned to their former owners within a fortnight. Four flour milling corporations are affected by the order. In the Punjab, all 58 of the nationalized flour mills, employing 12,000 persons, were surrendered by September 7.

The CMLA also said that of the ginning factories taken over by the government, 279 will be returned to their owners.

IMPORTANT ROLE FOR PAKISTAN AT NEXT UN TRADE TALKS

NEW YORK—Pakistan, whose United Nations Permanent Representative Iqbal Akhund is chairman of the Group of 77 of UNCTAD, is expected to play an important part in resumed negotiations for restructuring the international economic order, which the United Nations is involved in.

The talks are scheduled for one week before the annual session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opens here later this month.

The negotiations will take place in pursuance of a decision taken last December when the previous General Assembly was unable to complete its work on methods of closing the gap between industrialized and developing countries.

SQUASH CHAMPION NASRULLAH KHAN DIES IN ENGLAND

KARACHI—World-famous Pakistan squash player Nasrullah Khan, 57, died last month in England, where he had been living since 1953. Nasrullah Khan was noted for coaching Britisher Jonah Barrington into a world champion.

In a special tribute, the London *Times* said: "It was as a coach that Nasrullah had his reputation. He worked for nine years at the Junior Carlton Club and for five years at the Lansdowne and Royal Aero before leaving London and moving to Birmingham.

"It was largely his influence and that of his most renowned protege, Jonah Barrington, that made the Lansdowne the game's spiritual home during the middle 'sixties."

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible for these positions.

Closing Sept. 20

Grade 18: Rech. Officer (Virology), Livestock & Dairy Devel. Dept.

Closing Oct. 2

Grade 16: Dir. Phys. Educ. (Female) (2), Educ. Dept.
Mgr., Employment Exch., Labor Dept.; Rech. Assist (Statist.), Agri. Dept.; Agri. Assist. (28), Agri. Dept.
Grade 17: Assist. Rech. Officer (Standardization), Vet. Rech. Inst.; Jail Supt., Jail Dept.; Instr. (Econ.), College of Commerce; Instr. (Math), Polytechnic Inst.
Grade 18: Physicians (3), Hlth. Dept.

Closing Oct. 12

Grade 16: Publicity Organizer, Dept. of Wts. & Meas.; Techn. Invest., Dept. of Wts. & Meas.
Grade 17: Rech. Assoc. (Educ.), Inst. of Educ. & Rech.
Grade 18: Dep. Controller, Dept. of Wts. & Meas.
Grade 19: Assoc. Prof. (Educ.), Inst. of Educ. & Rech.
Grade 20: Prof. (Educ.), Inst. of Educ. & Rech.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

OIL, GAS CORPORATION PLANS AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAM TO MODERNIZE EQUIPMENT BASE

KARACHI—The Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) plans to launch an intensive program to modernize its equipment base in the current fiscal year.

Official sources said the Corporation has already imported four American rigs worth \$18 million and is negotiating for another rig from Canada under a credit from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The Corporation has also entered into a contract with a French concern, BIECEP, to provide modern laboratory equipment and training to Pakistani personnel.

By the end of August, all rigs had already been shipped to Karachi. One of them has been installed and is undergoing servicing and final checking at Kotrum in Dera Gazi Khan district before the actual operations begin.

Two other rigs will be deployed at the site of Tur in Pothwar region, while the fourth will be installed at a second well at Dhodak, where oil was struck in December 1976.

The sources said that 27 technicians of the Corporation have already received advanced training in geophysical surveying in Canada under a CIDA agreement. They will be returning to Pakistan soon and will be deployed in the fields early next year.

Under the same agreement, CIDA will also provide geophysical survey equipment. Similarly, BIECEP will train six officials of the Corporation in laboratory techniques as well as providing equipment.

The government has provided Rs 450 million to the Corporation to carry out development plans in the 1977-1978 fiscal year. This amount will be utilized for nine new development and exploratory wells at different sites across the country.

At the Pir Koh site in Baluchistan, digging operations have been completed and

technicians and chemists are carrying out production testings.

Results indicating the presence or absence of oil and its quantity will be known in two months.

CHINESE ATHLETES DUE IN WINTER FOR DUAL MEETS

LAHORE—A full squad of world-class athletes from the People's Republic of China is expected to attract record crowds in dual meets with Pakistani athletes during a visit here this winter.

The Chinese athletic team will visit Pakistan some time toward the end of January or early in February. The program is still being finalized by the Pakistan Amateur Athletic Federation.

The dual meets are expected to be staged at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Karachi.

POLISH CLIMBERS PLAN ASSAULT ON NANGA PARBAT

RAWALPINDI—A 12-man Polish team of expert mountaineers has been accorded permission to scale the 26,660-foot Nanga Parbat.

Headed by 43-year-old engineer Adar Zyzak, the team plans to assault the "killer mountain" this year following the monsoon.

Nanga Parbat, which had been conquered but five times in the past, has claimed 3 lives. The most recent victims were two Americans, who were killed in late July.

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Washington, D.C. 20008

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NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT SWORN IN ON SEPTEMBER 23

ISLAMABAD—On September 22 the Chief Martial Law Administrator issued an order annulling certain constitutional amendments passed under the previous regime that had the effect of making the judiciary subservient to the executive in Pakistan.

As an outcome of the promulgation of this order, the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court fell vacant and the President appointed the most senior judge of the Court, Mr. Justice S. Anwarul Haq, as Chief Justice, effective immediately. The oath of office was administered to the new Chief Justice on September 23.

1971 State of Emergency Ends; DPR's Repealed

ISLAMABAD—The President issued a proclamation on September 15 ending the state of emergency which has been in force since 1971. The Defense of Pakistan Ordinance of 1971 was also repealed, and with it the Defense of Pakistan Rules (DPR).

Eid Celebrated Throughout Pakistan

RAWALPINDI—On September 16 Eid-ul-Fitr was celebrated, with the usual fervor, throughout Pakistan.

President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, in his message on this auspicious occasion, offered his greetings to the Muslims in Pakistan and over the world, urging that the nation should "ponder the value of discipline and self-control which is the essence of fasting in Ramadan."

In another message for the occasion the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, made an impassioned appeal to the people "to banish rancor and intolerance" from their hearts and to extend Eid's "spirit of warm embrace" to all facets of national life.

ALL SET FOR OCT. 18 ELECTIONS AGREEMENT ON ETHICS CODE BHUTTO AWAITS TRIAL

RAWALPINDI—Over 3,000 candidates are now actively campaigning for seats in the national and provincial assemblies of Pakistan. Polls will be held throughout the country on October 18.

Following a meeting of the Chief Martial Law Administrator with leaders of all major political parties on September 13, a consensus was reached on the principles which are to govern the conduct of political parties in the campaign. Participants agreed that the campaign will be conducted on issues rather than personalities; contestants will not disrupt each others' political meetings; public gatherings will be permitted in any part of the country, but no processions will be held; fundamental issues will be discussed through radio and television broadcasts, with equal time being given to all parties fielding more than 25 candidates.

Detailed arrangements for assuring security at the polls are nearing completion. Roped-off areas have been specified to keep unauthorized persons away from the polling precincts. Distinctive badges will be required of poll officials. Indelible inks will be used to take thumb prints of each voter.

The chairman of the PPP and former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, along with some of his party colleagues, was detained on September 17 under provisions of Martial Law Order No. 12, which empowers the Chief Martial Law Administrator to order detention of any person for preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the purpose for which martial law has been proclaimed, or to the security of Pakistan, the maintenance of peaceful conditions or the efficient conduct of martial law. The ex-Prime Minister had been at liberty for only a brief period, having been granted bail on September 13 on the charge of complicity in the death of the father of a political opponent. The trial on this charge will begin October 2. Other charges connected with his actions during his five years in office are still pending in the civil courts.

The CMLA, General Zia-ul-Haq, has promised that elections will be held on October 18 according to schedule, and that before that date, a military court will decide the case of Mr. Bhutto and his colleagues, so that the electorate will be in possession of all necessary facts in time for elections. In a statement to the Press on September 17, General Haq said:

"The holding of free, fair and impartial elections implies that the electorate must be fully aware of the true face of all candidates. Only then can they (the voters) exercise their right to vote in the best tradition of democracy and national interest. In the face of massive revelations which have now come to notice, I will be failing in my responsibility towards the country if the true facts are not placed before the people prior to the holding of elections. . .

"Justice and fair play also demand that the former Prime Minister and his colleagues should be given a full chance to vindicate their position in a court of law. You will recall that the ex-Prime Minister had himself demanded a trial before the polls. I have decided to accept his offer and to oblige him with a fair trial."

The CMLA stated further: "I know that some cases are currently pending trial in civil courts. I have no intention of interfering in those cases and will let the law take its normal course."

Begum Nusrat Bhutto filed a habeas corpus petition with the Supreme Court, challenging the detention of Mr. Bhutto and his colleagues under Martial Law Order No. 12. The Supreme Court began hearing arguments on that petition on September 25.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and Czechoslovakia have signed a trade agreement which provides for the exchange of goods and services valued at \$8 million each way during the next twelve months.

STATE-OWNED AIRLINES PROVES STEADY MONEYMAKER, EARNING Rs 151 MILLION FOR 1976-77

KARACHI—Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has announced another record operating year, reporting profits of Rs 151 million on a total revenue of Rs 2,625 million during the 1976-77 fiscal year. A 20 percent increase in revenue over the comparable period of the preceding year is evident from these figures, and the airline is projecting an even faster growth for the next four years.

To prepare for this increased business, the nation's flag carrier expects some 4.5 million passengers per year by 1980, and plans to spend \$750 million on its expansion over that period.

This impressive growth is projected mainly on increased travel to and from affluent Middle East oil countries, which are attracting large numbers of workers from other Islamic areas. PIA expects a 30 percent increase on its Mideast routes alone over the next four years.

PIA is thus becoming an international carrier with high levels of traffic on short-range routes, and continued high growth is expected in that direction. As a consequence, the company contemplates a fleet with a high proportion of large, wide-bodied craft, with a secondary fleet of short to medium-range, narrow-bodied aircraft. Overall, the fleet will grow to two-and-a-half times its present size by 1980.

While PIA's passenger capacity is about three times its volume of four years ago, its cargo traffic has increased five-fold.

FARM GUIDES OF SIND TEACH READING SKILLS WHILE HELPING AT CHORES

KARACHI—The National Farm Guide Movement, recently introduced as a pilot program into some 130 schools of Sind province, has devised a well thought out program to help introduce better farming and living practices into rural areas.

Administered by the Education Department, the Guide Movement plans to coordinate its efforts in the Sind with the Agricultural Extension Service, which will conduct week-long training programs in member schools, preparing student volunteers for their eventual assignments in the field. The students will be taught, in one or two hour daily sessions, rudimentary techniques of farming and other aspects of rural living.

Upon completion of the training program, volunteers will be assigned to field camps in rural areas for three to five day periods during school vacations. From these camps the students will be sent out to local families, helping them in their daily farm duties and teaching them the fundamental skills of literacy.

CMLA VISITS SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAN; TALKS WITH KING KHALID AND SHAH

RAWALPINDI—General M. Zia-ul-Haq returned on September 15 from a one-day private visit to Iran, during which he had talked with the Shah of Iran for nearly three hours, discussing matters of mutual interest.

Earlier, the CMLA had gone to Saudi Arabia to perform Umra, and met with King Khalid and Prince Fahd in Taif on September 10.

29th Anniversary of Quaid's Death Observed

KARACHI—The 29th anniversary of the death of the Quaid-i-Azam was observed solemnly in Pakistan on September 11.

The day was a public holiday throughout Pakistan, and the national flag was flown at half-mast. The CMLA called for soul searching, to see "if we have lived up to the expectations" of the Quaid.

An exhibition of Quaid-i-Azam's personal effects was held in the National Museum here to mark the occasion.

BALUCHISTAN NATURAL GAS, COPPER OBJECT OF DEVELOPMENTAL EFFORTS

QUETTA—Two promising sources of mineral wealth in the Chagai district of Baluchistan have become the object of developmental activity in recent weeks.

On September 14, it was announced that shale samples from the Ras Koh area had been sent to the United States for analysis, to ascertain the potential of natural gas in the area. A professor from the University of Tennessee, Dr. D.H. Roeder, is overseeing this project.

And at Saindak, a Rs 72 million project to develop the recently discovered copper deposits in that area has been put into operation. Reserves of an estimated 330 million tons of copper, valued at over a billion dollars, have been assayed at this site. The mines are expected to be productive for 30 years.

INSTITUTE FOR MUSLIM STUDIES TO PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR SCHOLARS

RAWALPINDI—Plans for setting up an Institute of Muslim World Studies were announced by General Zia-ul-Haq at his press conference on September 1.

The Institute will collect data on cultural and socio-economic conditions in Muslim nations and will provide facilities for coordinating the efforts of scholars throughout the Muslim world. Seminars, lectures, scholarships, and publication of journals are envisaged as part of the new institute's mission, General Zia said.

Pakistan, as a country whose very nationhood stems from Islam, is uniquely entitled to take on this role of solidifying the Muslim world, he explained.

The CMLA also proposed at this press conference to create two separate universities for women, one at Karachi, and the other at Lahore.

TRAINING SCHOOL AT TARBELA FOR EMPLOYEES OF WAPDA

LAHORE—Proposals for setting up a training academy at Tarbela for engineers and non-engineering cadres of the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) were recently made by WAPDA Chairman Fazli Raziq.

The aim of the facility would be to help make the authority more self-sufficient in terms of trained manpower, so that promotions to highly skilled posts and positions of leadership can be made from within the organization.

PAKISTAN PURCHASES IQBAL HOUSE IN GERMANY AS MEMORIAL

ISLAMABAD—As part of its observance of the Iqbal Centenary this year, the Pakistani government has taken steps to purchase the house in West Germany where Pakistan's poet-philosopher lived during 1907 when a student at Heidelberg University. The house is to be preserved as a monument.

In Lahore, arrangements for the International Congress on Allama Iqbal, to be held in that city from December 2 to 8, are proceeding according to schedule. Some 80 foreign scholars and 120 Pakistanis have been invited to participate in the program.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.)—Pakistan Independence Day was celebrated on August 14 by the Pakistan Students' Association of Greater Pittsburgh. The president of the local PSA, Mr. Ali Bux Brohi, presided at the reception, with food, Pakistani movies and music included in the festivities.

BRITISH HELP WITH FUNDS, EQUIPMENT FOR 3000-TON CAPACITY SUGAR FACTORY

KAMALIA—A sugar factory with a planned capacity of 3,000 tons of refined sugar per day is scheduled for completion here in early 1979. The mill is being built with British cooperation.

Some parts of the plant are being manufactured in Pakistan and engineering work on the foundation is being executed by local contractors. The British firm is designing and producing the sugar-processing equipment, and is financing the project.

CANCER RESEARCH STUDY IN 12 MAJOR HOSPITALS TRACES CAUSES & CURES

KARACHI—A multifaceted cancer-research study has been arranged for 12 major teaching hospitals of the country.

The Pakistan Medical Research Council (PMRC), which directs the program in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), is conducting epidemiologic surveys, histopathologic diagnoses, studies of various types of tumors and environmental elements involved in their growth, treatment patterns, and socio-economic factors in the incidence of cancer.

The PMRC has requested the help of WHO in setting up a medical seminar, to be held in Pakistan late this year. Pathologists from the entire Eastern Mediterranean region would be enabled at such a meeting to discuss their common problems and pool existing knowledge on the subject.

NATNL. CONSTRUCTION CO. HAS 3 GIANT CONTRACTS TOTALLING Rs 3 BILLION

ISLAMABAD—The National Construction Company has landed another international contract.

The most recent award is to build a trade center in Abu Dhabi. Costs for the project have been set at Rs 187 million, with additions likely to raise expenditures to about Rs 250 million.

This brings the total value of all National Construction works abroad to about Rs 3 billion. The company is currently constructing an oil refinery in Jordan at an estimated cost of Rs 240 million, and an airport in Saudi Arabia that will cost Rs 2,500 million.

OTTAWA—Pakistan won the sixth world amateur squash championships here on September 19.

The Pakistanis edged out the New Zealand team for first place honors, with 18 match victories and 56 game wins against New Zealand's 15 matches won and 52 game victories.

MODERN MARKETING TECHNIQUES, TRADITIONAL SKILLS POINT THE WAY FOR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

UNITED NATIONS—The revolution in marketing handcrafted goods of Pakistan that is now in sight can bring remunerative employment to millions of Pakistanis in scores of towns and villages scattered throughout the land, as well as producing a substantial increase in export earnings and preserving the country's rich handicraft tradition.

Two related agencies of the United Nations have become involved in furthering Pakistan's cottage industries. These are the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and the U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The UNDP provides material assistance for the programs and the UNIDO involves itself in executing the plans—in cooperation with Pakistan's national, provincial and local authorities and representatives of the private sector.

Nearly two million Pakistanis are presently employed in cottage and small industries, with 60 to 70 percent of them in the crafts. This is 10 percent of the national labor force, and 85 percent of all labor employed in manufacturing. While the cost of creating a job for one worker in medium- and small-scale industries is a staggering \$8,000, for cottage industries the investment comes to only \$300.

First step toward harnessing the already developed techniques of these craftsmen is to adapt the products currently being produced to make them more acceptable in the international marketplace. In one sampling of Pakistani crafts, visiting foreign importers identified nearly 30 textile items, ranging from Punjabi blankets, *lunghis* and chain-stitched *gabbas* to Baluchi embroidery and Sindhi Ajrak block-printing, that could be adapted and produced for export.

But while retaining the "folklore values" of handcrafted textiles is essential, it is also necessary to adapt traditional elements to modern standards of quality control, the demands of varying tastes, and the different marketing practices of prospective foreign buyers.

For example, the North-West Frontier Province is considered a prime source for fine embroidered cotton cushion covers and handloomed woolen blankets. Yet a marketing survey concluded that tradition had imposed an "unsuitable" design repertory on the otherwise highly exportable blankets. Again, while the Chitral district produces high quality coat yardage (*patti*) and goat-hair rugs, a discouraging lack of organization and "sales drive" for commercializing these products prevails in that region.

The UNDP-UNIDO teams have attempted to alleviate the situation by such expedients as assembling portfolios, with the cooperation of the design center in Lahore, of exportable products, arranging for prototype items to be made up as samples,

adapting traditional designs to importer tastes, and establishing more efficient marketing channels.

The field survey concluded that although export of this type remains virtually unexploited, the nation's potential as a world center of handcrafted textiles is very high.

ANTI-SALINITY MEASURES OPEN NEW AREAS TO FARMING IN PUNJAB, SIND

ISLAMABAD—Vast new acreages are being opened up for cultivation in Punjab and Sind provinces as a result of recent governmental water and salinity control projects: an anti-salinity program in the Punjab, and an irrigation and flood control project for Sind.

In the Punjab, construction of seven new Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects (SCARP) has brought two million more acres of land under cultivation.

The seven new SCARPs are at Shore Kot, Kamalia, Shahpur, Punjnad Abbasia, Fordwah Minchinabad, Satiana and Saline Zone SCARPs II and III. So far, 700 tubewells have been installed in these areas, and 1,400 more are planned.

At present, of 18 million hectares of cultivable land in the country as a whole, about 6 million are seriously waterlogged and 5 million significantly saline. An intensive program of tubewells and other measures has been undertaken in recent years to counteract these effects.

PRIVATE MONEY FOUND FOR 7 PROJECTS: SHOES BRICK, PIPE, SOAP, COTTON

ISLAMABAD—Financial assistance for seven development projects initiated by various private corporations was extended by a consortium of commercial banks last month.

The funding group, led by the Investment Corporation of Pakistan, has sanctioned advances of a total of Rs 40 million for the ventures. The projects thus financed include a unit to manufacture rigid pipe and an automated brick and tile plant at Islamabad, a unit for making concrete pipe at Karachi, a laundry soap factory at Peshawar, a sanitary-ware manufacturing unit at Lahore, a cotton mill at Kotri and a tannery and footwear plant at Nowshera.

PAKISTANI FILMS TO BE SEEN IN IRAN FOR FIRST TIME; IN TANZANIA TOO

LAHORE—Pakistani films will soon be seen by the regular public in Iran, it was announced here last month.

An agreement between the State Film Authority and a private Iranian distributor calls for export of 20 Pakistani films by March of 1978. This is the first time ever that films from this country will be exhibited on a regular basis in Iran. The films were selected by the Iranian distributor from a list prepared by the State Film Authority. The first title to be seen on Tehran screens will be the film "Shabana."

Negotiations with the Tanzania Film Corporation are also in progress. A festival of Pakistani films in Dar-es-Salaam is proposed for some time in October.

Hitherto, export of Pakistani films has been handled entirely by the private sector, with titles sent principally to Britain and parts of the Middle East. Films have occasionally been distributed in North African countries and recently some interest by buyers in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Hong Kong was noted. It is projected that worldwide earnings from film exports could bring Rs 3 to 4 million in foreign exchange to Pakistan.

BALTIMORE TO SEE FIRST SHOWING OF HANDWOVEN TEXTILES FROM PAKISTAN

BALTIMORE (Md.)—A travelling exhibition of Pakistani handcrafted textiles will open at the Maryland Science Center here on October 19.

From Baltimore the exhibit goes to Raleigh, North Carolina; Marshfield, Wisconsin; Rockford, Illinois; Boston, Massachusetts; Washington, D.C.; and Wausau, Wisconsin. Its tentative schedule extends to 1979.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible for these positions.

Closing Oct. 3

Grade 13: Assist. Prof., Histol. (5), Med. Coll./Atschd. Hosp.

Closing Oct. 4

Grade 18: Dept. Heads, Elect. Engin. (2), Govt. Techn./Polytechn. Inst.

Closing Oct. 19

Grade 16: Dep. Asst. Dir., Textile Commis. Organiz.; Legal Asst. (3), Law Div.; Asst. Archival Chemist, Dept. ARchives, Cult., Archaeol. & Sports; Econ. Invest., Min. Inf. & Broadcasting

Grade 17: Asst. Dir. (Fire), Directorate Civ. Def.

Grade 18: Asst. Chief/Co-invest. (Data Generat. Cell for Hlth. Plan.), Plan. & Devel. Div.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

HIGH YIELDING COTTON SEED, NEW WHEAT & RICE HARVESTER DEVELOPED BY FAISALABAD UNIV.

FAISALABAD—Several technological advances designed to improve the country's agricultural production have been recently announced.

Development of new high-yielding, pest resistant, high-ginning and better quality cotton was announced by research scientists at the Faisalabad Agriculture University here on September 14. According to tests made at 24 separate locations, the new variety produces from two to four more maunds of cotton per acre than the two other standard varieties tested.

Engineers at this institution have also designed and successfully demonstrated a self-propelled wheat and rice harvester constructed entirely with indigenous materials. The new machine is the cheapest such device in the world and is especially designed for conditions in Pakistan. With this machine, an acre of rice or wheat can be reaped in one hour at a cost of only Rs 28. The same equipment can be used for planting cereals and spreading fertilizer in the field. A new model of the device is expected to be ready by the end of this year, and it will be made available for purchase to the general public.

Meanwhile, in Baluchistan, experimental cultivation of saffron has been successfully carried out by the Baluchistan Agricultural Research Institute.

KUALA LUMPUR—The captain of Pakistan's karate team competing in the International (Open) Karate Championships here last August has been declared the Number Two competitor in the tournament. At the conclusion of the meet, it was announced that the 1978 championships will be held in Pakistan.

New Officers Chosen By Student Associations

NEW BRUNSWICK (N.J.)—Election of members of the executive committee of the Pakistan Students Association of America and Canada took place at a meeting held at Rutgers University in this city on August 15.

Officers elected include Mr. Muhammad I. Zafar, President, of Chipley, Florida; Mr. Mohammad Farooq Samad, Vice-President, of Houston, Texas; Mr. Noman A. Siddiqui, Executive Secretary, of Piscataway, New Jersey; Mr. Rashid Shafique, Treasurer, of Danbury, Conn.; and Mr. Manzoor Ahmed Khalid, Member, of Atlanta, Georgia.

And in Columbia, Missouri, the University of Missouri chapter of the Pakistan Students Association elected new officers on August 26.

The 1977-78 officers are: President, Inam Hussain; Vice-President, Badar Raza Khan; Secretary/Treasurer, Abdul Latif Lighari.

PUNJAB TEXTILE MILL TO EARN Rs 40 MILLION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

BAHAWALPUR—A giant export-oriented People's Textile Mill here was inaugurated on September 18 by the Martial Law Administrator of the Punjab.

The mill, with 25,000 spindles, is expected to produce nearly 3.7 million kilograms of yarn for export, and should earn about Rs 40 million in foreign exchange each year. Construction costs are reported to total Rs 160 million.

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KAZI TO FINANCIAL BODIES: DEVELOPING NATIONS NEED MORE HELP

WASHINGTON, D.C.—While commending steps taken by the developed nations to aid the economies of the developing nations, Pakistan's Secretary-General for Finance, Mr. A.G.N. Kazi, addressing the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank here on September 28, declared that more adequate measures are needed if a social upheaval of "intolerable proportions" in countries of the Third World is to be averted.

Critical problems mentioned by Mr. Kazi include the growing balance-of-payments deficits incurred by the developing countries; the inadequacy of replenishment funds that have so far been allotted to those nations; the matter of gaining ready accessibility in emergencies to quickly-disbursable funds, which, although previously authorized, have not been made available on a useful scale as yet; the necessity of reducing the cumbersome "conditions" that have been attached to supplementary financing facilities that have been made available; and the problem of devising a remedy for the growing tendency of developed nations to cut their imports in order to improve their own balance-of-payments positions.

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION OFFERED BY SIX NEW WOMEN'S SCHOOLS IN SIND

KARACHI—Six women's vocational schools have been set up by the Education Department of Sind province.

Courses taught are designed to prepare women for their role in community development and family life, as well as to teach skills of a more directly remunerative nature: child care, cooking and use of domestic appliances, as well as typing, shorthand, and hairdressing techniques.

Besides the vocational schools, 14 diploma-level institutions have begun functioning in Sind, and three more such institutes are planned for the coming year.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED PENDING COMPLETION OF "PROCESS OF ACCOUNTABILITY"

ISLAMABAD—The Chief Martial Law Administrator announced on October 1 the postponement of nationwide elections earlier set for October 18 to "save the country from a dangerous crisis and to place the full facts before the public through the process of accountability." To calm down the emotionally charged atmosphere in the country political activity was banned by a Martial Law Regulation.

The government had originally decided to try former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and some of his colleagues in a special military court for their alleged misdeeds in office. These trials will now take place in open civil courts or special courts comprising High Court judges. The newsmedia, local or foreign, will be able to report the proceedings.

The next date for the elections will depend upon the speed with which the courts dispose of these cases. The CMLA said that he hopes the courts will, in the national interest, give precedence to these cases and will render their verdicts expeditiously.

The CMLA also announced that time made available by the postponement of the elections will be utilized by the interim government in devoting special attention to the following:

- Maintenance of law and order, security within the home, and preserving the dignity of women
- Elimination of disruptionists and anti-social elements
- A toning up of the various administrative departments, with special attention given to improving performance of the police force, so that public confidence in that body can be restored
- Initiating of basic steps for enforcing an Islamic system in Pakistan
- Improvement of the national economy, including taking effective steps to better the lot of peasants and workers
- Maintenance of a proper atmosphere in the educational system and, as far as possible, an improvement of the educational system.

In Pakistan, reaction to the decree of the CMLA was generally calm.

The chief of the Pakistan Muslim League, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, expressed confidence that "the tension which had grieved the nation" would defuse with the postponement. Mr. Yusuf Khattak, a prominent member of the League, welcomed the decision, saying that the CMLA deserved congratulations for his "patriotic, courageous and timely action." Mir Nabi Bakhsh Zehri of the Muslim Liberal Party said that the postponement was "well-intentioned and in the best interest of the country." Among other political leaders expressing approval of the CMLA's action were Maulana Ghulam Ali Okarvi, Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, Shaukat Ali, Anwar Durrani and Arbab Sikander Kanshi.

MANUFACTURED EXPORTS INCREASE 7% FOR 1976-77 FISCAL YEAR

KARACHI—Recently released figures show that exports of semi-manufactured goods rose seven percent during the last fiscal year. Official figures show that total export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods climbed from \$702.26 million in 1975-76 to \$753.26 million in 1976-77.

The most pronounced increase was registered in cotton fabrics, which are up 18 percent over the preceding fiscal year. Carpet exports increased by \$20.62 million in the year. Other exports registering increases were footwear, cotton thread, metal manufactures, readymade garments, surgical goods, synthetic textiles and sports goods.

EXPORT-STIMULATING WORKSHOPS FOR 2 KEY INDUSTRIES INAUGURATED

QUETTA—Last month two training programs designed to improve the country's foreign-exchange earning potential were inaugurated.

It was announced in this city that a Center of Excellence in Mineralogy will be established at Baluchistan University, aimed at providing high-level expertise in the mining field in order to encourage export of Pakistan's mineralogical services to other countries. The Center will be established at a cost of over Rs 8 million, including Rs 5 million in foreign exchange.

And in Karachi, a four-week training program aimed at upgrading the manufacture of leather goods for the export market was held under the sponsorship of the Leather Research Center.

Workshops at this institute concentrated on introducing participants to the general principles involved in making gloves and other types of leather goods more sought-after by consumers.

The leather industry ranks third among earners of foreign exchange in this country (after rice and cotton), and authorities believe that earnings could be increased further if attention were given to improving the quality of the leather goods offered for sale. The sponsoring organization is primarily concerned with introducing quality-control methods into tanneries and furnishing facilities for conducting quality-control checks which the individual plants do not always possess on their premises.

AREA-WIDE FRANCHISE OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL FIRM EARNS FOREIGN EXCHANGE

ISLAMABAD—Investment of \$1.4 million by the Philadelphia Quartz Company, an American chemical manufacturer, for the purpose of establishing a factory and distribution center in Pakistan for its products, was approved by the federal government last month.

The new venture, a collaborative effort with individuals and corporations in Pakistan, is expected to earn about \$50 million in foreign exchange over the next ten years.

The agreement gives the new Pakistan concern exclusive franchise for producing and distributing the American company's products in 17 countries of the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The American concern will transfer to Pakistan the same high technology in the production of inorganic chemicals which it utilizes in the United States.

AGHA SHAHI WARNS AGAINST ENCOURAGEMENT OF HEGEMONICAL TENDENCIES

UNITED NATIONS—Pakistan's Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, addressed the UN General Assembly on September 27, presenting the country's position on various foreign policy issues.

Discussing the subject of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, he said: "The stability of this area cannot but be affected by the military presence of outside powers and the encouragement of hegemonical tendencies within the region."

Although bilateral consultations on this subject have taken place between the superpowers, what is needed, he emphasized, is "the participation of all states concerned."

On the matter of nuclear energy, the Pakistani diplomat explained that Pakistan, seriously deficient in fossil fuel, has a need for additional energy sources via nuclear power.

"The twin objectives of harnessing nuclear energy in the service of mankind and at the same time preventing its diversion to military purposes can and must be fully reconciled," he stated. "My delegation would suggest that at its current session the General Assembly approve a set of principles for the transfer of nuclear technology and facilities for peaceful purposes." These would include the following:

- International cooperation to ensure optimum use of power generation and other peaceful applications
- Determination by each state, without external interference, of its own nuclear energy needs and programs
- Application of universally determined and accepted safeguards to the nuclear facilities of non-nuclear weapons states
- Non-discrimination in the conditions for the supply of nuclear equipment and technology to recipient states
- Respect for the sanctity of international agreements and contracts.

On the North-South dialogue, Mr. Shahi noted that very little had been done in concrete terms to meet the pressing problems of the Third World. But this objective "can be significantly advanced through a summit meeting of the developing countries. In our view urgent action is imperative in the areas of transfer of resources, debt, monetary reform, trade in commodities and manufactures, transfer of technology and industrialization."

He also reported progress in normalization of Pakistan's relations with India and reiterated Pakistan's commitment to seek peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in line with the Simla Agreement.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON FOOD CROPS AIMED AT RAISING PRODUCTION

LAHORE—The second International Seminar on food crops in the Near East and North Africa was held here from September 19 to October 5.

About 130 delegates from 40 countries, besides Pakistani experts and scientists, participated in the seminar, which was sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), with joint participation of Pakistan's Agricultural Research Council and the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.

The aim of the seminar meetings was to make recommendations for raising production potentials of field food crops of Asia, Middle East and Africa. Papers and field trips surveyed research, training, production and distribution of crops in Pakistan and other countries concerned.

RE-ELECTED TO COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan was re-elected a member of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for another three-year term at the 22nd Session of the ICAO held last month in Montreal.

Pakistan was first elected to the ICAO Council in 1973, filling one of the three seats which were added to the Council at that time, and was re-elected for a full three-year term in October, 1973.

125 MW ADDED TO POWER SUPPLY WITH NEW UNIT AT KORANGI

KORANGI—A 125-megawatt power unit of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation went into production in late September.

The unit increases the corporation's generating capacity from 383 to 508 megawatts. Loans amounting to \$21.1 million from the Asian Development Bank, along with local expenditures of Rs 161 million, financed the project.

KESC's further expansion, involving installation of overhead transmission lines, underground cable extensions and new grid stations, is scheduled for completion by the middle of next year.

PIA 4-YEAR EXPANSION BEGINS WITH MAMMOTH HANGAR CONSTRUCTION

KARACHI—With construction beginning on a new Rs 170 million hangar, Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has embarked on its wide-scale expansion program announced last month (*Pakistan Affairs*, October 1).

The mammoth hangar will enable maintenance work to be done on a Boeing 747 and a DC-10 at the same time. Development of such large engineering workshops, said PIA chairman Air Marshal (Ret.) M. Nur Khan, will not only become a source of economic benefits to the company, but will also help "in developing a nucleus of technical skills in the country."

The four-year expansion plan calls for an initial allocation of Rs 4.5 billion for purchase of new aircraft and Rs 630 million for improvement of such facilities as sales offices, cargo terminals and living quarters for employees—plus installation of a modern reservations system.

This extraordinary investment has been made possible by the increased profitability of the airline in recent years.

Expanded services go hand-in-hand with improvement of the PIA's physical facilities. The most recent announcement in this regard has been the launching of additional freighter service between the United States and various destinations in Europe and the Mideast.

Boeing 707s are now carrying cargo on a weekly basis, to and from New York City, Frankfurt, Zurich, Cairo, Dubai and Karachi. The line's third weekly cargo service to Europe was inaugurated on September 22. The PIA has had freight-handling flights between New York and Karachi since 1974. The company's total cargo capacity is now 1.3 million kilograms per week.

Pilgrimage Season in Full Swing

ISLAMABAD—Some 36,000 Muslims from Pakistan are scheduled to make the pilgrimage trip to Mecca this year. Special trains from Lahore, Bahawalpur and Quetta are carrying pilgrims to Karachi, to board ships for Saudi Arabia. The first ships sailed from Karachi on September 12, 13 and 14, and reached Jeddah on September 21 and 22. Other pilgrims are making the trip by air.

BALTIMORE—The Pakistan Cricket Club of Washington, D.C. won a Shield Cup match against the Baltimore Cricket Club on September 24, scoring 99 runs with only 8 wickets, against Baltimore's 32 runs. Pakistan's chief scorers were Aziz Bari with 32 runs and Ansar Barney with 31.

DIESEL ENGINE CONVERSION TO LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS WILL RELIEVE CURRENCY DRAIN

KARACHI—The successful conversion of diesel engines for use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) offers prospects of easing Pakistan's increasing dependence on imported oil, with its heavy drain on the country's foreign exchange.

According to calculations of the Hydrocarbon Development Institute which made the first LPG-converted diesel engine, the average city bus consumes diesel fuel costing Rs 126.56. But by running the vehicle on LPG, fuel costs amount to only Rs 45.69. Net conversion costs of these motors come to about Rs 1000. Engine life, moreover, is considerably prolonged by use of LPG. Additional advantages are achieved in terms of reduced air pollution, less noise and fewer vibrations.

At present, 40 percent of the country's foreign exchange is spent on oil imports. Domestic production of oil is 10,000 barrels per day, while 90,000 barrels a day are needed at the current rate of consumption. Natural gas, however, is plentiful in Pakistan, and the production of LPG is constantly increasing: from 24,000 tons in 1975 to this year's 64,000 tons. By 1979-80, the country should be producing 178,000 tons per year.

Officials of the Institute claim that with more research direct use of natural gas may be possible, after minor changes in the converted LPG engines. Use of compressed natural gas (CNG) is another distinct possibility. Tests on such engines may begin soon. A further extension of such developments would be to adapt railway locomotives to natural gas consumption.

A recent survey has indicated that about 55 percent of petroleum consumed in this country is used in transportation, 10 percent for domestic use and 8 percent for refinery and power operations. Thus economies in transportation costs would be a major factor in reducing the national dependence on imported oil, and would reduce the current tremendous drain on foreign-exchange reserves which oil imports cause.

SIND EXPECTS BETTER COTTON; RECORD YIELD FROM CURRENT HARVEST

KARACHI—A record cotton crop is forecast for Sind this year, with an estimated 1,360,000 bales expected to be harvested.

Special measures had been taken by provincial authorities to improve the quality as well as the quantity of this harvest. Insect-free seed was distributed to growers, and pesticides were applied at each stage of sowing and cultivation. Pesticide sprayers were provided at half price to encourage their use, while aerial sprays were cut to a minimum to avoid pollution and to reduce costs.

New Officers Chosen In Houston, Boston

HOUSTON (Tex.)—New officers of local chapters of the Pakistan Student Association have been elected in Houston and Boston.

Besides electing a new slate of officers, the Houston association is planning an educational conference for the month of January 1978. Plans for this meeting have not been completely finalized as yet.

New officers of the Houston group are: Chairman, Mohammad Farooq Samad; Secretary, Inam Rizvi; Treasurer, Nasir A. Sheikh; Editor, Syed M. Zaidi; Advisor, Zia-ul-Haque.

The Greater Boston chapter of the Pakistan Students Association reports selection of the following individuals as members of the executive committee: President, Maary A. Kirmani; Vice-President, Irfan Ali Hyder; Secretary, Ata U. Kirmani; Joint Secretary, Syed Nasir Saeed; Treasurer, Nadeem Qureshi; Social Secretaries, Mrs. Rahila Chaudhry and Mr. Itaat Hussan.

At a dinner held in Boston on September 25 to celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr, the local association had as guests Mr. Anwar Tahmasp Khan, First Secretary of the Washington Embassy, and Mr. Barry D. Hoffman, Honorary Consul at the Boston Consulate.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR OIL SEED; SUBSIDIES TO WHEAT FARMERS GRANTED

ISLAMABAD—Government subsidies to agriculture, selectively designed to promote production of specific crops, have been announced recently.

The Agricultural Development Bank will advance Rs 157.2 million to encourage intensive sowing of wheat (Rabi crop) during the last quarter of this year. Over Rs 60 million of this sum is earmarked for the purchase.

Making the country self-sufficient in edible oils has been the goal of a pilot project launched by the Pakistan Edible Oil Corporation to advance loans to growers planting oil-seed crops, including sunflower seed and soya beans.

As a further incentive to these farmers, the government has announced setting support prices of Rs 90 a maund for sunflower seed and Rs 80 for soya beans.

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO REVITALIZE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

LAHORE—The government has been considering the return of various industries to private ownership as a part of its efforts to revitalize the country's economy. Such steps, however, are taken only if denationalization of an industry promises to be in the best interests of the country, stated Lt. Gen. (Rtd.) Habibullah Khan, the Industrial Adviser to the present regime, in a speech at the Lahore Chamber of Commerce on October 4.

Decisions to denationalize rice hullers, flour mills, cotton gins and cement plants were taken last month. Ghee manufacture is now under scrutiny. The chief question to be considered here, said General Habibullah, is whether or not nationalization of those units in 1973 had helped to increase production and benefit workers in the ghee industry.

The ailing textile industry is the next concern of the government, General Habibullah declared. He promised that decisions in that area would be made in the very near future.

Meanwhile, the process of returning cotton ginning factories to their former owners, following the government decision of last month, has begun. It has been decided to permit textile mills to purchase cotton directly from the ginning factories, rather than through the Cotton Trading Corporation, as had previously been the case. In Karachi, problems relating to the textile industry and remedial measures were discussed by a visiting World Bank mission on October 9.

FRUIT EXPORTS BECOME SOURCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR PAKISTAN

LAHORE—Pakistani *kinoo*, a tangerine-like fruit, has become a favorite refreshment in the oil-rich Middle Eastern countries. Surveys disclose that exports of *kinoo*, which is produced by crossing two varieties of orange, have increased from 7,976 tons in 1973-74 to 47,347 tons in 1975-76, bringing some Rs 82.45 million in foreign exchange into Pakistan.

With total fruit exports from Pakistan last year totalling Rs 95.1 million, it is evident that the *kinoo* market represents a sizable portion of the country's fruit exports. Chief importing countries are Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Muscat, Oman and Qatar. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands are among the European importers of the fruit.

The soil of Pakistan is no doubt fertile for horticulture, and Pakistan produces a large variety of fruits. Besides the *kinoo*, banana, mango, apple, apricot, peach, plum, pear, grapes, dates and pomegranate are grown.

ZIA TELLS IQBAL CENTENARY COMMISSION TO MAKE IDEAS OF POET ACCESSIBLE TO MASSES

ISLAMABAD—Addressing the National Committee for Iqbal's Centenary Celebrations at a meeting of that body on October 4, the Chief Martial Law Administrator emphasized the need to make the concepts of the country's great poet-philosopher understandable to the common man.

"Unless his message reaches the largest possible number of our population, it is impossible to mobilize the nation to build Pakistan according to Iqbal's concepts," General Zia-ul-Haq explained.

Iqbal, stated the CMLA, was the first to realize that the salvation of Muslims of the subcontinent lay in the creation of a separate homeland. "Let us not forget," he said, "that he conceived of the creation of Pakistan not in isolation but as a link in the renaissance of Islam."

"He did not stay content with his role as a visionary but went forward to popularize his philosophy through the effective medium of his poetry."

General Zia proposed that an edifice be erected as a memorial to the great man: an auditorium, hospital, school or college. The establishment of an Iqbal museum, he said, would be completed before the end of the centenary year.

The U.S. Library of Congress and the Pakistan League of America and Canada are jointly sponsoring a program at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. on November 8, as part of the international observances of the one-hundredth anniversary of Pakistan's poet-philosopher's birth.

RAWALPINDI—The fourth session of the World Tourism Organization Commission for South Asia opened here on September 29. During its six-day session, the Commission chalked out its program for 1978-79 and reviewed the development of tourism in member countries.

PERMANENT COUNCIL TO BE APPOINTED TO GUIDE EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

ISLAMABAD—A permanent Council to be made up of eminent educationists and other appropriate individuals and empowered to oversee educational affairs in the country will be appointed soon, the Chief Martial Law Administrator announced here on October 6.

Speaking at the concluding session of a three-day National Education Conference, General Zia-ul-Haq reiterated a theme that had marked several of his public utterances during recent weeks.

"Education in Pakistan," he had stated at the opening ceremonies of the Conference on October 3, "must have its roots in the country's soil and draw its strength from national history, tradition and ideology."

At a convocation at the University of the Punjab, where he was given an honorary degree on September 22, he dealt with the same point. He stated at that time that Pakistan could profitably learn from the good points of the educational systems in other countries, but that education must also nurture the cultural values and traditions of Pakistan.

ISLAMABAD—A hostel for working women has been established here. The facility supplies subsidized, safe living accommodations for women employed by government or semi-government agencies in the federal capital.

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ZIA VISITS WITH RULERS OF UAE, AFGHANISTAN, IRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

ISLAMABAD—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, has held a series of discussions on bilateral relations with leaders of neighboring nations over the past few weeks.

He met in Kabul with President Mohammad Daoud of Afghanistan on October 10 and 11. Earlier, on October 8, he visited the president of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan in Abu Dhabi, and on October 9 he stopped by in Dubai for a talk with its ruler, Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum.

In talks with Pakistani defense officers and with nationals working in the United Arab Emirates, the CMLA reiterated that the armed forces had no desire to stay in power for long. He said that the elections had been postponed so that the process of accountability could be completed. As soon as the courts decide the cases, he said, a new date for elections would be announced.

On October 15 General Zia visited Tehran, where he was received by the Shahanshah in the imperial palace. This was the CMLA's second trip to Iran in a month, having talked with the Shah during a private visit in September.

Earlier, on September 10, the CMLA met with leaders of Saudi Arabia, where he had gone to perform the *umra*.

HALF OF POPULATION TO BENEFIT FROM NATIONAL HEALTH CARE BY 1985

ISLAMABAD—The government has launched a drive to extend basic health care to sectors hitherto neglected by these services.

The project aims to provide medical facilities to 50 percent of the population by 1985, with emphasis on extending benefits into rural areas.

Implementation of the government's ambitious plans will require establishment of training centers in various parts of the country to prepare a cadre of workers to be deployed in the rural health services system at the village level.

CMLA MEETS WITH POLITICIANS; ELECTION PLANS DISCUSSED; TRIALS OF BHUTTO CONTINUE

RAWALPINDI—Leaders of Pakistan's political parties met with the Chief Martial Law Administrator on October 12 and 13 to discuss future election plans and other political matters.

After the meeting with General Zia-ul-Haq on October 13, Pakistan National Alliance leaders indicated their agreement to the postponement of elections until the process of accountability had been completed. An official handout said that when asked by PNA leaders about the completion of the process of accountability, the CMLA replied that that would not be before six months. He pointed out that about 60 days in addition would be needed to complete the election process.

Earlier, on October 12, the CMLA met the leaders of the Qayyum League and the Pakistan Awami Jamhoori Party. The CMLA had separate talks with Pakhtoon Kahawa leaders, whose political activity is confined to Baluchistan. The Pakistan People's Party reserved its decision on the CMLA's invitation for political discussions, pending reply to a letter which the executive committee of the party delivered to the General on October 12.

Trials of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and some of his colleagues are now in process. The Lahore High Court is hearing charges that Mr. Bhutto was implicated in the murder of the father of a political opponent, some three years ago. The Supreme Court in Rawalpindi is hearing Begum Nusrat Bhutto's habeas corpus petition challenging the detention of her husband under Martial Law Regulation No. 12. Hearings in two contempt-of-court cases against the former Prime Minister were to be resumed by the Lahore High Court on October 30.

Bail for Mr. Bhutto, earlier granted on the murder charge, was cancelled on October 9, and the full bench of the Lahore High Court began the trial on October 11. As of this writing, no verdict has been rendered.

ZAGREB FAIR AWARDS TWO GOLD MEDALS TO PAKISTANI PRODUCTS

KARACHI—The Pakistan pavilion at the International Autumn Fair held in Zagreb (Yugoslavia) last September earned a gold medal for its carpets on exhibition, another for readymade garments.

Pakistan was also awarded a certificate of recognition for its long participation in the Zagreb show over the past years.

Pakistan took part in 11 international trade shows this season. Besides the Zagreb fair, it also exhibited at Izmir, Cologne, Vienna, West Berlin, Tehran, Baghdad, Copenhagen, Mogadishu (Somalia), and at two expositions in Paris.

PAKISTANI SCIENTISTS GAIN RECOGNITION AT INTERNATIONAL MEETS

QUETTA—Pakistani scientists have been accorded international recognition at recent meetings of the world's scientists

The International Union against Tuberculosis, headquartered in Paris, selected a physician working in Quetta, Dr. A.H. Saeed, to serve on its scientific committee last month.

Dr. Saeed's reputation is based on his research into the cross-resistance of anti-tuberculosis drugs. In the course of this work, he invented an instrument to introduce medicines directly into the lungs of TB patients, which device has cut treatment time in half.

At the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry held in Tokyo in September, a Pakistani chemist, Dr. Attaur Rahman, was selected as chairman of the applied chemistry session of the conference.

This is the first time a Pakistani scientist has been so honored. Over 4,000 scientists from throughout the world attended the Congress.

FRENCH FIRM TO MAKE TRUCKS IN PAKISTAN FOR MIDEAST SALES

RAWALPINDI—An agreement between the government of Pakistan and a French firm to set up a commercial truck factory in this country was signed here on October 18.

The factory will produce 6,500 trucks, bus chassis, and diesel engines annually when completed, an output which will not only meet domestic requirements but provide a surplus for sales to other countries of the Middle East.

Costs for building this mammoth project and purchasing necessary equipment will come to about \$275 million, making this the largest engineering initiative of its kind in the country. The French partner to the joint venture will supply the necessary machinery and technical assistance for setting up the plant, while the major portion of the foreign exchange needed will be met through loans from a consortium of French banks.

EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS BETWEEN NEPAL AND PAKISTAN IS PROPOSED

KARACHI—Nepalese import of Pakistani cotton yarn has been proposed by a trade delegation from Nepal visiting here last month.

Nepalese gunny sacks and other jute products, as well as tea, spices, herbs and timber, can be imported by Pakistan in exchange.

It has been suggested that utilization of a land route through Bangladesh for transporting goods between Nepal and Pakistan might be feasible. This would replace the present method of shipping goods from Nepal through Calcutta.

8,350 TRACTORS TO BE IMPORTED BEFORE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR

KARACHI—Import of 8,350 tractors by the end of the current year has been authorized by issuance of letters of credit amounting to Rs 390 million in foreign exchange.

This represents the first installment of Rs 730 million in foreign exchange authorized by the Annual Development Plan for acquisition of tractors in 1977-78.

Both medium and heavy-weight tractors will be purchased with this sum: 3,000 Massey-Ferguson, 1,000 Ford and 1,750 Fiat medium-weight units; plus 100 Massey-Ferguson, 750 Ford, 750 Fiat and 1,000 Soviet Belarus heavy-weight units.

Several types of Japanese tractors, and a small 12-horsepower Chinese tractor are also being tested for possible use in Pakistan.

An additional Rs 50 million in foreign exchange has been set aside for purchase of other types of farm machinery.

NEIGHBORING NATIONS INVEST IN PAKISTANI FERTILIZER, POWER, OIL REFINING PROJECTS

KARACHI—Foreign investments continue to play an important role in advancing Pakistan's economic development program.

At the end of September an agreement was concluded with Abu Dhabi for financing the Pak-Arab fertilizer project at Multan with a grant of Rs 1,927 million. Installation of a power unit at the Multan factory is scheduled for this month, with full production of fertilizer to begin by next July. A daily capacity of over 2,700 metric tons of fertilizer is projected from this source.

It was reported on October 7 that payment of the first installment of Rs 300 million from a Rs 500 million Saudi Arabian loan towards construction of a fertilizer factory at Mirpur Mathelo in Sind would be forthcoming within the very near future.

Initial costs of this plant had been estimated to come to more than Rs 1,910 million, but more recent figures have lowered this figure to Rs 1,760 million. This unexpected reduction in expenses has been brought about through careful budgeting and searching out less expensive sources for machinery and other equipment. The plant is scheduled to go into operation early in 1979, with an expected daily capacity of 1,800 tons of fertilizer.

After these two projects are completed—along with the Fouji Foundation plant at Macchi Goth in the Punjab which is also in the works—the country will not only achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizer, but will have an exportable surplus.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Development Bank announced on October 18 that short-term financing of \$15 million would be made available for purchase of 110,000 metric tons of urea for Pakistan's interim fertilizer needs.

The Bank will also loan \$2.5 million for textile mills in Pakistan and is considering a proposal for loans to finance installation of five gas turbines that will generate 125 megawatts of power for the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation. This last project, if finalized, will allow the turbines to go into full operation by mid-1979.

Then, on October 14, the Islamic Development Bank purchased four million shares of Pakistan's National Refinery. At a par value of Rs 10 per share, this infusion of Rs 40 million (which is to be paid in dollars) will be spent on the refinery's nearly completed expansion project. The IDB purchase represents 15 percent of the National Refinery's equity.

Upon completion of this project, Pakistan's total oil refining capacity will reach 100,000 barrels per day, and will make the National Refinery the largest petroleum refining complex in the country. The expansion will cost a total of Rs 630 million.

KARACHI, LASBELA WILL BENEFIT FROM HUB DAM WATER SUPPLY BY 1980

KARACHI—With final approval given to the Hub River development project last month, this city can expect an additional fresh water supply of 96 million gallons per day (MGD) when the system is completed.

The project was first conceived in 1958, but various national events have delayed its construction, with the dam now not scheduled to be finished until June of 1978. The project should be ready to go into operation by 1980. The dam alone will cost Rs 233 million, and the system as a whole, Rs 658 million.

Originally planned as an irrigation project, the scope of the Hub River project was changed when the need for a larger domestic water supply for the city of Karachi, 56 kilometers to the southwest, became evident. Present plans thus call for the water to be divided between irrigation and domestic-industrial uses: irrigation of 1,000 acres in Karachi district and of 21,000 acres in Lasbela district; plus 96 MGD for domestic and industrial purposes in metropolitan Karachi, and 15 MGD for industrial purposes in Lasbela district.

PESHAWAR UNIVERSITY NAMES DORMITORIES AFTER NATIONAL HEROES

PESHAWAR—The University of Peshawar is naming 12 of its student hostels after national heroes. The buildings were formerly known only by number or simple use-designations.

New names selected for the 12 dormitories are: Khusal Khan Khattak, Rehman Baba, Shah Waliullah, Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum, Jamaluddin Afghani, Shershah Suri, Ahmad Shah Abdali, Mehmud Ghaznavi, Allama Iqbal, Mohammad Bin Qasim, Quaid-e-Azam and Fatima Jinnah.

NEWS BRIEF

RAWALPINDI—The Romanian ambassador to Pakistan stated on October 21 that his country had agreed to lend its assistance in setting up a cement factory in Kohat.

KHAIRPUR—Preliminary work on a Rs 360 million tile-drainage scheme for controlling waterlogging and salinity in Sind began last month. The World Bank is assisting in the project with a loan of Rs 140 million.

775,000 ACRES PLANTED IN OIL SEED TO REDUCE DEFICIT IN PRODUCTION

RAWALPINDI—The government announced plans to plant 775,000 acres in the Punjab with oil-seed crops next year, to yield 185,000 tons of edible oils annually.

Pakistan's consumption of edible oil is rising at a rate of about 15 percent per year, and is expected to exceed 900,000 tons in 1984-75, as against a little over 450,000 tons during 1976-77. This year, the federal government will import 227,000 metric tons of edible oil, worth about \$140 million.

Cottonseed and rapeseed are the leading sources of edible oils for Pakistan, but pilot projects with sunflower, safflower, soya, and peanut cultivation have been instituted as a means of assessing their potential.

INDONESIA TO PURCHASE 100,000 TONS OF RICE FROM PAKISTAN IN 1978

JAKARTA—Indonesia's import of rice from Pakistan is scheduled to double in the next calendar year.

An agreement signed here last month provides for 100,000 tons of rice to be shipped to Indonesia by the Pakistan government beginning next January. Last year's rice sales to Indonesia totalled 50,000 tons.

Rice is now one of Pakistan's most important sources of foreign-exchange earnings, and will bring Rs 2.5 billion into the country during the current fiscal year. Exports have increased from 600,000 tons in 1973-74 to 900,000 tons in 1976-77. This growth in Pakistan's rice exports is being registered despite a world-wide record rice harvest predicted for this year, and a consequent lowering of prices.

Pakistan has been able to increase its rice exports because the special varieties it produces are highly prized by its international customers.

LIAQUATABAD LENDING LIBRARY BEGINS WITH 10,000 BOOKS, Rs 500,000

KARACHI—A public library for the Liaquatabad section of this city was opened last month.

With an initial appropriation of Rs 500,000 and a selection of about 10,000 books, the library, located on the second floor of a supermarket, is planned as a lending library for the public as well as a study facility for students.

This is the first public library for this area, which has a population of some 400,000 people.

BALUCHISTAN DEVELOPMENT ON RISE: INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, FARM AND HIGHWAY PROJECTS SLATED

QUETTA—An extensive series of development projects for the province of Baluchistan has materialized in the past month.

At Darvaza, work on the export-oriented Pak-Iran cement plant was begun in October. The factory will cost an estimated Rs 360 million to build, and will have an annual production of 300,000 tons of cement when it goes into full operation in 1980.

On October 8, it was announced that a feasibility report for a Rs 140 million paper mill, with an annual output of 30,000 tons of paper, had been finalized by the Baluchistan Development Authority. Conceived as a means of utilizing waste rice straw of the Nasirabad area, the proposed mill will be set up either in Temple Dera or in Usta Mohammad, where abundant rice straw is available. The paper mill will cost Rs 140 million.

The BDA is also seeking a partner in the private sector to supply Rs 10 million towards construction of a 30,000 ton rice husking mill at Usta Mohammad.

Two export-oriented textile mills in the province, built by the PIDC with Iranian collaboration, are expected to go into partial production next year.

The two units, located at Lasbela and Bolan, will cost an estimated Rs 621 million to construct and are scheduled to produce 40 million yards of cotton cloth annually when finished.

With mineral surveys in the Kohe, Sultan and Sanab areas of the province indicating the presence of 800,000 tons of sulphur, a project to refine sulphur in those regions has been prepared. A plant proposed for the area would produce 3,000 tons of refined sulphur per year, which amounts to about 11 percent of the nation's current requirements.

With 54 percent of Baluchistan's income earned by agriculture, joint UN Development Program-World Bank assistance was found for two ongoing agricultural projects in the province, involving a total investment of Rs 60 million.

One of these projects is aimed at producing disease-free vegetable seeds. It is expected that a quarter of the country's total seed requirements will be met from this enterprise.

Another project is aimed at mechanizing fruit farming. At present, fruit growing occupies 70,000 acres of land in the province, and earns Rs 700 million.

A federal grant of Rs 20 million for improvement of the province's roads was announced here on October 9. This sum will supplement a provincial grant of Rs 70 million for road building.

Among the projects authorized in the overall highways scheme will be construction of sections of the Wadh-Kanner and Bartagzai-Taftan roads, and of the Usta-Bagh Head road, Belpat-Lehri road, Loraki-D.G. Khan road, Ziarat-Lakhra road and Gadani Beach road. Also authorized are improvements on the Bela-Awaran road, Pishin-Burnaher road and Sibi-Kohin-pakhni road, repairs to the Harnai-Sinjavi road, completion of the Jhatpat-Kharian road, and construction of the Khanpur bridge. Earth-moving equipment will be purchased under an Italian project-loan.

World Bank assistance of Rs 37.6 million for flood restoration work in the province was also secured last month.

AIRLINES BEGIN FLIGHTS FOR HAJIS IN OCTOBER; NEW TERMINAL IN KARACHI

KARACHI—With Haj traffic increasing daily, Pakistan International Airlines has renovated a terminal building at Karachi airport for the exclusive use of Haj pilgrims. A permanent terminal for such passengers, being constructed at a cost of Rs 10 million, will be ready in December.

The temporary facilities can handle 450 passengers at a time. The building includes such amenities as an airconditioned ladies' lounge, a carpeted mosque, and separate places for ablutions.

Over 25,000 pilgrims are expected to make the Haj by air this year, and 81 PIA flights have been reserved for them. The first planes left for Jeddah on October 15, with return flights scheduled from November 25 to December 26.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator saw the first flight off on October 15, as he had the first batch of pilgrims making the journey by sea, on September 21.

In a specially prepared brochure sent to every intending pilgrim, the government advised Hajis to travel with light luggage to avoid airport confusion. And in view of the current cholera scare in the Middle East, the pilgrims have been notified that they must be vaccinated or get a booster dose against that disease before leaving Pakistan.

Arrangements have been made for Pakistanis living abroad to sponsor the Haj trip for near relatives living in Pakistan. Transportation costs for the journey to Mecca and subsistence while abroad can be paid for in advance by bank draft, in dollars, sent through the State Bank of Pakistan on behalf of the Haj applicant.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA TO BE SPEEDED BY SATELLITE LINK

ISLAMABAD—A communications link with India via satellite was approved here last month, with operations scheduled to begin in December.

The new facility is designed to provide efficient and speedy telegraph and telex connections between the two countries. Existing land-based lines of communication between Lahore and Amritsar will continue to operate.

PAKISTANI BROTHERS ARE WORLD SQUASH CHAMPS OF TORONTO TOURNEY

TORONTO—A 21-year-old Pakistani, Maqsood Ahmed, became World Squash Rackets Champion when he defeated Muhammed Saleem, his brother, 9-3, 9-7, 9-4 in the final matches held here on October 2.

Maqsood Ahmed reached the finals by beating Britain's Jonathan Leslie, while Saleem beat Jamal Awad of Egypt in the other semifinal, after eliminating Bruce Brownlee of New Zealand in the quarterfinals.

Pakistan also won the team championship, winning against New Zealand on September 19.

BANGLADESH-PAKISTANI FILM IN URDU WILL TAKE 5 MONTHS TO MAKE

KARACHI—The first Pakistani-Bangladesh joint venture in film making is scheduled to begin production soon.

Directed by Suroor Bara Bankvi, a pioneer in Urdu film making, and produced by Progressive Arts Limited of Pakistan in conjunction with Nandanals Privash, Dacca, the movie will take five months to complete.

Shooting will take place in both Pakistan and Bangladesh, with no foreign exchange involved in any of its transactions, as each party to the agreement will be looking after its own financing.

The story of the film deals with themes of fundamental human values.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible.

Closing Nov. 22

Prof. Bus. Adm., Univ. Punjab (pay grade Rs 2600-125-3225)

Closing Nov. 23

Grade 16: Assist. Estate Officers (Genl.) (2), Works Div.; Legal Assist., Law Div.

Grade 17: Asst. Supt. Archaeol. (Ethnol.), Natnl. Mus.; Med. Officers (2), P. & T. Dispens.

Closing Nov. 30

Grade 16: Bus. Mgr. (wkly. newspaper), Def. Div. (for Muslims only)

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

SUGAR SELF-SUFFICIENCY NEAR; BUT INCREASED CONSUMPTION DEMANDS MORE REFINERIES

KARACHI—Pakistan's sugar production is expected to reach 800,000 metric tons in the current year.

At present rates of consumption, this would make the country almost self-sufficient in this commodity. But with demand for sugar estimated to grow to a million tons per year by 1980-81, further stimulation of refined sugar production, beyond its present high levels, is called for.

One of the measures formulated with such an end in view has been the recent authorization for construction of five new sugar mills. As these five mills go into production over the next two years, more generous quotas of refined sugar should become available to the consumer.

The president of the Pakistan Society of Sugar Technologists, Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Rao Farman Ali, speaking at the annual meeting of the Society here last month, appealed to delegates to come up with practical solutions and suggestions for increasing sugar production.

Besides pondering means of increasing sugar refining capacity, the conclave of sugar technologists made several other announcements: the Society will award gold medals for achievements in the three principal areas of sugar technology—processing, engineering, and agriculture; and it will publish an official journal devoted to news in the field. It was also announced that one of its members had been invited to deliver a short course on sugar technology at the University of the Philippines.

Next year's convention will be held in Peshawar.

CANADIAN-PAK VENTURE IN PREFAB HOUSES ARRANGED IN KARACHI

KARACHI—A scheme to produce prefabricated housing for domestic consumption has been worked out by a local construction firm in collaboration with a Canadian organization.

The joint venture will make precast concrete panels and readymade wooden doors, windows and ceilings. These components will then be assembled on their sites following the specific needs of the individual buyers.

On a three-shift schedule, 3,000 such houses per year can be turned out under the proposed project. Plans call for selling half the units so produced on the domestic market, and making the other half available for purchase in neighboring Middle Eastern states.

Cost of equipment and buildings needed for setting up this mechanized system of house construction will come to Rs 200 million. The Canadian partners will supply the financial backing as well as technical knowhow for the venture.

PAKISTAN DAVIS CUP PLAYERS IN CONTENTION FOR EASTERN ZONE WIN

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan tied for first place in the Eastern Zone Davis Cup Tourney on October 1, when the team defeated Malaysia 4-0 in Reverse Singles.

The tie was scheduled to be decided on October 28-30, with the Pakistani team meeting South Korea, in a match which was to be held in Seoul.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN

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INVESTMENT AREAS OPEN TO PRIVATE SECTOR ARE LISTED BY GOVERNMENT

RAWALPINDI—The Federal Government, in a major policy decision on October 30, listed eleven categories of industries that are open to investment by the private sector.

According to the Federal Industries Secretary, Mr. N.N.A. Qureshi, the decision was taken in order to demarcate as clearly as possible the line between public and private roles in industry. The measure is expected to help break the current stagnation of the economy, boost production, increase the availability of consumer and essential goods and create an exportable surplus of manufactures.

The eleven industries affected are: iron and steel, basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering (mechanical), heavy electrical equipment, motor vehicles, tractors and farm machinery, basic chemicals, petrochemicals, cement, public utilities, and edible oils.

Areas specifically opened to private investment include the following: all iron and steel production except rolling of M.S. sheets and plates; "downstream" manufacture of non-ferrous metals and alloys—refining, rolling, extrusion, galvanizing, etc.; production of heavy electrical equipment up to 33 kilovolt capacity, of slow- to medium-moving engines, general purpose tools, components to heavy equipment for cotton textile, sugar and cement factories produced by the public sector; manufacturing of road construction equipment, steam boilers and small marine craft; manufacture and assembly of two- and three-wheeled vehicles and automobile parts, and all farm machinery save tractors; production of all basic chemicals, and of processed petrochemicals ("downstream" products); all aspects of the cement and vegetable oils industries. Public utilities remain the province of the government.

If private investment does not materialize to provide the necessary funding for any of these industries, public investment may step in. And the government may retain any investments already acquired in any of these industries.

BEGUM BHUTTO'S PETITION IS DISMISSED BY SUPREME COURT AND MARTIAL LAW UPHeld

LAHORE—The Supreme Court in a unanimous decision issued here on November 10 dismissed Begum Nusrat Bhutto's habeas corpus petition, which had challenged the detention of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and 10 of his associates under Martial Law Order No. 12.

Chief Justice Sheik Anwarul Haq, who had presided at the trial, delivered the 108-page ruling, which described the promulgation of martial law on July 5 as an extra-constitutional step stemming from necessity, and as such having legal validity. The Chief Martial Law Administrator, the Court noted, was entitled to perform all except a few of the legislative functions provided by the 1973 Constitution. The Court stated that it had no power to issue a directive to the CMLA about the holding of elections, but it mentioned his intention to hold elections as soon as the process of accountability was over, and expressed the hope that the period between now and the holding of the election would be as short as possible.

The petition was heard in Rawalpindi. The Federation of Pakistan was represented by Mr. A.K. Brohi as its counsel, and Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar represented the petitioner. Attorney General Sharifuddin Pirzada appeared as Law Officer of the Court.

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and two of the other detenus, Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada and Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto submitted written statements from jail, and the first two individuals also appeared in person before the Court to elaborate on their depositions.

Mr. Brohi in his reply argued that once a new legal order was established all that the Court had to examine was whether or not it was effective. Rigid adherence to the doctrine of legality, he stated, would bring the courts to a standstill. He also pointed out various inconsistencies and false statements in Mr. Bhutto's and Mr. Hafeez Pirzada's statements and concluded that the Laws (Continuance in Force) Order of 1977 is a "grundnorm" for the existing legal order.

The Federation of Pakistan's counsel then submitted photostats of a number of documents which he explained were

evidence that Mr. Bhutto had been implicated in a number of irregular practices while he was in office. Among other things, Mr. Brohi exhibited a directive from Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for giving preference, when making new appointments of judges, to senior advocates who are "loyal to the People's Government," and a report by Rao Rashid in his capacity as Special Secretary suggesting certain actions which were in the nature of direct interference in holding fair elections.

Attorney General Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, addressing the Court as its Law Officer, declared that the State and the people could not be allowed to perish for the sake of the Constitution. He submitted that the "Doctrine of Necessity" was applicable with regard to imposition of Martial Law in this situation. Considering the events that had taken place in Pakistan, assumption of authority by the Chief Martial Law Administrator and the making of a proclamation and promulgation of Martial Law were valid, and the present regime is both a *de facto* and *de jure* authority.

The Court agreed that the imposition of martial law was validated on the Doctrine of Necessity, and held that the provisions contained in the relevant articles of the Laws (Continuance in Force) Order of 1977 suspending the right to enforce fundamental rights were valid because the situation in the country was obviously of such a nature as to amount to an emergency as contemplated by the Constitution. The petition, therefore, was not maintainable.

RAWALPINDI—The division of Overseas Pakistanis has been transferred from the Ministry of Religious Affairs to the Manpower Division of the Ministry of Labor, it was announced here on October 19.

AMBASSADOR OPENS TEXTILE EXHIBIT IN BALTIMORE OCTOBER 28

BALTIMORE—On October 28, Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States opened here what is probably the most important exhibition of contemporary Pakistani textiles ever to have been shown in the United States.

Fabrics on show were the product of small industries, flat weavers and stitcheries. Dyed and printed clothes from each of the major textile-producing regions of Pakistan were on display. Items shown ranged from simple printed fabrics to ornate embroideries and appliques, some of which may have taken an artisan months to fashion.

Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan underscored the long history of cotton in Pakistan: "My country is the ancient home of cultivated cotton, and cotton scraps excavated at Moenjodaro, in the Indus Valley, show that a wide variety of materials were used extensively for spinning and weaving."

Calling the exposition a "timeless splendor," the envoy said: "Our craftsmen today have the skill to preserve traditional designs and to adapt them to modern fashions. The products not only leave a beautiful impression but have a utilitarian purpose."

He pointed out that the industry was strongly backed by the Pakistan government, which was making credit and raw material available on easy terms to small entrepreneurs. He also drew attention to the strict quality control maintained on items meant for export.

The exposition was accompanied by a film, "Threadlines Pakistan," which illustrated the lifestyle of Pakistani artisans as well as demonstrating the varieties of fabrics and means of production employed.

The exhibition will remain in the United States for a year, travelling to many of the major cities of this country.



H.E. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan with visitors at the "Threadlines Pakistan" exhibit in Baltimore.

PAKISTANI SCIENTISTS REPORT PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR MANIFOLD RESEARCH PROJECTS

KARACHI—Reports on the varied activities of Pakistani scientists and of the practical applications of their research are appearing with an ever-increasing frequency.

From Peshawar comes news of experiments being conducted by the Sarhad Development Authority on methods of extracting phosphate from its ore. Sulfuric acid is currently used by fertilizer manufacturers to break down phosphate-bearing rocks in order to make the phosphate accessible for use in fertilizer manufacture. But a phosphate-bearing rock from Hazara, in Pakistan (replacing the ore from Jordan generally employed by Pakistani fertilizer factories), has proved to be too hard for the disintegrative powers of sulfuric acid, and hydrochloric acid is being tried instead.

Finding ways to utilize alternate sources of energy is one of the chief goals of Pakistan's scientists.

In Lahore, the Approximate Technology Development Organization (ATDO) there has been experimenting with methods of using cow-dung gas for fuel in rural areas.

The ATDO has also commenced experiments on harnessing wind energy for irrigation purposes. Two windmills in the Cholistan desert area of the Bahawalpur area of the Punjab have been set up for testing purposes.

A solar cooker that can boil four pounds of water in 20 minutes has been developed by engineers at Peshawar University, and commercial production is scheduled to begin this month.

Also from the Faculty of Engineering at Peshawar University comes news of successful experiments with techniques for converting diesel motors to a dual fuel operation, whereby 40 percent diesel fuel and 60 percent natural gas will be burned in the motors.

Agriculture is another profitable field for investigation.

At the Agricultural Research Institute of Tando Jam, studies on increasing the production of wheat and barley through perfecting methods of cultivation and of fertilizer application are being carried out.

And at the Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology in Faisalabad, new strains of short-growing, large-yield rice and cotton have been developed.

At the University of Karachi, the problem of nematodes infesting certain horticultural crops of Pakistan is being investigated in a five-year study funded by a Rs 1,383,180 grant from the United States government. Nematodes are tiny worm-like pests.

The latest electronic and space-age developments offer a fertile field for work by Pakistani scientists.

A Pakistani scientist working at Birmingham University in England, Dr. Saeed Akter Durrani, has been sent Russian moon samples, collected by the Luna-24 spacecraft, for analysis.

In Rome, from October 3 to 7, Mr. Farid Uddin Ahmed of Pakistan chaired a session of the Desert Locust Control Commission, in which he explained a method of detecting locust-breeding areas by means of radiation imagery from the United States' Landsat satellite.

In Islamabad, the National Institute of Electronics is being organized to design, develop and oversee production of radio and television equipment, including color TV and radio transmitting and receiving paraphernalia.

With interests of Pakistani scientists spreading themselves across such a wide spectrum of activities, a need to coordinate their efforts has been felt. Dr. Abdul Ghani, chairman of the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, addressing the Karachi laboratory of the PCSIR last month, advocated that all technological and scientific development in the country be reorganized under one Ministry.

FARM AND INDUSTRY TO SEE MARKED RISE IN PRODUCTION THIS YEAR

ISLAMABAD—Expectations of a marked rise in the country's agricultural and industrial production were announced by governmental authorities on November 8.

Prospects for both the *kharif* (summer) and *rabi* (winter) crops are very good, and the country is close to achieving targets set for itself earlier. Cotton production especially is making a great leap forward this year: 3,200,000 to 3,400,000 bales will be grown, as compared to 2,400,000 bales last year. Rice production is up 7.5 percent over last year. Prospects for the *rabi* crop are equally sanguine: the targeted 9,500,000 tons of wheat are expected to be fully realized. Wheat reserves are also being built up by importation of 200,000 tons from Australia, the first shipment of which was due to arrive in Karachi on November 18.

On the industrial front, the main difficulty with the textile industry is likely to disappear with elimination of shortages of raw cotton. Export demand for cotton yarn is increasing as a result of government efforts to stimulate sales.

CMLA RETURNS FROM WEEK'S VISIT TO KUWAIT, TURKEY, LIBYA, JORDAN

ISLAMABAD—The Chief Martial Law Administrator returned to Pakistan on November 5 from a tour of Kuwait, Turkey, Libya and Jordan.

The Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Mohammad Sharif, served as Acting CMLA during the absence of General Zia-ul-Haq.

On his return to Islamabad General Zia announced that "tremendous headway" in bilateral relations had been made during his trip. There had been no difficulty in establishing communications with the leaders whom he met for the first time, he said.

RAILWAY EARNINGS RISE BY RS 13.5 M OVER ESTIMATES LAST QUARTER

LAHORE—A substantial rise in Pakistan Railways' income in recent months may make the company a self-financing organization by the end of the year.

During the past quarter, Pakistan Railways earned Rs 13,500,000 more than had been earlier estimated, an increase which can be attributed to vigorous steps taken in recent months to improve performance, increase efficiency, and check leakage of revenue.

Spot-checks of railway installations have tended to curb inefficiencies of operation and derelictions of duty on the part of employees, while strict action against ticketless travellers has brought in substantial additional earnings. Among the special steps taken to improve the condition of workers are establishing grievance committees, providing recreation facilities, and awarding monetary advancement to deserving employees.

Additions to the plant have improved performance and contributed to a more comfortable ride for the traveller. The 561 coaches manufactured seven years ago are now being replaced at the rate of about 100 each year, with other services to the public steadily increasing.

Among the expansions planned for the future is construction of a spur line from Islamabad to Rawalpindi. This stretch should be in operation by 1978. Costs of the new line are estimated at around Rs 40 million. According to the Chief Engineer of Pakistan Railways, planning for this began some 10 years ago. Construction work has been divided into two phases, with the first section, six and one-half miles between Islamabad and Marghala, expected to be finished by the end of the current fiscal year. Upon completion of this project, the capital city will be linked by rail with the rest of the country for the first time.

IQBAL CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES IN PAKISTAN AND ABROAD REACH HIGH POINT THIS MONTH

LAHORE—Festivities celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Allama Iqbal reached a high point during the past few weeks, with events scheduled throughout Pakistan and the world.

A week-long program of seminars, symposia, youth rallies, declamation contests and essay competitions in honor of the great poet-philosopher began in his home city on November 9. People visited his tomb in the forecourt of the Badshahi mosque in large numbers, and the Chief Martial Law Administrator laid a wreath on the *mazar*.

The eight-day International Congress on Iqbal, to be held at Punjab University during December, is clearly the outstanding event thus far planned. Over 300 Iqbal scholars from here and abroad will converge on Lahore to take part in its deliberations, and General Zia-ul-Haq will address the Congress.

Allama Iqbal's residence here, called *Javed Manzil*, is to be purchased by the government as an Iqbal museum. The property will be acquired from Allama Iqbal's son, Mr. Justice Javed Iqbal. The government has also announced its intention of acquiring the house in Heidelberg, Germany, where Iqbal lived as a student (*Pakistan Affairs*, Oct. 16).

Nationwide observances include issuance by the postoffice department of a set of Iqbal commemorative stamps on November 9, and a one-rupee cupro-nickel coin. Some 70 books on the man and his thought have been planned, of which 26 have so far been published.

Observances scheduled abroad include the following:

In Washington, D.C. the Library of Congress will host an Iqbal Centennial Celebration on November 29, to be held in the Coolidge Auditorium at the Library at 7:30 p.m. The event, coordinated by Dr. Sam Iftikhar, president of the Pakistan League of America and Canada, is presented by that organization in association with the Library of Congress. Featured will be readings from Iqbal's poetry, tributes to Iqbal read by several of the Asian ambassadors in the city, and a musical rendering of a song by Iqbal.

The Canada-Pakistan Association is organizing an Iqbal Centenary Symposium early in December at the University of Ottawa. Included in the festivities will be a get-acquainted session on the evening of December 2, a morning program on December 3, with speakers discussing Iqbal's religious concepts, an afternoon program devoted to his political doctrines, and a *mushaira* that evening.

The Iranian government is arranging several functions to celebrate the Centenary. Scheduled are a symposium at Tehran University, a photo-exhibition of Iqbal's life, an exhibition of Iqbal's works and of books written about him, and a *mushaira*.

In Russia, an international conference on the poet was held at Dushambe, Tajikistan in October. A series of new translations of Iqbal's poetry is being issued in the Soviet Union. The writings will be translated into several of the languages spoken in the USSR.

TARBELA TUNNEL NO. 3 BACK IN OPERATION; OTHER REPAIRS PLANNED

TARBELA—The newly-repaired Tunnel No. 3 at Tarbela Dam was successfully put into trial operation on November 8, and inspected by the Chief Martial Law Administrator. General Zia predicted to newsmen that the Tarbela Dam would have a tremendous impact on the national economy.

The intermittent difficulties experienced thus far by the giant dam are only "teething troubles," he said, which were to be expected from any such project.

Meanwhile, work will begin in January on installing four more generating units at Tunnel No. 2. These will each provide 175 megawatts of electricity. Tunnel No. 1 is already feeding four generators. With the new units, total electrical output from those two tunnels will reach 1400 megawatts. Tunnel No. 3 supplied a record 8 million acre feet of water for irrigation purposes last season.

QUAID ACADEMY PLANS TO PUBLISH OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY OF JINNAH

ISLAMABAD—The Quaid-e-Azam Academy, Karachi, has been entrusted with the task of producing a comprehensive biography of Mohammed Ali Jinnah and his struggle for the creation of Pakistan, it was announced here last month.

A separate committee met in Islamabad on November 6 to consider proposals of qualified scholars for the production of biographical works on the various aspects of Jinnah's life. Interested parties are invited to communicate with Dr. N.A. Baloch, officer on Special Duty with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Islamabad.

KEENJHAR LAKE OPENS TO TOURISTS; OFFERS FISHING, MOTELS, BUSES

KARACHI—Keenjhar Lake, 82 miles east of this city, has been opened to visitors.

Keenjhar is one of the largest man-made lakes east of Suez, being 18 miles long and 15 feet deep. Huts, rest houses and motels on its shores are operated by the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation, having been taken over from the Irrigation Department and renovated to provide modern comforts.

Angling facilities have been given special attention in converting the area for tourist use. Regular bus service with Karachi is in the planning stage. It is hoped that inexpensive transport can be made available to enable even low-income patrons to take advantage of the lake resort.

RECENT MINERAL FINDS IN WESTERN PROVINCES TO BE MINED, REFINED

QUETTA—Plans for development of recent chromite, graphite and fluorite discoveries in the western areas of the country were announced last month.

It is estimated that fluorite deposits in Kalat district of Baluchistan can be developed at a cost of a little over Rs 2 million. These new mines would insure an annual supply of 4,000 tons of metallurgical grade fluorite to the nation's steel mills, besides making 1,000 tons available for export. Fluorite is used in the steel, aluminum, glass, and chemical industries.

Good quality graphite has been discovered in Malakand agency in the Northwest. A feasibility study is in its final stage, and exploitation of the deposits should begin soon. Graphite is used in steel making and in preparation of paints.

A plan to develop chromite mines at Muslimbagh, at a cost of Rs 22.8 million, has been prepared by the Baluchistan Development Authority. The bulk of the chrome produced will be exported to earn foreign exchange. Pakistan at present produces 40,000 tons of chrome ore annually.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise stated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions noted here.

Closing Dec. 7

Grade 18: Assoc. Surg. (Ophthal.) & Assist. Prof., Med. Ctr.; Assist. Dir. Genl. Hlth. (3), Hlth. Div.; Assist. Chief (Phys. Plan. & Hsg. Sect.) (2), Plan. & Devel. Div.; Sr. Rsch. Officer (Chem.), Def. Sci. & Technol. Organ.

Closing Dec. 22

Grade 16: Biochem., Zool. Surv. Dept.
Grade 18: Divn'l. Forestry Officers (2), Forestry Dept., North. Areas; Female Assist. Prof. (Home Econ.), Govt. Coll. for Women.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

STEADY GROWTH IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

ISLAMABAD—Economic and commercial relations between Pakistan and other countries of the Mideast and Southeast Asia are registering a steady growth, evident in the areas of exports of agricultural produce and mineral wealth, and the provision of technical expertise.

A wide range of agricultural products are now available for export, and the Pakistan Agriculture Storage and Services Corporation is exploring the possibilities of exporting rice, maize, potatoes, dehydrated vegetables and fruits to countries of the Middle East and to Pakistan's RCD partners.

Rice itself is now one of Pakistan's most important sources of foreign exchange earnings, and will bring Rs 2.5 billion into the country during the current fiscal year. Rice exports have increased steadily from 600,000 tons in 1973-74 to 900,000 tons in 1976-77.

Last month, agreements were reached with Indonesia to double that country's importation of Pakistan rice within the next year. The first shipments of an increased quota of 100,000 tons of rice will be made to that country in January. The past year's rice sales to Indonesia came to 50,000 tons.

The technical skills gained in Pakistan's developing industry have become exportable items in their own right.

One Pakistani firm recently arranged to supply technical advice to Somalia for setting up factories to make corrugated cardboard and polyethelene bags. And a Pakistani industrialist, Mr. Ghulam Ali Panjwami, has been invited to come to Bangladesh to discuss establishment of a ship-breaking concern there to supply the Bangladesh steel industry with scrap iron. Technical assistance has been offered to an Indonesian delegation which inspected this country's water and power installations last month.

The State Heavy Engineering and Machine Tool Corporation (HEMTC) announced on October 27 that it is carrying out exploratory studies on the possibility of supplying complete sugar-manufacturing installations to foreign countries, chiefly those in the Far and Middle East. Currently, 30 percent of the sugar manufacturing equipment used in Pakistan is imported, although in two new plants ordered for the Punjab, only 10 percent of the installation comes from abroad.

The National Construction Company has had so much overseas activity in recent months that its administration has been split into two divisions, one to look after foreign orders and another to take care of domestic concerns. The Company is currently executing four major projects, worth Rs 3,340 million, in the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Total value of its domestic contracts comes to Rs 2,160 million.

Even processed petroleum products have begun earning foreign exchange for Pakistan. From 120,000 to 140,000 tons of surplus furnace oil and 36,000 tons of naphtha, for instance, are being sent to India this November and December, a transaction which will earn \$13 to \$14 million for the country.

CHICAGO—A branch of the National Bank of Pakistan was opened in this city in October. The Pakistan Ambassador to the United States, Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, performed the opening ceremony. This is the third branch of the Bank in the US.

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PAKISTANI PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONE GAINS GROUND

UNITED NATIONS—A Pakistani draft resolution to establish a nuclear-weapons free zone in South Asia was adopted by the UN Political and Security Committee on November 20 by a vote of 79 in favor, none opposed and 36 abstentions.

Those voting in favor of the resolution included, among others, the United States and China. The United States' support for the proposal represents a change from the previous American position, and a Pakistani foreign-office spokesman in Islamabad said that it might influence other nuclear powers to have a more positive attitude toward the resolution.

A second Pakistani proposal, designed to strengthen the security of non-nuclear weapons states, was passed by the Committee, on November 17. This measure reaffirms the resolution which the UN General Assembly adopted a year ago requesting the nuclear-weapons states not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapons states that are not party to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear-weapons powers.

The foreign-office spokesman stated that an analysis of the voting trend indicates that since the nuclear powers had merely abstained in the balloting on this measure they were not actually opposed to the idea.

Both measures will come up for votes in the General Assembly's special session on disarmament scheduled for the middle of next year.

Rs 2½ BILLION NEEDED FOR FIRST 2 YEARS OF RAILWAYS' DEVELOPMENT

JHELUM—A total of Rs 2,500 million will be expended during the first two years of the current five-year rehabilitation program of the National Railways. Of this amount, Rs 1,400 million will be in foreign exchange.

The Secretary of the Federal Railways Ministry announced on November 16 that the World Bank had advanced a loan of \$60 million and that Kuwait had pledged \$25 million for the program.

NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN TO GIVE PRIVATE SECTOR BIGGER ROLE, EMPHASIZE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

ISLAMABAD—On November 26 the Council of Secretaries directed that a new Five-Year Plan, covering the fiscal years 1978-79 to 1982-83, should be prepared by the Planning Division of the federal government within the next three months.

The Council, with the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, presiding, issued a series of guidelines to help the Planning Division in its work.

The emphasis of the new Plan should be threefold: satisfaction of basic human needs, strengthening the rural infrastructure, and increasing the national productivity.

The Council also advised that the private sector should be assigned an increased role in economic activities in the new Plan.

As far as the time schedule permits, participation of experts from outside the government should be obtained to help in formulating the document, the Council's report stated.

JULY-OCTOBER JUTE PRODUCTION EXCEEDS TARGET BY ONE-THIRD

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan's production of jute goods surpassed its target by one-third during the period of July to October.

It had earlier been estimated that 6000 metric tons of jute goods could be produced this season. But the actual production was over 9600 metric tons.

A new jute mill at Korangi, completed at a cost of Rs 50 million, was scheduled to begin production late last month. The new factory has 3000 spindles and 140 looms.

NEWSBRIEF

At Nankana Sahib in the Sheikhpura district of Pakistan, a three day celebration of the 508th anniversary of the birth of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh religion, was concluded on November 25. About 1,000 pilgrims from India attended the event, along with Sikh pilgrims from Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, the United States and other countries.

PAKISTANI BANK MAKES LOANS TO FARMERS, GIVES THEM ADVICE TOO

KARACHI—A unique system of providing bank loans to farmers in conjunction with on-the-spot guidance in their operation promises to be "the answer to the vexing problem of agricultural credit," according to officials of the National Bank of Pakistan.

Over 6,000 growers have benefitted from Rs 224.5 million in loans made under this program since 1972.

Functionaries who process the loans are recruited from among agricultural graduates. They are thus able to offer advice to the farmers as well as lend their expert financial opinion to Bank officials. They are equipped as a special mobile force by the Bank and provided with motorcycles, so that they can confer with the farmers whenever it is convenient, and inspect actual operations when necessary.

This program of making on-the-spot loan negotiations has spread from 23 villages in 1972 to 2,283 villages in 1977.

Oklahoma and Iowa Students Elect New Officers

NORMAN (Okla.)—The Pakistan Students Association at the University of Oklahoma here elected a new slate of officers on October 15. Chosen were: President, Shahid Ahmed; Vice-President, M. Gulnawaz Khan; General Secretary, M. Afzal Chowdhry; and Treasurer, Tariq R. Mian.

The Students at Iowa State University at Ames elected the following officers at its general meeting this fall: President, Azeem M. Ahsan; Vice-President, Sardar Khalid Mahmood; Secretary, Syed Kausar Imtiaz; and Treasurer, Irfan Aziz.

PETROLEUM STIMULUS PACKAGE INCLUDES NEW WELLS, REFINERY EXPANSION, GAS DEVELOPMENT

LAHORE—A comprehensive campaign to develop the petroleum resources of Pakistan was announced by government officials last month.

Plans include joint ventures with foreign oil companies to conduct drilling operations at likely locations throughout the country and vigorous efforts to develop existing fields, plus imaginative steps to make more economical uses of present petroleum supplies.

Contracts negotiated with two American firms, Standard Oil Company of Indiana (Amoco) and Texasgulf Inc., call for \$36 million to be expended in looking for new oil. Amoco Pakistan Exploration Company will begin drilling at nine separate sites on the Potwar Plateau within the next year, while Texasgulf will drill one well a year over the next five years at various locations in the four provinces.

Financial arrangements with these companies follow a pattern prevalent in other Asian oil-producing countries: 50 percent of any oil found will go to the government outright, with an additional 12½ percent accruing to it as royalty from the share of the foreign partners — 62½ percent in all.

The newly discovered Dhodak field in the Dera Ghazi Khan district has verified reserves of 200 million barrels. Its full exploitation will require an investment of about Rs 1.5 billion over the next two years. When the field gets into operation, however, it should earn about Rs 1 billion per year in foreign exchange. The first well in the field was brought in last month. A well at Chugti in the Dera Ghazi Khan district will be started soon.

Estimated reserves in the Tut oilfield have recently been revised upward, to 51 million barrels, and development there is being accelerated. Additional wells in the field are planned, and others are to be deepened. Deepening of Tut well No. 4 has already given production figures for the field as a whole an appreciable boost.

Pakistan's current oil needs are about four million tons per year, with future estimated consumption being about five million tons per year. The country presently produces half a million tons of oil yearly, or about 12 percent of its present needs. If its present proved reserves were fully exploited, the country could be 70 percent self-sufficient in petroleum.

Considering its large potential for new discovery, the country might well become an exporter of petroleum within the near future. Naphtha and fuel oil are already in surplus, with export of those products scheduled to bring in an estimated \$100 million in foreign exchange next year.

Working in tandem with exploration for and production of crude petroleum is a

projected large increase in refining capacity.

In September, the National Construction Company completed a giant expansion project for Karachi's National Refinery, at a cost of Rs 70 million. The capacity of the National Refinery has been scheduled to reach about 46,000 barrels of petroleum products a day by the end of November, when the facilities were expected to go into full production. This should raise the total capacity of Pakistan's refineries to 100,000 barrels a day. Other projects, such as pipelines to transport oil from the fields and ports to the refineries, and from there to distribution centers, are in the works.

Pakistan is well endowed with natural gas. About 35 percent of the country's energy requirements is supplied by natural gas from one area — the Sui field in the Sibi district of Baluchistan, opened in 1954. Sui gas reserves are estimated at about 11 trillion cubic feet. A gas processing plant at Sui is presently being constructed, at a cost of Rs 850 million.

What may prove to be the second largest reserve of natural gas in the country was discovered at Pir Koh in the Marri Bugti area of Baluchistan in October. The analysis of the new gas deposits there indicates that the product is free of sulphur and is about 80 percent combustible. Drilling has been going on in the Marri area since 1975, but earlier finds were used entirely by the fertilizer industry, supplying both power and feedstock to the Esso Pakistan Fertilizer factory at Daharki, near Sukkur.

In addition to its liquid petroleum, the Dhodak field also holds about five trillion feet of natural gas, and this could substantially supplement the Sui and Pir Koh supplies.

In order to further extend the uses of natural gas, scientists have been working on methods of burning it as fuel for motor-driven vehicles. Techniques have been devised for converting Diesel motors to liquified petroleum gas or compressed natural gas use, as well as to a dual fuel system, which would allow the engines to utilize a mixture of liquid petroleum and natural gas.

ISLAMABAD—The Saudi Arabian deputy minister for foreign affairs presented a check for \$10 million to the Pakistan government early last month to be used in establishing an Islamic center at the Faisal Mosque here.

RCD SHIPPING COMPANIES TO POOL CARGO FOR U.S.-MIDEAST RUNS

TEHRAN—Pooling of cargo on lines operating under Turkish, Iranian and Pakistani flags between the American East Coast and the Middle East is expected to begin by next May, according to a decision reached at an RCD shipping conference held here in November.

The Conference also agreed to establish a joint shipping company for handling freight between the three countries. The new company will be similar in concept to the RCD Insurance Company.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING FOODSTOCKS PASSED BY COUNCIL OF SECRETARIES

RAWALPINDI—Several regulatory measures affecting the quality, stocking, export, and manufacture of foodstuffs were passed by the Executive Committee of the Secretaries Council on November 20.

With the Chief Martial Law Administrator presiding, the Committee authorized the appointment of special teams to inspect the quality of atta being produced and to check on its proper distribution at the ration depots. To guard against the possibility of shortage, it was decided to import a million tons of wheat this season.

With the aim of promoting retail sales of rice abroad, it was suggested that the grain should be packaged in sizes convenient for consumers and marketed under a suitable brand name.

On the domestic front, the ghee manufacturers were instructed to introduce new brands of cooking oils in both bulk and consumer-sized packs, at reasonable prices. It was announced that the participation of private capital in the ghee industry will be encouraged.

CONCRETE THAT FLOATS IS GOOD INSULATOR, SAVES ON CONSTRUCTION

PESHAWAR—A technique for making structural concrete so light that it floats on water is being developed by Prof. Mohammad Khalid Qazi of the Engineering College of Peshawar University.

The new material, a "structural sandwich panel," is made of a core of cellular concrete with spacings of ferroconcrete. Its light weight means that fewer structural members will be needed for support when the material is used on roofs. Yet it will furnish greater insulating capacity, at less cost. The lightweight, easily set-up panels will also speed construction time, and be more easily transportable to building sites.

Professor Qazi hopes to complete tests on the new material within two months.

FIRST STAGE OF ROAD LINKING RCD COUNTRIES NEARING COMPLETION

QUETTA—The first stage of the RCD Highway is nearing completion. A 460-mile section between Karachi and Quetta needs only a small segment between Wadh and Kanner to be finished before the road can be opened.

Four hundred miles have already been black-topped; the unfinished, 64-mile, portion will be opened as a gravelled surface, with asphalt to be added at a later stage. When it is opened to traffic, this section of the RCD Highway will reduce the distance between Karachi and Quetta by 100 miles.

The RCD Highway will eventually link the three nations of the Regional Cooperation for Development organization (Turkey, Iran and Pakistan). The Quetta-Karachi section alone will cost more than Rs 100 million when finished.

Preliminary studies have also been made for an alternative highway from Pakistan to Iran, to run along the coast from Karachi through Baluchistan. This 600-kilometer road, connecting Karachi with the Iranian port of Chahbahar, will cost Rs 560 million.

SCANDINAVIANS OFFER ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN THIS YEAR

QUETTA—Additional financial assistance to Pakistan from Scandinavian countries was announced last month.

The Swedish ambassador to Pakistan reported to the acting governor of Baluchistan province on November 22 that Pakistan had been selected along with a number of other countries to receive his government's economic aid for this year. And the government of Norway signed documents on November 22 to supply over \$27 million in foreign exchange to permit Pakistan to import needed fertilizer, to construct another fertilizer plant, to buy paper for textbooks, and for population planning.

17 GULF-AIR FLIGHTS DAILY LINK PAKISTAN WITH 7 MIDEAST POINTS

KARACHI—A short-flight carrier, Gulf Air, began in October a schedule of 17 flights daily from Pakistan to seven destinations in the Gulf states.

Muscat, Salalah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Bahrain and Dhahran will now be linked with this country by convenient daily passenger service, using the new Boeing 732-200 aircraft. The planes accommodate 97 passengers each, a low seat configuration which guarantees comfort and reduces check-in time at the airport.

NUCLEAR INSTITUTE RECRUITS INTERNATIONAL SPONSORS FOR VARIED RESEARCH PROJECTS

FAISALABAD—The multifaceted research projects of the Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology (NIAB) of this city, involving such widely diverse matters as preserving fish by irradiation and improving the protein content in cereals with the help of microbes, have been undertaken through a complicated series of financial and technological arrangements with a number of foreign and domestic sponsors.

Contracts for the NIAB's work have been signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the UN Food and Drug Organization, the UN Development Program, various scientific institutions in Germany and the United States, and several Pakistani agencies. Negotiations with organizations in Denmark, Austria, and the Netherlands offer the possibility of additional cooperative ventures.

The resultant research activity of the NIAB is truly varied: analysis for trace elements in the different soils of Pakistan; probing into the biological utilization of proteins in foods cooked in the traditional Pakistani manner; making insect repellent from native "neem" seed; breeding richer varieties of grain that utilize hitherto unrecognized qualities of Kallir grass; studying water use efficiency.

Some projects involve working with two or more foreign groups simultaneously. Pakistani scientists might collaborate with a West German team, say, during one stage of a given research problem, and then work with a group from the United States, perhaps, at a subsequent stage of the same project.

CHASHMA CANAL PROJECT TO COST Rs 1.3 BILLION, IRRIGATE 570,000 ACRES

ISLAMABAD—The federal government announced recently that it would go ahead with the Chashma Right Bank Canal project which has been hanging fire since 1970.

The 1972-mile-long canal will irrigate 570,000 acres of land in the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The project will cost Rs 1,340 million, and will take five years to complete. The Asian Development Bank is expected to finance foreign exchange costs to the extent of over \$31 million, and will take five years to complete. The Asian Development Bank is expected to finance foreign exchange costs to the extent of over \$31 million, while the European Economic Community and the Agricultural Development Fund have promised up to \$20 million each—money which would be available in local currency.

Pakistan's Secretary of Information and Broadcasting explained that the Chief Martial Law Administrator, who has been keen to advance the cause of cohesion and integration of the country, felt that this undertaking, being of inter-provincial nature, should be a federal project.

ADDITION OF COWS FROM AUSTRALIA TO IMPROVE STRAINS IN PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD—A hundred cows were flown here by chartered plane from Australia last month, and lodged at a modern dairy farm in this city until they give birth to calves, which event is expected by early next year.

After the calves are born, the Illawara Shorthorn population here will have approximately doubled, and should be able to exert an appreciable genetic influence on the existing herd at the Islamabad dairy farm.

The Australian breed is known as producers of high quality milk with about four percent butterfat content. The cows are able to put on weight quickly under reasonable feeding conditions, and will doubtless improve the Pakistani strains of cattle.

This introduction of new strains of dairy cattle into the country is part of a \$50 million program to upgrade animal husbandry in Baluchistan. It is estimated that over 25,000 families in the Pat Feeder area, as well as 80,000 farmers elsewhere in the province, will benefit from the project.

The World Bank is sponsoring the project; the cows are a gift from Australia; and the Pakistani Research Council will administer the program.

PRECINCT AROUND MAZAR OF QAID-E-AZAM TO BECOME STUDY CENTER

KARACHI—The Quaid-e-Azam Academy has drawn up plans to develop the precinct around the mausoleum of Mohammed Ali Jinnah in this city.

Under these proposals, the area will be converted into a complex of buildings housing a mosque, library-research center, headquarters for two charitable institutions, and perhaps a museum.

Most recent addition to the plans is inclusion of an auditorium equipped with modern audiovisual communications facilities. The CMLA had suggested such an elaboration of the mausoleum site during a speech commemorating the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Quaid's death on September 11.

IQBAL CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS CONTINUE WITH VARIED PANOPLY OF TRIBUTES TO PAKISTANI POET

RAWALPINDI—The Iqbal birthday centenary celebrations continue to be observed with great enthusiasm and on an unprecedented large scale over the past weeks.

Besides those noted in the last edition of *Pakistan Affairs*, additional tributes have been paid to the memory of the great poet-philosopher throughout the world.

In Lahore, an Iqbal Memorial Building is being planned. The Committee entrusted with this matter unveiled its plans for the Memorial on November 10. It will be erected in the vicinity of Faisal square in Lahore, and will house a 1000-seat auditorium equipped with the latest audiovisual devices, a library, reading room, and meeting rooms, plus a printing press and microfilming facilities.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator called for donations from all the citizens in the nation to help finance this project, saying that it was the duty of everyone as an individual to take part in the process of memorializing this great man. Donations to the Iqbal Memorial fund were also requested from friendly countries. But the CMLA stated that financing for the project was not a problem: that there was no limit to which the Pakistan government could not go in its own funding for the Memorial.

In Karachi, an exhibition of some 650 published books on Iqbal, most of which are in foreign languages, went on display at Liaquat Memorial Library there in November. The Library is preparing an analytical catalogue of all works on the poet, which will appear in time for the great International Congress on Iqbal that is scheduled for Lahore early this month.

The week-long Congress, sponsored by Punjab University, will be attended by more than 70 scholars from 30 foreign countries and 125 Pakistani delegates.

The People's Open University in Islamabad has been renamed the Allama Iqbal Open University, and the Lahore Medical College has been renamed the Allama Iqbal Medical College.

Abroad, several international events in addition to those previously noted have been announced.

In Washington, D.C., Mr. A.K. Brohi, head of the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations, delivered the principal address at the Allama Iqbal Centennial celebration held at the Library of Congress on November 29. The function, jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress and the Pakistan League of America and Canada, was chaired by Ambassador Yaqub-Khan.

India held an International seminar on Iqbal in New Delhi last month, and 14 eminent Pakistani scholars of Asian literature and thought journeyed to New Delhi to participate in the event.

In Peking, a program scheduled for November featured speeches, a poetry recital and a documentary film on the poet's life. The Chinese government has also issued a new edition of Iqbal's poetry.

The government of Pakistan is presently negotiating with university authorities in Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, Germany on the possibility of establishing a visiting professorship on Allama Iqbal at those institutions. It is hoped that Pakistanis of suitable academic standing can be sent to fill those two posts by next year.

Eid-ul-Azha Observed in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD—Eid-ul-Azha was observed with the usual fervor throughout Pakistan on November 22. The President and the Chief Martial Law Administrator, delivered messages to the nation on occasion.

President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, in his message, called upon the nation to resolve to return to the moral and spiritual values taught to us by our faith in order to create the Quaid's Pakistan.

If we did not arrest the prevailing spiritual fall, General Zia-ul-Haq said, it would not be easy to manage, consolidate and promote our country, which is confronted with dangers.

NUCLEAR ENERGY WILL SUPPLY LION'S SHARE OF POWER BY YEAR 2000

KARACHI—Pakistan's longterm power requirements, according to a report of the country's Atomic Energy Commission, will go up from the present 150 kilowatts per capita annual consumption, to 800 kilowatts by the year 2000.

Estimating all possible hydroelectric, thermal and nuclear sources of power available in Pakistan, the Commission has predicted that the overwhelming bulk of energy requirements at the dawn of the new century will be met by nuclear installations.

By 1990, for instance, hydroelectric and nuclear sources will each furnish about 38 percent of the power consumed, with gas turbines contributing some 24 percent. But by the turn of the century, nuclear power will contribute 16,000 megawatts per year, hydroelectric sources, 8,000 megawatts, coal, 1,000 megawatts, and gas, 2,000 megawatts.

TWO NEW TEXTILE MILLS FOR BALUCHISTAN, THREE MORE IN PUNJAB AND SIND

QUETTA—Thanks to a Rs 380 million grant from Iran, construction of two new textile mills in Baluchistan can now go forward. Orders for the equipment for the two mills were placed with firms in several foreign countries last month, and some of the material has already arrived.

The two Baluchistan mills are at Baleli and Uthal. Two additional mills were completed recently in the Punjab, and one in Sind. The two in the Punjab, at Shorekot and Mianchanno, and the Sind factory, at Larkana, were completed at a cost of Rs 150 million.

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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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PRE-MOENJODARO SITE TO BE EXCAVATED BY PAKISTANI-BRITISH TEAM

PESHAWAR—A joint expedition of archaeologists from Cambridge University (England) and the University of Peshawar is slated to begin excavations at a pre-Moenjodaro site near Bannu this month.

The targeted site is believed to contain remains of the Kot Diji culture, otherwise known as the Early Indus Valley Civilization, dating to before 3000 B.C. The lower strata of the site at Bannu may even go as far back as the Neolithic period.

Facilities at Cambridge for analysis of charcoal, bones, and other organic materials may allow the team to date its finds more exactly than has hitherto been possible for remains of such antiquity. Several eminent scholars, both British and Pakistani, are taking part in the expedition. Inclusion of environmentalists on the team will allow a much wider scope to be given to the study than is customary.

At a far less ancient site, at Mansura in Sind, discovery of the remains of a large mosque has allowed scholars to identify the place as the first Muslim capital of the Arabs, in the second and fourth centuries A.D.

UN Peace Medal Awarded to Pakistani

UNITED NATIONS—The Peace Medal of the United Nations was awarded to Mr. G. Ali Allana of Pakistan on November 25.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim stated in awarding the medal to Mr. Allana that the honor was accorded for the "outstanding services you have rendered over the past few years in the service of world peace and in the field of humanitarian services."

Mr. Allana is chairman of the UN Working Group on Chile, and has represented Pakistan on the Commission of Human Rights since 1975. He is author of several books, and worked closely with the Quaid-e-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, in the Pakistan freedom movement.

This is the first time a Pakistani has received such an honor from the United Nations.

NATIONAL SHIPPING CORPORATION EXPANDS; KARACHI SHIPYARDS WILL BUILD LARGER VESSELS

KARACHI—The National Shipping Corporation has announced that it plans to expand its fleet by the addition of 16 new cargo ships of the 15,000 ton class. Eight of the vessels will be ordered from foreign firms within the coming year, and eight from the Karachi Shipyards.

Foreign shipbuilders have offered extremely favorable terms for the purchase of the ships, but the project awaits final approval of federal administrators.

The Federal Communications Secretary stated to newsmen on November 29 that recent performance of the Karachi Shipyards has shown tremendous improvement. Present capacity of the shipyards is one ship per year, but efforts are being made to double that. An expansion program, planned at a cost of Rs 60 million, will enable the Shipyards to construct vessels of up to 50,000 tons capacity.

Slated for December delivery is the fifth big vessel built by the Shipyards, a 13,000 ton cargo ship for China, costing Rs 35 million. An order for 19 auxiliary ships for Iran, worth a total of Rs 380 million, is currently in the works. Four of the vessels have already been handed over to Iran, while work on the others is in various stages of completion.

All foreign orders should be filled by 1979, after which the Shipyards will be reserved exclusively for domestic orders.

The country is currently spending \$200 million on freight charges in its import and export trade, with only 10 percent of that expenditure going to national shipping companies. When the 16 new ships are put into operation, Pakistani ships will be able to carry 35 percent of the cargo coming into or going out of its ports.

At the Karachi port, the unloading period has been cut to 10 days, as compared to a 35-day wait in the period before the imposition of Martial Law, in July. With four new berths and an oil pier due to be opened here soon, congestion can be further cut.

The new Qasim Port is to begin functioning by the end of next year, when four berths for handling general cargo will be ready.

WORLD BANK AFFILIATE GRANTS \$75 MILLION FOR THREE PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has approved credits for three development projects in Pakistan and Azad Kashmir, representing a total commitment of \$75 million.

The projects are for salinity control and reclamation in the Punjab, forestry improvement at Hazara, and a plan to develop hill farming in Azad Kashmir.

The IDA credit is repayable in 50 years at a nominal service charge of three quarters of one percent, with ten years' grace period. The Azad Kashmir agreement was signed on December 7, and the others will be signed in Washington by the end of the month.

PAKISTAN ELECTED TO MARITIME CONSULTANTS' COUNCIL FOR 2 YEARS

LONDON—Pakistan was elected to a two-year term as a member of the Council of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) on November 16.

The election was held on the occasion of the tenth IMCO Assembly, which was held in this city last month. Pakistan was elected to the Maritime Safety Committee of IMCO, for five consecutive terms, but had never before been elected to the IMCO Council.

The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization is concerned with control, regulation, and safety of maritime traffic in the world's sea lanes.

OVER 50 APPLICATIONS BY PRIVATE INVESTORS IN GHEE, CEMENT PLANTS

KARACHI—Following on the announcement of the government's new industrial policy allowing the private sector an increased role in industrial investment (*Pakistan Affairs*, November 16), over 50 applications to set up cement and ghee manufacturing units in the country have been made.

Among these are applications from about a dozen individuals in Sind and the Punjab, including a leading former owner of a ghee manufacturing unit, who have indicated that they have access to repatriable foreign loans for the import of necessary machinery for their plants. These parties were issued appropriate forms for supplying such information to authorities entrusted with acting on their applications.

A number of investors, including six of the country's top industrialists, have applied for setting up cement plants. These applicants were furnished "pay-as-you-earn" forms. The "pay-as-you-earn" scheme provides that the foreign-exchange portion of a project will be paid out of export proceeds realized after the imported machinery has been put into operation.

Final decision on the applications will be the responsibility of the Federal Industries Ministry.

WALI KHAN RELEASED ON BAIL WITH FIVE CO-DEFENDANTS

HYDERABAD—Mr. Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the banned National Awami Party, was recently released on bail after almost three years' imprisonment on conspiracy charges.

The 60-year-old political leader had headed the parliamentary opposition until his arrest in February, 1975. Five other members of the banned party were also released at this time.

The bail for Mr. Wali Khan and his colleagues was set at Rs 100,000 each. The special tribunal announced that it would consider bail applications for other defendants in the case next month.

Texas Students Choose New Officers

ARLINGTON, Texas—The Pakistan Students' Association of the University of Texas at Arlington elected officers for the current academic year this fall.

The following individuals were chosen to lead the group: President, Mohammad Hanif Ashraf; Vice-President, Sabih-Uddin Arien; General Secretary, Zafar Iqbal; Treasurer, Mohsin Tabani; and Executive Members, Ashfaq Taufiq, Mohammad Hanif Akuly, and Sadekally Bhora.

SIND PRODUCES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN PROVINCE

KARACHI—Comprehensive plans for development of agriculture in Sind province were unveiled by the Agriculture Secretary of the province last month, in the first of a projected series of reports to the press from the Sind government.

Under the new agricultural plan, targets for the "kharif" and "rabi" crops will henceforth be prepared at the district level, instead of province-wide, as was previously the practice. This will allow for more careful assessment of local quotas. Separate committees have been set up to coordinate agricultural research, supply, and extension services in the province.

Reporting on goals and accomplishments thus far, the Secretary announced that the area's cotton crop reached 1,300,000 bales this year, surpassing the year's target of 1,100,000 bales. Last year's crop was only 885,000 bales. Better quality seed and an adequate supply of fertilizer were mentioned as among the factors contributing to this dramatic breakthrough.

Current targets for other crops are: wheat, 1,445,000 tons; rice, 1,350,000 tons; sugarcane, 405,000 tons.

Projects for increasing future crops include experimenting with doublecropping of rice paddy. This scheme, however, is dependent upon the availability of sufficient water. Another project is under way with the Sind Seed Corporation, a government agency, to produce seeds with 100 percent germination, a goal which would increase the value of the harvests by Rs 370 million over a five-year period. A wheat-seed replacement program aims at replanting 80 percent of the present wheat acreage with the new "Pak-70" strain. A pulse research institute has been established at Tando Jam and two sugarcane research centers have been set up at Thatta and Naudero. At present there are 10 sugar mills in the province, and several more are on the drawing boards.

Mentioned among other crops coming under scrutiny of the planners are rape and mustard seed, moong, mash, millet, soyabean, sunflower, onions, ginger and chillies.

Eleven artificial insemination centers have been authorized, one for each district, in a move to increase the cattle wealth of the province. And with 28 cow bulls¹ and 18 buffalo bulls in the area, plans have also been made to set up a semen bank. At present, the province holds 2,804,824 cattle, 1,851,087 buffaloes, 1,831,600 sheep and 4,205,395 goats.

Poultry mortality was lowered to 11 percent in 1977, down from 40 to 60 percent in 1962. It is now close to international standards. Egg production has shot up to 6.8 million, from 1.3 million, and poultry meat

production has gone up to 32 million tons, from 7 million tons.

Provision of farming necessities is likewise receiving attention. The present fleet of farming equipment is outdated, the Secretary said, and is being gradually replaced. Two hundred ten new bulldozers are currently on order from the United Kingdom. About 184,000 nutrient tons of fertilizers will be distributed this year, as against 161,000 tons the previous year.

FEDERAL SECURITY FORCE DISBANDED; PERSONNEL PLACED IN OTHER UNITS

ISLAMABAD—The Federal Security Force (FSF) was disbanded on December 1.

The FSF, which had been established in 1973, had been under scrutiny by a Committee set up by the Chief Martial Law Administrator soon after the imposition of Martial Law last summer. When its investigation had been completed the Committee recommended that, rather than reorganize the special police force, it should be abolished altogether.

Except for a few individuals whose records while in the FSF were unsatisfactory for one reason or another, alternative employment has been provided for all members and officers of the disbanded units.

Official Haj Delegation Returns from Mideast

KARACHI—Attorney General Shari-fuddin Pirzada, leader of Pakistan's official Haj delegation, conveyed to the Chief Martial Law Administrator on November 27 a message of goodwill and warm brotherly feelings from King Khaled of Saudi Arabia.

At an audience with the Saudi monarch in Mina, Mr. Pirzada had delivered the CMLA's own greetings to King Khaled, who in his reply said that the people of his country, and the Arabs as a whole, greatly appreciated the various reforms being introduced by the present regime in Pakistan for the enforcement of Islamic laws.

Several members of the 18-member Haj delegation, which had been personally selected by the CMLA for the mission, stayed over for a few days in order to study various aspects of the implementation of Islamic laws in Saudi Arabia.

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR WORKERS OF SIND

KARACHI—In pursuance of previously expressed governmental policy to provide living accommodations for industrial workers, Sind province has recently arranged to allot apartments or residential plots to a substantial number of families.

The Sind Workers Welfare Fund Board has constructed 522 apartments in Karachi, Landhi, and Korangi areas, and the Karachi Development Authority has made 3000 residential plots available in the same areas.

The apartments constructed in Karachi are allotted to workers by a ballot held at the Labor Directorate in Karachi during November. At Landhi and Korangi, the number of apartments available surpassed the actual number of applicants, and all families applying for apartments were thus assigned space.

In the three workers' residential colonies, individual plots of land of various sizes were laid out, and provisions made for water and sewer connections to each plot, for internal roads within each colony, and for hospitals, schools, mosques, shopping centers and recreational facilities for the residents.

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS ANCIENT TRADITIONS IN MEDICINAL HERB GARDEN

ISLAMABAD—A government-sponsored herb garden here is aimed at preserving and promoting a centuries' old Asian medical tradition.

The cultivation of medicinal herbs in this area, with its climate that is considered especially favorable to such farms, is also expected to save significant amounts in foreign exchange. The 10-acre botanic garden is being supervised by the Board of Unani and Ayurvedic Systems of Medicines.

The Unani Board has published a book of 1300 prescriptions based on such ingredients as flower seeds, endive, henbane seeds, cactus, peppermint, narcissus, peach, apricot and pear. The prescriptions are now being tested in clinics and hospitals, for possible inclusion into a "national Unani formulary."

In the past, official government recognition has been given to 11 Unani and six homeopathic medical schools which train individuals to supplement the regular medical practitioners in the country.

Newsbrief

LAHORE—A new daily newspaper in the Urdu language has been scheduled to begin publication in early December.

Editor of the paper is Mohammad Ishaq, a veteran journalist. A team of seasoned reporters has been recruited to staff the journal. Offices are on Abbot Road in Lahore.

SHRIMP FARMS, FISH HATCHERIES MOTORIZED FISHING FLEET TO HELP SEAFOOD INDUSTRY GROW

KARACHI — Pakistan's burgeoning seafood industry has received stimuli from several quarters in recent weeks.

One project involves developing techniques of farming the seas ("aquaculture") for shrimp. Research scientists expect to boost Pakistan's shrimp production by up to 80 percent with these methods. Prawns, or shrimp, as they are known in America, fetch high prices in the world market and comprise one of the major items of export in Pakistan.

Mr. Mahsoodul Hassan, working under the supervision of a zoologist at Karachi University, has found that large quantities of commercial grade shrimp can be cultivated in man-made ponds and pools along the coast of Pakistan. Most suitable sites for this type of aquaculture are Korangi Creek, Kety Bunder, Chunari, the Hub River delta, and the bridge of Sandspit.

A ten-acre covered pond constructed at one of these locations could produce 30,000 pounds of commercial grade shrimp per year, bringing in Rs 300,000 to Rs 500,000 in foreign exchange. The yield, moreover, would increase as the years pass.

Expansion of the scientific breeding of fish is also receiving the serious attention of developers. At Sarghoda in the Punjab an experimental fish hatchery costing Rs 4,200,000 is under construction and is scheduled for completion in 1981. When it gets into full operation the hatchery will produce 1,500,000 fish of several different species, which can then be used to stock fish farms in the area.

The government of Sind announced plans last month for a modern fish hatchery and a fish harbor for that province, with negotiations for the harbor already under way. About 103,000 tons of sea fish are currently produced in Sind, and new production goals have been set for freshwater fish. The target is now 75,000 tons, up from 17,000 tons in previous years.

Traditional commercial fishing operations, whether with lines and nets at sea, or angling on inland waters, constitute another likely field for development. In 1955, the total catch by commercial fishermen was only 62,000 metric tons; in 1976 it reached 184,500.

This dramatic increase can be at least partially ascribed to a five-fold growth in the size of the fishing fleet over the past two decades. In 1955, 3,409 fishing craft were listed, while in 1976, 16,445 such vessels were in service.

The number of fishing boats is now being augmented by development of a mechanized fleet. With assistance of the government, increasing numbers of sailboats are being partially motorized. In 1975, for instance, 230 motor-cum-sail boats were deployed off the Sind coast, with 250 more added to that region in 1976—plus 158 units to Baluchistan waters.

BALUCHISTAN PERMITS PRIVATE INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT PROVINCE

QUETTA—The Baluchistan government announced recently that it would permit the private sector to set up industrial units in any part of the province it chose, and the Baluchistan Development Authority has listed a number of new industries for which preliminary plans have already been made. They are largely agricultural-based or dependent upon the province's abundant mineral resources.

The new ventures include a fruit processing plant at Quetta, a date processing plant at Turbat, and a fertilizer factory, utilizing the province's low-grade coal deposits, which will be established at a location yet to be named.

Other possibilities of new industries are a plastics plant at Quetta and a ceramics industry at a place to be decided in the future.

Progress has also been reported on several previously authorized industrial installations. An automatic brick plant at Quetta has let a contract for its machinery to West Germany, and a proposed ferrochrome installation is working out its general policies preliminary to setting up a factory. This industry will utilize the chromite deposits found recently in the Zhob valley of Baluchistan.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN SIND SPURRED BY Rs 60 M ALLOCATION

KARACHI—The current fiscal year's rural electrification program for Sind province is being financed by a WAPDA allocation of Rs 60 million.

A total of 1363 villages in the province had been electrified up to the end of the 1976-77 fiscal year (by June, 1977). Through November of the current fiscal year, 47 additional villages had been provided with electricity. Completion of ongoing programs in 185 villages, and their initiation in 20 settlements during 1977-78 were authorized on November 13 by the Additional Secretary of the province. Extension of electrical service to villages located at greater distances from metropolitan areas has been provided for in the 1978-79 program.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECT DIALING IN PROSPECT FOR PAK TELEPHONES

ISLAMABAD—An international direct dialing system for Pakistan's telephone exchanges should be ready within the year, the Federal Communications Secretary announced recently.

Telephone users already have direct dialing service to 26 cities within Pakistan, and by December of 1978 all district headquarters in the country will have been plugged into the system. Direct dialing operates via satellite, at present through a single ground station at Doh Mendero. A second ground station is due to be established soon in Islamabad. The link with foreign systems will be available only to customers who pay an additional charge for the service.

A further improvement of the country's telecommunications system is conversion to electronic switching. Two pilot exchanges, at Karachi and Lahore, are being set up for this purpose by Japanese experts.

Other expansion plans call for installation of 15,000 new telephone lines, 200 new public call offices, 15 nationwide dialing exchanges, 20 small exchanges in rural areas, 400 public call offices, and construction of a Central Telecommunications Research Laboratory in Islamabad.

The telecommunications system has been allotted Rs 430 million for development in the current year. Last year, Rs 380 million was allotted for the purpose.

SHRIMP EXPORTS SET NEW RECORD IN 1977; EARN Rs 230 MILLION

KARACHI—Export of shrimp set a new record in 1976-77, and earned Rs 230.4 million in foreign exchange for the country.

This exceeds the previous peak earnings of Rs 179 million in 1975-76, and is 447 percent higher than the amount gained from shrimp exports in 1969-70.

With the single exception of the 1974-75 season, the selling price of shrimp has increased steadily over the last seven years.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise specified, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for these positions.

Closing Jan. 12

Grade 19: Dep. Chief, Min. Labor & Manpower, Manpower Div.

Grade 18: Princ. Rsch. Officer/Dep. Dir., Arid Zone Rsch. Inst., Agri Rsch. Council; Anaesth., Centr. Govt. Hosp.

Grade 16: Rsch. Assist. (6), Arid Zone Rsch. Inst., Agri. Rsch. Council.

Closing Jan. 19

Grade 19: Co-Proj. Mgr., Envir. & Urb. Affairs Div.

Grade 18: Radiol. (Diagn.), Centr. Govt. Hosp.

Grade 16: Statist. Investig. (3), Dept. Investm. Promot. & Supplies.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

SUPREME COURT DISMISSES BHUTTO'S APPEAL CHALLENGING ACTING JUSTICE HUSAIN ON LHC

LAHORE—The Supreme Court dismissed on December 8 an appeal filed by Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto challenging Mr. Justice Mushtaq Husain's holding of the two offices of Chief Election Commissioner and of Acting Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court at the same time.

The Court said that the appointment of the Acting Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court as the Chief Election Commissioner for the forthcoming elections was in the nature of an ad hoc appointment in a situation not covered or contemplated by the Constitution of 1973. There was therefore no bar to his holding the two appointments simultaneously.

Mr. Bhutto is among those charged with complicity in the murder of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan, which case is being tried in the Lahore High Court.

TO MAKE TRIALS WITH COTTON CULTIVATION ON SALINE LAND

KARACHI—Can cotton grow under saline conditions? A visiting Egyptian expert says yes, and a portion of the waste areas of Sind will be planted with a cotton crop as a pilot project to test the claim.

During the course of a visit he made to the cotton growing areas of Sind last month, the Egyptian cotton expert, Dr. Mohsin al-Didi, suggested several ways of increasing the country's cotton crop.

The Agriculture Secretary of Sind informed the visiting expert that Pakistan was always ready to exploit the latest methods and knowhow for improving the culture of cotton.

MANGLA RESERVOIR'S USEFUL LIFE CAN BE EXTENDED 25 YEARS

MANGLA—The long-standing program to prevent Mangla reservoir from being prematurely filled with sediment is nearly 50 percent complete, according to a recent announcement by government experts.

About 40,000 acre feet of earth is washed into the lake every year from the 13,000 square-mile watershed of the Jhelum River above the dam. Extravagant deforestation of the area, neglect of proper principles of contour-farming along the shores of the lake, disorderly quarrying of stone, and unrestricted grazing on the hillsides have added to the erosive action of the stream itself. A Rs 160 million project to control these forces, instituted in 1959 before work on the dam itself began, is scheduled to be completed by 1990.

It is estimated that under existing conditions the reservoir would be effectively filled within 100 years, but that with proper control the useful life of the lake can be extended by 25 years. Tree plantings, thousands of small check-dams in ravines and gullies, and 500 silt-trap storages have already been completed. Plans to build more dams for holding back the silt in the waters of the Jhelum above Mangla are dependent upon additional financial provision.

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CMLA Addresses Nation on Quaid's Birth Anniversary

ISLAMABAD—Pakistanis can make their homeland strong and stable only by working with the same spirit with which it was created.

This was stated by General Zia-ul-Haq in a nationwide broadcast on December 25, on the occasion of Quaid-e-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah's 101st birthday.

The CMLA stressed the need for faith in one's ideology "which alone binds people together into a united and disciplined nation."

The broadcast was a departure from the practice hitherto. Until this year, heads of government would issue a special message on the occasion.

CONFERENCE SETS UP NATIONAL COMMISSION TO REVIEW CIVIL SERVICE

ISLAMABAD — The Inter-Provincial Conference meeting here on December 3 has decided to set up a National Commission to review the civil services of the country.

The Commission will examine the structure of public services, the system of recruitment and training of personnel, and recommend measures to establish an efficient career-oriented system that is responsive to public needs and the requirements of a development-oriented administration.

U.S. GIVES \$75.6 MILLION FOR WHEAT, EDIBLE OILS OVER 1978 FISCAL YEAR

NEW YORK CITY—The United States has agreed to supply Pakistan with \$75.6 million in commodity aid during the 1978 fiscal year.

The loan, sanctioned by the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture, under provisions of Public Law 480, will be used to purchase about 350,000 metric tons of wheat, at a cost of about \$40.4 million, and 80,000 metric tons of soybean/cottonseed oil, costing \$35.2 million, from American stocks.

RURAL UPLIFT TO FORM HARD CORE OF NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN; EARLY IMPLEMENTATION SEEN

ISLAMABAD—The core of the new Five-Year Plan, according to development strategy formulated at the Inter-Provincial Conference here on December 3, will be rural improvement. To implement the new strategy, a short-term "action plan" on rural development will be put into operation throughout the country by March.

Salient features of the directives on this matter are listed below.

- To avoid haphazard development, all efforts shall be channeled through local governments and development institutions.

- The existing 136 *marakez* of the present Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) shall be immediately activated. Any manpower deficiencies within those *marakez* may be made up by appropriating surplus staff from other agencies.

- National and local governments will delineate about 600 *marakez*, to cover all the villages in Pakistan. These *marakez* will be organized in a manner that is most consonant with efficient administration, rather than as a group of union councils.

Pakistan Affairs wishes its readers a Happy New Year!

- Having as its initial goal the achievement of food self-sufficiency, the IRDP shall concentrate on increasing agricultural production and transferring technologies to rural areas.

- To that end, there shall be an immediate and total mobilization of all resources, commencing with the coming *kharif* and *rabi* crops.

- Pending formal establishment of local bodies, *ad hoc* Rural Development Councils shall be set up at the district level to implement the action plans.

- Close coordination between field activities and administrative echelons shall be maintained throughout.

- Concrete steps shall be taken to promote establishment of agro-based industries, setting them up wherever possible through people's cooperatives and local IRDP bodies.

- A training program to prepare policymakers, functionaries, and workers for proper implementation of this program will begin immediately. Pending completion of the National Center for Rural Development in the federal capital area — the construction of which shall proceed with the utmost speed — various existing training institutions affiliated with schools, colleges and other academies shall be utilized for this purpose.

- All ministries, departments and agencies shall plan activities for the rural areas. Any projects so planned shall be channeled through local IRDP units.

- To bring about total awareness of and support for these efforts on the part of the population, public information campaigns shall be conducted through the various communications media.

MORE TRADE PROMISED IN JOINT COMMUNIQUE FROM BD-PAK MEETING

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and Bangladesh have agreed to increase the volume of their trade.

This was announced in a joint communique issued here and in Dacca on December 23 following a two-day visit by President Ziaur Rahman to Pakistan.

President Rahman told newsmen on his return to Dacca that he and Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, had decided to set up a high level joint economic commission to insure collaboration in that area.

A wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues was discussed by the two leaders during their talks.

The Bangladesh leader, who arrived in Islamabad on December 22, was given a warm reception.

KARACHI SAFARI PARK HAS ZOO, BOTANICAL GARDENS, MODERN VIEWING AREAS

KARACHI—The Safari Park being developed by the Karachi Municipal Corporation on University Road is expected to be ready to move in its animals by next May.

The plan for a combined zoological and botanical gardens was initiated in 1970, with a target date of 1980 set for its completion. Thus far, 21,000 trees have been planted, an artificial lake developed, and a water supply installed, complete with a system of pipes, storage tanks, connection to nearby water treatment plant, and water pumps. A botanical nursery has been established in order to provide for stocking the park with plants.

Scientifically designed enclosures for the animals will afford barrier-free exhibition areas. Terraces have been laid out on hillocks to permit visitors to view the areas from a distance.

The zoo will also provide training to conservationists and veterinarians. An animal breeding program is expected to allow for export of surplus animals and import of other species.

A separate children's section has been established, and playground equipment installed. Provision is being made for elephant rides and for furnishing the children's zoo with monkeys, kangaroos, and wallabies. A natural history museum and open-air theater are located in this section of the park.

An entire township was established at the edge of the park to accommodate some 1,500 residents of five villages displaced by the project.

The park is most conveniently accessible by the Circular Railway, which passes through the area.

METALLURGICAL TRAINING CENTER OPENS TO FIRST CLASS OF 600

KARACHI — The first regular academic session of the Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation's Metallurgical Training Center was inaugurated late in November in Pipri. The school has an enrollment of 600 trainees in 21 specialties and trades.

The Metallurgical Training Center was established to prepare production and construction personnel for work at the Karachi Steel Mills. It is designed to turn out 1600 skilled workers per year, on a two-shift basis.

The Center was put into partial operation in 1975, and is now fully functional. It has 11 workshops, 11 laboratories 11 classrooms, one large auditorium, and a canteen. By 1980, over 5,000 workers and nearly 2,000 engineers will have been trained at the Center.

PUNJAB AUTHORITIES DRAW UP PLANS TO PROVIDE SQUATTERS WITH PROPER LIVING QUARTERS

LAHORE — A comprehensive plan for providing adequate living quarters for the poor in the Punjab has been drawn up by provincial authorities.

Over 530 squatters' settlements (the so-called *katchi abadis*) have sprung up in various parts of the Punjab since independence. While most of these are on government lands, some are on private property. Title to the government lands is being turned over to local development authorities, and steps are being taken to purchase the privately owned areas and hand them over to the same authorities. The land will then be equipped with basic amenities, such as water supply, sewers, drainage ditches, paved roads and street lights, and proprietary rights for individual plots conveyed to their present occupants.

An earlier attempt to develop the *katchi abadis* through private efforts was cancelled by the Martial Law authorities because of ineffective management, and the provincial government given the task instead. One of the local government agencies currently working in this field, the Lahore Development Authority, has already completed pilot projects at four *katchi abadis*: Al-Badr, Al-Madad, Siddiq, and Ravi Town.

The cost for improving all the *katchi abadis* in the Punjab is estimated at Rs 500 million. The current provincial budget provides Rs 170 million to begin the work. The city of Lahore, which has the largest number of such slums, has been allotted Rs 100 million of this sum.

CHEAP CARPET MAKING MACHINE DEVELOPED BY PCSIR BEING TESTED

PESHAWAR — A cheap carpet making machine has been developed by the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) laboratories here, and an experimental production unit has been set up to establish the market value of carpets made on the machines.

Pakistan's cottage wool and carpet industry is second only to the textile industry in terms of manpower employed. The country earns Rs 1 billion in foreign exchange each year from carpet sales. Only Iran surpasses Pakistan in the value of its carpet exports. Most of Pakistan's production is of the Bokhara variety; of which it is the largest manufacturer in the world.

The PCSIR has also designed a wool spinning machine, and has installed 20 of these units on a trial basis in various locations in the Northwest Frontier Province.

GOOD HARVESTS IN RICE, COTTON, WHEAT, WITH EXPORTS ON RISE

KARACHI — Harvest news in the four provinces of Pakistan is good this year.

The rice crop for the five months preceding November topped 350,000 tons, with the target for the entire year standing at 850,000 tons. Rice is the country's largest single export item, and about Rs 730 million in foreign exchange will be earned from exports of the crop this year. Last year 880,000 tons of rice was exported, earning Rs 2,260 million in foreign exchange, which amounted to 22 percent of the total foreign exchange for the year. In the 1975-76 fiscal year rice earned Rs 2,230 million, producing 24 percent of the country's foreign exchange.

A special dwarf variety of rice, designated by the initials IRR1, was introduced in Sind in 1966-67, and increased the yield per acre in that province by 100 percent. In 1967-68, the average yield was nine maunds per acre, while a yield of 19.7 maunds per acre is predicted for 1977-78.

An estimated 3,200,000 bales of cotton with an exportable surplus of one million bales is expected to be harvested this year. This follows three years of low yields and two years with no exports of cotton.

Procurement operations of the Cotton Export Corporation are now in full swing. The country's nationalized banks have targeted Rs 5,140 million in advances to cotton ginners. Last year, Rs 1,570 million was advanced to growers for purchase of *phutti* (seed cotton).

The target for the wheat crop is 9,400,000 tons; 7,400,000 tons is expected to be harvested in the Punjab, 1,650,000 tons in Baluchistan, and an additional amount in the Northwest Frontier Province, where 1,800,000 acres will be planted in wheat during the *rabi* season.

Greater Kansas City Association Selects Officers

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Pakistan Association of Greater Kansas City selected its executive committee for 1977-78 on November 8.

New officers are: Hafceez Chaudhry, President; Mohammad Ghulamali, Vice President; Musthaq Ahmed, Secretary; Dr. Shafiq Zia, Treasurer; and Abdul Ghafoor, Najma Zia, and Dr. Asif A. Asif, Executive Members.

REORGANIZED GEMSTONE INDUSTRY UNDER WAY; EMERALD MINES REOPEN

RAWALPINDI — Recent government efforts to develop the country's gemstone mining on proper scientific lines have now been shifted toward processing and sales of the stones, patterning its organization after that prevailing in Sri Lanka.

To this end, a lapidary center has been established in Rawalpindi, and trainees sent to Colombo in Sri Lanka for instruction in cutting and polishing techniques.

Mining for emeralds in Swat, which was stopped in 1976 because of (unsubstantiated) charges of pilferage, will recommence soon. During the mines' shutdown, about Rs 5 million was spent on modernization of the plant and in improving security and constructing living accommodations for workers.

Stocks of uncut emeralds which remained in government hands from the earlier Swat mining operations are to be sold at auction to the highest bidder. A value of about Rs 5 million has been placed on the lot by a team of international experts.

Claims that deposits of precious stones in Pakistan are worth more than the total oil wealth of the Arabs are simply unjustified, official sources said recently, as there has been no real exploration and evaluation of the country's gemstone resources.

Moreover, whatever gems that do exist will fetch only a modest price on the world market in their rough state. Proper cutting and polishing in needed to realize the maximum potential from these resources.

The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation is presently exploring for rubies in the Hunza area. In the course of these explorations, a certain amount of rubies were extracted, and the stones cut and polished at the Peshawar Lapidary Center in order to test the feasibility of commercial exploitation of the gems.

Pink topazes have been discovered mainly in the Katlong area, and have been reported in the Gilgit area, although so far no major deposit has been found there. Diamonds have as yet not been found in Pakistan.

Iranian Tiles to Grace Quaid Mausoleum

KARACHI — Traditional Iranian tiles are expected to arrive soon to decorate the interior of the dome of the Quaid-e-Azam's Mausoleum here.

The offer of the tiles was made by the Shahanshah of Iran during a visit to the Mausoleum in 1970, and Iranian experts prepared a design for the decorative scheme. Four months' preparatory work will be required at the Mausoleum before the tiles can be actually attached to the dome.

AID-TO-PAKISTAN CONSORTIUM AGREES ON \$775 MILLION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN FISCAL YEAR

ISLAMABAD—The Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium of the World Bank has agreed to provide \$775 million to Pakistan during the 1977-78 fiscal year. This is \$45 million more than the amount pledged last year, according to the Associated Press of Pakistan.

The agency quoted informed sources as saying that the proposed Consortium aid of \$775 million would include \$75 million for repairs to the Tarbela Dam project.

These sources also reported that the Consortium members reviewed the economic situation prevailing in Pakistan. They appreciated the policies of the present government for revival of the economy, which has been marked by slackness during the last year and a half.

The Pakistan delegation at the Paris talks was led by Mr. A.G.N. Kazi, Secretary-General for Finance and Economic Affairs.

EMERGENCY AID FOR NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES EXTENDED BY PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD — Emergency assistance was extended by Pakistan to several neighboring countries last month.

The gift of a shipload of cement to Bangladesh was announced on December 13. The ship, carrying 8,250 tons of cement, reached Chittagong on December 14.

The first consignment of 10,000 tons of rice for Afghanistan, to aid the people of that country in their current food shortage, arrived in Kabul recently.

In October, shipload of rice had been sent to relieve the victims of the Lebanese civil war.

And a special train left Lahore on December 11 for India with a supply of tents worth Rs 1.5 million for relief of the cyclone affected people of the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

MARSHALLING YARD FOR RR CARS AT PIPRI TO COST Rs 200 MILLION

LAHORE — Pakistan's first mechanical marshalling yard for railroad cars is being constructed at Pipri near Karachi. Costing over Rs 200 million, the new facility will begin its operations by the end of 1978.

The lack of adequate sorting facilities for railroad cars has been the chief bottleneck to improving railway service in recent years, the chairman of the Railways Board explained.

About 1,500 carriages a day can be sorted out at the various yards in the Karachi area at present, but this is insufficient to handle current traffic, not to speak of projected growth. With the new yard, including additions that will be added to it in the future, it will be possible to sort out 5,000 wagons per day.

TARBELA DAM IS SAFE, SAYS TOP TEAM OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS

TARBELA — An international inspection team of top hydraulic experts brought in to examine the structure of Tarbela Dam announced on December 7 that the dam is absolutely safe.

The group of designing consultants and geological and hydraulic engineers invited by the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) to look into all aspects of the dam and the causes of the troubles it has experienced since its completion said that no basic defects in the structure of the dam, its site, or its foundations existed. The dam, the group said, could withstand even an earthquake.

Such difficulties as have developed in the dam, the team explained, were not unusual for projects of this size, for the construction of which new horizons of technology had to be explored.

Officials of WAPDA stated that repair of the service spillway has begun and would be completed by May 31, and other projects, such as adjustments to the tunnel outlets and stilling basin, will be finished according to schedule. This work will cost a total of Rs 1.5 billion.

Despite its initial setbacks, Tarbela Dam has provided much-needed water during the last two seasons, and is continuing to do so this season. So far, WAPDA has earned Rs 300 million from water and power supplied by the dam.

RAIL CONNECTIONS WITH RCD NATIONS COMPLETE LAND, AIR AND SEA LINKUP

ISLAMABAD — Communications links among the countries of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) organization are nearing completion.

A 5,500 kilometer rail link between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey lacks only the Zahidan-Kerman section before it can be opened to traffic. The RCD Highway for automobile traffic is expected to be opened by the end of 1979. A joint shipping line to handle RCD freight to and from the United States was recently organized (*Pakistan Affairs*, December 16). And expansions of air links between major cities of the RCD countries have been proposed.

PRIVATELY FINANCED MEDICAL CENTER HAS ULTRAMODERN FACILITIES

CLIFTON — An ultramodern medical center in this suburb of Karachi, conceived and constructed entirely through private initiative, was opened by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry on December 9.

The new three-storey facility, a general hospital of 140 beds, is named the Mideast Medical Center. A 39-year-old cardiac surgeon, Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Jatoi, planned the venture and carried it through to completion. Forty percent of the Rs 35 million cost of the project was furnished by Dr. Jatoi and his family, with the remaining 60 percent carried by bank loans. Expenses are estimated to come to about Rs 18 million per year.

The hospital was conceived as a facility for the poor as well as for the rich. Rates range from a low of Rs 125 per day to a high of Rs 2,000 per day.

The Center has a staff of 250, a figure which is expected to climb as planned expansion proceeds. The present building is designed to accommodate several additional floors, and construction of a separate unit to serve as an institute for nurses' training is expected in the near future.

Amenities of the new hospital include laboratory, modern scientific equipment, air-conditioning, piped-in music with patient-controls, a nurse-call system, doctors' paging system, a Japanese garden, a flower shop, and a cafeteria.

This is the first medical center in the country to be planned and erected entirely by Pakistanis, from start to finish.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise specified, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for these positions.

Closing Jan. 24

Grade 16: Libr. (9 male, 2 female), Govt. Coll.; Dir., Phys. Ed. (15 male, 2 female), Govt. Coll.; Resch. Assist. (Agri., 5; Hortic., 8; Agron., 15; Entomol., 1; Plant Breeding & Genet., 17; Food Technol., 1), Agri. Dept. Resch. Wing; Info. Officer, Info. Dept.

Grade 17: Assist. Elect. Insp., Publ. Wks. Dept.; Assist. Dir. (Labor), Labor Direct.; Assist. Plant Protect. Officer, Agri. Extens.; Assist. Hortic. Officer, Agri. Extens.; Assist. Publicity Officers (2), Agri. Extens.; Extra Assist. Dir. Agri. (Econ. & Market.) (3), Agri. Extens.; Assist. Statist. Officer, Agri. Extens.; Inst. (Engl. Shorthand & Typing), Govt. Commerce Coll.

Grade 18: Assist. Prof. (Dermat.), Med. Coll.

Grade 19: Prof. (Physics, Chem., Math., Bot., Econ.) (5), Men's Coll., Princ., Govt. Polytech. Inst.

Closing Jan. 26

Grade 17: Resch. Officer, Minist. Rhvys.

Grade 18: Assoc. Surg. (Ophth.), Centr. Govt. Polyclin.; Radiol. (Diagn.), Centr. Govt. Polyclin.

Grade 19: Deput. Chief Naut. Surv., Ports & Ship. Wing, Minist. Commun.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

GENERAL ZIA RETURNS FROM CHINA, REPORTS IDENTITY OF VIEWS BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES

RAWALPINDI—There is a complete identity of views between Pakistani and Chinese leaders.

This was stated by the Chief Martial Law Administrator, who returned home on December 19 after a five-day friendly visit to the People's Republic of China. The visit took General Zia-ul-Haq to Shanghai and Peking.

At a banquet honoring the Pakistani leader on December 16, Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao Ping assured Pakistan of China's unswerving support in its struggle to safeguard its independence and sovereignty. He said an independent Pakistan was an important force for peace and stability in the south Asian region.

The CMLA, in his reply, declared that this friendship was based on principles of justice and equality and not on expediency. Both countries, he added, were wedded to the promotion of lasting peace in the region.

Referring to the domestic scene within Pakistan, the CMLA reiterated his government's resolve to transfer power to truly elected representatives once the process of accountability was completed.

General Zia met with Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng on December 18. The latter told newsmen that China wanted to see a stable, strong and united Pakistan.

At a banquet that evening, the Pakistani leader described his goodwill visit to China as completely successful. He said that he and the Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao Ping had exchanged views and discussed various aspects of the relations between the two countries.

The CMLA offered Friday prayers at the Peking mosque.

ISLAMABAD — A loan of \$39.5 million to finance the foreign-exchange portion of the Faisalabad water supply project has been promised by the Asian Development Bank.

PIRKOH GAS BEGINS TO FLOW IN DECEMBER; QUETTA PIPELINE SOON

PIRKOH — Commercial production of natural gas from the new Pirkoh field began on December 5, with the Chief Martial Law Administrator turning a valve that released the first supplies.

At the opening ceremony, General Zia-ul-Haq stated his determination to see that gas from Pirkoh would be made available to the Quetta area within six months. This can be accomplished by laying a pipeline to Quetta.

To celebrate the success of the workers in opening the field so soon after its discovery, the CMLA announced that a bonus of one month's salary will be given to all employees of the Oil and Gas Development Corporation, plus an extra month's salary to workers drawing less than Rs 500 per month.

Pirkoh is among the top 25 gas fields in the world. Together with gas from Sui some 50 miles away, the recently discovered Dhodak field, and deposits at Meyal and Tut, Pakistan is now in a position to export gas, either in liquefied form or through an overland pipeline.

ISLAMABAD — The federal government has announced that every Pakistani citizen, whether within or outside the country, should register and obtain an identity card by April 30.

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SIXTEEN NAMED TO COUNCIL OF ADVISORS BY GENERAL ZIA-UL-HAQ

ISLAMABAD—Installation of a 16-member Council of Advisors was announced by the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, on January 15.

The names of the Advisors, and the departments assigned to them are: Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Secretary-General-in-Chief: coordinates the function of all federal government ministries and departments, coordinates all Interprovincial matters, Planning; Mr. A.K. Brohi: Law, Parliamentary Affairs, and Religious and Minority Affairs; Lt. Gen. F.A. Chishti, Chief of Staff to the CMLA: Establishment, including postings and transfers of the Foreign Affairs Group, Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas, Federal Inspection Commission; Mr. Mustafa Gokal: Shipping, Ports and Export Promotion; Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Habibullah Khan: Industries, Production; Lt. Gen. Ghulam Hassan Khan, Advisor on National Security: Labor, Manpower, Local Government and Rural Development, States and Frontier Regions; Air Marshal Inamul Haq: Interior; Mr. A.G.N. Kazi, Secretary-General, Finance and Economic Coordination: Finance, Economic Affairs, Statistics, Water and Power, Agrarian Management; Mr. N.A. Kureshi: Railways; Mr. Mahmud Ali, Chairman, National Council of Social Welfare: Environment and Urban Affairs, Housing and Works; Sardar Maula Bakhsh Soomro: Political Affairs, Commerce; Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti: Education; Dr. Amir Mohammad, Vice-Chancellor, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad: Food, Agriculture, Cooperatives and Livestock; Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada: Attorney General for Pakistan; Mr. Agha Shahi, Secretary-General, Foreign Affairs: Foreign Affairs; Rear Admiral R.M. Sheikh: Petroleum and Natural Resources.

The CMLA has retained for himself the portfolios of Cabinet Division, CMLA's Secretariat, Defence, Defence Production, Information and Broadcasting, Science and Technology Research, Atomic Energy

CMLA DISSOLVES HYDERABAD TRIBUNAL; ELEVEN THOUSAND POLITICAL DETENUS RELEASED

ISLAMABAD—The dissolution of the Hyderabad Special Tribunal and a general amnesty for all who were accused in the case were announced by the Chief Martial Law Administrator on January 1.

The CMLA also announced the release of 11,109 persons detained on political grounds by Mr. Bhutto's government. There were now only 68 persons under detention, General Zia-ul-Haq stated, and if there is evidence that they too had been detained on political grounds the question of their release would also be examined.

In dissolving the Hyderabad Tribunal, all charges against the leader of the outlawed Awami party, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, and 40 politicians on trial with him for conspiracy were withdrawn. Mr. Wali Khan and 14 of his colleagues were released from jail on bail a month ago. The special court had been established almost three years ago.

General Zia said that he himself, or a Martial Law Administration committee, would decide which of the released politicians could continue to remain in national politics. This would complete the political aspect of accountability for these individuals, and other charges against them would be decided by special tribunals. The CMLA said that, of 968 declarations filed, 398 had been scrutinized thus far, and that the process of finalizing political accountability would be completed within two to three months.

Of the prisoners released, 5,522 were from the Punjab, 4,184 from the Northwest Frontier Province, 1,050 from Sind and 353 from Baluchistan.

KARACHI—The Rs 15 billion Karachi Steel Mills will go into production in 1979-80, when the first phase of the project is scheduled to be completed.

Commission, Health, Population Planning and Social Welfare, Aviation, Culture and Sports, and Tourism.

NETHERLANDS PROVIDES Rs 6 MILLION TO TRAIN KARACHI SOCIAL WORKERS

ISLAMABAD—Announced late last month was a Rs 6 million grant by the government of the Netherlands to train a group of civic workers from Karachi in the technology of slum improvement.

In its first stage, the project will transport the Pakistanis to the Netherlands, there to be instructed in methods of improving substandard urban areas. Then, a group of Dutch advisors will come to Pakistan to help in implementing the plans and techniques developed during the training period.

The third step will concern itself with transferring the knowledge thus learned to other cities and agencies in the country.

Carter Sends Greetings to Pakistan during Flyover

ISLAMABAD—The United States has reiterated its support for Pakistan's territorial integrity and independence. The reiteration was contained in President Carter's personal message to the Chief Martial Law Administrator and the citizens of Pakistan, dispatched as the presidential plane was flying over Pakistan on January 3.

"The people of Pakistan and the United States have a history of long, close and mutually beneficial relations," the American President stated. "That tie is strengthened by our shared belief that for the sovereign equality, security and integrity of every nation is essential. . . Support for the territorial integrity, development and independence of Pakistan remains an enduring principle of American foreign policy."

VITAMIN ENRICHED GHEE SELLS AT LOWER PRICE THAN HYDROGENATED OIL

KARACHI—A vitamin enriched non-hydrogenated cooking oil being introduced into Pakistan this month will sell at Re 1 less per kilogram than the hydrogenated vegetable ghee used hitherto.

Hydrogenation, it was explained, requires extra processing, which results in higher production costs. (The process of hydrogenation, moreover, is now considered to be a contributing factor in the development of heart disease, as hydrogenated oils lose much of their "polyunsaturated" quality when subjected to this processing. Polyunsaturated fats do not contain cholesterol.)

The Vegetable Ghee Corporation, which is marketing the new cooking oil, is a publicly owned company. It controls 25 ghee units in the country, and expects to start up another, in the Northwest Frontier Province, this year. Consumption of ghee in the country as a whole is growing at the rate of about 10 percent per year.

IMPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ARE UNLOADED BY AUTOMATED PROCESS

KARACHI—Automated discharging machines to handle the Australian wheat currently arriving in the country are being employed at Karachi.

The machines, which not only empty the ships at the fast rate of 4,000 tons a day but also fill the bags and stitch them up automatically, were imported from Switzerland at a cost of Rs 10 million.

The government purchased 250,000 tons of wheat from Australia this year to supplement its reserves. The first two shipment came in last month, and others are expected in January and February.

CURRENCY REGULATIONS LIBERALIZED FOR RETURNING PAKISTANIS

KARACHI—Overseas Pakistanis who return for a temporary stay in Pakistan may now retain foreign exchange which they brought into the country with them for periods of up to three months.

Formerly, one month was the limit for holding foreign exchange before it had to be converted into Pakistani currency.

If the returnee remains in Pakistan for longer than three months, he may take back with him any unspent portion of the foreign exchange declared at entry, up to a maximum of \$50 per person and \$500 per family. The money, however, must be declared to customs officials at the port of entry, recorded on the proper forms, and deposited with an authorized dealer on arrival in Pakistan.

SIND CONSERVATIONISTS TAKE STEPS TO SAVE PROVINCE'S UNIQUE WILDLIFE RESOURCES

KARACHI—The Sind government has moved to protect its endangered wildlife, of which some species are unique to those areas.

Fresh-water dolphins, green turtles of Karachi, migratory birds from the USSR, the local "hog deer," and the internationally famous ibex are the object of these conservationist projects.

The Indus is one of only five rivers in the world where fresh-water dolphins are found. From 450 to 600 river dolphins still survive, downstream from Guddu Barrage to the Thatta region, and a sum of \$23,000 has been appropriated by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Life (IUCN) to maintain the world's first dolphin sanctuary, which was established upstream from the Sukkur Barrage in 1975.

The green sea turtle comes in by the thousands every autumn to lay its eggs on the beaches of the Karachi area. One such sea turtle breeding grounds is in the city limits of Karachi itself: the only city in the world which can make such a claim. But people and dogs disturb the eggs unmercifully, and a \$25,000 fund has been set up by the IUCN to launch a project for preserving the turtle rookeries in this region.

The Indus Valley is one of the flyways for waterfowl migrating twice a year, to and from the USSR. Irrigation and flood control networks have of course disturbed these wetlands, but new stopover points have emerged in the area. The aim of conservationists has been to maintain and improve those areas as bird sanctuaries, to encourage permanent settlement of local birds in them, without scaring away the migratory species, so that they will continue to visit the region each year.

The hog deer, which is found in the forests of the Indus Valley, is fast declining due to disastrous floods in the region and to the ravages of hunters, with their guns. The provincial government has asked for federal assistance in combating these forces.

The fabled ibex is the object of conservation efforts within the Kirthar National Park, which was established primarily for this purpose. A museum building was recently constructed in the Park, and hunters have been authorized to kill two of the species to be stuffed for exhibition in the museum hall. Hunting the ibex as a sport will be limited to ten animals this year.

BONN (Germany)—The oldest man in the world is a Pakistani, who celebrated his 154th birthday on December.

Al-Syed Abdul Mahmud Jilani was in Germany on the anniversary of his birth, visiting a Pakistani physician living in Bonn whom he had met during one of the 84 pilgrimages he has made to Mecca.

NEW RAILWAY TERMINAL IN KARACHI CANTONMENT TO COST Rs 113 MILLION

KARACHI—A new railway station now under construction at Karachi Cantonment is expected to lighten both the passenger and train congestion of this area.

The Karachi City and Karachi Cantonment stations were both built about 80 years ago, when traffic was much less than at present. Even in 1947, there were only eight through passenger trains from Karachi. Today, the Cantonment Station alone handles 86 suburban and 28 main line trains.

The new station will have one building for train maintenance and another for public use. It will have four island platforms and two regular platforms, plus shops, restaurants, and passenger lounges; the administrative block will hold a control room, wireless office, telephone exchange and other facilities.

The structures' foundations have now been completed, and work is going forward on the superstructures. Costs are expected to total Rs 113 million.

SILVER JUBILEE TO BE CELEBRATED BY TWO KARACHI INSTITUTIONS

KARACHI—Two learned institutions in the city will celebrate their silver jubilees in January.

A four-day program at Karachi University will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of that institution. The festivities will be inaugurated on February 4 by the Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Besides a varied schedule of cultural events, the University has also embarked upon a 45-day fund-raising campaign, with the sum of Rs 50 million as its target. The fund will be used to meet recurrent deficits, as well as to expand the University's services.

The Pakistan Academy of Sciences will observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation on February 16 with an elaborate program featuring the award of gold medals to outstanding scientists and technologists.

The Academy was formed in 1953 to promote scientific activities in the country, and has served in a consultant capacity to the government on projects involving waterlogging, salinity and environmental pollution.

COTTON FABRIC EXPORTS TO U.S. INCREASE BY 7%; EEC IMPORTS STABILIZE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Cotton textile exports to the United States will grow by seven percent per year for the next four years, according to an agreement reached here on January 9.

Over 150 million square yards of cotton textiles from Pakistan may be imported into the United States in 1978, as against some 139 million square yards in 1977. Of this quantity, some 22 million square yards may be in the form of made-up garments. In 1977, only 12.7 million square yards were allowed in as cotton "made-up." The large class of terry-cloth towels and washcloths, formerly listed as made-up fabrics, has been removed from that category in the new agreement. These items will now be imported under the general fabrics quota, thus adding to the total value of Pakistani exports to the United States.

In Brussels, the European Economic Community reached an agreement in December allowing Pakistan to export the same quantity of cotton textiles as in the previous year—some 18,000 metric tons of cotton fabrics and 1,400 metric tons of cotton fabrics made-up into garments.

This in itself represents a plus factor for Pakistan, since cutbacks have been imposed on most other cotton-exporting countries this year in their negotiations with the EEC.

IQBAL CENTENARY DRAWS TO END WITH MEETINGS IN SAN DIEGO, LAHORE

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Among the many American observances of the recently concluded Iqbal Centenary was a two-day International Conference on the poet, sponsored by the United States International University here in November.

Twenty-six papers were read at the conference, which was organized by Dr. Anwar S. Dill, Professor at USIU. Dr. Manzooruddin Ahmed of Columbia University, Mr. Hayat Mehdi, Minister at the Pakistan Embassy in Washington, Dr. Sam Iftikar of the Library of Congress, Dr. Herbert Blumer of the University of California, Berkeley, and Dr. William C. Rust, President of USIU, were among those who participated.

The most prestigious of all observances of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pakistan's great poet-philosopher, however, was the International Congress on Iqbal held at the University of the Punjab, Lahore, during December. This world-wide gathering of scholars concluded its deliberations with the issuance of a resolution calling for UNESCO to appoint a commission to undertake a systematic study of Iqbal's thought.

SEARCH FOR MINERAL WEALTH OF PAKISTAN ON: IRON ORE, URANIUM, GOLD, COPPER FOUND

QUETTA—Recent assessments of Pakistan's mineral resources have revealed vast stores of undeveloped wealth.

Over 400 million tons of iron-ore reserves are estimated to exist in the country. The Kalabagh-Makar region of the Punjab, the Hazara and Chitral districts of the Northwest Frontier Province, and sites in the Nokkundi district of Baluchistan are rich in the ore.

According to the Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, there are sufficient indigenous sources of uranium to run the entire Karachi Nuclear Power Project. Geological formations indicating the presence of uranium have been reported at various places in the country. One such formation extends across the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan areas toward Baluchistan; others have been noted in the Northwest Frontier Province.

The federal government is at present spending almost Rs 20 million for mineral exploration of Baluchistan. Barite, manganese and limestone deposits near Uthal are being considered for the feasibility of their commercial exploitation; the iron-ore in Nokkundi is being investigated; large copper deposits have been found at Saindak; and deposits of about \$3 billion worth of gold have been confirmed. Some 140,000 square kilometers in scattered areas of Khuzdar, Kalat, Kharan, Quetta and Lasbela districts are being surveyed for various other minerals.

To further the exploration of the country's underdeveloped areas, the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Canadian International Development Agency have provided technical assistance in preparing maps, with particular reference to Baluchistan.

The Karachi region has recently been shown to have high prospects for mineral activity, with over 20 kinds of minerals known to exist in the area. These are mainly minor minerals used in the construction industry, but large reserves of such materials as coal, iron ore and gas are also to be found.

COLONY LAND TO BE LEASED TO LANDLESS CHOLISTAN RESIDENTS

LAHORE—Leases on 136,377 acres of colony land in the Cholistan area of the Punjab will be allotted to Cholistanis who are landless or own less than four acres of land.

Candidates for such leases must be self-cultivators whose name appeared on the commissioner's list of 1970.

The land in question lies on the fringe of the existing colony area, and is commanded by the abandoned channels. Irrigation will be available to this land for ten weeks during the flood season.

RCD JOINT CARGO LINE, OTHER PROJECTS ARE PROPOSED TO MEMBERS

ISLAMABAD—Unified shipping operations within the area of the Regional Cooperation and Development organization came a step nearer to fruition on December 29, when a proposal for a joint cargo line was submitted to the governments of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

Initially, the company will have a paid-up capital of \$3 million and an issued capital of \$12 million. It at first will charter cargo liners to operate only between the ports of the RCD region. Its headquarters will be in Istanbul.

Another RCD venture, proposed at the conclusion of a four-day meeting of RCD specialists on December 27, was a plan to set up jointly owned factories for producing electronic components: resistors, capacitors, ferrites, and semi-conductors. The factories will require an investment of \$36 million.

Besides these enterprises, an RCD re-insurance corporation is in the final stages of implementation, and an RCD investment and development bank and an RCD science foundation have been discussed. A regional Advisory Council for Scientific and Atomic Research has already been set up by the RCD.

According to Dr. Ahmad Minai, RCD Secretary-General, the first steps toward establishing an RCD free trade area may be taken shortly, when a protocol authorizing ten percent reductions in tariffs on a number of selected commodities is signed. The goal of the free trade zone is to eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers in this region within ten years.

LAHORE ORPHANS HOUSED 9 or 10 PER COTTAGE IN CHILDREN'S VILLAGE

LAHORE—A "children's village" for orphans was inaugurated by President Chaudhry on January 3.

The village, the first of its kind in Pakistan, consists of individual cottages, each under the care of a specially trained house mother, and holding eight or nine children per unit.

PAKISTAN, CHINA AGREE TO INCREASE TRADE BY 50 PERCENT DURING 1978

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan and China have agreed to increase the volume of trade between their two countries by 50 percent during the current year.

The protocol, signed in Peking during a visit of a Pakistan trade delegation to China from December 25 to January 2, calls for a Pakistani export of \$24 million worth of goods to China and an import of a like amount from that country in 1978.

Pakistan will export raw cotton, cotton yarn, textiles, and leather and leather goods, and will receive in return steel billets, tools and workshop equipment, electronic equipment, industrial and agricultural machinery, coke and coal, sheet and plate glass, earthenware, china and porcelain.

Hafiz Azizullah is "Mr. Pakistan" for 1978



LAHORE—"Mr. Pakistan" for 1977 is Mr. Hafiz Azizullah, an employee of Pakistan Railways.

Mr. Azizullah was selected at the 26th Annual Bodybuilding Championship held here on December 24. In all, 56 men participated in the competition.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise specified, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for these positions.

Closing Feb. 9

Grade 16: Civilian Catering Officers (2), Pakistan Air Force

Grade 17: Statist. Officer (Nutri.), Natnl. Hlth. Labs.; Systems Analysts/Programmers (6), Statist. Div.

Grade 18: Assist. Chief (Manpower Sect.), Plan. & Devel. Div.

Grade 19: Dep. Chief (Fuel & Power Sect.), Plan. & Devel. Div.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

EXCISE DUTIES REMOVED FROM SOME ITEMS, TAXES INCREASED FOR CERTAIN IMPORTED GOODS

ISLAMABAD—Removal of excise duties from a variety of items was announced by the Chief Martial Law Administrator on January 1.

Excise duties on tobacco products, cotton yarn, locally produced dry-cell batteries, plastic and rubber goods except tires and tubes, toothpaste, toothpowder, and shoe polish were abolished; customs duty on low priced second-hand clothing was removed; and a rebate of Rs 150 to manufacturers of bicycles was decreed.

Duty has been increased on rubber and rubber products and on imported machinery components, imported man-made yarn and imported butter.

In order to improve the balance-of-payments position, import duties on certain items have also been increased. These include refrigerators, air-conditioners, color television sets, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and metal products, and auto parts. Duty on motor cars of up to 1000 cc capacity has been reduced in order to ensure availability of small cars to the middle class and to taxi drivers. Duty on automobiles of higher capacity has been increased up to 50 percent and their importation, except as personal baggage, totally banned.

An income tax surcharge of 10 percent has been levied. The imposition of an agricultural income tax has been deferred until the next fiscal year.

Revenue from the various tax increases will amount to Rs 1,735 million and cover the anticipated revenue shortfall during the current financial year.

BUFFALO—The Pakistani students at the State University of New York at Buffalo elected officers for 1978 in December.

Chosen to represent the group were: President, Mohammed Yousuf Bhoori; Vice President, M. Najmi Anseri; General Secretary, Khwaja M.S. Safdar; and Treasurer, Mahmood D. Patel.

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PAKISTANI ATOMIC ENERGY MEASURE

UNITED NATIONS—The General Assembly adopted on December 8 a Pakistan-sponsored proposal that establishes the right of all countries to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The action came by consensus agreement of the 140-member Assembly after extensive preliminary negotiations between nuclear supplier countries and developing nations, negotiations in which Pakistan played an important role.

The Pakistan-sponsored resolution provides for equal access to technology and materials needed in the development of nuclear energy used for peaceful purposes, under international safeguards applied by the International Atomic Energy Authority.

Such devices as the creation of nuclear-weapons-free zones, a test ban agreement and other disarmament measures will safeguard the world from nuclear proliferation, the Pakistani delegate to the UN stated.

KARACHI—Pope Paul VI has bestowed a medal of honor on a Pakistani teacher, for her 50 consecutive years of teaching at St. Patrick's School, Karachi.

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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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PICIC FINANCES TEN INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS WITH RS 173 M CREDIT

KARACHI—Financing of ten industrial projects was recently announced by the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC), involving a commitment of Rs 173.33 million in foreign exchange. Included are sugar, rice and textile mills, glass, sanitary-ware and battery factories, a paperboard plant, and facilities to generate oxygen gas.

A PICIC loan will supply 50 percent of the foreign exchange needed to construct a new sugar mill at Mirpur Bathero, in Thatta district, which will have a crushing capacity of 2,000 tons of sugarcane per day. Another sugar mill at Mandi Bahuddin will be modernized with PICIC funds.

A new rice mill at Sialkot in the Gujranwala district of the Punjab that will be able to mill 30,000 tons of rice paddy per year will be constructed, and a textile mill in Kohat district modernized through the same source.

Two sanitary-ware factories, one at Peshawar and the other at Karachi, will each have the capacity to produce 3,000 tons of vitreous sanitary-ware per year.

A factory to make toughened sheet-glass will be set up at Hasanabadal in the Punjab, the first installation in the country to produce this type of material. Output will not only meet growing domestic demands, but will also be exported.

In Lahore a generator of oxygen gas, with a capacity of 1.64 million cubic meters of oxygen per year, will be built, and a factory to fabricate paperboard will be modernized.

At Swabi, in the Northwest Frontier Province, a plant to manufacture 22.5 million dry-cell batteries per year will be established.

During the past year PICIC has sanctioned loans for 41 projects, advancing a total of Rs 382.35 million to get them started.

GUDDU—Most of the machinery needed for the 210 megawatt thermal power station here has now arrived, and installation will commence in the near future.

PAKISTAN SELLS TURKEY FUEL OIL VIA PRIVATE SAUDI LOAN; LONG TERM RICE PACT IS SIGNED

KARACHI—The government of Turkey has contracted to import substantial quantities of fuel oil and rice from Pakistan this winter.

Credit for a \$10 million fuel oil deal with Turkey was provided early in the winter, with a private Saudi Arabian source furnishing the capital. Pakistan's National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC) negotiated the three-way transaction. This is the first such credit arrangement ever made for a foreign country by a Pakistani financial institution.

A severe winter is being experienced this year in Turkey, and the fuel oil is needed to heat homes and factories there. The Turkish Petroleum Department extended its special thanks to the NDFC for helping the people of that country over the cold season. The arrangement is equally agreeable from the Pakistani standpoint, as the price paid for the oil was somewhat above that currently received from neighboring nations. In addition, the NDFC received its customary fee for arranging the transaction.

A similarly favorable agreement has been reached in the case of rice exports to Turkey. It was announced on January 3 that 50,000 tons of long-grain Pakistani rice would be exported to Turkey during the present year. The rice will come from the new grain crop, and is to be shipped to Turkey between February and June.

Pakistan first exported rice to Turkey in 1974-75, with a consignment of 10,000 tons, and the trade has grown steadily since. The latest agreement carries with it a long-term arrangement to export rice to that country on a continuing basis. Turkey's rice requirements are 200,000 tons annually, with domestic production coming to only 150,000 tons, which leaves a gap of 50,000 tons that Pakistan will now fill.

As recently reported by a Turkish newspaper, Pakistani rice is especially prized by Turkish consumers. People often queue up for hours, it was stated, to buy the Pakistani product, as it "tastes nice and cooks well."

4 ROADS DENOMINATED NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AS TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURE

RAWALPINDI—Four major roads of Pakistan have been declared National Highways, for which the construction, improvement and maintenance will be federally controlled and financed.

The Executive Committee of the Secretaries' Council, meeting here on January 8, took this action as a highway safety measure.

The newly-denominated National Highways are: 1) the road linking Karachi with Lahore, Peshawar and Torkham; 2) that connecting Chaman with Quetta, Kalat and Karachi; 3) the highway going from Rohri to Sukkur and Jacobabad; and 4) the road from Dera Ismail Khan to Zhob and Quetta.

Other measures designed for controlling the alarming increase in the number of road accidents in the country were taken by the Committee during its two-hour meeting. Henceforth, drivers will be obliged to possess the latest copy of the Highway Code, riders of motorcycles and motor scooters are required to wear crash helmets, and playing of musical instruments in public vehicles is prohibited. The rate of compensation for death or injuries in road accidents has been doubled over that stipulated in the 1965 Provincial Motor Vehicle Ordinance.

The Executive Committee also considered certain emigration matters and problems attendant upon prohibition of alcoholic beverages at its January meeting.

NEW FUEL OIL FACILITY AT NATIONAL REFINERY PROCESSES 1.5 M TONS

KORANGI—A new fuel-oil refinery inaugurated here by the Chief Martial Law Administrator on January 17 marks the completion of the National Refinery's current enlargement project.

The new unit, constructed at a cost of Rs 600 million, will be able to process 1.5 million tons of petroleum products annually, increasing overall capacity of the National Refinery complex to 2.1 million tons. The plant was erected with the assistance of Romanian workers, technicians and engineers, and the CMLA in his speech at the opening ceremonies conveyed Pakistan's gratitude to the government and people of Romania for their help in the project, expressing a hope that the two countries would be able collaborate on other economic projects in the future.

The new plant will enable the National Refinery to produce high octane motor fuel, high speed diesel fuel, and liquefied petroleum gas in addition to the kerosene, light diesel oil, lube-base oil, naphtha and asphalt that have been produced until now.

The heavy oil section of the refinery is to be further expanded by 1982-83, raising the capacity of the complex by another 500 tons of oil per year. This plant will cost Rs 500 million to construct. Also in the National Refinery complex is a new BTX plant, recently set up with French assistance, at a cost of Rs 60 million. This plant is designed to produce benzene, toluene and xylene.

RS 1.3 BILLION REPAIRS AT TARBELA UNDER WAY; EARLY COMPLETION SEEN

RAWALPINDI—The massive repairs to the service spillway of Tarbela Dam are now underway.

The Rs 1.3 billion project involves laying 700,000 cubic yards of concrete and removing 300,000 cubic yards of rock. The job is expected to be completed by May or June, before the next flood season begins.

Provision for financing the repairs was part of the \$755 million granted by the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium last December. A newly-constituted firm, called the Indus River Contractors, has undertaken this project. The IRC consists of essentially the same group of companies which carried out the main Tarbela contracts under the name of the Tarbela Joint Venture.

Other work currently going on at Tarbela includes repairs to Tunnel No. 3, which were scheduled to be finished by the end of January, and adjustments to Tunnel No. 4, which are to begin by September or October next.

GEN. ZIA-UL-HAQ SUMMARIZES NATION'S CONDITION AFTER 6 MONTHS' MILITARY GOVERNMENT

RAWALPINDI—In his press conference of January 1 (*Pakistan Affairs*, Jan. 1), the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, listed a number of measures the military government has taken to revamp the country's economy.

"The economic performance of Pakistan in the recent past," he stated, was "most disappointing. . . The country was living beyond its means."

"To meet this situation," he said, "it has been necessary to take action on many fronts."

"In the field of agriculture. . . measures taken have already had a salutary effect on the kharif crop. Our cotton production has registered an increase of 35 percent over the level of the previous year, and we will be close to the target of 3.5 million bales. Rice production is now estimated at 2.9 million tons, recording a growth of 8 percent. There has been a slight decrease in the production of sugarcane. However, despite this, sugar production for the year is estimated at 700,000 tons. Minor crops like maize, jawar and bajra are also expected to register a modest improvement. The prospects of the wheat crop are fairly good, and the production target of 9.3 million tons is likely to be met.

"In the industrial sector. . . agricultural processing industries have been denationalized. Demarcation of public and private sectors for the purpose of industrial investment has been made. . . The investment climate has already registered a distinct improvement, which is reflected in the steep rise in the index of share prices, which has risen by 20 percent since June, 1977. . .

"As regards the mobilization of resources for containing the budgetary deficit. . . it is evident that for some years the balance of payments gap will have to be met with the help of external resources. The inflow of foreign economic assistance in 1977-78 is proceeding according to expectations. The Consortium countries have already indicated their pledges in the recent Consortium meeting in Paris, amounting to \$755 million, including the expected assistance for Tarbela. The level of aid commitment this year by Consortium countries is likely to be significantly in excess of the commitments made last year. The aid from OPEC and other non-Consortium countries is also expected to be in line with our projections.

"The major factors responsible for the persistence of strong inflationary trends in the economy have been escalation in import prices and excessive monetary expansion without a corresponding rise in real production.

"Domestically, the basic cause of excessive monetary expansion has been the deficit in government financial transactions. . . Raising of resources through indirect taxation itself involves controlled and specific increases in prices. This is, however, to be preferred to unbridled inflation due to deficit financing. . .

"Fortunately, the price increases during the first five months of the current fiscal year have been moderate. The index of wholesale prices recorded an increase of 4.4 percent over the first five months of the current fiscal year, and a cost-of-living increase of 4.6 percent. The index of 28 essential items rose by 3.7 percent over the same period. So far, the indications are that price increases during the current fiscal year will be in single digits.

"For many years now the country's economic development has not been based upon a medium term plan, and this has led to *ad-hoc* decisions and an uncoordinated portfolio of projects and programs. The resulting wastages and lack of direction needed to be corrected, and the Planning Division has been directed to prepare a Five Year Plan for the period beginning with the first of July this year."

INDIA-PAKISTAN HOCKEY TEST SERIES SET FOR FEBRUARY 9-19: 4 GAMES

KARACHI—Arrangements were finalized on January 12 for a hockey test series between Pakistan and India during February.

The first two matches of the series will be held in India: Bombay on February 9 and Bangalore on February 12. The third test match will be in Karachi on February 16, and the last on February 19.

The president of the Pakistan Hockey Federation flew to Madras to meet with his counterpart in the Indian Hockey Federation to arrange the details of the event. The tests will form part of the teams' preparation for the Fourth World Cup in hockey that will be held later in the year.

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan's exports to Britain during the first ten months of 1977 totalled more than 40 million pounds-sterling, compared to more than 30 million pounds-sterling during the corresponding period of the year before. This represents a 22 percent increase.

EXPATRIATE PAKISTANIS TO REMIT RS 10 BILLION IN 1977-78 FISCAL YEAR

KARACHI—Remittances from the approximately one million Pakistanis working in foreign lands may bring more than Rs 10 billion into the country in the current fiscal year.

This projection is derived from figures recently reported for the first four months of the 1977-78 period, when average monthly remittances of Rs 1 billion were reported. Total receipts derived from remittances by Pakistanis abroad last year came to Rs 5.735 billion, or about half of what is expected for the coming year.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Pakistani nationals in the United States are advised that the only lawful means of remitting their savings to Pakistan are through the postal services, bank transfers or foreign currency accounts. Remittances through unofficial channels are not only illegal but also involve avoidable loss to the national economy.

The government of Pakistan is constantly trying to improve banking services for handling remittances of savings by overseas Pakistanis, and the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington would appreciate receiving any constructive suggestions from Pakistani nationals regarding improvement of procedures for sending such remittances.

The foreign exchange gained in this manner is expected to approximately equal the amount of earnings from exports for the same period.

Remittances from abroad have increased steadily over the years, from 1.4 percent of the total foreign exchange receipts ten years ago to 27 percent during the last fiscal year. Foreign remittances came to 14 percent of the gross national product in 1976-77, as compared to 10 percent in 1975-76. Most of this income, moreover, goes directly into the national economy, with only about 20 percent remaining in bank deposits.

The greatest concentration of overseas Pakistanis is in Britain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

LIBRARIES, COMMUNITY CENTERS OF KARACHI AREA TO BE IMPROVED

KARACHI—The Karachi Metropolitan Corporation has allocated a sum of Rs 3.3 million to be used for improving the library and community center facilities of the city during the current fiscal year.

At the present time, the Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Library is under construction, funds have been set aside for a library and community center at Banjarpur Lyari, and the Liaquat Hall Library is nearing completion.

UNIVERSITY NEWS: FUND RAISING, MORE RESEARCH, NEW PROGRAMS, SCHOLARSHIPS, TRADE SCHOOLS

ISLAMABAD—Higher education in Pakistan made news on several fronts during the past month.

A government grant of Rs 5 million to Peshawar University was approved by the Chief Martial Law Administrator on January 5, for the purpose of helping that institution out of its current financial difficulties.

A fund-raising drive at the University of Karachi is aimed at raising Rs 50 million as a permanent reserve fund.

Reporting considerable response to the campaign thus far, University authorities have announced that, besides encouraging donations in the customary manner from individuals and moneyed interests, students and employees of the University are being urged to contribute to the fund through purchase of tickets of modest denominations (Rs 10, 50, 100, and 1,000) that will be sold at booths located throughout the city.

Retirement age for university employees in the Punjab has been raised from 58 to 60 years.

This change was prompted by a need to put the employees of the universities on an equal footing with other government servants. The new ordinance covers the University of the Punjab and the Engineering University in Lahore, Multan University, the Jamia Islamia in Bahawalpur, and the Agriculture University in Faisalabad. The ruling is effective retroactively from November 22, 1976.

The Scientific Society of Pakistan, during the recent Science Conference at Multan University, passed a resolution demanding that a greater share of the gross national product be devoted to scientific research. At present, the report issued at the Conference stated, only 0.2 percent of the GNP goes for such activity. The Society declared that at least 2 percent of the GNP should be spent on scientific research if the country is to begin taking its rightful place in the world of science. The Conference also concerned itself with problems attendant upon the continuing replacement of English by Urdu in the scientific literature of the country.

The administration of Hyderabad's Mehran University of Engineering and Technology has announced that beginning on January 14 the institution will offer a course of study leading to the Master's degree in several engineering fields. Postgraduate certificate diplomas will also be awarded for work done under the new program.

In Rawalpindi, the first female student in the country to earn a master's degree in archaeology has been awarded a scholar-

ship to do advanced work, in Museum Studies, in Romania. Miss Roohi Aktar will leave for Romania shortly.

It has been announced that 26 additional seats have been created for the Bachelor of Dental Surgeon program at the Sind Dental College. The action was taken in order to be able to admit more students from the interior of the province. The school's normal capacity of 55 students has been increased to 81 for one academic session only.

Availability of 13 scholarships under the RCD technical cooperation program has been announced by the Pakistani government. The recipients of the awards, 10 graduate and 3 undergraduate students in engineering, will be eligible to conduct their studies at the Middle East Technical University, in Ankara, Turkey.

The Reactor School of the Pakistan Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology (PINSTECH) has broadened its scope and been converted into the Center for Nuclear Studies, with affiliation transferred to the Quaid-e-Azam University at Islamabad, which grants the M.S. degree. With the help of a Rs 30 million appropriation, training of a more directly vocational nature is now being arranged at the Karachi Nuclear Power Training Center. Classes are to be held at the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) itself.

Upon finishing the 12-month course at this Center, Pakistani nationals will be absorbed into the KANUPP organization, where they will be trained for assuming posts at other nuclear power stations that will eventually be set up in the country. Students from Jordan and Libya are also training at the Center. The school expects to have its own reactor simulator soon for preliminary instruction.

And at Hyderabad, a Civil Aviation Institute is to be set up with the help of \$952,000 from the United Nations Development Program and Rs 25 million from the Pakistan government. The Institute will begin its activities with the appointment of a UN training advisor early this year.

POWER STATIONS TO USE INDIGENOUS SOURCES OF ENERGY BEING DESIGNED

LAHORE—In its determination to keep imports of foreign oil to a minimum, Pakistan is experimenting with several alternative sources of energy for running its power stations.

One such project involves construction of a 200 megawatt power station in Muzaffargarh district, designed to use furnace oil as fuel. Furnace oil is currently in surplus supply in Pakistan, and has even become an export item for the country. The experimental facility being planned is expected to be in operating condition by 1986. It will be supplied with fuel from the Pak-Arab Oil Refinery presently being constructed at Kot Addu, which is scheduled to produce 300,000 tons of furnace oil annually.

A coal-fired power station of 250 megawatt capacity is being planned by the Water and Power Development Authority of the Hyderabad region. This plant will be built near the Kahra fields, where sizeable deposits of lignite coal ore are lying untapped.

A Japanese loan is helping to build a gas-turbine power station in Karachi that has 125 megawatts capacity. The \$27 million loan from Japan is repayable over a period of 30 years, including a ten-year grace period, and bears an interest rate of 3.5 percent per annum.

And the United Nations, it was announced on January 22, plans to set up four solar-energy demonstration centers in this country soon.

KARACHI—Gas production from the Sui field is at present saving more than Rs 200 million a month in foreign exchange, according to figures for the month of October that were released in December.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise specified, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for these positions.

Closing Feb. 16

Grade 17: Lect., Male, 14 (Engl., 9; Urdu, 3; Chem., 2) Govt. Coll.; Lect., Female, 2 (Philos. & Statist.), Govt. Coll.

Grade 18: Princ., 2, Govt. Vocat. Inst.; Dept. Heads, 2 (Radio Electron. & Elect. Technol.), Govt. Polytech Inst.; Eye Spec., 3, Hlth. Dept.; Med. Supt., Ment. Hosp.; Surg., Hlth. Dept.

Closing Feb. 23

Grade 16: Public Organizer, Dept. Wts. & Meas.

Grade 18: Instr., Acad. for Admin. Trng.

Grade 20: Account., 3, Income Tax Tribunal; Judge, Income Tax Tribunal.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

INDUS BASIN HAS A POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE 100 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN ANNUALLY

MULTAN—The Indus Basin has the potential to produce 100 million tons of grain instead of its present production of 30 million tons, Dr. Z.A. Hashmi, former federal Education Secretary, said here recently.

In a paper on "Productivity and Stability of the Indus Basin System," read at a symposium of the Pakistan Science Conference here in December, Dr. Hashmi said that the Indus Basin was one of the greatest natural resources of mankind. With only its present resources and technological capability, he said, Pakistan could produce six times more grain in the Indus Basin than it produces at present. "We could not only meet the full requirements of our own population, but become the bread basket for the entire Middle East," Dr. Hashmi stated.

However, because of the precarious ecological balance of the Indus Basin, integrated planning is needed to preserve and exploit its resources. If this is not done there could be a major ecological catastrophe, he warned.

The extensive irrigation system of the Indus Valley was inherited by modern Pakistan and repaired, adjusted and enlarged since. But the need to provide for drainage of irrigated lands was not appreciated by early canal builders, and vast stretches of the Valley have become waterlogged and salinated as a consequence. The Northern areas, the chief source of the river's water supply, have been affected by excessive deforestation and overgrazing to the point where the runoff after rains severely erodes the lands and threatens to shorten the useful life of the great dams at Tarbela and Mangla by prematurely filling them with silt.

In the Barani areas especially, which

comprise 80 percent of the useful land of the Indus Basin, the land lies bare between crops and a vast quantity of useful water runs off and is wasted. (Announced on January 22 was project to give top priority to construction of a number of small dams in this area to ensure an adequate supply of water to growers of the region.)

Dr. Hashmi said that the example of other river basins, the Mekong, Ganges, Tennessee, and especially the unique methods of land and water management in the river systems of China, could be studied with profit by Pakistan.

12 SPECIAL TRIBUNALS ESTABLISHED TO TRY ACCOUNTABILITY CASES

ISLAMABAD—President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry directed on January 16 that twelve special courts be established to try holders of public representative offices for offenses they might be charged with as a result of the current accountability proceedings.

The directive was made under provisions of the Holders of Representative Offices (Punishment for Misconduct) Order, 1977, amended in 1978. The amended order considerably widens the scope of the original order, bringing additional offenses and classes of individuals under its purview, and specifying additional penalties.

Five of the courts will be in the Punjab, three in Sind, and two each in the Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

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SHAHANSHAH GUEST OF PAKISTAN FOR ONE DAY; CITES CONTINUED AMITY

RAWALPINDI—"Pakistan and Iran have had the best of relations in the past and will continue to have excellent relations in the future. Time has confirmed the genuineness of relations between the two countries." This was stated by the Shahanshah of Iran at a luncheon in his honor given by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry during a brief visit to this country on February 5.

Earlier in the day, the Shahanshah had talked for over an hour with the Chief Martial Law Administrator. Speaking with newsmen after seeing the Shah off at the airport at Islamabad that afternoon, General Zia-ul-Haq reported that the Iranian leader had agreed to Pakistan's request for a rescheduling of payments on the \$580 million loan that Iran had extended to Pakistan in 1974, the first installment of which would otherwise be due in June. He said the Shahanshah had assured him of Iran's continuing help in the industrial sector.

The CMLA said that their discussions underscored Iran's interest in the integrity, security and development of Pakistan, and in seeing that Pakistan's progress toward internal and external stability should continue. In answer to a question, General Zia stated that the Shahanshah had always supported Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

The Shahanshah and the Shahbanou made their stopover in the Pakistan capital on their return from a three-day state visit to India.

Two New Members Named to Council of Advisers

RAWALPINDI—Appointment of two additional members of the CMLA's Council of Advisers was announced on January 22.

Mr. Gul Mohammad Khan Jomezai has been assigned the portfolio of Water and Power, and Mr. Mohyuddin Baluch has been assigned to Communications, excluding Ports and Shipping.

Both new appointees are from Baluchistan. The 16 advisers appointed on January 14 are all residents of the Punjab, Sind, or the North-West Frontier Province.

ACCOUNTABILITY PROCESS: SIX NEW CHARGES AGAINST BHUTTO; FIRST SCREENING OF POLITICIANS

LAHORE—Latest steps in the government's accountability proceedings include filing six new cases against former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on February 2, and completion of the screening process on the first batch of politicians examined for possible violations of the Holders of Public Representative Offices Order, on February 3.

A special tribunal, presided over by Mr. Justice Shafiur Rehman of the Lahore High Court, will try the cases involving the former Prime Minister. Of the group of 193 politicians thus far screened, 104 have been cleared and 89 referred to one of the 11 special tribunals that have been set up to decide those cases (*Pakistan Affairs*, Feb. 1). The special tribunals have the power to disqualify an individual from holding public office for a period of seven years.

Of the 89 politicians referred to disqualification tribunals, 41 are from the Punjab, 9 from the North-West Frontier Province, 36 from Sind, and 3 from Baluchistan. Of those cleared, 48 were from the Punjab, 20 from the North-West Frontier Province, 29 from Sind, and 7 from Baluchistan. The "clearance," however, is without prejudice to any subsequent action that may be necessitated as a result of the findings of the ongoing inquiry into the rigging of the March, 1977 elections.

The six cases filed against Mr. Bhutto include: subverting the process of law by rigging the elections, filing a false and incorrect declaration of assets under Martial Law Order No. 21, misuse of public funds, abuse of official position, misappropriation of secret service funds, and a sixth case relating to the unauthorized expenditure of foreign exchange, import of automobiles without authority, borrowing of funds from embassies for import of various goods, illegal import of arms and ammunition, illegal purchase of household goods from abroad and evading customs duty on same. The Federal Investigation Agency has announced that it has unearthed evidence supporting these charges.

On January 23, the Prosecution completed its arguments in Mr. Bhutto's trial for involvement in the murder of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED CORDIALLY DURING THREE-DAY VISIT

ISLAMABAD—India's Foreign Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, ended a three-day visit to Pakistan on February 9. This is the first visit to Pakistan of an Indian minister since 1966.

Upon arriving in this country, Mr. Vajpayee met with Pakistan's Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi. Their 90-minute discussion, which was marked by an atmosphere of "cordiality and understanding," touched on the Kashmir issue, bilateral relations, the status of implementation of the 1972 Simla accord, and India's Salal Dam project over the River Chenab. Mr. Shahi said he looks forward to continuing the discussions when he goes to India for the Salal Dam Project discussions.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator, in talking to newsmen, said that two chronic problems have afflicted relations between the countries. One of these was the Kashmir issue and the other was the existence of an atmosphere of misunderstanding and distrust. He said that the basic causes of differences between the two countries have to receive due attention.

KARACHI—The process of merging the Pakistan Shipping Corporation and the National Shipping Corporation into a new firm to be called the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation came a step nearer to completion on February 2, when top management of the two existing companies presented their estimates of problems that must be considered in the proposed merger.

OIL RIGS BEING SET UP, SEISMIC SURVEY BEGUN, NEW PIPELINE SCHEDULED

KOTRUM—The ongoing campaign to increase the country's petroleum reserves was officially inaugurated here by an announcement from the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) that the first well in this new field, some 90 miles southwest of D.G. Khan, had already reached about half its projected depth of 15,748 feet.

The search for new oil continues with placement of the four American drilling rigs, recently acquired for Rs 50 million. One is being used here at Kotrum Well No. 1, a second was installed at Well No. 9 at Tut last month, and another, at Tut Well No. 10, is scheduled to begin operations in March. The fourth is slated to be set up at Dhodak Well No. 2 toward the middle of March.

Three additional rigs, plus sophisticated seismic survey and data processing equipment, arrived in the country early in January from Canada, and will be employed by the OGDC in further exploratory operations.

A previously-agreed-upon joint venture of the OGDC and an American oil company to explore 3,400 square miles of the northern Potwar area of the Punjab was given official approval on February 5, and a similar arrangement between the OGDC and the Gulf Oil Company is to be finalized soon.

More recently has been the announcement that work on a 865 kilometer pipeline from Kot Addu in Muzaffargarh district to Karachi will begin soon for the Pak-Arab Refinery.

ACREAGE & PRODUCTION TARGETS SET FOR RABI CROPS IN THE PUNJAB

KARACHI—In a move to boost production totals, the Punjab Agriculture Department has outlined a comprehensive action plan for the current rabi season.

Target figures have been set in terms of acreage, production totals and seed and fertilizer needs for crops planted in rape, mustard, sunflower, gram, potatoes, onions, and other rabi vegetables.

Detailed preparations are being made for drawing up an action plan on the same model for the next kharif season. The addition of other, minor but important, crops is planned for this schedule.

The master plan also provides for 523,000 metric tons of fertilizers to be made available to growers in 1978, as compared to 414,000 metric tons in the previous year.

The effort to provide farmers with better seed is aimed at improving yields per acre—in the case of wheat, for example, by at least one maund per acre. The master plan provides for high-yielding certified seeds to be supplied for the next kharif crop.

HUMAN RIGHTS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED IN PAKISTAN SINCE TAKEOVER, SAYS U.S. REPORT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In its annual assessment of human rights in countries receiving American aid, the U.S. Department of State noted that the situation in Pakistan has significantly improved since last year's military takeover.

The report makes the following comments.

Pakistan has been governed by a military regime headed by General Zia-ul-Haq since July 1977, and this new regime has made significant changes in the human rights record. Nearly all political prisoners have been released. The judiciary has been strengthened and Amnesty International has again been invited to inspect conditions in the country. Elections were scheduled for October 1977, but they have been postponed until investigations are completed concerning the alleged illegal and corrupt practices of the regime headed by former Prime Minister Bhutto.

The 1973 constitution bans torture, and there have been no indications of any such mistreatment since the present government assumed power in July 1977.

Under the Bhutto regime, thousands of political opponents were imprisoned. Following the March 1977 election, the Bhutto regime acknowledged imprisoning some 13,000 persons. The opposition parties claimed the figure reached 50,000. After the initiation of martial law by the Zia regime, virtually all of those imprisoned were released.

Since then, some of the former regime's leaders, including Bhutto, have been arrested and charged with various crimes, including murder. Other political activists were detained, but were released or charged after a short time. It is estimated that about 300 may still be detained for politically related offenses. Martial law regulations prohibit political demonstrations, and on the few occasions when groups have massed in the streets, arrests have occurred. Most of those arrested have been promptly released or tried.

The military regime is encouraging fair public trials. Amnesty International has been invited to visit any of the courts or tribunals and was told, according to press reports, that "if they find anything being done not fulfilling the requirements of justice," the problems can be "rectified." The right to legal counsel is guaranteed by the constitution and honored in practice.

There are no indications that the sanctity of the home is being violated by the military regime.

Freedom of movement within Pakistan has only been constrained in occasional political cases. Restrictions on travelling and residing abroad are rare. Many

Pakistani workers have emigrated freely to other countries, and the government has tried to facilitate their movements.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, who had won a majority in West Pakistan in the 1970 elections, became President (later Prime Minister) in 1971 after the Bangladesh revolt. Six years later, however, General Zia-ul-Haq ousted Bhutto, saying the ouster was necessary because of the rigging of elections, the detention of political prisoners, widespread corruption, and the threat of civil war.

The new regime, supported by most of the public because it ended the political turmoil in the country, came to power promising to reverse the corrupt policies of the former government and to insure that basic human rights would not be transgressed again. The new regime has also shown its respect for the rule of law by allowing former Prime Minister Bhutto to challenge the legality of the Martial Law Administration which ousted him.

By a unanimous decision the Supreme Court, which retains its independence, upheld the military intervention, adding, however, that its support for martial law rested on its limited nature and that the civil courts had authority to review martial law actions to determine their constitutionality. The court also urged the Chief Martial Law Administrator to fulfill his pledge to devote "all his energies" to establishing conditions leading to fair and free elections as soon as possible.

The military rulers stated initially that new elections would be held on October 18, 1977 and that campaign activities could be resumed about a month before that date. However, the elections were postponed in order to complete court action on the charges against former Prime Minister Bhutto and others accused of illegal or corrupt practices, and the restrictions on political activity were reimposed. Campaign activities are expected to resume about two months prior to the polling date. A new election commission has been appointed to insure that fair elections will be held in the future. Although the elections scheduled for October 1977 were postponed, the Chief Martial Law Administrator has said they will take place within "months not years." The constitution provides for universal adult suffrage.

FORMULA FOR DIVIDING COTTON EXPORT QUOTA TO COMMON MARKET SET

ISLAMABAD—A formula for dividing Pakistan's share of the cotton exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) was laid down by government authorities on January 28.

Exports of cotton yarn and textiles to the Common Market are limited by a quota system determined by EEC member nations each year. This year's quota, while not increased from last year's figure, has also not been decreased, as was the case with most other cotton exporting nations in their dealings with the EEC this year (*Pakistan Affairs*, Jan. 16).

Under the schedule just released, the All Pakistan Textile Mills Association will be assigned 80 percent of the yarn export market and 50 percent of cotton fabrics exported to the EEC. The Pakistan Hosiery Manufacturers Association has been given 80 percent of the quota for hosiery goods, and the Towel Manufacturing Association has the same share of the towel market. The remaining 50 percent of the fabric market, and 20 percent of yarn, hosiery and towel exports, will be available to commercial exporters, including the power loom units.

Iqbal Memorial Fund

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The government has decided to set up a monument at Lahore in memory of Pakistan's great poet-philosopher, Allama Mohammad Iqbal. The project is expected to cost about Rs 80 to 100 million. In this connection the Embassy would welcome donations from Pakistani nationals in the U.S.A. and Canada.

15TH CENTURY OF HIJRA TO BE CELEBRATED BY U.S. MUSLIMS DURING 1979

NEW YORK CITY—Muslims in the United States have begun making plans for observance of the advent of the 15th century of Hijra, which is due to occur during December, 1979.

Mr. Muazzan Ali, a member of the Pakistani delegation to the United Nations, reports that the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries had approved the idea of such a celebration during their meeting in Tripoli last year, and that enthusiastic response to the project has come from other individuals and organizations contacted thus far.

Mr. Muazzan Ali suggested that among activities of the sesqui-millennial year might be the production of a series of films on Islam and the life of Islamic countries.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL APPROVES Rs 1.26 BILLION FOR 19 NEW DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

ISLAMABAD—Some 19 development projects, involving a total expenditure of about Rs 1.26 billion, were approved by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council on January 16.

Among these projects is a scheme to develop a seed industry in the Punjab. Seed farms are to be laid out, with seed processing plants established in the vicinity. Rs 214.58 has been budgeted for this project.

Another plan aims at certification and testing of seed for the country's major crops. Costs will come to Rs 18 million.

A water management project in the North-West Frontier Province is directed toward reducing water losses at the farm level, and involves reorganizing some water courses. Estimated costs are Rs 44 million.

A reforestation project in Azad Kashmir is budgeted at Rs 20 million, with plantings to be made over 30,000 acres.

A water supply and sewerage project for Hyderabad aims at providing sewer facilities for 1,150,000 people by 1987. The program will cost Rs 421.57 million. A sewerage and drainage project for Gujrat and Jhelum is also scheduled, budgeted at Rs 30.5 million.

In Baluchistan, an airport is to be built at Ormara, to cost Rs 43 million.

Also in Baluchistan is a scheme to extend electrification to the Vinder, Uthal and Bela areas of the Lasbela district. This will cost about Rs 80 million.

Another transportation project is a plan to improve 36 miles of Hingdon Road between Tall in Kohat and Mirali in the Northern Waziristan Agency. This work will cost Rs 26 million.

Ultra-high frequency telecommunication facilities between Muzaffarabad and the three district headquarters of Azad Kashmir have also been approved, with a projected cost of Rs 15 million. And a five-year plan for malaria control in Azad Kashmir is expected to cost Rs 28 million.

A nuclear medical center at Islamabad, for treatment of cancer and other diseases will cost Rs 21 million.

Three housing schemes in the Lahore region will require Rs 160.4 million to set up, and will provide a total of 11,843 residential plots.

Establishment of a center for metallurgical technology will require Rs 18.6 million.

Tractor pools located at tehsil headquarters in the Punjab will cost Rs 122.8 million to set up.

To exert a modicum of quality control over these projects, as well as to enforce financial discipline, the Committee has laid out standard specifications for construction details and has provided for continuous monitoring of the projects, as well as for periodical evaluation of progress made.

LOANS FROM IDP, IMF, CANADA, JAPAN, WORLD BANK, UNDP ANNOUNCED

ISLAMABAD—Important new loans to Pakistan have been arranged from several foreign sources during recent weeks.

The Islamic Development Bank agreed on February 2 to lend financial assistance towards Pakistan's import of 110,000 metric tons of urea, which will cost \$16 million.

Canada agreed on January 25 to provide Pakistan an interest-free loan of \$16 million to purchase new engines for 47 diesel electric locomotives used by the Pakistan Railways. The loan is repayable in 50 years. The nation's railways will also be able to modernize its telecommunications system, with a new World Bank loan of \$14 million.

The International Monetary Fund has recently announced that it will loan Pakistan \$18,700,000 from funds derived through sales of gold reserves held by the IMF. The loan is repayable in 10 years.

In Baluchistan, a project to set up a fruit development center has been put in motion with the help of a United Nations Development Program loan of Rs 18 million. Plans call for providing 200,000 fruit trees to farmers at nominal cost for February planting.

On January 21, Japan agreed to extend a \$27 million loan to this country for construction and installation of a 125 megawatt turbine power station.

Industrial Plots Reserved For Overseas Pakistanis

KARACHI—Availability of 62 separate plots in Sind Province as sites for small industrial units to be financed by overseas Pakistanis has been announced by the provincial government.

Of the total of 62 plots reserved for this purpose, 12 are at Sukkur, 20 at Larkhana, 10 in the Sind Industrial Park, and 20 at Hyderabad. The plots are of various sizes, ranging from 3,000 square feet to one-quarter acre each.

Interested investors should make application on prescribed forms that are available from the Sind Small Industries and Handicrafts Development Corporation, at its Zonal Offices in Sukkur and Hyderabad or at the Estates Office in Larkhana.

New Passport Fees Set for Pakistanis in U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—New passport fees for Pakistani nationals in the United States have been set.

A fresh passport will cost Rs 200, with Rs 600 charged for urgent service. The fee for renewal of a passport will also be Rs 200, although an urgent renewal will cost only Rs 300. Endorsement of the passport will cost Rs 40, or Rs 180 for an urgent endorsement. Both renewal and endorsement will come to Rs 240, ordinary, or Rs 340, urgent.

In making remittances, these amounts should be converted into currency of the host country at the usual rate of exchange.

San Francisco, Minneapolis Pakistanis Elect Officers

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pakistan Association of San Francisco elected new officers for 1978 on December 18, and the Pakistan International Students' Association of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis chose its new cabinet early in January.

Those selected to guide the Californians during the coming year are: President, Mirza Tarkash; Vice President, Dr. Waheed Siddiquee; Secretary, Munaf Sattar; and Treasurer, Imtiaz Ahmad. Chaudri Ali Ahmad was selected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors.

In Minneapolis, the following individuals were elected to administrative posts for the 1977-78 academic year: President, Mushtaq Memon; Vice President, Shariq Mukhtar; Secretary, Anwar Bhimani; and Treasurer, Mahmood Rajani.

The San Francisco Association has announced that its membership would be happy to be of assistance to any Pakistanis in the United States who are planning to visit the city of San Francisco.

ISLAMABAD—Announced on January 20 was a grant from Britain of 8,600,000 pounds-sterling as partial financing of a project for regulating water use and controlling salinity problems in irrigated areas of the Punjab.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise specified, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for these positions.

Closing March 9

Grade 16: Rsch. Assist., Agri. Rsch. Counc.; Instr., Civ. Def. Trng. Instit.

Grade 17: Rsch. Officer, Directorate Rsch. & Statist., Centr. Bd. of Rev.; Info. Officer, Minist. Info. & Bdstg.

Grade 18: Med. Spec., Minist. Rwy.; Assiat. Chief, Natnl. Transp. Rsch. Centr., Plan. & Devel. Div.; Epidemiol., Hlth. Div.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Press Opinion in Pakistan.

"An Encouraging Sign"

Although it is too early to say anything definite about the production trend in industry, it is nevertheless a healthy sign that the declining tendency in industrial output has been checked. If the trend is maintained, it will definitely augur well for the national economy, which is laboring under severe inflation due to serious supply-demand imbalances.

The measures taken by the government to boost industrial output include reduction in the interest on all loans for fixed investment, broadening of the scope of the Export Refinance Scheme, providing liberal facilities for modernization and balancing of industrial units, according permission to the private sector to invest in vegetable ghee and cement industries, and allowing tax rebates or concessions in excise duties and import duties to 11 specific industries. On top of this, industrial discipline has been insured through a blanket ban on strikes.

These bold steps have started yielding tangible results. There has been a notable increase in the production of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, board and phosphatic fertilizer.

However, the happy development should not make us complacent. The production level is still very low in a large number of sectors, while there is considerable scope for improving the performance of the industries which have fared somewhat better in recent months. The government, on its part, has shown a positive gesture to indigenous industry by extending it much-needed protection. This should be fully reciprocated through an honest endeavor to boost production.

Adapted from an editorial in the *Morning News* (Karachi) for January 26, 1978.

ISLAMABAD—Foreign investment within Pakistan has been made easier by the government's recent decision to allow foreign banks and other financial institutions from abroad to open branches in this country.

HAYATABAD PLANNED AS SATELLITE TOWN FOR PESHAWAR OVERFLOW

PESHAWAR—A planned community for a projected population of 120,000 is currently under construction seven miles from here.

Developed to alleviate the housing problems of low and middle income groups of Peshawar city, the new town of Hayatabad is scheduled for completion in 1982, with the first phase of it to open in 1980.

The town will spread over 2,263 acres, divided into 16,677 plots. Residential areas are planned to conform to internationally recognized town-planning standards. Areas are reserved for mosques and modern civic facilities, including post offices, health centers and police stations.

While designing of some portions is still in progress, actual construction of site offices and stores is already underway. Costs of the first phase of this giant housing project will come to Rs 100 million.

QUETTA TO GET CENTER FOR NUCLEAR MEDICINE COSTING RS 10 MILLION

QUETTA—A nuclear medicine center has been proposed for this city for the treatment of cancer and other fatal diseases.

The seventh such center in the country, the Rs 10 million project will be attached to the Bolan Medical College complex now under construction. The new facilities will include a 500-bed hospital.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN

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EVERY PAKISTANI ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD IQBAL MEMORIAL FUND

The National Committee for the Centenary Celebrations of Allama Mohamad Iqbal has decided to raise a fitting edifice at Lahore as a memorial to the great poet-philosopher. The project is estimated to cost about Rs 80 to 100 million. To administer the Fund, the Pakistan government has set up an Iqbal Memorial Fund and a high-ranking Committee with the Secretary, Ministry of Finance as Chairman, and the Auditor General of Pakistan as Treasurer.

The government has requested that every Pakistani make a voluntary contribution to this Fund. The donations can be accepted in the form of cash, check, prize bonds, savings certificates or other Pakistan government securities. These contributions, payable to "Iqbal Memorial Fund," may be made to branches of Pakistani scheduled banks wherever they exist. In the United States, the contributions can be sent to the following branches of the Pakistani scheduled banks: National Bank of Pakistan, P.O. Box 500, 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005; National Bank of Pakistan, 1 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; National Bank of Pakistan, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603; Habib Bank Ltd., 45 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005; United Bank Ltd., 30 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

At places where branches of Pakistani banks do not exist, donations can be sent to the Pakistan Embassy.

PAKISTANI-BUILT SHIPS READY FOR DELIVERY TO IRAN'S NAVAL FORCE

KARACHI—Two new ships launched by the Karachi Shipyards last month are ready to be handed over to the Iranian Navy by mid-March.

The Karachi Shipyards has a contract to supply 19 such vessels to Iran, three of which have now been completed. Work on the fourth vessel is now under way.

CMLA OUTLINES POLICIES ON ELECTIONS, OTHER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

RAWALPINDI—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, told American newsmen visiting here on February 16 that his sole aim is to hold general elections, and that these will take place after the purge of "unethical" politicians and the necessary spadework for a sound economic base had been accomplished. If everything goes well, General Zia said, the elections will be within the not too distant future.

The CMLA, who was replying to questions from newsmen representing the non-metropolitan press of the United States, said in answer to one question that he would never be a candidate for any political office. He could give this in writing, the General assured the questioner.

General Zia pointed out that the military government was tackling national affairs with deliberate restraint. Although there was martial law in the country, its nature was different from that of similar occasions in the past. The government had not taken recourse to the "force of the rod" because a society could be corrected only through "proper evolution." Therefore, "we have restricted our hands," he said.

The government's effort was to create a system, the CMLA explained. Its goal was to introduce an element of sanity into political life so that institutions which had been destroyed in the past could be rebuilt and the nation moved in the right direction. His immediate aim is to hold elections, but he emphasized that elections were a means toward an end and not an end in themselves. That end had yet to be achieved.

Replying to a question from the visiting newsmen, who had already toured India and Bangladesh, General Zia said that India, as the bigger country, should make the required gesture toward overcoming "fundamental hindrances" in the way of quick normalization of relations between the two countries. The gesture must come from India — a gesture which would be acceptable to both sides.

He said that he had accepted in principle Prime Minister Morarji Desai's invitation to visit India. He would travel to New Delhi at an appropriate time for talks with the Indian leadership.

The General identified the 30-year-old Kashmir issue and the "inherent suspicions" on both sides as the basic problems which have bedevilled relations between India and Pakistan. He pointed out that for 30 years Pakistanis had been yelling at the top of their voice for a settlement of the Kashmir issue on the basis of the United Nations resolutions. But somehow, he said, India had not accepted it.

"We are trying our level best to normalize relations," he stated. But this cannot be done overnight. It is not an easy task, especially in view of the fundamental problems mentioned previously.

Making a comparison with the 100 Years' War between France and England, he pointed out that those two countries were now collaborating with each other, even to the point of jointly producing the Concorde aircraft. However, he remarked, it is difficult to find an exact comparison. The situation surrounding Pakistan requires special study. There has been no parallel in history of people leaving their hearth and home of their own accord for a new homeland where they could live freely and independently in accordance with their faith.

He also referred to the three wars between India and Pakistan, and the "humiliation" of seeing over 90,000 of one's countrymen taken as prisoners of war following a defeat which was political, not military.

General Zia said the apprehensions and fears that existed on both sides had to be eliminated. And an effort to this end had been made. Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee had made a trip here, and the Indian Minister, he said, appeared "to be sincere."

(Continued on p. 2, col. 1)

CMLA NEWS CONFERENCE . . .

(Continued from p. 1, col. 3)

Pakistan is a country much smaller in size, numbers and resources than India, he explained; it would not march tomorrow to capture Delhi. Nor was Pakistan expecting that the Indians would march on Islamabad.

However, he emphasized the need for a proper approach by India toward removing obstacles to a quick normalization. He pointed out that it was not an easy thing to "patch-up," in view of the checkered background to the relations between the two countries.

Switching to the domestic scene, General Zia said that a department, to be headed by a dynamic lady, was being set up to launch a "social welfare and rural uplift program" in the country.

Population growth is a problem which must be approached carefully. Pakistan is at present a nation of 73 million people, and its population is growing at a rate of 3.3 percent. If the population continued to expand at this rate, Pakistan will have 150 million people by 2000 A.D. And if agricultural production is not raised to match this, he said, "Man will eat man."

General Zia-ul-Haq said he regretted that the earlier population control program of Pakistan had not been handled seriously. Seventeen million dollars had been wasted; 30,000 employees working under the program had in fact been used for political purposes: the employees were made to function as political workers.

He said his advice is to "let us control population, and let us have more agricultural production."

Rural development and social welfare, the General continued, would be undertaken on a "war footing" by his government. He explained that he did not use such terms as "family planning" because for psychological reasons this phrasing is unsuitable. Nevertheless, workers in rural development and social welfare operations would impress upon the people the advisability of not having too many children.

Replying to a question about agriculture, General Zia said that Pakistan had a large irrigation network, and that the Pakistani people are sturdy and hard working. "We want to raise our agricultural production. Our yield is low but our potential is much more."

Pakistan, he said, had great need for technical and material help from advanced countries. "We would repay that help," he assured the group of journalists. By sheer improvement in organizational methods, Pakistan could increase its agricultural production by 35 percent. This was the assessment of a World Bank mission which had visited Pakistan recently, and his government, General Zia said, was making efforts toward that goal.

Replying to a question by an American woman about the status of women in Pakistan, General Zia said that Islam had given equal rights to men and women, and that women in Pakistan were enjoying those rights. He said that the women of Pakistan are more keenly interested in education than men, and that there was a large number of educational institutions for them. There is coeducation in most of the universities in the country. And many women are studying in those universities. Women are not confined to the four walls of the house and to the rearing of children.

He said he had inaugurated a gathering of 80 scientists today at which about 15 were women.

Replying to another question, General Zia said that members of the U.S. Peace Corps were welcome to visit Pakistan.

He told another questioner that there was a wide scope for improvement of tourism in Pakistan. Pakistan had many beautiful scenic spots, particularly in the northern areas. If developed, such spots would compare favorably with many tourist attractions in Western countries, including Switzerland.

WORK ON CHASMA CANAL PROJECT SCHEDULED THROUGH NEW ADP LOAN

CHASMA—A recent \$31.5 million loan from the Asian Development Bank, has made it possible to schedule work on the 172-mile-long Chasma canal for this coming December, with completion foreseen by 1982.

A new Department with headquarters at Dera Ismail Khan has been set up by the Water and Power Development Authority to insure removal of bottlenecks and the early completion of the canal.

Besides the main canal, a network of subsidiary waterways with an aggregate length of 320 miles will be constructed.

Speaking to newsmen here on February 10, the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq explained that the canal will have a tremendous effect on the underdeveloped areas of Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan. The waterway will make it possible to bring more than 500,000 additional acres under cultivation, growing much-needed crops of wheat, cotton, sugarcane and maize.

The right-bank canal is expected to cost a total of Rs \$1,250 million.

General Zia-ul-Haq said his government's effort to insure the basic necessities of life to the people through an atmosphere of freedom would be best achieved through the exercise of the country's own hegemony, both internal and external.

The CMLA explained the genesis of the Pakistani homeland. The nation was created, he said not by a resolution of a third party, but by a general consensus of the Muslims of the subcontinent to live in accordance with their beliefs as an independent nation. Although there was bloodshed as the price of freedom, Pakistan came into being on a democratic basis. But unless one paid the price, freedom would not have any real value for the individual.

He noted the complex problems in the country, but pointed out that its people, one of the "finest human material" in the world, are simple. All they want are the basic necessities of life. And that is what his government is trying to provide.

Gen. Zia invited the American journalists to come to Pakistan again for a more extended tour of the country, as his guests. They could do so during the next elections, he observed.

New Officers Chosen in Honolulu, Vancouver

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Pakistan Embassy here has been informed of new slates of officers for Pakistani Associations in Honolulu, Hawaii and Vancouver, Canada.

The University of Hawaii Pakistan Student Association has chosen Syed Iqbal Kalim as its President for the coming year, Mohammad Ibrahim as General Secretary, Zaffar Tahir as Social Secretary, and Mahboob Elahi as Finance Secretary.

The Pakistan Canada Friendship Society of Vancouver elected the following executive committee: President, Dr. Mohammad Sharif; Vice President, Mobin Haqqie; Secretary, Abdul Hafeez Mian; Joint Secretary: Asghar Mehdi; Treasurer, Shams Iqbal; Public Relations Secretary, Azhar Syed; Recreation Secretary, Nasim A. Khan; Membership Secretary, Salim A. Gehlin; Directors, C.M. Saleem, A.M. Sadaruddin, and Yawar Bukhari.

PORT QASIM—Over one-third of the first phase of the work on port facilities here is expected to be completed by the end of June next, and barge operations may get started before the end of the year, Mr. Mustafa Gabel, Adviser on Shipping and Ports, told newsmen here on February 23.

KARACHI STEEL MILLS ONE-QUARTER COMPLETE; PRODUCTION BY 1983-84

KARACHI—According to a recent estimate by the Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation, construction of the Karachi Steel Mills is now approximately one-quarter finished.

Up to November of last year, some Rs 4.2 billion of the Rs 17 billion overall costs of the project had been spent. About half of the Rs 2.5 billion budgeted for the current fiscal year has been dispensed.

Supplies from the Soviet Union, which nation has assumed a large part of the financial responsibility for the project, were initially slow to arrive, but they are now coming in at a faster rate. Last month the Soviets dispatched a team of experts to inspect the work thus far completed.

The mills are expected to begin turning out some types of steel by 1979-80, with full production scheduled for 1983-84.

EUCALYPTUS, POPLAR CAN BE GROWN IN SIND TO SUPPLY PAPER PULP

KARACHI—Certain species of fast-growing pulpwood trees, not native to Pakistan, can be successfully grown in Sind. If systematic cultivation of these trees are made, the nation could become self-sufficient in paper-pulp within a very few years.

The secretary of the Wild Life and Forest Department of Sind province, Mr. W.A. Kirmani, thus commented in a recent press conference on the results of trials conducted with several varieties of eucalyptus and poplar cuttings brought in from Australia, Italy and the United States. Tests on the adaptability of such trees for paper manufacture were conducted by experts at the Pakistan Forest Institute in Peshawar, as well as by the Sind authorities, and it was found that fiber from the trees is eminently suitable for manufacturing newsprint, chipboard, and quality papers, as well as in the form of lumber for rural construction, and for shuttering. The Sind Forest Department has consequently recommended that a pulp and paper mill be established near the Khipro Forest plantations.

Extending his remarks to other aspects of his Department, Secretary Kirmani noted that 20 percent of Pakistan's land is unused for one reason or another, and announced that a federal committee had been appointed to look into the situation and draw up plans for a more rational utilization of such areas.

Further, the desert area in Tharparkar district of Sind is advancing by a mile per year. A scheme to cover such arid regions with green grazing grounds has been devised which, it is hoped, will bring a halt to much of this desertification.

ADVISORY COUNCIL DESIGNATES CHIEF JUSTICE TO HEAD CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REFORM

RAWALPINDI—One of the first acts of the recently constituted Council of Advisers meeting here on February 12 was the appointment of the Chief justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice S. Anwarul Haq, to head an 11-member commission for reviewing the structure and organization of the civil services.

The commission has been given the mission of recommending measures for making the public services an effective instrument for national development through increasing their efficiency and professionalism.

The Council also decided at its February 12 meeting to allow the National Development Finance Corporation to transact business abroad as well as within the country. And the Council announced that the next briefing of political leaders on matters of public interest will be held on March 4.

A further Advisory Council decision affects the citizenship of former East Pakistanis, who were in Pakistan on December 16, 1971, and are still voluntarily residing in Pakistan. Those individuals will be deemed to have retained Pakistan citizenship. This same privilege will be extended to former East Pakistanis who were in Bangladesh on December 16, 1971 but subsequently came to Pakistan, either on their own, or through one or another of the various authorized agencies.

The Council of Advisers met under the chairmanship of the Chief Martial Law Administrator. It was announced at that time that a new member of the group, Sheikh Mohammad Rafiq Akhtar, had been appointed to advise in the areas of Health, Population Planning and Social Welfare.

1977 FILM AWARDS GO TO NADEEM, BABRA SHARIF; "AINA" YEAR'S BEST FILM

LAHORE—The Mussawir Film Awards, announced here on February 2, gave top acting honors for 1977 to Nadeem, for his work in "Aina," and to Babra Sharif, for her work in "Salakheen."

The best film of the year was "Aina," which also garnered awards for the best director (Nazrul Islam) and for best music director (Robbin Ghosh).

Best supporting actor was Ghulam Mohyuddin, for his work in "Sham-e-Mohabbat," while Najma was declared best supporting actress, for her role in "Uf Ye Beewian."

For Punjabi films, Yousuf Khan and Mumtaz have been adjudged the best actor and actress, respectively, in "Jabroo."

INTENSIFIED EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SERVICE ON KARACHI TRANSIT SYSTEM

KARACHI—In a move to alleviate the transit situation of this city, the federal government has decided to allow private parties to import some 200 buses for use in the area. It also announced that an additional 200 buses will be acquired from Iran and Turkey. And Pakistan's Urban Road Transport Corporation has recently allotted 100 new buses to the Karachi Urban Road Transit Corporation.

On a nationwide basis, the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council decided on February 14 to allow Pakistanis working abroad to use certified foreign-exchange earnings for importing second-hand buses and trucks into the country—provided that only standard makes, not more than two years old, are so imported.

These, however, are but interim remedies for a chronic problem, and the Chief Martial Law Administrator announced on February 15 that a British consultant in public transport had been called in to help the nation's largest city solve its acute transportation difficulties.

It has been calculated that minimally adequate bus service for the 4.5 million people in Karachi would require a fleet of 2,250 operating buses. Although route permits have actually been issued for about 1,000 buses, and an estimated 1,900 mini-buses are known to be operating in the city in addition, only about 800 buses are actually on the streets of the city at any one time, and some 600 of these are privately owned. The population of Karachi, moreover, is expected to reach 6.7 million by 1985.

A necessary first step to remedy the situation, say Karachi Transportation Corporation authorities, would be expansion and reorganization of the city's car-maintenance facilities.

Experts also point to such practices as the tendency to withdraw vehicles from service except during peak hours when a profitable over-loading of the cars can be expected. Abuses of schedules caused by transporters overstaying at certain stops in order to fill their cabs could be another contributing factor, they say.

PAKISTANI "K-2" SMOKES TO BE SOLD IN EUROPE; WILL EARN ROYALTIES

KARACHI—Plans for marketing a Pakistani cigarette in Europe—the popular "K-2" brand will mark the first time that a Pakistani cigarette produced abroad will earn royalties for Pakistan.

Premier Tobacco Industries, Ltd. made this announcement during its silver anniversary celebrations here last month. The company, with a turnover of Rs 600 million in 1977 and an expected turnover of Rs 1 billion in 1978, ranks seventh among the 55 top companies in Pakistan. The cigarette industry is said to be the second largest export earner for the country.

Employment Opportunities: Applications Invited

ISLAMABAD—In order to better utilize the services of qualified Pakistanis living abroad who are in need of suitable employment, the Ministry of Labor and Manpower has been directed to receive applications from those individuals and to consider their cases on the bases of the nature of jobs falling vacant and the suitability of the candidate.

Pakistani nationals desirous of being considered for such employment in Pakistan may send their applications with full particulars, including qualifications and past training, to the Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, or to the Consulate of Pakistan, 12 East 65 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on these openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing March 16

Grade 16: Instruct., 2 (Urdu) Secr'l. Trng. Centr. for Women; Assist. Ed., Export Promot. Bur.; Econ. Investg., Labor Div.

Grade 17: Assist. Surg., 28 (Male), Pakistan Rlys.; Assist. Exec. Engin., 3 (Civil, Meehan., Elect.), Dept. Civil Aviat.

Grade 19: Princ. Sci. Officer (Mechan. Engin.), PCSIR. Pay Scale Rs 3500-5500; Flight Inspect. (Chief), Dept. Civil Aviat.

Closing March 22

Grade 17: Rsch. Officer, Agric. Rsch. Counc.; Statist. Officer, Food & Agric. Div.; Assist. Dir., Inspection, 3 (2 Elect., 1 Text. Trades), Dept. Investm. Promot. & Supplies; Med. Officers, 102, Hlth. Div.; Ed. (Engl.), Agric. Rsch. Counc.; Assist. Dir. Rsch. (Soil & Irrig.), Agric. Rsch. Counc.; Plan. Officer (Nutrit.), Plan. & Devel. Div.

Grade 18: Jr. Psychol., Fedl. Publ. Serv. Comm.; Deput. Dir. (Info.), Agric. Rsch. Counc.; Deput. Dir. (Libr. & Publicat.), Agric. Rsch. Counc.; Assoc. Surg. (Neuro-Surg.), Centr. Govt. Hosp.; Assist. Prof. Pathol., Postgrad. Med. Centr.; Assist. Prof. Microbiol. (Mycol.), Postgrad. Med. Centr.

Closing March 24

Univ. of Punjab
Pay Scale Rs 2250-2750; Assoc. Prof., Biochem., Zool., Bus. Adm., Libr. Sci., Sociol.

Pay Scale Rs 2600-3225; Prof., Fine Arts, Commerce, Law, Islamic Studies (2 positions: 1 for Seerat Chair); Princ., Coll. Commerce.

EXPORTS GROW BY 5 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR; HEALTHY NEW RICE & COTTON SALES ABROAD

ISLAMABAD—The improved economic condition of the country is evidenced from recent reports that show a 4.68 percent overall increase in exports over the last seven months, along with continuing announcements of sales of large blocks of Pakistan's new rice and cotton crops to neighboring nations.

Pakistan's exports for the first seven months of the current fiscal year reached \$626,560,000, an increase of 4.68 percent over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. For the month of January alone, exports amounted to \$106.2 million, an increase of \$16 million over exports in January of 1977.

The chief foreign-exchange earners were cotton fabrics, rice, carpets and rugs, cotton yarn, and leather and leather goods, with rice being the largest earner. Other items contributing to the favorable export totals were raw cotton, fish and fish preparations, guar and guar gum products, tobacco and raw wool.

Contracts for sales of some 140 million tons of rice abroad have been finalized in the last month.

It was announced on February 5 that Iraq had contracted to purchase 60,000 tons of Basmati rice from Pakistan. On February 12, the sale of 50,000 tons of rice to Ghana was announced, and on the same day it was learned that Madagascar had arranged to buy 30,000 tons of rice from Pakistan.

It was recently announced that accords to export 80,000 metric tons of rice to Turkey had been reached in Ankara.

A Pakistani delegation is presently engaged in negotiating for sales of rice to Libya and Algeria, and another delegation is in Sri Lanka, to arrange for rice sales to that country. Large orders are also expected from Turkey and Indonesia within the near future.

The chairman of the Rice Export Corporation explained that only the better varieties of rice are now sold abroad: the famous Basmati rice, and a long-grain variety of Mehran rice. The coarser kinds of rice have been phased out of the export market, he said.

A three-member cotton sales commission has recently returned to Karachi after finalizing sales of 125,000 bales of cotton to Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. Total value of these commitments is estimated at Rs 250 million.

The export of 50,000 bales of raw cotton to Bangladesh represents the first transaction of its kind with that country.

And on February 20, some 34 tons of cotton yarn, the first consignment of a 200-ton deal, arrived in Nepal from Pakistan. This shipment marks the first resumption of trade with that country since 1971.

Prices Reduced in City-Owned Shops

RAHIMYAR KHAN—Municipally-owned greengrocers in this city have brought the price of vegetables down considerably.

Tomatoes, for instance, which sold for Rs 3 a kilo some time ago, were available for Rs 1 per kilo in early February; and palak is now sold for 25 paise a kilo. Flour is sold in special shops opened by the Food Department for Rs 1 a kilo, although atta had earlier sold for Rs 56 a maund (one maund equals 37 kilos). The price of wheat has also come down.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN

Affairs

PAKISTAN DAY SUPPLEMENT

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BARTER EXPORTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1977-78 REACH Rs 229 MILLION

KARACHI—The value of Pakistan's exports under commodity-exchange agreements during the first half of the current fiscal year stands at Rs 229 million, according to State Bank of Pakistan sources.

Barter exports increased from Rs 33.4 million in November 1977 to Rs 41.1 million during December 1977. They now form 4.3 percent of total exports from this country.

Principal commodity-exchange partners in December were Bulgaria (Rs 9.9 million), USSR (Rs 9 million), Hungary (Rs 3.2 million) and Poland (Rs 0.2 million).

The chief commodities exported under the exchange agreements in December were cotton fabrics (Rs 10.1 million), textile yarn and thread (Rs 6.9 million), tobacco manufactures (Rs 5.8 million), leather (Rs 4.6 million), floor covering and tapestries (Rs 3.8 million), clothing (Rs 3.2 million), scientific instruments (Rs 1.5 million), and spices (Rs 1.4 million), with Rs 3.7 million worth of other items exported.

Japan was the most prominent buyer of Pakistani goods, paying the sum of Rs 112.1 million, largely for fish, both fresh and preserved, cotton, textile yarn and thread, and leather. The second largest cash customer was the United Kingdom, purchasing goods worth Rs 95 million.

U.S. WHEAT ARRIVES IN KARACHI; FIRST OF 300,000 TONS EXPECTED

ISLAMABAD—A ship carrying about 25,000 tons of wheat from the United States arrived at Karachi Port on February 14, and five more ships, carrying about 150,000 tons of wheat, are due in port soon.

A total of about 300,000 tons of wheat is expected within the month.

A meticulous coordination of all agencies—federal and provincial food organizations, railways and other land transportation facilities, and the Army—has been carried out to insure prompt unloading and distribution of these supplies.

MUTUAL TRUST & FRIENDSHIP SEEN BY CMLA IN VISIT OF AFGHANISTAN'S PRESIDENT

ISLAMABAD—Citing the mutual trust and friendship between Afghanistan and Pakistan expressed during the visit of Afghan President Mohammad Daoud to this country, the Pakistani Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, explained that if, during the past 30 years there had been bitterness or tension between the two nations, it was merely due to the policies of the time, and as those policies evolved, relations moved towards normalcy.

The CMLA was speaking at a banquet in honor of President Daoud, who concluded a four-day state visit to Pakistan on March 8.

The Afghan leader, in his reply, pointed out that General Zia's visit to Kabul last October and his own visit here had created a favorable climate which "makes us hope" that with trust in Almighty God and with wisdom and a realistic approach, Pakistan and Afghanistan could adopt more effective measures toward securing their mutual hopes. A "new chapter" of goodwill and understanding has opened with the renewal of a dialogue between Pakistan and Afghanistan, he said.

Earlier that same day, on a visit to the Shalimar Gardens in Lahore, President Daoud declared that Afghanistan had always wished Pakistan to be a strong, prosperous and stable country, as she always considered Pakistan's strength and stability as her own.

President Daoud said that one should never forget that close relations between the two countries were wholly natural. There was a time when the old imperialism, in accordance with its classical policy of divide and rule, had created a wedge between the two countries. But luckily, that time was now in the "whirlpool of decline," he said.

The President of Afghanistan held two rounds of formal talks with the CMLA during his visit to Pakistan, and was introduced to political leaders of the country.

At the airport before his departure for Kabul, President Daoud said that Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to expand their mutual economic and trade relations to the benefit of both countries.

DHODAK CRUDE HIGH IN LIGHT-OIL COMPONENTS, NEEDS LITTLE REFINING

ISLAMABAD—It has been determined that the quality of the crude oil in the newly discovered Dhodak field is such that only minimal refining is required after it is extracted from the ground. The oil is thus much more valuable, barrel for barrel, than oil from most other sources.

The Dhodak oil is a "high condensate" oil. About 50 percent of it can be easily converted into kerosene and high-speed diesel fuel, while the other 50 percent is naphtha, which can be exported to bring in much-needed foreign exchange.

An American rig is now drilling a second well in this field, and a group of foreign consultants is engaged in determining the exact size of reserves in the area.

Meanwhile, underwater drilling for oil, about 50 miles off the shore of Karachi, is scheduled to begin about the middle of this month.

URDU USED IN SUPREME COURT ARGUMENT FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

LAHORE—A new chapter in legal history was opened last month when the bench of the Supreme Court in Lahore heard the first case ever argued before it in the national language, Urdu.

The innovation was made possible as a result of a recent ruling by Chief Justice S. Anwarul Haq.

MULBERRY CULTIVATION IN SIND MAY BRING NEW INDUSTRY: SERICULTURE

KARACHI—Introduction of mulberry cultivation into Sind province has opened up prospects of a flourishing new cottage industry for the country: sericulture, or the raising of silkworms.

Encouraging trials with sericulture in Sind during 1975, and again in 1976, has prompted adoption of a five-year development scheme, beginning with the 1976-77 fiscal year. This project entailed the investment of Rs 2,452,000 during its first year of operation.

Nurseries were planted with various imported species of mulberry: from China came the "Hu-Sung" and "Ching-Sung" varieties, and several grafted species were brought in from Japan and Korea. These were then grafted and layered with local varieties. One resulting hybrid bears a leaf about eight times larger than the local plant from which it came, and has been found to be preferred by the silkworm at certain stages in his life cycle.

Sind province then set up a separate sericulture division for the 1977-78 fiscal year. But at that point financial support was considerably reduced, and certain aspects of the program had to be cut back. In spite of such obstacles, 7.5 acres were developed as a nursery for mulberry planting stock this year, and at the Miami research station 12 acres of the plants have been set out at narrow spacing.

A silkworm hatchery, initiated in 1975 with one ounce of silkworm eggs, has a quota of 7.42 ounces for this year. This part of the program has produced an income of Rs 19,841.

THREE WOMEN AWARDED MEDALS FOR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGIC RESEARCH

ISLAMABAD—The Chief Martial Law Administrator last month awarded special medals to three women scientists of the country for commendable work in the field of science.

Professor Nasima Tirmizi and Dr. Bilquis Majeed, both of the Department of Zoology, Karachi University, and Dr. Masooda Hassan, Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, were given the medals by the CMLA at the inauguration here of the silver jubilee celebrations of the Pakistan Academy of Sciences.

The special awards were made by General Zia-ul-Haq with a view to encouraging women in the country to participate, through concerted scientific and technological research, in the common task of national reconstruction.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY SUSPENDED FOR MONTH OF MARCH TO GIVE TIME FOR "TEMPERS TO COOL"

RAWALPINDI—In a move to "provide a temporary jolt and allow tempers to cool," a one-month's cooling-off period was imposed on political activity in the country on February 28. The order, issued by the Chief Martial Law Administrator as Martial Law Regulation No. 33, bans all political activity in Pakistan until March 31.

Under an earlier ruling, which had permitted limited closed-door political activities, gross abuses had been observed, an official government spokesman stated. Acts of violence, damage to person and to property, disruption of educational institutions and interference with public services had occurred. The spokesman explained that the new regulation was designed to keep the law and order situation from becoming politicized. It will also enable such professional societies as bar associations, trade unions and educational institutions to perform their normal functions without interference from outside political pressures and influences, he said.

"Political activity" has been defined as organizing any political party, canvassing or campaigning in public or private, violating the sanctity of a shrine or mazar or any other place of worship for the furtherance of any political end, or propagating the cause of any political party or any politician.

Martial Law Regulation No. 38, issued by the military government on February 27, is also directed at clearing up the political situation. This regulation provides that no person whose case has been referred to one of the disqualification tribunals set up on February 3 can participate in any manner of political activity until his case had been decided.

And on February 19, General Zia-ul-Haq issued MLR No. 37, which empowers military courts to try any offence under any martial law or orders or under any other law currently in force.

6 PERCENT MORE CLOTH TO BE SOLD TO SWEDEN; FIRST HIKE SINCE 1975

ISLAMABAD—An accord reached with Swedish officials here last month provides for increases of up to 6 percent in the value of certain textile exports from Pakistan over the coming year.

This is the first authorized increase in textile sales to Sweden since 1975. In return for the enlarged quota, Pakistan has agreed not to pursue a case in this regard pending before the Geneva-based Textile Surveillance Body of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT).

WEST GERMAN TEAM TO ADVISE PAKISTANIS ON LIVESTOCK BREEDING

ISLAMABAD—The Federal Republic of Germany agreed last month to extend technical assistance to the government of Pakistan for improving livestock breeding in the Punjab.

Under the agreement, the German government will provide experts in such fields as agricultural economics, animal husbandry, livestock marketing and deepfreeze conservation of buffalo semen.

The experts, who as a unit will constitute an integrated working ensemble, will assist the Livestock Development Center, Bahadurnagar, and the Qadirabad Artificial Insemination Project. The team will help to compile basic agro-economic data on livestock breeding, to develop organization charts for livestock breeding, to prepare a plan for continuous procurement of data on livestock breeding, to analyze producer and consumer markets as well as marketing and processing possibilities, to develop an effective market monitoring system, improve conservation techniques used for deepfreezing specimens, of buffalo semen in particular, and to prepare a general plan to further animal husbandry in the province.

The donor agency will provide the necessary equipment and spare parts, worth altogether DM 1,700,000, and facilities in the Federal Republic for training a Pakistani counterpart staff.

The technical cooperation program will be concentrated in Gujranwala, Sargodha and Sahiwal districts of the Punjab.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON AUTO-RICKSHAW AND MOTORSCOOTER FACTORY

JEHLUM—The cornerstone of a motorscooter and auto-rickshaw factory was laid by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry in Sarai Alamgir near here on March 9.

At the ceremonies, the President stressed the need for greater participation by the private sector in Pakistan's industrialization, and mentioned other steps taken by the present government to encourage private investment in industrial ventures.

Status of Agriculture in Pakistan

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of Pakistan. Spread over an area of 307,374 square miles, the country supports a population of 75 million people, more than two-thirds of whom live in rural areas. More than half of the total labor force is engaged in agriculture, which contributes over one-third to the gross national product (GNP) of the country.

Of the 200-million-acre land mass, the cultivated area is 50 million acres. The coverage under forests is 7 million acres. Another 26 million acres are reported as culturable waste, constraints preventing its utilization being lack of irrigation water and mechanical and financial wherewithal.

The cropping intensity in the country is 94 percent, with only 47 million acres of the 50 million acres available being cultivated annually (including nine million acres cultivated more than once and excluding 12 million acres currently remaining fallow).

Of the cultivated area, roughly 20.5 million acres are sown in summer (kharif) crops, April to October, and about 26.5 million acres are winter crops — November to March.

The major summer crops are cotton (4.5 million acres), rice (4.5 million acres), sugarcane (1.8 million acres), maize, millet and sorghum (5.2 million acres) and fodder (2.5 million acres).

Major winter crops are wheat (16.0 million acres), gram (3.0 million acres), rape and mustard (1.5 million acres) and fodder (3.0 million acres). Thus five major crops in the summer season and four major crops in the winter season account for over 90 percent of the cultivated area for those seasons.

The production of major crops is: 9 million tons of wheat, 2.9 million tons of rice, 800,000 tons of maize, 28 million tons of sugarcane and 3.5 million bales of cotton. The production of gram, rape and mustard, and millet and sorghum was 625,000 tons, 265,000 tons and 743,000 tons, respectively.

Higher agricultural outputs are, almost by definition, a function largely of better availability and more efficient utilization of agricultural inputs, be they the physical inputs, such as land, water, seed, fertilizer, plant protection material and equipment, and agricultural machinery, or be these other types of inputs, such as education, research, extension credit, storage, marketing, or input-output price relationship.

The government recognizes its responsibility for insuring a sustained agricultural growth, not only in order to maintain the existing economic levels, but to improve upon those levels. However, in view of the limited land resources of the country, the necessity of increasing the land's productivity via additional means gains steadily in importance. Private investment in agriculture is of course encouraged. And the government itself maintains price supports and establishes guaranteed prices for the more important crops. It has also initiated a number of carefully planned subsidies and set up institutions to make the various agricultural innovations accessible to farmers. Such measures have brought about a noticeable improvement in the agriculture sector during the past year.



Harvesting rice in the Punjab

Irrigation facilities are being increased throughout the land. The 100.9 million acres under irrigation in 1976-77 is over 8 percent higher than the area irrigated in 1975-76. The government provides a 50 percent subsidy to encourage installation of private diesel tubewells.

The government has established a number of Agricultural Research Institutes to evolve and introduce new and improved varieties of seeds for various crops. The government also maintains a large number of agricultural farms to accelerate the production of seeds. For procurement and distribution of improved varieties,

seed corporations have been set up in the different provinces of the country. To popularize the use of improved seeds the government is subsidizing their sale to the farmers.

The use of fertilizer is gaining momentum in the country and at present stands at 16 Kg. per acre. This is, however, only one-fourth of the amount needed for maximum benefits. The total consumption of fertilizer during 1977-78 is expected to be 755,000 N/tons, mostly of nitrogenous type (600,000 N/tons), followed by phosphatic (150,000 N/tons) and potassic (5,000 N/tons).

Pakistan itself produces only 50 percent of the nitrogenous fertilizer and 10 percent of the phosphatic fertilizer used in the country. Three new fertilizer factories presently under construction will considerably reduce, but not eliminate, the need for importation of fertilizer. Pakistan has the basic raw material for making fertilizer: natural gas, and welcomes investments directed toward fertilizer production.

Plant protection via crop spraying has progressively increased in recent years. In 1977-78, such operations covered 59 percent of the sugarcane crops, 30 percent of the cotton and 18 percent of the paddy acreage, in addition to some lesser coverage of other crops. About 95 percent of the country's pesticide requirements are imported. Facilities for manufacture of the phosphatic and carbonate group of insecticides, rodenticides and fumigants have yet to be established. Emphasis is currently placed on ground spraying rather than aerial spraying. This has increased the demand for equipment like backpack spray units and power sprayers.

Mechanization of farming, as yet on a small scale, is well received by the farming community. About 15,000 tractors were imported last year against about 10,000 a year earlier. Similarly, about 7,500 more tubewells were installed against some 6,500 in the earlier year. In addition, about 0.3 million acres of land was developed with the use of bulldozers. Arrangements were also made for the import of 2,000 rice planters and power tillers. Wheat threshers are being rented out to farmers at nominal charges and cotton sowing drills and sprayers are being provided on a subsidy basis.

As a result of such activities, agricultural production is increasing steadily. Production of foodgrains for the last four years is given below:

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)

Pakistan, which appeared on the world map in 1947, was the culmination of the historic struggle of South Asian Muslims for national self-assertion in accordance with established democratic principles. It was also a movement to break out of the inertia of centuries to give the faith of our ancestors a new creative validity and forge the social conscience for a new order based on justice, equity and the brotherhood of man under the sovereignty of God.

In a historical sense the genesis of Pakistan may be traced to that epochal event in the calendar of the subcontinent when the great Muslim leader, Mohammad Bin-Qasim, landed on the shores of Sind, quite appropriately called the Gateway of Islam to South Asia. The advent of Islam, with its own distinctive philosophy and way, its own world view, inevitably marked the beginning of a stream of Muslim political consciousness, whose final fulfilment was the creation of Pakistan. For centuries after the landing of Bin-Qasim, Muslims and Hindus continued to live together in a kind of ambivalent relationship—now in peace and amity, now in conflict and confrontation—but there had “never taken place a confluence of the two civilizations in India. They may have meandered towards each other here and there, but on the whole the two have

The Genesis

Below: The crowds at Minto Park, Lahore on March 23, 1940

At Right: The same place today, with the Minar-e-Pakistan, erected as a memorial to that historic meeting.



followed their separate courses—sometimes parallel and sometimes contrary to one another.

In a historic utterance, the Quaid-e-Azam, at the Lahore session of the All India Muslim League in 1940, said, “It is extremely difficult to appreciate why our Hindu friends fail to understand the real nature of Islam and Hinduism. These are not religions in the strict sense of the word, but are in fact different and distinct social orders, and it is only a dream that Hindus and Muslims could ever evolve a common nationality. . . They neither intermarry nor dine together, they belong to two different civilizations which are based on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their attitudes toward life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspirations from different epics. Very often the hero of one is a foe of the other. Likewise, their victories and defeats overlap. To yoke together two such nations under a

single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority, must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built up for the government as such a state.

According to one definition, a “community becomes a nationality or nation when it mobilizes for political action and becomes politically significant, that is, when it makes political demands and achieves a significant measure of success by its own efforts, such as political sovereignty or separate political status within a sovereign state. Another contemporary authority, C.W. Cassinelli, has held that “the nation is a community that *believes* it ought to be politically independent.”

Considered from this point of view the idea of Muslim nationalism in the modern sense crystallized in the late nineteenth century. One might go back to the reform movement inspired by Shah Wali Ullah (1703-81) and the Wahhabi influence from Saudi Arabia to discern the first stirrings of nascent political mobilization. But it appears more relevant to trace its origin to the period after 1857 when the failure of the war of independence had deepened the hostility of the British community (the Mughal

Pakistan

Empire) which had for centuries held a commanding position in the life of the subcontinent and from which they had seized the reins of power.

It was against this background that the Aligarh movement, the ideology of Muslim separatism and the political organization of Muslims, began in north India, particularly in the United Provinces, and later in the Punjab. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-98), scion of a noble Muslim family, retired as a judge in 1876 and founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1877. It was his view of the Muslims' backwardness and the causes of that backwardness as he perceived those causes to be, that led him to chart a course radically different from the one being advocated by orthodox religious leaders, who were alarmed by the encroachments of Western culture and were vehemently against the learning of Western languages and sciences.

The Aligarh movement was to lead the Muslims out of their educational and political backwardness, unite them into a cohesive community and ultimately, under the unique leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam, weld them into a political nation that achieved Pakistan. It was Sir Syed's task to induce the British to change their policy of hostility to the Muslims. To this end he pleaded with the Muslims to learn English and cultivate an intelligent understanding of, and respect for, Western values and institutions without prejudice to the vital part of their own heritage.

The period from 1906 to 1947 was a time of many twists and turns in the political fortunes of Muslims.

If the partition of Bengal and the granting of separate electorates had helped to allay Muslim fears of British hostility, the annulment of the partition of Bengal, despite repeated assurances to the contrary, caused deep disappointment and dismay.

This was followed by a series of attempts at Hindu-Muslim unity. One of the landmarks of this period was the Lucknow Pact of 1916. The Quaid-e-Azam, its principal architect, was widely hailed as the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. Britain's anti-Turkish policy in the Middle East and repressive measures in India produced a strong feeling of mutual cooperation and helped the two groups forge a united front against the British in the Khilafat and the non-cooperation movement. But this unity collapsed, for the movement meant two quite different things to Hindus and Muslims.

The Round Table Conference convened by the British government marked a widening of the chasm between the two communities. Then, after the bitter experience of Congress ministries in the provinces, Muslims had become increasingly convinced that a solution to the political problem of the subcontinent was through other than traditional methods and patterns of thinking.

In December 1930 the Muslim League held its annual session in Allahabad. The Muslim League at that time was not remarkable for its activity, and the session would have passed unnoticed but for the unusual fact that it was presided over by a poet who delivered an unusual address. Muhammad Iqbal surveyed the political scene and illumined it with philosophic insight. In striking words he indicated the goal toward which the conscious and unconscious strivings of the Muslim community were taking them.

I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of Northwest India.

The Quaid-e-Azam, in a statement made in 1939, said that Muslims should not be described as a minority when they were in a majority in the Northwest and in Bengal and all along the corridor stretching from Karachi to Calcutta. In the only article he ever wrote, the Quaid-e-Azam cogently argued that Hindus and Muslims were two different nations. "A constitution must be evolved which recognizes that there are in India two nations who both must share the governance of their common motherland."

On March 23, 1940, at the historic session of the Muslim League held in Lahore, the resolution that came to be known as the Pakistan Resolution was passed. The resolution was moved by the Bengal Chief Minister, A.K. Fazlul Haq, and was seconded by Choudhry Khaliquzzaman and others. The resolution stated that:

No Constitutional plan can be workable in this country or acceptable to Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the northwestern and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. . . Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the Constitution for the minorities . . . for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights.

The idea of Pakistan gained a rapid hold on the imagination of the Muslim masses.

But even a great ideal may remain unrealized for lack of leadership, and at this historic moment the Muslim community was fortunate in having as its leader Mohammad Ali Jinnah, whom Iqbal called "the only Muslim in India today to whom the community has a right to look for safe guidance through the storm which is coming to northwest India and perhaps to the whole of India."

And the dream embodied in the resolution of March 23 became a reality on August 14, 1947.

Adapted from an article by Akhtar Adil Rizvi

Toward A Stable Social Order

When the armed forces took over the reins of state last July, and cut the gordian knot of political crisis with the axe of Martial Law, Pakistan was haunted by the specter of civil strife. The nation was in the grip of political vandalism, social ferment, economic dissipation and administrative chaos. This called for a "cooling off period" and a corrective interlude to avert total collapse.

It was against this backdrop that the "man on horseback" appeared on the national horizon. The object of the new regime was not to usher in a new era of Bonapartism or repeat the history of 1958 and 1968 in the country. The overriding aim was to make this land safe for democracy.

At the very outset the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, declared that he believed in "the supremacy of the people" and wished to help the nation regain its balance and sense of direction. He also asserted that "the survival of this country lies in democracy and democracy alone."

Sceptics might have looked askance at this declaration of intent and nursed misgivings about the army's democratic intentions. But discerning observers took note of the fact that while the Bhutto government was toppled, the 1973 Constitution was not abrogated; only the operation of some constitutional provisions was held in abeyance. Again, political activities were restricted or suspended and politicians who misused power hauled up, but no political party was banned.

It was also worth noting that while National and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved, a new election schedule was drawn up and the date for polls initially fixed in October.

More important, while Martial Law was imposed, civil courts were allowed to function. In fact, several restrictions placed on the higher judiciary were withdrawn and their writ jurisdiction was restored. All this helped to reassure the people that the Martial Law — which outside observers describe as "a very mild affair" — was only a parenthesis between the old tottering order and the law repugnant to *shariat* (Islamic laws). Currently, the foundations of shariat law are being firmly laid.

General Zia has repeatedly stressed that the creation of Pakistan on the basis of Muslim nationhood is a unique phenomenon of contemporary history. Awareness of this fact is now being made the central part of the national psyche. The underlying object is to enable the present generation to rediscover its soul and revert to the original inspiration behind the creation of Pakistan.

The new regime has also initiated some far-reaching steps to restore ethics in government and make public administration responsive to the needs of democratic dispensation. On the one

hand, special tribunals have been set up to review the cases of civil servants compulsorily removed from office between 1972 and 1977. On the other hand, a new Services Commission has been constituted to suggest ways to make the administration more accountable for its acts.

To revitalize the national economy and reverse the trend of progressive deterioration witnessed since 1972, the present regime has also drawn up a new package of fiscal incentives and tax concessions. Last September rice-husking and flour mills were denationalized and the confidence of the private sector was revived. The rash of nationalization by the previous regime had cost the exchequer over Rs 500 million.

Lately, the working of state enterprises has also been subjected to scrutiny. A balance is being struck between the private and public sectors to rescue the economy from slough.

More significant is the decision to cry halt to government via temporary expedient and revert to five-year planning. The new Plan which is to be launched in the current fiscal year should help to remove the accumulated imbalances of the past five years and initiate trends which may serve as guidelines for future governments.

Happily, the economy has begun to pick up and Pakistan's traditional friends have extended timely assistance to the interim government to tide us over the economic crisis. General Zia's tours of the Arab world, the Middle East and China have also helped to strengthen Pakistan's economic ties with old partners and to refurbish the national image abroad.

At home, several bold measures, apart from those recalled here, have helped to establish the public credibility in the present regime. The revoking of the proclamation of emergency, which had since 1972 quashed civil liberties, curtailed fundamental rights and hamstrung democratic rule, the disbanding of the special tribunals and ending of the forced ostracisation of Khan Wali Khan and other NAP leaders; the creation of an Advisory Council to associate eminent public figures with the governance of the country; the proclamation of general amnesty in Baluchistan, and the release of thousands of political detenus; and, above all, the Supreme Court judgment of last November, which justified the Army takeover on the ground that it averted chaos and bloodshed and declared that the Army's intervention was not a case of usurpation, but inspired by the highest motives and intrinsic national interests — all these have lent validity to the Martial Law Authority's avowed objectives of reinforcing the clan of the nation and bringing about a more just, cleaner, fairer and more stable national order.

Adapted from an article by A.T. Chaudhri

Agriculture in Pakistan

(Continued from page 3, col. 2)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Maize (in millions of tons)	Gram	Potato	Sugar- cane
1973-74	7.51	2.41	0.76	0.60	0.24	23.5
1974-75	7.52	2.28	0.74	0.54	0.28	20.91
1975-76	8.55	2.58	0.79	0.60	0.31	25.14
1976-77	9.00	2.90	0.80	0.64	0.31	27.71

The total exports from Pakistan during 1976-77 stood at \$1,140.8 million, against \$1,136.6 million in 1975-76. Agricultural and livestock products constituted 40.9 percent of these exports,

with the share of semi-manufactures being 16.8 percent and that of manufactured items 42.3 percent. The chief items of agricultural exports are: Rice (21.9 percent), cotton (2.8 percent), fish (3.4 percent) wool and hair (0.8 percent), molasses (0.6 percent) and tobacco (0.7 percent). Items exported in small quantities are oilcakes, henna leaves and powder, fruits, vegetables, spices, unmanufactured tobacco and animal casings.

Among the semi-manufactured and manufactured items using raw materials of agricultural origin are cotton yarn and textiles, rugs and carpets, leather and leather manufactures, sports goods, and tobacco manufactures. Cotton, cotton-based products and rice amount to almost 70 percent of Pakistan's export earnings.

Adapted from an article by K.A. Siddiqi

QUAID ACADEMY ADJACENT TO JINNAH TOMB WILL HAVE AUDITORIUM, LIBRARY

KARACHI—A representative citizens' committee presented its recommendation on February 21 regarding construction of the Quaid-e-Azam Academy that has been planned as an adjunct to the tomb of Mohammad Ali Jinnah in this city.

The committee, chaired by Syed Hussain Imam, a veteran leader of the Pakistan movement, agreed that the academy should consist primarily of an auditorium complex and library, with a small mosque and perhaps a museum of national liberation. The bulk of the land surrounding the precinct of the mazar should be developed as a Shalimar-type garden, the committee suggested. It further expressed the hope that the government would provide a suitable site for a deaf and dumb school in association with the academy.

The federal government was requested to allocate a capital fund to ensure construction and maintenance of the project. It was also suggested that the accumulated Quaid-e-Azam Memorial Fund might be employed to help defray the cost of developing the complex.

KARACHI ELECTRIC GAINS FINANCIAL BACKING, SETS SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS

KARACHI—The Karachi Electric and Supply Corporation (KESC) has budgeted Rs 490 million for improving its transmission and distribution network this year.

Financing of these plans will be facilitated by a federal government decision to buy up the unsold portion of a Rs 320 million bond offering currently scheduled. The present capital of the KESC comes to Rs 180 million, but with the equity participation of the federal government, this will increase to Rs 500 million. The federal government is also expected to loan the Corporation Rs 230 million to repay outstanding debts.

These massive infusions of capital will allow the KESC sufficient funds for maintaining the 200-megawatt power unit that will be commissioned at Pipri in 1981, plus two more units of 200 megawatts each that are scheduled to be put into operation in 1983 and 1985.

In a step toward more efficient service, the KESC is now training teams that will be able to render all the necessary technical operations in the field—surveying, line connections, meter installations. Other modernization moves include activation of a card system for recording meter readings, and setting up a central bureau for receiving customer complaints.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES AUTHORIZE Rs 250 MILLION FOR FUNDING INDUSTRIAL VENTURES

ISLAMABAD—Upwards of Rs 250 million was committed by governmental and private agencies in February to finance a variety of industrial ventures in Pakistan.

On February 12, the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council approved four new manufacturing plants. On February 21, the Economic Coordination Committee announced that it was advancing a loan of Rs 121 million to increase the working capital of a series of public sector enterprises. And on February 27 a consortium of financial institutions and banks led by the Investment Corporation of Pakistan allotted a total of Rs 40 million to help finance six industrial projects in the private sector.

The projects approved by the National Economic Council totalled over Rs 85 million. A modern rice rilling plant will be set up in the Gujranwala district of the Punjab at a cost of Rs 30 million; construction of a glass factory at Nowshera in the North-West Frontier Province is to cost Rs 45 million when completed; a milk plant at Quetta, costing Rs 10 million, has already gone into production; and a tractor and diesel engine manufacturing plant in the Punjab, to be undertaken as a joint venture between the Pakistan Tractors Corporation and a British firm, was approved.

The funds from the Economic Coordination Committee include the sum of Rs 25.4 million for the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Mineral and Development Corporation, Rs 30 million for the Sarhad Development Authority, Rs 6 million for the federally administered Tribal Areas Development Corporation, and Rs 60 million for various BIM projects.

The privately financed projects consist of five new ventures and one continuing enterprise. The new ventures include a poultry feed factory in Sheikhpura, Punjab, a new jute factory in Baluchistan, a plant to manufacture green marble tiles at SITE, one to make pressed-glass tableware in the Industrial Estates, Peshawar, and a tobacco cleaning, threshing and redrying plant in Mardan. An ongoing porcelain tableware plant in Gujranwala will receive about Rs 5 million to finance cost overruns.

Syracuse Pakistanis Elect Officers for 1978-79

SYRACUSE (N.Y.)—The Pakistan Association of Syracuse has elected new officers for the 1978-79 year.

They are: President, Miss Yasmeen Butt; General Secretary, Richard Lee; Treasurer, Mohammad Raziuddin.

SIGNS OF REVIVAL OF TEXTILE TRADE SEEN IN YEAR-END FIGURES

KARACHI—Signs of a revival of the ailing textile industry can be seen from production figures reported for the period of July to December of 1977, the first half of the 1977-78 fiscal year.

Some 394.6 million pounds of cotton yarn was produced during this time-span, and 247.9 million square yards of cotton cloth. These totals represent an increase of 27 percent in the cotton yarn produced during the same period of the 1978-77 fiscal year, and about eight percent in cotton cloth produced in that period.

Export of cotton cloth has increased 30.6 percent, amounting to \$84.9 million. The \$33.56 million in cotton yarn exported represents a slight decline from its earnings in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The export of readymade garments in the 1977-78 fiscal year may exceed its target, and is expected to earn about \$40 million.

This year's productivity increases can be at least partially attributable to measures taken by the government, such as the recent denationalization of cotton ginning units and a provision to give mills a rebate of Rs 45 on each bale of cotton that the ginners consume.

The high point in the textile trade was fiscal year 1971-73, when this country was the world's number-one exporter of cotton cloth (600 million square yards) and cotton yarn (400 million pounds). The export market in the last fiscal year came to 423.1 million square yards of cloth and 141.7 million pounds of yarn.

One of the chief causes of this decline has been a decreasing production capacity: out of 3.6 million spindles and 32,000 looms in the country, it has been calculated that only 2.7 million spindles and 21,000 looms were in working order in the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Sind to Distribute Seed

KARACHI—The Sind government plans to distribute 515,000 maunds of certified cotton seed to growers in the province during the next kharif season. Several varieties of seed are to be given out: N.T., M-100, Qalandari, Sarmast, and Desi.

\$115 MILLION IN LOANS FROM WORLD BANK AND CANADA ARE PROMISED

ISLAMABAD— Important new loans from a World Bank affiliate and the government of Canada were announced here this month.

The International Development Association of the World Bank has extended a \$35 million credit to Pakistan for financing the cost of repairs and additional new works required to complete Tarbela Dam.

Bilateral negotiations for the remaining \$80 million needed for the Tarbela project are presently underway.

The IDA loan is interest-free, but carries a service charge of 0.75 percent to meet administrative costs.

Canada signed an agreement on March 9 to provide three interest-free loans totalling \$80 million to Pakistan.

Newsbrief

ISLAMABAD—The first volume of the *Urdu Dictionary*, compiled on the scale of the multivolumed *Oxford Dictionary of the English Language*, was published last month.

Employment Opportunities

Unless other specified, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for these positions.

Closing March 30

Grade 16: Range For. Officer, Agri. Rsch. Council, Techn. Officer (Agri.), Agri. Rsch. Council; Techn. Officer (Animal Husb.), Agri. Rsch. Council; Publicat. Officer, Agri. Cens. Organization.

Grade 17: Assist. Commis. for Indus Waters, Minist. Water & Power; Rsch. Officer (Educ.), Plan. & Devel. Div.; Assist. Dir. (Communic.), Directorate Civ. Def.

Grade 18: Radiol. (Diagn.), Centr. Govt. Hosp.

Grade 19: Dir. Rsch. (Fisheries), Agri. Rsch. Council.

Closing April 6

Grade 16: Assist. Electron. Engin. (2), Meteorol. Dept.

Grade 17: Instr., Wis. & Meas. Trng. Inst.

Grade 18: Princ. Rsch. Officers/Dep. Dir. (30) Arid Zone Rsch. Inst.; Instr. (Law), Acad. for Admin. Trng.

Grade 19: Dept. Chief, Minist. Product.

Closing April 8

(All for NWFP Publ. Serv. Commiss.)

Grade 16: Assist. Rsch. Officer, Publ. Hlth. Engin.; Drug Inspec. (2), Hlth. Dept.

Grade 17: Med. Officers (93), Male; Med. Officers (50), Female; Assist. Rsch. Officer (Poultry Husb.), Vet. Rsch. Inst.

Grade not given: Proj. Mgr., Rural Devel. Dept., qualif. revised.

Closing April 18

Grade 16: Statist. Investig., Minist. Water & Power; Techn. Officer (Statist.), Agri. Rsch. Cntr.; Assist. Des. Officer, Agri. Rsch. Cntr.; Admin. Officer (Transp.), Agri. Rsch. Cntr.; Admin. Officer (Secur.), Agri. Rsch.

Grade 17: Plan. Officer, Econ. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.; Meteorol. (6), Meteorol. Dept.

Grade 18: Gynec., Female, Minist. Rwy. (Rwy. Bd.); Statist. Officer, Minist. Prod.

Rate Rs 3200 4100: Flight Insp. Pilot (Dep. Chief), Dept. Civ. Aviat.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St. NW., Washington, D. C. 20008.

HOCKEY TESTS WITH INDIA BRING PAKISTANI VICTORY, 3-1; NEXT MEETING: WORLD CUP

KARACHI—The Indian hockey team left here for Bombay on February 20, at the conclusion of a four-game hockey test series with Pakistan, which the Pakistanis won, three games to one.

The first match, in Bombay on February 9, went to Pakistan by a score of 2 to 1. In Bangalore, on February 12, Pakistan won again, 3 to 2. And in the third encounter, in Karachi on February 16, Pakistan was again victorious, 6 to 0.

General Zia-ul-Haq attended the final test, in Lahore on February 19, in which the Indians were the victors, by a score of 2 to 1.

All four of the matches were conducted in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality. The President of the Pakistan Hockey Federation, Air Marshal (Ret.) Nur Khan, stated in a brief farewell speech to the Indian team at the Karachi airport that he hoped both countries would qualify for the final playoff in the forthcoming World Cup series in Buenos Aires—and, "Let the better team win."

Karachi Chapter of Univ. of S. Cal. Alumni Established

KARACHI—Pakistan has become the twenty-fourth country in the world to boast a chapter of the University of California Alumni Association.

In recognition of this fact, the president of the Pakistan USC Alumni Association in this city, Mr. Nusrat Hasan, was recently presented with a plaque of membership by USC's director of international services, who is visiting Pakistan in preparation for the California institution's centennial observances in 1980.

Over 300 Pakistanis have been educated at USC during the last 20 years, the visitor told the group at the presentation ceremony.

SUNFLOWER SEED COULD BE PAKISTAN'S ANSWER TO EDIBLE OILS PROBLEM

ISLAMABAD—Sunflower seed has now become the second largest source of edible oil in the world and could well be Pakistan's answer to its need for edible oils, U.S. agronomist Dalton E. Gandy said in an interview here recently.

Gandy, current president of the International Sunflower Association, explained that this versatile plant is adaptable to a wide variety of climatic and soil conditions and has a very short growing period. It could easily replace cottonseed as Pakistan's primary indigenous source of edible oil, he stated.

Sunflower crop acreage throughout the world is increasing rapidly. In the United States, acreage has gone from 50,000 acres a few years ago to over two million acres now, and could rise to five million acres by 1980. Productivity in the United States reaches 4,000 pounds of sunflower seed per acre.

Although the potential of the sunflower has gained only gradual recognition in Pakistan, the country is ahead of many of its neighbors in its comprehensive oilseeds development strategy and action plan, which assigns a leading role to sunflower cultivation for production of oilseeds.

ISLAMABAD—Large mineral deposits of limonite, mica, marble and bentonite have recently been discovered in Azad Kashmir.

Information Division
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2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PAKISTAN Affairs

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MAY 03 1978

KAZI JOINS THIRD WORLD NATIONS IN URGENT PLEA AT UN FOR DEBT RELIEF

GENEVA—Mr. A.G.N. Kazi, Pakistan's delegate to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), joined other Third World nations here last month in making an urgent proposal for debt relief of developing countries.

Pakistan has suffered much in foreign trade because of the accelerated rise in the prices of capital goods and of some primary commodities required for industries. The sudden and substantial rise in prices of petroleum, food and fertilizer, coupled with a decrease in prices of Pakistan's exportable commodities, had led to a steady deterioration in the balance of trade since 1973-74. Export earnings estimated during 1976-77 amounted to \$1.15 billion, as against imports valued at \$2.530 billion, leaving a deficit of \$1.38 billion.

Pakistan is also calling for a relaxation of tariff barriers of developed countries in order to liberalize trade with those nations.

4,441 PAKISTANIS WORKING ABROAD MAKE BID FOR 2,500 PLOTS IN MEHRAN

KARACHI—Over 4,000 individuals have applied for the 2,500 residential plots in Mehran township which were set aside last fall for purchase by overseas Pakistanis.

Since past experience has shown that all who apply for such plots do not make the required deposit on the property within the two months' time stipulated, it is expected that any of the 4,441 applicants who carry through with a deposit will be accommodated with plots.

The plots, ranging in size from 240 to 630 square yards, are being offered at the uniform rate of Rs 50 per square yard.

The Karachi Development Authority has already begun installation of public utilities in these areas, and hopes to complete its work by 1980: water supply, sewer lines, electricity, parks, street lighting, and a bridge connecting the developed area to the main road.

BHUTTO AND 4 OTHERS APPEAL DEATH VERDICT IN MOHAMMAD AHMED KHAN MURDER TRIAL

LAHORE—Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and four others accused in the murder of Mohammad Ahmed Khan have appealed the death sentences awarded them on March 18 by the Lahore High Court. The four others sentenced with Mr. Bhutto are: Mian Mohammad Abbas, Rana Iftikhar Ahmed, Arshad Iqbal and Ghulam Mustafa. Mohammad Ahmed Khan, the father of Ahmed Raza Kasuri, a political opponent of Mr. Bhutto, was shot in an automobile ambush in 1974.

The 405-page decision, issued by the full bench, was unanimous. All the accused were present in the courtroom when the results were handed down. Two other accused, Masud Mahmood and Ghulam Hussain, were granted pardons. They were examined as approvers at the trial (served as witnesses for the prosecution).

The Court also sentenced the five condemned persons to rigorous imprisonment for a period of five years, and on another charge sentenced Mr. Bhutto, Mian Mohammad Abbas and Ghulam Mustafa to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. On a separate account, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Iftikhar Ahmed were also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a period of seven years.

Because the offense was committed on Mr. Bhutto's order, the Court fined him alone a sum of Rs 25,000. In default of payment of this fine the Court ordered Mr. Bhutto to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months. The compensation amount, if recovered, shall be paid to the heirs of Mohammad Ahmed Khan, the deceased. The Court ruled that sentences of imprisonment under each count shall be concurrent. All sentences, including the sentence to be undergone in case of default, shall be effective in case the sentence of death is commuted.

The Court observed in its judgment that all offenses with which the accused were charged had been proved to the hilt. It further observed that it was also proved that conspiracy to murder Ahmed Raza Kasuri did not end with the death of Mohammad Ahmed Khan but continued even thereafter. The Court further observed that the principal accused had used members of the

Federal Security Force in a personal vendetta, to avenge himself upon a person whom he considered his enemy.

The principal accused was allowed to dictate three statements directly to a typist during the course of his trial: he dictated nine pages on January 25, 1978, more than eleven pages on January 28, and about eleven pages again on February 7, without interference by the Court. All three statements, it was noted, repeated false and scurrilous allegations against the Court.

The judgment said that the evidence had proved that the principal accused had given orders in respect of Ahmed Raza Kasuri to Mr. Haq Niwaz Tiwana, Masud Mahmood's predecessor. After an altercation in the National Assembly, the principal accused made Masud Mahmood responsible for the execution of the order, which had already been transmitted to Mian Mohammad Abbas, to produce either the dead body of Ahmed Raza Kasuri or his body, "bandaged all over." It was thus proved, the judgment pointed out, that the instigation to kill Ahmed Raza Kasuri was on the part of the principal accused.

It was further proved that Masud Mahmood had lodged a mild protest against this order of the principal accused. But with threats from the principal accused, Masud Mahmood agreed to the execution of the order. Conspiracy in the present case, the Court observed, became complete as soon as Masud Mahmood agreed to and did convey the unlawful order of the principal accused to Mian Mohammad Abbas.

The next significant development of this conspiracy, the Court said, was the order of

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

PAKISTAN, ROMANIA PLAN 2-YEAR CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

ISLAMABAD—A far-reaching cultural exchange between Pakistan and Romania was outlined here last month.

The two-year accord provides for an exchange of university staff members, creation of a chair in Urdu at Bucharest University and of a chair in the Romanian language at Quaid-e-Azam University, an exchange scholarship program, exchange of art exhibitions, and a program to assist each other in special skills available by either of the two countries. Romania, for instance, will provide expertise in puppet theater, stagecraft and orchestral notation. Both countries will translate and publish the literature of the other country.

COMPENSATION RAISED FOR DEATH OR BODILY INJURIES ON HIGHWAYS

RAWALPINDI—The rate of compensation to victims of vehicular accidents has been raised to Rs 16,000 in case of death and to as high as Rs 10,000 for injuries, according to provisions of an amendment to the existing Motor Vehicular Ordinance announced on March 5.

The compensation scale in the case of bodily injury ranges from Rs 1,000 to Rs 10,000.

The new ruling further requires that a copy of the most recent Pakistan Highway Code be in the possession of each driver of a motor vehicle, and that the driver and passengers of two-wheeled motor vehicles shall wear crash helmets. New speed limits for the several types of vehicles operating on the roads have also been set.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise specified, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for these positions.

Closing April 20

Grade 16: Sr. Techn., Livestock Div.

Grade 17: Rsch. Officers (12), Econ. & Plan. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.; Plan. Officer, Econ. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.

Grade 18: Assist. Chiefs (7), Econ. & Plan. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.; Quarantine Law Anal., Livestock Div.; Quarantine Officer, Livestock Div.; Sr. Fuel Econ. Officer, Minist. Water & Power; Sr. Systems Anal., Plan. & Devel. Dept., Bur. Stat.

Grade 19: Princ. Sci. Officer, Livestock Div.; Prof. Neurosurg., Postgrad. Med. Ctr.; Dep. Chief, Econ. & Plan. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.

Closing April 27

Grade 16: Seed Anal. (19), Fedl. Seed Certif. Dept.; Seed Certif. Assist. (14), Fedl. Seed Certif. Dept.

Grade 17: Dairy Chem., Milk Plant, Livestock Div.; Seed Certif. Officers (11), Fedl. Seed Certif. Dept.

Grade 18: Exec. Engin., Civil (2), Aviat. Div.; Exec. Engin., Elect./Mechan., Aviat. Div.

Grade 19: Dir., Fedl. Seed Certif. Dept., Food & Agri. Div.

Further information may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

KARACHI UNIVERSITY OBSERVES SILVER JUBILEE WITH SYMPOSIA MUSHAIRA, EXHIBITS, FUND DRIVE

KARACHI—Karachi University celebrated its silver jubilee in March with a five-day program of convocations, exhibitions, games, a mushaira and symposia.

The opening ceremonies on March 7 featured an address by the federal government's Adviser on Education, Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti.

The Karachi University Alumni Association held a grand mushaira on March 8, the Student Union followed this with a symposium on "Solidarity of the Muslim World," and the University itself organized a program built around the theme of "Continuity and Change in the System of Higher Education in Pakistan." The celebrations came to an end with several days of sporting events on the campus.

On the academic side, publication of a scholarly study of Mohammad Iqbal, the poet, was timed to appear as part of the Jubilee observances, and an exhibit of over 5,000 Pakistani books was put on display at the University Library. About 600 of the volumes were written by faculty members of the University.

A fund-raising campaign launched in anticipation of the silver jubilee set a target of Rs 50 million, to be used as a reserve fund for this largely unendowed university. By the end of February, Rs 10 million had been collected for this purpose, not counting Rs 5 million donated by the Chief Martial Law Administrator.

The school, beginning with 200 students in 1951, now has 8,000 students and 350 faculty.

KARACHI—Pakistan Railways has instituted a major campaign to improve its rolling stock, a project that will cost an estimated Rs 347 million.

Income Tax Surcharge Deadline Extended

ISLAMABAD—The deadline for payment of the 10 percent income-tax surcharge for 1977-78 has been extended to June 15.

The earlier closing date of February 28 for such payments has been relaxed because some salaried persons subject to the surcharge were unable to pay the amount in one lump sum by the earlier date. Under the new ruling, installment paying of the levy is permitted, provided the entire sum is paid by June 15, 1978.

SIXTY NEW SCHOOLS FOR SIND PROVINCE; 205 MORE ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED

KARACHI—Sixty new primary school buildings recently completed in rural areas of Sind province at a cost of Rs 4.8 million have been delivered to authorities, it was announced here last month.

Work on an additional 205 new schools is already in progress, and expansion of 128 schools is being undertaken. Improvements of a number of secondary schools, colleges and technical institutes are also being carried out in this program.

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DRINKING, GAMBLING ARE BANNED IN SIND; NWFP PROHIBITS ALL LIQUOR

KARACHI—Ordinances prohibiting liquor and gambling in two provinces of Pakistan were put into effect in March.

The manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors in Sind was banned on March 15, and an anti-gambling ordinance passed on March 16. In the North-West Frontier Province the prohibition against import, possession, sale and bottling of intoxicating liquor went into effect later in the month.

The Sind ordinance sets a penalty of imprisonment of up to two years and/or a fine of Rs 10,000 for importing, exporting, transporting manufacturing or processing liquors. Muslim citizens of Pakistan consuming spiritous liquors are liable to imprisonment of six months and/or a fine of Rs 5,000. The law does not apply to the import or consumption of intoxicating liquor by a diplomatic agent.

The Sind gambling ordinance forbids the use of any place as a gambling house, or rendering assistance in any gambling operation, and prescribes a punishment by imprisonment of up to one year and/or a fine of up to Rs 1,000 for violation of the rule. A person's mere presence in the vicinity of any such gambling shall be deemed as sufficient proof of participation in such activities and makes that individual liable to punishment for same.

Subsequent convictions for the same offence makes one liable to imprisonment of up to three years and/or a fine of up to Rs 2,000.

JAPAN MAKES LOAN OF \$32.1 FOR CHEMICALS, MACHINERY, OTHER GOODS

TOKYO—The government of Japan agreed on March 16 to extend a commodity loan of 7,500 million yen (\$32.1 million) to Pakistan for the purchase of chemicals, machinery and other goods.

The loan, repayable over 30 years, with a ten-year grace period, bears an interest rate of 3.5 percent.

INDUSTRIAL BASE OF PAKISTAN CONTINUES TO GROW; 18 NEW OR ENLARGED PLANTS BEING BUILT

KARACHI—Some 18 new or enlarged industrial plants in Pakistan have progressed from the drawing boards to various stages of completion during the past month.

The country's first polyester plant, presently under construction at Korangi, has received about 90 percent of the equipment necessary for its operation, with the rest expected to arrive by June. Installation will begin in August, with trial production scheduled to begin by April of next year.

Being built at a cost of Rs 377 million with the help of funds from Saudi Arabia, the factory is designed to produce 12,000 tons of staple fiber and 3,000 tons of filament yarn per year. This represents an annual saving of Rs 700 million in foreign exchange annually.

Installation of machinery at the Ghazi Textile Mills at Dera Ghazi Khan will be completed within two months. This project, to cost more than Rs 140 million, will be in operating condition by the end of the current fiscal year.

Machinery has begun to arrive at the site of the first coal-washing plant, at Shahrug, in the Sibi division of Baluchistan, and installation will begin toward the end of the year—by which time the buildings to house the machinery will have been completed. Commissioning of the plant is expected by June of 1980.

The Canadian International Development Agency has contributed \$1,650,000 toward the cost of this project. When operating, the plant will be able to wash 75,000 tons of coal annually for the Karachi Steel Mills.

Five asphalt plants will be set up in Baluchistan, as soon as the equipment for them arrives from Japan. One complete unit is already on hand and is being installed at Quetta. This plant is expected to go into production by the middle of next year. The other four plants should be under construction within four months. The five plants will cost a total of Rs 15 million.

Five stone crushers are also being set up, to meet the gravel requirements of the

roadways constructed from asphalt produced by the new facilities.

Three new jute mills in Pakistan are expected to go into commercial production within a year.

The Pak Jute and Synthetics Mills, at Korangi, having 125 flat looms, 15 shuttleless looms and 2,297 spindles, and a capacity of 10,000 tons of jute products per year, will be ready to go into production in the very near future. The Mehran Jute Mills at Korangi, which will have 1,420 spindles and 48 shuttleless looms and an annual capacity of 5,000 tons of jute products, is scheduled to be operational by July. And the Latif Jute Mills at Hub Chowki in Baluchistan will be ready to go into production by early next year.

There are already four operating jute mills in this country, employing 14,000 workers. Together, they have 1,509 looms and 22,400 spindles and a capacity of 60,000 tons of jute goods annually. Their production saves Rs 40 million annually by way of import-substitution.

A Japanese team has recently arrived in Lahore to design Pakistan's largest motorcycle factory, which will have a capacity of 30,000 Honda cycles annually. The present Honda plant in Karachi is also slated to be modernized and its capacity increased.

IDP ADVANCES Rs 15 M FOR PAKISTAN REFINERY EXPANSION PROGRAM

JEDDAH (Saudi Arabia)—The Islamic Development Bank (IDP) here recently announced that it will loan \$15 million to the Pakistan Refinery, Ltd., for expansion of its plant in Karachi.

This is part of a larger allocation of \$75 million that the IDP is making toward projects in six separate countries.

NEW BARTER-EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, HUNGARY NEGOTIATED

KARACHI—Barter-exchange agreements with the Soviet Union and with Hungary were announced recently.

The new \$44 million agreement with the Soviet Union stipulates, among other items, the acquisition of 2,000 Soviet tractors for use in Pakistan.

This large commitment for one item comes on the heels of a report from technicians formulating the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, which estimates that in five years' time the country will need 36,000 new tractors annually. At today's prices, such a quantity of tractors would require an annual expenditure of about \$250 million in foreign exchange. Thus planners have included a new tractor factory, with an annual production rate of 10,000 units, as a necessary element of the new Five-Year Plan.

Total value of the goods to be exchanged with the Soviet Union this year will actually come to about \$63 million, which represents a 50 percent increase over the value of last year's trade. This is due to a projected shipment to the USSR of an extra Rs 190 million worth of Pakistani goods this year, in repayment of credits extended to Pakistan by the Soviet Union in the past.

The two-year barter agreement between Pakistan and Hungary signed on March 10 provides for a 30 percent increase in exchange of goods between the two countries over a two-year period.

According to the pact, each country will export to the other goods worth \$15 million within this time. The possibility of further trade, in such consumer goods as men's shirts, hosiery, carpets and leather clothing from Pakistan, and medical equipment and telecommunications instruments from Hungary was not ruled out.

The Hungarian trade commissioner also disclosed that arrangements had been finalized for the assembly of Hungarian television equipment in Pakistan.

MEHDI COMMENTS ON MILITARY TAKEOVER AT NEW YORK CONFERENCE

NEW YORK CITY—At a three-day international conference here on "Contemporary Pakistan," Mr. Hayat Mehdi, Minister for Political Affairs at the Pakistan Embassy of Washington, explained that the recent takeover of the government of his country by the armed forces had been unavoidable. The military authorities had no "patriotic option," he said, but to take over the administration of the country, which stood on the brink of chaos and disaster.

The New York City conference, organized by the South Asian Institute of Columbia University, was attended by a large number of scholars, both American and Pakistani.

FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION: MED SCHOOL IN NWFP, Rs 89 M TO BALUCHISTAN, TRIBAL AREAS

QUETTA—Federal aid to education in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the Tribal Areas was announced recently by governmental authorities.

In the Tribal Areas, Rs 35,600,000 will go towards implementing 50 projects: construction of schools and colleges, establishment of adult educational centers, vocational and commercial institutes and teacher-training facilities, purchase of equipment, and awards of scholarships to deserving students.

In the NWFP, a new medical college is being located at Abbottabad, with classes scheduled to commence, in temporary buildings, by next year. The decision to establish a medical college in this area was made by the Chief Martial Law Administrator during a visit to the province in March.

In Baluchistan, Rs 53 million is to be spent in the current fiscal year: Rs 26 million for improving the secondary school system, Rs 20 million on the University of Baluchistan, and Rs 7 million for student aid.

Plans for Baluchistan University involve construction of new classroom and laboratory blocks, residential halls for teachers and students, and a mosque for the University. An institute of solar energy and another on arid areas are planned for the University. The science laboratory is expected to be ready for use by June.

There are 2,848 educational institutions of all types in Baluchistan, with 1,600,000 students. Construction of new schools is booming: 80 new primary schools, 30 middle schools and 6 new high schools will be set up during the coming year.

Student aid from two neighboring countries was also announced last month. The government of the United Arab Emirates has established a fund to create 78 scholarships for students in the district of Rahimyar Khan. The stipends, ranging from Rs 100 to Rs 400 per month, will be distributed on a merit basis to intermediate school, college and university students of the district. And the government of Indonesia has set up two scholarships for Indonesian students studying in Pakistan.

Modern Fish Hatchery Begins at Keenjhar Lake

KARACHI—Construction begins this month on a modern fish hatchery at Keenjhar Lake near here. The facility is expected to begin full operations within three years from now. The Rs 5 million project will breed fish to stock the inland fishing areas of Sind province.

NEAR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN CEMENT SEEN BY END OF CURRENT YEAR

HYDERABAD—Pakistan should be able to meet all its cement needs by the end of this year, and some excess capacity may be available for export, the chairman of the State Cement Factory reported last month.

Much of the reason for the short supply in cement during recent years can actually be traced to inadequacies of distribution, the official explained to newsmen. A newly inaugurated revision of the supply system should eliminate those difficulties.

At present, production of cement in Pakistan comes to 3.7 million tons, while demand amounts to about 4.4 million tons. The shortfall is currently being made up by imports from India and Romania. With the expansion of three existing plants, and the impending completion of four new units, the shortage can be eliminated entirely, he stated.

IRAN SETS EXTRA QUOTA FOR PAKISTANI KINOO, POPULAR CITRUS HYBRID

KARACHI—Some 15,000 tons of Pakistani *kinoo*, a hybrid citrus fruit grown in Pakistan and highly prized in Iran for its flavor, will be exported to that country in the coming year.

All fruit exported to Iran must be fumigated before entering that country. As a consequence, spraying with methyl bromide is carried out on trains at Sargodha and Bhalwal and trucks at Quetta to avoid a layover of 20 days in cold storage before the fruit is admitted into Iran. Shippers have been advised to have their consignments fumigated and to obtain a certification of this before allowing their cargoes to leave Pakistan.

Iran has set an import total of 100,000 tons of citrus fruit from all sources. This will of course include the regular quota of fruit from Pakistan, with the 15,000 tons of *kinoo* over and above that.

Non-petroleum trade with Iran has increased six-fold since 1972-73. During the last fiscal year this exchange has amounted to \$60 million, making Iran the second biggest market for Pakistan's goods. Pakistan's chief exports to Iran include textiles, rice and citrus fruit.

FIRST PAK-BD JOINT FILM-MAKING VENTURE TO COST ABOUT Rs 2.5 M

KARACHI—Planning for the first motion picture film to be jointly produced by Pakistan and Bangladesh went into its final phases last month, with the arrival in Karachi of two film makers from Bangladesh: Shafi Vikrampuri, the producer, and Fazal Shahabuddin, who will direct that part of the film to be made in Bangladesh.

Suroor Barabankvi is slated to direct and film the Pakistani portion of the movie. It is to be made on a 50-50 basis throughout, with half the cast and technicians coming from each country. Total expenses will come to about Rs 2,500,000.

The movie, which is still untitled, will feature actors Mohammad Ali, Shabnam, Shabana, Razaq, Babita and Jaseem. Robin Ghosh will compose the music, while Rana Laita and Sabina Yasmin from Dacca will sing. M.A. Mabin, from Dacca, will be director of photography.

Bangladesh has already produced four films jointly with India.

Application for permission to make the film with Pakistan was made last September, and permission came through in January.

The local film industry in Karachi, having just completed two new color films in Urdu, is experiencing a revival, after over five years in the doldrums. At present, about 12 pictures, including six in color, are in various stages of production. Five of these are in Urdu, and the rest in Pushto or Sindhi.

EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTION UP, IMPORTS CUT BY ABOUT Rs 180 MILLION

KARACHI—Importation of edible oils has been cut to 270,000 metric tons for the current fiscal year, down from the 285,000 metric tons which had to be imported during the last fiscal year. The decrease in imports will save about Rs 180 million in foreign exchange.

This change in the import picture is due mainly to the increased availability of locally produced cottonseed oil this year, which will come to about 100,000 metric tons.

The 270,000 tons of imported oil will consist largely of 150,000 tons of soybean oil from the United States and 120,000 tons of palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia.

Recently implemented was a two-year pilot project to encourage production of auxiliary sources of edible oils, from such seeds as soya, sunflower and safflower. An appropriation of Rs 45 million has been made by the government to facilitate this project.

BHUTTO AWAITS APPEAL; COURT PERMITS PHYSICAL COMFORTS AND FULL ACCESS TO COUNSEL

LAHORE—Appeals on the death sentences of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and five other defendants in the Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case are scheduled to be heard by the Supreme Court in Rawalpindi on May 6.

The Supreme Court has the power to set aside or confirm the judgment of the lower court or to reduce the sentence awarded. In case the sentence is upheld, the convicted persons may make a petition for clemency to the President under Article 45 of the Constitution, which states: "The President shall have power to grant pardon, reprieve and respite, and to remit, suspend or commute any sentence passed by any court, tribunal or other authority."

A five-man panel of the Supreme Court directed that copies of the entire record of the case be made available to the Defense Counsel by April 4. The Defense was also allowed to file additional grounds for the appeal after the record had been examined. The Court further stated that if there were any grievances on this score, the Counsel could approach the Court again.

Mr. Bhutto is being kept in the Kot Lakhpat prison in Lahore until his appeal hearing. He has three rooms at his disposal: one in which he is living, another for preparing his food, by a cook specially provided for that purpose, and another as a bathroom and toilet. His living room has a proper bed with mosquito netting, a table and a chair. He is provided with a daily newspaper and is allowed to wear his own clothes. His wife, Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, is permitted to meet him once a week, with provision for more frequent meetings if requested. She met with him on April 5 for two hours. Reports about his suffering from fever are unfounded. Mr. Bhutto is in good health.

On March 21, the Lahore High Court Bar Association, in unanimous resolution, stated that the trial of Mr. Bhutto and four others had been fair, impartial and in accordance with the law of the land. The resolution declared that the legal fraternity of Pakistan was committed to the rule of law.

A former Attorney General of Pakistan, Ch. Nazir Ahmed Khan, told the press that, "During the trial all legal facilities were provided the accused to prove his innocence, and he was defended by lawyers of his own choice, which he later chose to give up for reasons best known to him." He said that comments in certain foreign quarters and appeals from abroad regarding Mr. Bhutto's trial were based on lack of information.

PLANKTONIC SHRIMP OFF PAKISTAN'S COAST MAY BE FUTURE FOOD SOURCE

KARACHI—Researches by a woman scientist at Karachi University has found that a small planktonic shrimp in Pakistan's coastal water has the potential of supplying much-needed proteins to the world diet.

The investigations of Professor (Mrs.) Nasima M. Tirmazi of the Invertebrate Reference Museum of Karachi University have been confirmed by a visiting Japanese scientist, Dr. M. Omori, a marine biologist with UNESCO, who recently visited this country.

With assistance from UNESCO, the planktonic shrimp (genus *Acartis*), Dr. Omori suggested, could be harvested in commercial quantities, and might well prove the answer to the world's burgeoning food requirements.

ACREAGE IN SUGARCANE GREATER, BUT CROP IS LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S

KARACHI—This year's sugarcane plantings are estimated at 1,986,409 acres, with a crop of 26,972,400 tons of cane expected. This can be compared with a sugarcane acreage of 1,948,000 and 29,056,600 tons for the year before. Sugar production will come to about 700,000 metric tons this year, as against last year's production of 736,302 metric tons.

Although acreage devoted to sugarcane cultivation is 2 percent higher than the previous year, production has decreased by 0.3 percent. There will still be a 10-percent surplus that can be exported.

Ban on Political Activities Extended

ISLAMABAD—On March 29, the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, issued Martial Law Regulation No. 35, which extended the ban on political activity in the country for an indefinite period beyond its March 31 deadline.

KARACHI—Pakistan, a contributing member of the World Food Program, has pledged \$470,000 as its contribution to the WFP budget of \$630.8 million for the 1979-80 term.

TRADE WITH BANGLADESH INCREASES TO Rs 330 M; NEXT YEAR EVEN HIGHER

KARACHI—The volume of trade with Bangladesh continues to grow, increasing from Rs 173 million in 1974-75 to Rs 330 million last year. Exchange of goods worth Rs 239 million in the first six months of the current fiscal year augurs well for a new record for the year.

When formal trade negotiations between the two countries began a few years ago, exports from Pakistan were higher than imports, but in 1977 the trend was reversed, when production losses that can be traced to the political situation in Pakistan decreased the amount of cotton, bitumen and cement available for export.

In February, the first-ever raw cotton sales were made to Bangladesh, with an initial contract of 50,000 bales. Delivery of the first consignment of 20,000 bales of this order was made in March.

Bangladesh furnishes such goods as raw jute, jute goods, tea, spices, betel leaf, newsprint and bamboo to Pakistan, and Pakistan contributes raw cotton, cotton yarn, edible oil, oilseeds, and railway cars to Bangladesh.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing May 4

Grade 16: Dep. Assist. Dir., Supplies (2), Dept. Supplies; Med. Technol. (9), Postgrad. Med. Ctr.

Grade 17: Assist. Engin. (Elect./Mechan.), Milk Plant

Grade 18: Assist. Anim. Husb. Commiss. (Poultry), Livestock Div.

Grade 19: Princ. Sci. Officer (Chem.), Natnl. Physical & Standard Labs.; Princ. Sci. Officer (Applied Physics), Natnl. Physical & Standard Labs.

Grade 20: Dir., Natnl. Physical & Standard Labs.; Chief Econ., Plan. & Devel. Dept.

Scale Rs 3500-5500: Chief Investig. (Accident), Dept. Civ. Aviat., Aviat. Div.

Closing May 11:

Grade 16: Dep. Assist. Dir., Supplies (2), Dept. Supplies; Med. Technol. (9), Postgrad. Med. Ctr.

Grade 17: Assist. Engin. (Elect./Mechan.), Milk Plant

Grade 18: Assist. Anim. Husb. Commiss. (Poultry), Livestock Div.

Grade 19: Princ. Sci. Officer (Chem.), Natnl. Physical & Standard Labs.; Princ. Sci. Officer (Applied Physics), Natnl. Physical & Standard Labs.

Grade 20: Dir., Natnl. Physical & Standard Labs.

Closing May 15:

Grade 18: Assist. Prof. Livestock Mgt., Open Univ.

Grade 20: Prof. Educ., Open Univ.; Prof. Agri., Open Univ.

Pakistani nationals living abroad are further advised that applications for employment other than for the positions listed in this column are being accepted (*Pakistan Affairs*, March 1). These applications should be made by sending their resumes directly to the appropriate Regional Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labor and Manpower in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi or Quetta, rather than to the Embassy in Washington, D.C.

PAKISTAN TAKES WORLD CUP IN HOCKEY FOR SECOND TIME, WINNING FROM HOLLAND, 3 TO 2

BUENOS AIRES—Pakistan became the first country to win hockey's World Cup twice, when it beat the Netherlands team here, 3 to 2, in the final match of the 1978 series on April 3.

Pakistan had already conquered the Dutch team once in this tournament, in the sectional runoffs on March 25, when it won by 3 to 1.

Contenders in the fortnight-long tournament were: Australia, England, Canada, Belgium, India and Germany (section "A"); and Argentina, Spain, Holland, Ireland, Malaysia, Italy, and Pakistan (section "B"). The semi-finalists were West Germany, Australia, Holland and Pakistan.

Pakistan, which entered international hockey competition only in 1947, won Olympic gold medals for the sport at Rome in 1960 and again at Mexico City in 1968. After its World Cup victory at Barcelona in 1971, however, Pakistanis suffered a number of setbacks in international competition. Thus this year's victory is especially savored.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, has announced that a gold medal will be awarded each member of the winning team. In Buenos Aires, Air Marshal (ret.) Nur Khan, president of the Pakistan Hockey Federation, was presented with a gold medal by the International Hockey Federation in recognition of the key role he played in establishing the hockey World Cup competition in 1971.

SINGAPORE—The largest exhibition of rare Pakistani carpets ever to be seen in Singapore went on display recently at a commercial shopping center here. Singapore is the main distribution center for Pakistani carpets in the entire Southeast Asia region.

16-MILE ROAD GIVES ACCESS TO OIL SITE IN MARRI TRIBAL LAND

BAMBORE—A segment of almost inaccessible mountain ranges of the Marri tribal lands in Baluchistan has been opened to vehicular traffic with a 16-mile road link to a drilling site near here, which was constructed by Army engineers recently to facilitate prospecting activities by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation.

An oil rig must be moved in, a site be cleared for its erection, and a pipeline must be laid to supply water for the drilling. The work involves an expenditure of Rs 30 million, and employment of 400 tribesmen as laborers.

POULTRY FARMING COULD DEVELOP INTO NEW VILLAGE INDUSTRY

QUETTA—In a move to introduce modern poultry farming methods into Pakistan and Azad Kashmir, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has begun a \$1.35 million, three-year development program. It is hoped that poultry farming can be developed into a flourishing village industry, furnishing not only eggs and meat for the national diet, but also employment to thousands of individuals.

Concerted efforts are being made to teach modern poultry farming techniques to villagers and the rural population.

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CMLA, POLITICAL LEADERS CONSIDER FORMATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

ISLAMABAD—The first round of discussions oriented toward formation of a national government was held by General Zia-ul-Haq and prominent political leaders here on April 15.

Leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) — Qayyum Group — and the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) held separate talks with the CMLA. A meeting with Tehrik-i-Istiqal could not take place, as the party chief, Air Marshal (ret.) Asghar Khan, was scheduled to be out of the country at that time.

The PNA delegation was headed by Maulana Mufti Mahmud, the Qayyum League by Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, and the PPP by Maulana Kausar Niazi. Other members of the respective parties accompanied their chiefs to the meetings, which were held in the CMLA Secretariat. General Zia was assisted by his Adviser on Political Affairs Haji Maula Bux Soomro and members of the Election Cell, headed by Lt. Gen. F.A. Chishti.

In general, the participants reserved their opinions on the meetings. The PNA chief said that the PNA would join the proposed national government if it was in the supreme national interest, provided the government accepted the party's conditions; the delegation had a second talk with Lt. Gen. Chishti on April 21 and requested a further meeting with the CMLA. The PPP leaders said that the talks were "constructive and useful," but emphasized that they were only preliminary.

The president of the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, Sardar Mohammad Abdul Qayyum Khan, said on April 17 that details on how his party can participate in the national government are being worked out.

ISLAMABAD—The United Nations Development Program has allocated \$52.5 million for technical assistance to Pakistan in the 1977-1981 period. This represents a three-fold increase in UNDP aid over the previous five year period.

SALAL DAM ACCORD IS REACHED BY INDIA, PAKISTAN 8 YEARS AFTER NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN

NEW DELHI—Final agreement on the long-standing Salal Dam issue was reached by the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan here on April 14. The accord provides technical safeguards against any interruption in the flow of the River Chenab that could be detrimental to Pakistan's interests.

The Salal Dam, to be erected by India on the Chenab River in Kashmir, 22 miles from the Pakistan border, has been the object of protracted negotiations. The Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 recognized Pakistan's rights to the waters of the Chenab, with the proviso of upper riparian rights to use the water for generating hydroelectric power. The dam is part of a hydroelectric scheme permissible under that proviso, but disagreements over the size of the dam and the amount of water it would hold back from downstream use dragged on for eight years. They were finally resolved in the just-concluded bilateral talks, conducted by Pakistan's Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi and India's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Mr. Shahi said at a press conference in New Delhi that Pakistan attaches great importance to the conclusion of this agreement, since it would prove that given political will and sincerity of purpose all problems between the two countries, however difficult they might appear to be, could be resolved.

At the New Delhi sessions all disputed points were first examined by a team of technical experts, and decisions reached on that basis wherever possible. Still-unresolved points were settled at the ministerial level. The resulting agreement provides for such details as full pondage and dead storage levels the immovable crest level at the spillway, the size of the spillway gate levels and power intakes, and the manner of closing the outlet works. It was agreed, for instance to reduce the height of the gate of the dam from 40 to 30 feet, and to close down the sluices a year after the first filling of the reservoir.

The final text of the agreement is being prepared in Urdu, Hindi and English.

Mr. Shahi told reporters: "It is our belief that with the growth of mutual trust and confidence it will be possible to strive for a just solution of the dispute of Jammu and Kashmir, which remains the only unimplemented provision of the Simla agreement."

He said that although the process of normalization had progressed to the present position, the extent of further progress would be linked by public opinion in Pakistan to the settlement of the Kashmir dispute. The fact that now those subjects would be discussed which were formerly a taboo is an indication of the progress made thus far, he explained.

The CMLA's Adviser for Foreign Affairs stated that General Zia-ul-Haq has accepted an invitation to visit India, but that the appropriate time for the visit had not yet been decided.

Other matters discussed by the foreign ministers during their meeting in New Delhi touched on the volume of bilateral trade, expansion of travel facilities, repatriation of detainees, exchange of journalists, sportsmen and artists, and establishment of consulate offices in Karachi and Bombay in order to facilitate travel arrangements between the two countries.

A team of Indian officials is expected in Islamabad this month for an annual review of Pakistan-India trade.

21 Riding Horses Presented to Bangladesh by Pakistan

ISLAMABAD—The Army Remount Depot here recently selected a group of riding horses as a gift to the mounted police of Dacca.

The horses were shipped early in April, together with saddles and bridles, and presented to the Inspector General of the Bangladesh Police Department by the Pakistan Ambassador in Dacca.

ISSUE REGULATIONS TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS FOR IMPORTING VEHICLES

ISLAMABAD—The Commerce Division has issued detailed instructions for private individuals who wish to import new or second-hand tractors, power tillers, truck chassis and light commercial vehicles into Pakistan.

The tractors must be standard makes, not more than two years old; they may be assembled or unassembled; they must be accompanied by spare parts valued at ten percent of the F.O.B. price of the vehicle. After June 30, 1978 proper documentation to certify the age of the items must be presented; a registration/logbook of the vehicle or a certificate from the manufacturer. Tractors reaching Pakistan before June 30 will be issued clearance slips without such documentation, and need not be listed among the standard models prescribed below.

For Pakistani nationals residing abroad, import permits for tractors are freely allowed against genuine foreign exchange earnings and/or savings; no certification of the source of such foreign exchange is required. For Pakistani citizens residing within the country, tractors and power tillers may be imported without applying to the government for foreign exchange, but a declaration of the source of the funds used in the acquisition of the vehicles must be presented, along with an application for an import permit.

The specific types of tractors permitted under this Personal Baggage and Gift Scheme are listed below, with the model numbers and their horsepower ratings.

Massey Ferguson, Model 135 (45.5 HP and 47 HP); IMT, Model IMT-533 (41 HP) and Model IMT-540 (47 HP); International Harvester, Model 504-D (45 HP, 50 HP, and above); Ford, Model 4600 (62.3 HP) and Model 3600 (46 HP); John Deere, Model 1020 (47 HP) and Model 4020 (93 HP); Holder, Model A.M. 2; Deutz, Model D4506 (42 HP), Model D5206 (52 HP), and Model D6206 (62 HP); Zadrugar, 50 HP; Bylorus, Model MTZ 50 (55 HP) and Model UMZ 6 (60 HP); Zetor, Model 5711 (60 HP); Ursus, Model C355 (55 HP); Fiat, Model 480 (48 HP) and Model 640 (64 HP).

Power tillers permitted under the same procedure are the following:

Satoh, Model K 170 (Fulperland Diesel), and Model KB 2-RB (7-6.5 HP); Yanmar, Model YZ-8-N (Diesel), and Model F-7 C.E.P. (7-8 HP); Iseki, Model K 48 CL (7-9 HP); Kubota, Model K 900 x GA 100 (10 HP); Mitsubishi, Model CT-83 and Model CT-85; Chinese, Model D-12.

The Gift Scheme also provides for import by overseas Pakistanis against foreign exchange earned abroad of truck/bus chassis in CKD or built-up condition and of certain types of light commercial vehicles. Permitted makes are: Bedford trucks/buses, Ford Diesel transit, Toyota Hiace, Suzuki and Honda pickups and vans.

A simple procedure for the import of Bedford truck/bus chassis has been worked out by the government, and may be followed

SUPREME COURT EXTENDS DATE FOR HEARING BHUTTO'S APPEAL OF DEATH SENTENCE TO MAY 26

RAWALPINDI—The Supreme Court will begin regular hearings on the appeals filed against the death sentences awarded by the Lahore High Court in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Khan murder case on May 26 instead of May 6 as previously fixed.

Postponement of the hearings was granted on petition of Mr. Yahya Baktiar, counsel to former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto, one of the defendants, to allow more time for the defense to prepare its case.

The defense request for more time to file supplementary grounds for the appeal was allowed by the State, with the further stipulation that "any other additional grounds of appeal which the defense may deem necessary can be submitted even after the established deadline, if so advised, but before the hearing commences, provided that copies of such additional grounds shall be furnished to the counsel for the State by the defense.

Concerning the defense's prayer for extension of time for the preparation of the appeal the State decided that: "We are of the view that a further time of two weeks would meet the end of justice."

It was also directed that the defense counsel may inspect all the files of the case to determine whether he wants copies of the entire files or only certain pages thereof, and that the Registry of the Court shall furnish copies accordingly. Among the papers already furnished, fresh copies of any that are illegible will be supplied on demand.

Following a defense request, the appellants will be brought to Rawalpindi a day or two before the appeal hearings begin, in order that they may be available for consultations. Mr. Bhutto and the four others convicted with him have been lodged in jail in a manner to which they are entitled to under the law, and are being provided with amenities suitable to their rank in society. (see *Pakistan Affairs*, April 16).

SEATTLE—The Pakistan Students Association of the University of Washington elected new officers on March 12.

The following individuals were selected to direct the activities of the group during the coming year: President, Arshad Ali Shah; Vice President, Zahur Ziddique; General Secretary, Muhammad Saleem Akhtar; Treasurer, Waseem Sheikh.

at the discretion of the purchaser. Orders are placed with National Motors Limited (NML) and the necessary foreign exchange deposited with a bank in the UK specified by the NML. After the funds are transferred by the bank to M/s Vauxhall, the NML will deliver the chassis in Pakistan. At delivery, the buyer will pay the difference between the foreign exchange cost and the prevailing ex-NML plant price.

Rs 90 M PROJECT WILL SAVE MOENJODARO FROM FURTHER DETERIORATION

KARACHI—The International Committee for the Preservation of Moenjodaro, meeting here in April, announced that UNESCO has appropriated Rs 60 million of a projected Rs 90 million needed to carry out the first phase of a master plan for protecting the excavated remains of this Bronze Age city.

The first phase of the project involves taming the Indus river, whose nearby waters threaten to wash away portions of the excavations, instituting a system for pumping out ground water and desalinating the soil of the area, to prevent the fragile 5,000 year-old brickwork of the ancient city from deteriorating further, and landscaping the archaeological zone, including plantings of salt-tolerant trees. A foliage cover will shelter the ruins from such hazards as wind erosion.

A subcommittee made up of an official UNESCO representative plus delegates from Egypt, Japan and Pakistan has been formed to solicit additional funds for this work. It is estimated that the entire structure will crumble within the next 20 to 30 years, if something is not done soon.

Excavations at the site began in 1921-23, and it was recognized from the beginning that the effects of waterlogging and salinity would pose a greater threat to the exposed brickwork than it has experienced in all the thousands of years that the city was buried beneath the silt of the Indus.

BARLEY OUTPUT IS UP BY 15 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR'S HARVEST

KARACHI—Thanks to the past season's rains, barley output in Sind has increased by 15 percent over the previous year's harvest.

In 1975-76, 8,659 tons of barley was harvested; in 1976-77 the crop totalled 9,964 tons. The area under barley cultivation increased from 42,852 acres in 1975-76 to 49,089 acres in 1976-77. Thatta district is the major barley-producing region in the province.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Hyderabad on April 9 that the Agriculture Research Center at Tandogram has produced a high-yielding barley variant, the "TJ 79," which offers the possibility of increasing future barley production even more.

CHIEF JUSTICE ANWARUL HAQ ACTING PRESIDENT IN CHAUDHRY'S ABSENCE

ISLAMABAD—President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry left Karachi for Vienna on April 20 for a medical checkup. He is expected to be out of the country for two weeks.

During the absence of the President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is empowered to serve as Acting President. Chief Justice S. Anwarul-Haq immediately assumed those duties on April 20 and later in the same day administered the oath of office for the Acting Chief Justice of Pakistan to Justice Mohammad Akram.

3 TRAINS ON LAHORE-KARACHI LINE OPERATE AT HIGH SPEED SCHEDULE

LAHORE—Three trains on the Lahore to Karachi line now operate at 105 kilometers per hour, the first time that the Pakistan Railways has attained such a high speed on its regular runs.

The Awami Express, the Tezgam Express, and the Super Express were put on the new fast schedule on April 15.

First Phase of Port Qasim Construction is Expected to be Completed by Next Year

KARACHI—The site of Port Qasim, 30 miles east of Karachi, is humming with activity, and some parts of it should be ready for use sometime next year. This will be Pakistan's second port. It is named after the great General Mohammad Bin Qasim, who conquered Sind and established Muslim rule in the area over a thousand years ago.

The facility is being constructed to handle the increasingly heavy import and export trade that has created congestion at the Karachi port, in addition to the enormous quantities of iron ore and other raw materials to be brought in for the operation of the Karachi Steel Mill, which is being built at nearby Pipri. The congestion at the Karachi port has already created such persistent delays to shipping that most foreign shipping lines have had to impose a port surcharge, ranging from 5 to 10 percent, to cover costs of such delays.

One berth at the new port, designed specifically for the unloading of iron ore and coal, should be ready by next year. Four multipurpose marginal berths will also be completed in 1979. The first phase of the enormous project will cost Rs 2,688 million, including a foreign-exchange component of Rs 1,233 million. With this phase seven multipurpose berths to handle such cargos as rice, cement and steel-mill equipment, machinery and construction material will be made available. After the completion of this construction the port will be able to take ships up to 50,000 dead weight tonnage, with a designed capacity of 6.16 million tons of cargo.

Construction of basic infrastructure facilities of the complex: water, telephone

CMLA VISITS SAUDI ARABIA IN THREE-DAY TOUR; TALKS WITH KING KHALID AND PRINCE FAHD

RIYADH—Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, told newsmen while on a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia that he was gratified by Saudi Arabia's support of his government's policies, and by the solidarity with Pakistan's objectives that had been shown him during his visit.

General Zia was met at the Riyadh airport on April 17 by King Khalid bin-Abdul Aziz al-Saud himself, a gesture of the Saudi monarch's special regard for the CMLA. Normally, Crown Prince Fahd receives visiting heads of state at airport ceremonies.

"During my talks with His Majesty King Khalid and HRH Crown Prince Fahd," the CMLA said, "as well as in the course of the discussions which took place between the delegations of the two countries, we had the opportunity of exchanging views on our bilateral relationship and regional and international matters in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual trust and confidence. I am happy to say that by the grace of God our discussions were marked by complete understanding, common perception and identity of view on all matters of mutual

concern. I was deeply impressed by His Majesty's gracious solicitude for the stability, progress and prosperity of Pakistan and his abiding concern for the welfare of its people. The same generosity of spirit and brotherly sentiments were reflected in the approach of HRH Crown Prince Fahd and his distinguished colleagues to our problems."

He continued: "I am particularly gratified at the support for my government's policies and the solidarity with its aims and objectives which were conveyed to us during our discussions at all levels."

Prince Fahd later told newsmen, "We are convinced that things now are being put in their right order and that as long as General Zia-ul-Haq is handling the affairs of Pakistan with his capable and able colleagues, stability and order will rule."

Rs 420 MILLION ALLOTTED FOR HYDERABAD WATER SUPPLY, SEWER REPAIRS

HYDERABAD—The Sind government, in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank, has made Rs 420 million available to begin work on a much-needed capital improvements program for the city of Hyderabad.

The currently most serious deficiencies in city services have to do with the water supply and the drainage and sewer system. About 40 million gallons of potable water is needed by the city daily, officials say, but only 14 million gallons is available. Inadequacies in the sewer system can be traced to the rising water table in the area, a matter which can best be dealt with by installing an open-surface drainage system, combined with a concerted effort to pump the water from the Latifabad tract.

SIKHS OF MANY NATIONS CONVERGE ON HASANABDAL FOR BAISAKHI FESTIVAL

LAHORE—Sikhs from all parts of the world were in Pakistan last month to take part in the Baisakhi Festival at Hasanabdal, which lasted from April 11 to 13.

Pilgrims from Afghanistan, Iran, Abu Dhabi, Kenya, Malaysia, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and a group of 1,500 from India, besides large numbers of Pakistani Sikhs, converged on the Lahore area on their way to the religious celebrations in Hassanabdal.

and power connections, roads, railway track and office buildings, is progressing satisfactorily. Hydrographic and hydraulic surveys, soil investigation, trial dredging, construction of service roads and site offices, and laying of a water supply pipeline have already been completed. The contract for the construction of the iron ore and coal berth has been awarded to a French firm, for which France has provided the necessary credit. The contract for the construction of the marginal wharf (four berths) has been awarded to a Brussels firm, under a Belgian credit.

The procurement of floating craft, cargo-handling and navigational aids equipment is underway. A British loan of 13.01 pounds-sterling is being utilized for this purpose. The Asian Development Bank has given a \$48.6 million loan for dredging, extension of marginal wharves and related works.

Meanwhile, facilities at the Karachi port are also being increased. These include the construction of four berths at "Juna Bunder" (the old port), dredging at certain points to facilitate the berthing of 45,000 deadweight tonnage ships, and construction of a 75,000 deadweight tonnage oil tanker berth.

World Cup Champions Honored at Home & Abroad



Pakistan's World Cup hockey team captain Islahuddin receives the golden championship trophy from Argentine's President Lt. Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla in Buenos Aires on April 2.

RAWALPINDI—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, presented gold medals to the world champion Pakistan hockey team on April 11 and declared amidst cheers that all facilities would be provided to make the game of hockey a truly national sport.

The CMLA announced the formation of a high-level committee, headed by Air Marshal (retd.) Nur Khan, to recommend ways and means to promote hockey and football.

Discussing the performance of the national team in the fourth World Cup matches in Buenos Aires, he said that individually and collectively the team's performance was superb.

The gold medals were awarded to team manager Abdul Waheed, coach Akhtar Husain, captain Islahuddin, Shahnaz Shaikh, Qamar Zia, Saleem Sherwani, Jamil, Ehsanullah, Munawwar-uz-Zaman, Munir Bhatti, Shafiq, Akhtar Rasool, Nasim Mirza, Mohammed Saeed, Manzoor Junior, Hanif Khan, and Samiullah. Right-half Saeed could not attend the function because he was reported ill.

Separate gold medals for excellent performance in the semi-final against West Germany were presented to Islahuddin and Saleem Sherwani.

The CMLA also announced that each of the team members would be given a residential plot in Karachi.

UK, CANADA, WORLD BANK LOANS FOR OIL EXPLORATION REFLECT A GROWING FOREIGN CONFIDENCE

ISLAMABAD—Reassured by the success of local oil exploration, several foreign institutions have agreed to extend financial support to continue the search for petroleum in Pakistan. Canada will provide \$57 million, the World Bank is to loan \$30 million, and negotiations are in the final phase for \$18 to \$20 million from the United Kingdom's Overseas Development Ministry.

The foreign credit will be used in further development of the already-operating Tut field, as well as for exploring the Indus delta. This area, in spite of its high promise, has been somewhat neglected since the end of offshore drilling by a West German oil company several years ago. But last month the Husky Oil Company of Canada began drilling in that sector, at a location in the seabed 25 miles south of Karachi.

Drilling of this well, and of another by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation at Kotrum, offer bright prospects of success. A third well, being drilled by the Texas-Gulf Company at Karak in Bannu, is expected to reach targeted depths before the end of June.

If only two of these three wells prove a success, the country could claim a major gain, for that would bring to four the number of new oilfields discovered within a relatively short span of time.

Besides the relatively recent Dhodak find, an exploratory well at Adhi, some 50 miles south of Islamabad, drilled jointly by Pakistan Petroleum Ltd., and the American Oil Company (AMOCO), has yielded oil and gas; further production testing of the find is in progress.

If significant reserves are discovered within the next two years, experts predict that the development of oilfields, rather than exploration of new ones, will become the major thrust of oil activity in Pakistan. A shift in focus of this nature is in fact already evident in recent agreements between

Pakistan and Texas-Gulf, which include a World Bank guarantee of funds to develop any fields which Texas-Gulf may discover.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on these openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing Date and Pay Scale Not Indicated

Surg. (female), FRCS required, Priv. Hosp.; Gynec. (female), MRCOG or equivalent required, Priv. Hosp.

Non-Pakistanis may apply for these two positions. Address M.R. Anwar, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Faisal Shaheed Memorial Hospital Trust, Sialkot Road, Gujranwala, Pakistan.

Closing May 18

Grade 16: Foreman, Agri. Rsch. Ctr.
Grade 17: Soc. Welf. Officers (2), Soc. Welf. Wing; Rsch. Officers (2), Soc. Welf. Wing.

Grade 18: Dep. Dir. (Techn.: Lab. Equip.), Agri. Rsch. Ctr.

Scale Rs 2350-3600: Flight Eng. (Safety Investig.), Dept. Civ. Aviat.

Closing May 25

Grade 16: Assist. Mech. Eng., Meteorol. Dept.; Labor Officer, Pak. Mint; Econ. Investig., Hlth. Div.

Grade 17: Wkshp. Eng., Meteorol. Dept.; Electron. Eng. (5), Meteorol. Dept.

Grade 18: Jr. Archit., Publ. Wks. Dept.; Assist. Insp. Genl., Forests (Sericulture), Food & Agri. Div.

Grade 19: Skippers (2), Marine Fish, Dept.; Dep. Chief, Techn. Serv. Cell, Indust. & Commerce Sect., Plan. & Devel. Div.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

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ELECTIONS COMMISSION PREPARES FRESH LISTS, OUTLINES CONSTITUENCIES

KARACHI—The Elections Commission has been directed to begin preparing fresh electoral lists and outlining new constituencies.

The Adviser to the CMLA for Political Affairs, talking to newsmen last month, said that it would take about nine to ten months to complete this task, after which the government would be in a position to hold general elections. "The present government is determined to revive democracy as early as possible," he said. Restrictions on political activity can be relaxed after the accountability process moves ahead and the political atmosphere clears up.

Prospects for the formation of a national government, the Adviser observed, are neither bright nor dark at this stage. "We should like to see a national government formed as a temporary measure. We want to clear the mess created by the previous government and put the political train back on its track."

PAKISTAN RECOGNIZES AFGHANISTAN REGIME, LOOKS TO STABLE RULE

ISLAMABAD—The government of Pakistan decided on May 5 to accord recognition to the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a decision which was immediately communicated through diplomatic channels to the government of Afghanistan.

"Pakistan," he added, "has taken note of policy statements made by spokesmen of the new Afghan government recent developments in Afghanistan were internal affairs of that country. Both Pakistan and Iran have recognized the new government, he said, and both the countries were well wishers of Afghanistan. They desired nothing but stability for the region.

"Pakistan," he added, "has taken note of policy statements made by spokesmen of the new Afghan government affirming their respect for the principles of Islam and their desire for good neighborly relations, as well as the continuance of Afghanistan's traditional policy of nonalignment."

SHAHI PROCLAIMS COMMITMENT TO ISLAMIC UNITY AT DAKAR; PAKISTAN WILL HOST 1980 MEET

DAKAR (Senegal)—Pakistan has been selected to host the Eleventh Islamic Conference in 1980, an event which will synchronize with observances of the fifteenth century of Hijra. The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers ended its deliberations in Dakar on April 28.

The just-adjourned conference approved, among its other items of business, a Pakistan-sponsored resolution calling for establishment of nuclear free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia, and another resolution, sponsored jointly by Pakistan and Syria, which condemns Zionist and racist activities in Palestine and South Africa.

The conference also accepted Pakistan's offer to hold the second session of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Karachi during December of this year, and welcomed Pakistan's suggestion to establish the headquarters of the proposed Islamic Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Commodity Exchanges in Karachi.

The CMLA's Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, led the Pakistan delegation to Dakar. In addressing the plenary session of the conference on April 26, Mr. Shahi stated that the government of Pakistan was determined to do everything in its power to integrate Islamic spirit and ideology into all walks of national life. "Our commitment to Islamic unity and solidarity and the revival of our great tradition is in the nature of a solemn and abiding covenant," he declared.

Besides the questions of Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem, Mr. Shahi in his address touched upon the dispute of Jammu and Kashmir, the threat of nuclear proliferation, recent events in the Horn of Africa, the question of Cyprus and the plight of Muslim minorities, and surveyed progress in fostering political, economic, cultural and social cooperation among Islamic countries.

Mr. Shahi said that the dispute relating to the future of the people of Jammu and Kashmir has for 30 years remained central to the peace and stability of that area. Pakistan has for the past few years been engaged in talks toward normalizing relations with its neighbors, relations which

have been repeatedly disrupted since the South Asian countries achieved their independence. The continuance of the dispute, he said, is a serious obstacle to the goal of full normalization and the establishment of permanent peace in the area. Pakistan adheres to the position that the dispute must be resolved in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, which envisage a settlement based on the wishes of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Adviser called for concerted efforts at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations on disarmament. Among the most important subjects for consideration on that occasion, he said, would be the increasing threat of nuclear weapons in Asia and Africa to which the Islamic countries, along with other countries of the Third World, were becoming exposed.

Recounting the important advances in cooperation among Islamic countries, Mr. Agha Shahi said the Lahore Declaration, besides setting forth our aims, also gives expression to the economic content underpinning our solidarity and cooperation. It includes among our common objectives the eradication of poverty and ignorance from the Islamic world and assuring Islamic countries of full control over their natural resources.

He said the establishment of the Islamic Development Bank, with its concept of interest-free operation, represents a fresh departure in the practice of international development banking. The Bank has made a start in assisting the development efforts of several member-countries and is promoting trade by financing commercial transactions among them. Much hope, he said, has been placed in the Islamic Bank, which was a principal pillar of this conference. "It is one of our primary and foremost duties to ensure

(Continued on page 4)

Pakistan's Machine Industry

According to a recent press report, there is an appreciable rise in the flow of credit for locally fabricated machinery. The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan is reported to have allotted 31 percent more in loans for this purpose in the first eight months of the current fiscal year than it had done in the corresponding period last year.

An analysis of the loans reveals that the Pakistani machinery is being used in the fields of textiles, food and beverages, chemicals, engineering, ice factories, cold storage installations, sugar mills, marble working concerns, and glass factories. It is a matter of satisfaction that, despite foreign competition, the use of local machinery is on the increase.

Wider use of locally manufactured machinery is desirable for more than one reason. Firstly, this will broaden the domestic marketing base essential to growth in the capital good industry. Secondly, the successful use of these machines will open up export markets, as foreign buyers will be able to base their choices on demonstrated performance. Thirdly, locally fabricated machinery will save a significant part of foreign exchange otherwise required for importing costly foreign machinery and equipment.

Moreover, the continuously rising prices of foreign machinery have enormously added to the costs of new projects and of the modernization of old machinery and equipment. It is imperative to find means to reduce such costs. One of the most effective methods in this respect is to use local machinery, if it is available at a reasonable price.

A recent official report on the capital goods industry is especially encouraging in this respect. It describes 20 locally made items, all falling under the category of capital goods, that are of a reasonably good quality and are produced in sufficient quantity to be commercially effective.

The report suggests that these 20 items should be given adequate tariff protection, and that fiscal impediments to importation of material needed by the capital goods industry should be removed. Certain recommendations of the committee already acted on have led to a reduction in the costs of locally fabricated machinery, making it competitive with foreign made machinery.

The availability of credit at low interest, the improved quality of machinery put on the market and the savings brought about by the low costs of Pakistani made products all seem to have played a role in making Pakistani machinery desirable to the foreign buyer.

Although the country now possesses considerable capital goods capacity and can even produce some heavy and complex machinery, the existing ability to manufacture machinery and other such items is largely unexploited. Measures must be found to make better use of such underutilized capacity. This can best be done by regulating foreign competition, offering facilities and concessions to both buyers and producers of capital goods, and ensuring that reasonable standards are maintained.

Adapted from *Dawn*, April 23.

A new Zubeida Agha

ISLAMABAD—"My problem has always been color. I have always used pure colors. Throughout my long preoccupation with painting I have tried to keep my colors pure, and yet to combine them in compositions in such a way that they merge into each other while retaining their purity. It took me 16 years to attain this control over the medium."

This is Zubeida Agha talking about her work, and particularly about the paintings that she placed in her Islamabad residence for a private showing in April. Her last exhibition was in 1973. Now, after five years, she has emerged with 30 paintings done in the last year.

"Thirty paintings in one year are not much, but I do not believe in going about my work in a hasty manner. I take my time, and then some paintings present problems, and I have to concentrate."

She is impatient with the younger generation of artists who seek quick fame and popularity with slipshod work. "The art of painting is much too serious for such a casual attitude," she says.

As 56, Zubeida Agha is perhaps the only survivor of those who had been in the forefront of a rebellion against the romantic and inconsequential art of the late 'forties and early 'fifties. While a student at Kinnaird College of Punjab University, she studied under B.C. Sanyal in Lahore, who worked in a realistic style: "I learned the elements of the art, but did not copy him," she explains.

Then a friend of hers took her work to an Italian prisoner of war in Lahore, Mario Perlingieri, who taught her for almost a year. After he left Lahore, Zubeida worked on her own until 1950, when she was awarded a scholarship to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. She studied there for three years, visited Italy, Holland, and England, and had a one-man show at the Trafford Galleries in London.

When her major one-man show opened in Karachi in 1955, her brother, Agha Hamid, introduced her with the words, "Today Zubeida Agha is perhaps the best colorist in Pakistan." It was not merely a tribute of a brother. Zubeida Agha had heralded the rebellion against the conventional modes, a battle which was to be joined by others.

People, houses and plants were the motifs in a disciplined involvement with color combined with a severe simplification of details and economy of lines. Over the years, realistic detail was increasingly eliminated from her work, and by the time of her 1973 exhibition, her consuming passion for color resulted in some of the most bold and masterly compositions yet seen.

The Agha paintings in the present exhibitions number 45. All are part of a long journey towards perfection and control. Along with the 30 new canvasses are 15 from the 1973 exhibition. In some paintings, recognizable vases, plants and architectural designs can be seen to maintain the thread of continuity with her earlier work. But the earlier exuberance seems to have been brought under control in the later canvasses. It is a new Zubeida Agha, who has muted her colors, weaving them into complicated patterns like interlined branches or the pieces of a scattered jigsaw puzzle.

Pointing to one painting that looked more like a filigree work in colors, light and ethereal in space, she said, "I call it 'A Flower Show', but you can call it whatever you like."

Adapted from an article by Sajjad Haider.



DELEGATES FROM US, JORDAN, TURKEY, UNDP MALAYSIA VISIT PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD—Recent visitors to Pakistan included former United States Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller (see adjoining story), the Turkish Deputy Secretary General for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vehap Asiroglu (April 28), a Jordanian diplomatic team headed by Jordan's Minister of Labor, Mr. Issam al-Ajlouni (April 29), the Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Tongku Ahmed Rithauddeen (May 3), and the administrator of the United Nations Development Program, Mr. Bradford Morse (April 26).

The Turkish visitor, Mr. Asiroglu, told newsmen in Karachi that he had come to Pakistan to sign a cultural accord. His country, the Deputy Foreign Affairs Secretary said, attached great importance to its relations with Pakistan.

The Jordanian delegation came for the second meeting of the Pakistan-Jordan Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which had as its mission the identification of new areas of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, trade, tourism, civil aviation, education and culture.

The Malaysian Foreign Minister, Mr. Rithauddeen, told newsmen on arrival that during his visit he would explore the expansion of trade and other areas of cooperation with Pakistan.

The United Nations official, Mr. Morse, came for a review meeting of the U.N. Development Program in Pakistan. At that meeting, Mr. Morse announced that the UNDP had allocated \$52.5 million in technical assistance to Pakistan for the five year period from 1977 to 1981.

ROCKEFELLER IN SOUTH ASIAN TOUR MAKES STOPOVER IN PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD—The people of the United States treasure its close friendship with Pakistan, former U.S. Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller said on his arrival here for a three-day visit to the country last month.

"It is an honor and pleasure to be back in Pakistan, especially because of the friendship between the two countries, which means so much to the United States and the American people."

Mr. Rockefeller and his party were hosted at a dinner by General Zia-ul-Haq, and were received by acting President and Begum S. Anwarul Haq in Rawalpindi.

The Rockefeller family arrived in Pakistan by a special aircraft after visiting several Persian Gulf states. From their engagements in Rawalpindi and Islamabad, they flew to Peshawar and the Khyber Pass.

KARACHI STEEL MILLS WILL OPEN ON SCHEDULE: FIRE FIRST FURNACES SEPTEMBER, 1980

KARACHI—The first blast furnace of the Karachi Steel Mills will be fired on schedule in September, 1980, and manufacture of steel billets will begin in 1981, the acting President, Mr. Justice Anwarul Haq, was informed recently during a three-hour visit to the Karachi Steel Mills where he was shown over the sprawling project and its different plants and workshops.

In his remarks in the visitor's book, Mr. Justice Anwarul Haq wrote: "This visit has been a fascinating experience. The sheer magnitude and complexity of the project is staggering. I am greatly impressed by the progress that has already been made. It is pleasing to see the spirit of teamwork between the Pakistani personnel and the Soviet experts. I wish all success to this national project."

The chairman of the Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation (PASMIC) informed the acting President that work had been gathering momentum during the past few months and was now progressing satisfactorily. By the end of March, 28 percent of the project had been completed. The construction schedule will therefore be maintained and the first blast furnace will be fired in September, 1980.

Coke and pig iron production at the mill will commence at that time, and casting of 800 mm. steel billets is scheduled to start in 1981, with 400,000 tons of the billets to be produced annually. The manufacture of steel sheets and plates is expected to start by 1983.

Contracts for the supply of coking coal for the steel mills have been made with Australia, Canada and the United States. The annual requirement of this material will range from 637,000 tons when the mills first open to 1,360,000 tons when full production is reached. Of this amount, 94 percent will come from the foreign suppliers, while six percent will be in the form of Sharigh coal from Baluchistan.

Negotiations will begin soon for iron ore supplies from various foreign countries, including Australia, Liberia and Brazil. Beginning with 853,000 tons, an eventual 2,030,000 tons of iron ore will be required annually. It has been pointed out that the current *c* and *f* Karachi price of high grade Australian ore is about Rs 300 per ton, not Rs 1600 per ton as erroneously quoted by some sources recently.

The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs 17 billion, an increase over the original estimate of Rs 14 billion. Of the overall Rs 17 billion cost, Rs 7 billion will be in foreign exchange Rs 4.1 billion of which will be loaned by the Soviets. The projected increases do not include any changes in interest rates.

Cumulative expenditure since the inception of the project and up to March of 1978 amounts to Rs 5.3 billion, including Rs 2.3 billion in foreign exchange. Of this, Rs 2.1 billion was spent between July, 1977 and March, 1978 — indicating the increasing level of activity during those nine months.

The PASMIC chairman reviewed the progress of the project for the acting President. During the peak construction period of 1978-79, Mr. Justice Anwarul Haq was informed, as many as 50,000 construction workers will be working at the site. Already, about 30,000 persons are working so employed. When in full production (1983-84), the project will provide direct employment to a skilled work force of about 15,000 people.

Signing the Salal Dam Accord



Pakistan's Adviser for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, center left, and Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. A.B. Vajpayee, center right, sign the Salal hydroelectric project agreement in New Delhi, on April 14.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

that these hopes are not disappointed," he added.

Referring to the proposal of the Islamic Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Adviser said the proposed organization would no doubt enable various elements in the private sector to establish close economic and commercial cooperation. "It is an honor for Pakistan to propose that the headquarters of the Islamic Chambers of Commerce be set up in the business and industrial city of Karachi. Its central location would enable it to serve this purpose in an ideal manner."

Referring to the recent events in the Horn of Africa, Mr. Agha Shahi said Pakistan believed that the Organization of African Unity needs to take a more conciliatory role in order to bring about an adjustment of the situation in conformity with the principles of respect for human rights among the populations concerned.

Mr. Agha Shahi said the government and the people of Pakistan were inspired by the prospect of the spiritual and moral regeneration of the Islamic world that would begin as the Islamic Conference launches its worldwide program to celebrate the beginning of the fifteenth century of Hijra. Pakistan considers the convening of a special session of the Islamic summit of special significance as symbolic of the united political resolve of the Muslim peoples to forge ahead in the moral and material spheres and to revive their glorious traditions.

Correction

The Supreme Court will hear the appeal of former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto and the other four co-defendants in the Ahmad Khan murder case on May 20 instead of May 26 as previously announced in *Pakistan Affairs*. The editors regret this error.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing June 1

Grade 16: Assist. Communicat. Secur. Officer, Cabnet. Div.; Bus. Mgr. (Wkly. Hilal), Def. Div.

Grade 17: Assist. Dir. (Chem.), Centr. Test. Labs.; Lect., Physics (2), Engl. (5), Chem. (4), Zool. Urdu, Commerce, Statist., Econ. (1 each), Fedl. Govt. Coll. for Men.

Grade 18: Assist. Engin. Adviser (Power), Min. of Water & Power.

Grade 20: OSD, Fisc. Sect., Plan. & Devel. Div.

Closing June 8

Grade 16: Assist. Prog. & Data Proc. Officer, Agri. Census Orgnzn.; Chem. Assist., Centr. Archaeol. Lab.

Grade 17: Entomol., Agri. Rsch. Council; Rsch. Officer in Proj. Explor., Collectn. Preserv. & Eval. of Plant Genet. Resour., Agri. Rsch. Council; Agri. Chem., Agri. Rsch. Council; Assist. Drug Control., Hlth. Div.

Grade 18: Assist. Engin. Adviser, Civil (2), Off. of Chief Engin. Adviser.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF WORKERS' RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS CITED BY CMLA IN MAY DAY MESSAGE

RAWALPINDI—In his May Day message to the country, the Chief of Army Staff and Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said that in Islam, labor is regarded as central to the sustenance of society, and that it is in the light of this vital principle that the labor policy of the government has been formulated and is being pursued.

The General said that on the occasion of May Day, workers and employers in the country should be motivated by a single purpose: to further the progress and prosperity of Pakistan. That purpose could undoubtedly be achieved if both were conscious of their rights as well as their obligations. For the claim to one, he said, is dependent on the fulfillment of the other.

"May Day," he said, "is observed every year to re-emphasize the basic right of workers to a just reward for their labor. This right has, in fact, been fully recognized and clearly enunciated in Islam. Our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) enjoins an employer to pay wages due a worker before the sweat has dried on his brow.

"Let us pause and reflect on the true import of this injunction. It implies that an employer must not deny to a worker what is legitimately due to him for his exertions. At the same time, it means that a worker has to apply himself wholeheartedly to his job before he is entitled to remuneration. This indeed is the fundamental basis of rights and obligations in the relationship between employers and workers. It heightens the quality of justice by raising that relationship from a strictly economic level to an essentially moral plane: and it is only then that the foundations of a just social order can be laid firmly.

"We must endeavor to build a social order based on Islamic values. In Islam, labor is portrayed as bestowing dignity on man. The Holy Prophet himself demonstrated this by participating in manual work side by side with his followers.

"It is in the light of this vital principle that the labor policy of the government of Pakistan has been formulated and is being vigorously pursued," he stated.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR ZHOB EMPHASIZES COMMUNICATION LINKS

QUETTA—A Rs 2 million development program for the current fiscal year has recently been formulated for Zhob district.

Primary thrust of the program is to facilitate communication with the rest of the country, the Martial Law Administrator of Baluchistan province told a tribal jirga in Zhob last month.

Among the seven major schemes and 26 smaller projects featured in the program is a feasibility study to convert the narrow-gauge railway which passes through Zhob Agency into a broad-gauge track, a survey of link roads between Zhob and Dera Ismail Khan, procurement of agricultural machinery for the Tribal Areas, and improvement of educational standards in the area's schools.

ISLAMABAD—Registration deadline for identification cards has been extended from April 30 to July 31. All Pakistani citizens 18 years old and over must obtain individual identification cards, and parents or guardians of minors should see that their charges are registered.

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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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PAKISTAN HOSTS ASIAN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN KARACHI JULY 6-9

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan will play hosts to the first all-Asian Islamic Conference in Karachi on July 6 to 9 of this year. General Zia-ul-Haq is expected to give the opening address at the meeting.

Sponsored by the Rabita-i-Alam-i-Islami, the conference will discuss ways of spreading Qur'anic teachings among Muslims and non-Muslims, as well as investigate means of curbing anti-Islamic movements in the world. It will also consider current problems of Muslims in Burma, the Philippines and other South Asian countries.

This will be the first such conference strictly for Asian Muslims. Similar meetings have been held in North America, Africa, Lebanon, Jordan, Australia and Trinidad. About 200 delegates from various Asian countries have been invited to attend the meeting.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs will hold exhibits of rare Qur'anic manuscripts and books on Islam during the conference.

RESOURCES TRANSFER IS PROPOSED BY PAKISTAN FOR THIRD WORLD RELIEF

UNITED NATIONS—A Pakistani proposal for effecting an orderly and continuous transfer of resources from developed nations to countries needing such resources for development purposes has been presented to a United Nations committee charged with overseeing global economic problems.

Faced with the current trend in which the developed countries give economic aid with one hand and take it away in the form of loan repayment with the other, this proposal attempts to set up a framework for the actual transfer of real resources to needy countries on a regular basis, thus offering recipients a reasonable certainty that their development plans can be carried out.

After study by the Committee on Economic Issues, the General Assembly will consider the matter at its special session on economic issues, to be held in the year 1980, where the United Nations expects to adopt its new development strategy for the coming decade.

ZIA CITES SUPREMACY OF LAW, SUPPORT OF COURTS BY MLA IN TALK TO BAR ASSOCIATION

KARACHI—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, has reiterated the present government's complete faith in the supremacy of law and its high regard for the judiciary.

In a message at the annual meeting of the Karachi Bar Association on May 22, General Zia said that, despite imposition of martial law, the government has upheld the pronouncements by the courts in the day-to-day affairs of the country.

He said that it is a matter of satisfaction that the lawyers and jurists have also fully cooperated with the government. Their support of the government stems from the awareness of the conditions which necessitated imposition of martial law. The lawyers also realize that the government's main objective is to restore democracy, enforce Islamic laws and establish the supremacy of law. He said that mutual cooperation was essential for the achievement of these objectives.

Recalling the role played by lawyers in the creation of Pakistan, the CMLA said that Allama Iqbal, who gave us the concept of Pakistan, and the Quaid-e-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who translated the dream into a reality, both belonged to the legal profession.

The president of the Bar Association, in his speech, suggested that action be taken to effect a separation of the judiciary from the executive branch of the government, and recommended the removal of any restrictions on the powers of the judiciary.

NATION WILL SOON BE SELF-SUFFICIENT IN PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

LAHORE—With the country's production of cement now approaching 3.5 million tons per year, and an import of only 60,000 tons on the books for the coming months, complete self-sufficiency in this important commodity is at last in sight.

There are now nine cement factories in full operation in the country, and further additions are in the works. Two of the existing plants are being expanded to double capacity, two new plants are being constructed, and two more are in the planning stage.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR HEALTH CARE SETS Rs 6.6 BILLION BUDGET

LAHORE—The draft of a Rs 6.6 billion five-year plan for health services is now ready for approval by the Council of Advisers, and ratification is expected to take place some time this month.

The new plan lays emphasis on preventive medicine, aims to provide care for the rural population, and encourages use of the indigenous Tib and Ayurvedic medical systems.

In outlining these plans at the third session of the conference on Planning Rural Health Services held in this city last month, the Adviser on Health, Population and Social Welfare said that the new health policy is being formulated in conformance with national requirements, not political considerations.

SEISMIC STATIONS IN BALUCHISTAN WILL MONITOR EARTHQUAKES

QUETTA—A comprehensive network for the monitoring of earthquakes is being installed in Baluchistan by the Geological Survey of Pakistan in cooperation with the National Science Foundation of the United States.

Five earthquake monitoring sets being installed over a radius of 20 to 25 kilometers in and around the Quetta Valley will become fully functioning this month. The Geological Survey plans to install similar seismic monitoring sets in major cities throughout the country.

Baluchistan is a serious earthquake zone. This equipment is essential to understanding the nature of earth tremors, and is designed to help in predicting their occurrence.

Jewelry Tradition in Pakistan

The Pakistani love for lavish jewelry can be traced back as far as the Indus Valley civilization of 2500 B.C., a tradition that was enriched by the Buddhist culture in the first millennium B.C. and further elaborated with Greco-Roman forms introduced by the Gandharan civilization, from about 300 B.C. to about 300 A.D. Exquisite in form, with alluring inlays and chasing, the jewelry made in the territories now forming Pakistan has been highly prized from the Near East to Europe.

It is said that the women of the Indus Valley were probably the first ladies in that part of the globe to decorate themselves with huge quantities of gaudy jewelry, the clothing of these lovely girls often seeming to consist of nothing but tiaras, necklaces, earrings, armlets, bracelets, belts and toe rings.

The millennia-old art of setting, polishing and piercing precious and semi-precious stones thus experienced a precocious development in this part of the world, and the continuous foreign influences have not been able to seriously undermine the basic characteristics of that tradition. The art-form has remained faithful to its preference for a many-hued, rich effect that is not only a form of artistic self-expression but also a display of showy glitter aimed, simply, at astonishing onlookers.

Jewelry in Pakistan has long been a traditional symbol of prestige. The villager will, literally, hang his earnings around his wife's head, neck, arms, waist and ankles in the form of gold and silver bangles—not however, so much in an anti-social sense of hoarding as by way of demonstrating the villager's worth.

Folk jewelry is apt to be made of silver, and is still found in every province of Pakistan, fashioned in a wide range of shapes and worn in many manners. Chunky in form but refined in detail, its ornamentation may be raised, chased, or appliqued, with floral or geometric designs and an occasional animal motif such as fish, lion, or elephant-head. On earrings, the Muslim emblem of the crescent and star frequently appears.

Country women in the Peshawar Valley still today wear necklaces and anklets that resemble the designs worn by their forebears in that region, which was known in ancient times as the Gandhara Valley. In the more northern regions, in Chitral, Kaghan, and Swat, the jewelry is usually heavy, chunky and crude in form, with added filigree, bangles of silver coin, and beadwork in the fringe. Stone settings, as in the jewelry of the Indus Valley, is conspicuously absent here, save for an occasional bluestone hung as a pendant. Jewelry of Sind, Baluchistan and the Punjab each has its own distinguishing characteristics and its own regional nomenclature.

With the establishment of the Mughal power in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the so-called Turco-Persian trends in the art of jewelry design set in. The Seljuks from Iran introduced a geometric tracery and rich arabesque, and the golden era of jewelry emerged on the Subcontinent. The Mughal emperors sought to bring an aesthetic harmony between Turco-Persian tradition and the several indigenous styles.

The Mughals also introduced symmetric coloring into jewelry-making, developing a technique of enamelling or *minakari* for this purpose. This technique arose from the Persian penchant for covering an object completely with intricate ornamentation. The colors employed in the minakari were in every hue of the rainbow, and rivalled the rainbow in their purity and brilliance. They were inlaid with infinite taste and exquisite perfection.

Pakistani jewelry is generally classified as either silver or gold. Pearls and diamonds added to gold are popular with women in the urban centers, while silver jewelry is more traditional in the rural regions. Rare patterns of silver jewelry can still be seen in the remote, winding village markets in the country.

Jewels now in vogue in Pakistan include glittering and fascinating head pendants, small and long earrings, ear tops (hollow cylindrical, top-shaped hanging forms), nose rings, nose tops, bracelets, anklets, armlets, necklaces, girdles and belts, and toe rings. The latter are

often in the form of a decorative chain strung through tinkling pendants, contributing a pleasant music to a graceful woman's walk.

In the cities, gold jewelry with fine gems set in them or with multicolored stones or glass is back in fashion. These objects form an integral part of the glittering appanage of today's bridal apparel in Pakistan.

The main centers of gem setting are Karachi and Lahore, while craftsmen of Hyderabad maintain a high degree of skill in gold and silver. Designs are usually wrought in filigree. Craftsmen in various parts of the country still employ such old techniques as enamelling and glazing (*minakari*)—both on gold and silver—which is greatly admired by foreign visitors.

The Pakistan National Institute of Folk Heritage has an enviable collection of more than a thousand pieces of folk ornaments in its tiny museum in Islamabad.

Adapted from an article by Jalil Ahmed.



Editorial Comment from Pakistan . . .

Kharif Prospects

The Economic Coordination Committee has given the go-ahead to production plans for the kharif crop, approving a modest increase in overall acreage.

The total area to be brought under cultivation this year will be about 13 million acres, representing a rise of 3.2 percent over last year's figure. This is expected to lead to substantial gains in production. The target for cotton is 2.4 million bales, while rice production is estimated to be about 1.5 million tons.

Water supply is an important factor in assessing prospects for the next kharif, and an additional amount of one million acre-feet of water is expected to be available for irrigation purposes this year. Besides supplies from Tarbela and the country's existing canal system, 5,780 new tubewells will be pressed into service this season.

Comprehensive measures have also been adopted for distribution of such other agricultural inputs as fertilizer, pesticides and seeds. Sale points at 288 rural development centers in Sind province have been set up, and coordination committees have been established. Where necessary, private distributors will be appointed to augment the supplies. The government of Sind has already imported 15,000 hand sprayers for sale to farmers at subsidized rates. As for agricultural credit, a total of Rs 1.2 billion has been made available for the purchase of supplies by farmers.

Arrangements made for the kharif crop look perfect on paper. All aspects have been fully covered; not even the smallest detail has been left out.

The real test, however, will be in the field. Even the best of plans sometimes go awry for lack of proper attention. Strict supervision should thus be exercised to ensure that everything goes according to plan. Members of the field staff must carry out their duties efficiently and keep to schedules laid out in the original plans. The administration at the tehsil, district and divisional levels should keep in close touch with various agricultural agencies and take prompt action to remove any difficulties they might face.

An urgent need is for area-wise pools of tractors, threshers and other implements needed for intensive cultivation. It is reported that at many places where such pools exist, available agricultural machinery has been inoperative for lack of repairs. To remove this particular difficulty, the rural "marakez" should be helped to establish and operate workshop facilities.

Adapted from Pakistan Times, May 13, 1978



Public Service Written Test Results Announced

KARACHI—The Federal Public Service Commission has announced the results of the written portion of the competitive examination for employment held late last year, and interested parties may obtain names of candidates who have qualified, from the Information Division of the Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; telephone 202-332-8330.

Supreme Court Hears Appeals of Bhutto & Codefendants

RAWALPINDI—The full bench of nine judges of the Supreme Court began hearing appeals filed by the five defendants in the Mohammad Ahmad Khan murder case on May 20, with Chief Justice S. Anwarul Haq presiding.

The petition of former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto, one of the appellants, objecting to Justice Anwarul Haq's taking part in the proceedings, was answered, point-by-point, by the Chief Justice. In disposing of one of the points raised in the application, the Chief Justice observed that Pakistan's judiciary has always endeavored to perform its functions according to its conscience and the law, and the present times are no exception. He said that he himself had not the slightest bias or prejudice against Mr. Bhutto.

Attorney General Sharifuddin Pirzada said that he felt that the application of Mr. Bhutto was *malafide*, and had been made only to create chaos, as similar objections could subsequently be raised against other judges of the Supreme Court, thus stultifying the working of the Court.

LAUNCH INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS; AWARD SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES; PLAN NEW COLLEGES, SCHOOLS

ISLAMABAD—Inauguration of innovative new courses, plans for new schools, and awarding several new scholarships and prizes to deserving Pakistanis were among events of interest in the educational field last month.

As part of the government's campaign to promote the study of Arabic, Islamabad's Open University has developed a special multimedia approach to language teaching. A six-month course has been designed for individuals with no previous experience in Arabic. Lectures are delivered through radio and television broadcasts and lessons conducted by correspondence. In addition, 20 study centers have been set up in important cities of the country, where teachers will be available to give students personal guidance in spoken Arabic. Thus far, some 2,000 individuals have enrolled in the course, which began toward the end of May.

The Council of Advisers decided on May 7 that Arabic will continue to be an elective in the schools of Pakistan, and a committee of high-level functionaries has been appointed to draw up a concerted plan for the promotion of the study of the language in this country.

From London has come news that an "International Center for Distance Learning" is being set up for the convenience of the Open Universities throughout the world. The Allama Iqbal Open University here, in announcing those plans, indicated that although initial organization is coming from the British Open University, the Center will act as an independent entity in disseminating information and training to personnel at its various member institutions.

Final negotiations are now in progress between the Federal Education Ministry and the British Overseas Development Ministry involving a major rural educational project for some 200 villages in Pakistan. The aim of the program is to design and evaluate methods of promoting functional literacy through various multimedia devices. Early phases of the project have covered 20 villages in Daultala (Punjab), which was completed in 1976, and another, covering 28 villages, which is now in progress. Five new projects are scheduled for the coming fiscal year.

In Karachi, five new degree colleges have been planned by the Sind Directorate of Education. Four of the new institutions will be for girls and one for boys. Cost of these schools during the next fiscal year will come to Rs 6,600,000.

The Quaid-e-Azam prizes in literature are being reinstated this year, after having been suspended for several years. Seven prizes will be awarded for research on the Quaid-e-Azam or on any aspect of the Pak-

istan Movement or other incidents in modern Indo-Muslim history leading to the genesis of Pakistan as a nation. The prizes, to be given for work in Urdu, Sindhi, Pushto, Baluchi, Punjabi, Kashmiri and any of the foreign languages, will be for Rs 100,000 each. Books published in 1975 or since will be eligible for awards. Such publications should be sent to the Director of the Quaid-e-Azam Academy, Block 32, Pakistan Secretariat, P.O. Box 894, Karachi, by June 15.

The East German government has announced that it will grant three scholarships to Pakistanis, for post-graduate study in science, ancient history and archeology, and the fine arts. The grants are part of an overall agreement for cooperation in the fields of culture, education, information and sports signed in Islamabad on May 10. Besides the scholarships, an exchange of exhibitions of folk art and photographs of folk performing arts ensembles will be made under the terms of this accord.

The prestigious Rhodes Scholarships for study at Oxford University are now open to Pakistanis. Any unmarried Pakistani citizen, man or woman, between the ages of 19 and 25 as of October 1, 1979, with a first class bachelors degree or equivalent or a second class M.A. or M.Sc. degree are eligible to apply. The award for studies commencing in October, 1979, will amount to 2,010 pounds-sterling. Applications should be made with the Rhodes Trust Scholarship Committee for Pakistan, P.O. Box 3099, Gulberg, Lahore by September 30, 1978.

Observances of the silver jubilee of Nishtar Medical College in Multan last month featured an address by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, who stressed in his talk the need for expanding and improving health cover in all regions of the country and for all sections of society.

Nishtar Medical College opened its doors on October 1, 1951 with an enrollment of 52 students.

RAWALPINDI—The CMLA's Council of Advisers issued directions on May 14 for the Statistics Division to begin laying plans for conducting the country's fourth nationwide population census during the first quarter of 1981.

ANOTHER ANCIENT CITY FOUND; INHABITANTS WERE COPPER WORKERS

QUETTA—Remains of a 4,000-year-old city near the Porlai river in the Lasbela district of Baluchistan were discovered recently by a team of geologists surveying the area for minerals.

Archeological experts report that the buildings discovered are like forts, with walls nine feet thick. The city was fairly large, and apparently worked nearby copper deposits. Slag remaining from the ancient smelters still contains ten percent copper and 27 grams of silver per ton.

HOCKEY FEDERATION DISSOLVED, REPLACED BY AD HOC COMMITTEE

ISLAMABAD—The executive committee of the Pakistan Sports Board dissolved the Pakistan Hockey Federation on May 13 and replaced it with a four-member *ad hoc* committee headed by Air Marshal (Retd.) Nur Khan.

The action was taken because of internal politics within the PHF and the need to streamline the organization to be ready for several important international commitments in the coming months.

In November, Pakistan will host the Super World Cup hockey tournament in Lahore; in December the Pakistani team will go to Bangkok for the Eighth Asian Games; and in 1979 Pakistan is scheduled to play in the Junior World Cup hockey tournament in Paris.

Employment Opportunity

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing June 15

Grade 16: Assist. Entomol. (Aerial/Locust) (5), Dept. Plant Protect.; Rsch. Assist., Data Generat. Cell for Hlth. Plan., Plan. & Devel. Div.; Agri Assist. (2), Agri. Rsch. Cent., Agri. Rsch. Council; Transl., Arabic, Min. For. Aff.

Grade 17: Data Contr. Off., Pak. Comput. Bur., Cabi. Div.

Grade 18: Engin. & Ship Surv., Merc. Mar. Dept.; Dep. Dir. (Surv. & Devel.), Tea Proj., Agri. Rsch. Council.

Grade 19: Dep. Dir., Pak. Manpower Inst.

Closing June 22

Grade 16: Veterin. Assist. Surg., Agri. Devel. Estates, Agri. Rsch. Council; Instr., Urdu (2), Engl. (5), Secr. Trng. Cent. Women; Dep. Assist. Dir. of Inspect., Mechan. (2), Elect. (1), Dept. Supplies

Grade 17: Assist. Dir., Natnl. Talent Pool, Manpower Div.

Grade 18: Dep. Dir. (Bacteriol.), Centr. Drugs Lab.; Dep. Dir. (Pharm.), Centr. Drugs Lab.; Dep. Control., Dept. Tour. Serv., Tour. Div.; Civ. Surg. Fedl. Govt. Disp. Assoc. Surg. (ENT); Assist. Prof. (2), Postgrad. Med. Cent.

Grade 19: Dir., Centr. Drugs Lab.

Grade 20: O.S.D., Exec. Sect., Plan. & Devel. Div.

CARRIAGE FACTORY BUILDS RR CARS FOR HOME USE, EARNS FOREIGN EXCHANGE VIA EXPORTS

LAHORE—The Islamabad Carriage Factory is emerging as a profitable enterprise for the country, not only saving foreign exchange by producing railway cars that would otherwise have to be imported, but also earning foreign exchange by producing vehicles for export.

The Factory has just completed its first large export order, 103 coaches for Bangladesh, earning \$10 million on the deal. On May 1 it tendered a second bid to make 71 additional coaches for the same system, competing with firms from Japan, Korea and India for this commission.

About Rs 150 million in foreign exchange is saved each year through the coaches the Factory builds for domestic use. Its annual capacity is 150 coaches a year.

Production costs have decreased steadily over the years. The unit price is now Rs 450,000 less than what it was when the Factory first opened: from Rs 1,800,000 to Rs 1,350,000 per coach.

The coaches thus far built follow a German design, with certain modifications for adapting to local conditions. In a lower-class air-conditioned train that is currently undergoing test runs between Lahore and Karachi, each car has a water sterilizing and cooling system and a public address hookup. Eight coaches are under construction for this train. Eighteen parlor cars that are also being built will be equipped with self-contained power vans to ensure uninterrupted air-conditioning and lighting.

Seventy suburban coaches, with a passenger capacity of 288 people per car, are being built at the corporation's Moghalpura workshop.

The Carriage Factory plans to begin assembling Diesel locomotive engines in the near future, but it does not intend to manufacture the engines, as that is not yet an economical operation for its plant.

POSTER CAMPAIGN TO PROTECT ENDANGERED SNOW LEOPARD LAUNCHED

NEW YORK CITY—The Rare Animal Relief Effort (RARE) and the New York Zoological Society, in cooperation with the Pakistan unit of the World Wildlife Fund, are launching a campaign to educate Pakistanis about the endangered position of the snow leopard.

Long sought for its magnificent and luxuriant coat, the snow leopard has been driven from much of its natural range and today is seriously threatened in its remaining habitat, the high mountain peaks of south-central Asia.

In spite of legal prohibitions in Pakistan against killing the animals skins of the snow leopard can still be found for sale in Karachi markets. Since the majority of poachers come from remote villages in northern Pakistan, the first concern of RARE will be to launch a modest educational program aimed at the inhabitants of those areas. This effort is to be combined with a campaign to arouse high-level government interest in enforcing existing laws designed to protect the species. First step in this program is distribution of 2,400 bilingual (Urdu and English) posters in rural villages and in places frequented by tourists. The poster's message is designed to discourage poachers from shooting the cats and tourists from buying the skins.

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"MUSAWAT" RESUMES PUBLICATION, DETAINED WORKERS ARE RELEASED

LAHORE—The Lahore edition of *Musawat* resumed publication on June 2, following an agreement of the government with officials of the Pakistan Union of Journalists (PUJ) and the All-Pakistan Newspaper Employees Confederation (APNEC).

The government agreed to allow the journal's former management to direct the paper's future publication, and to release press workers arrested and convicted in connection with recent agitation over those matters. The *Musawat* presses were unsealed by the provincial government and restored to the proprietors on May 29.

According to the pact, reached after protracted negotiations, the paper will be permitted to continue operating under the present management provided that it adheres to universally recognized forms of responsible journalism.

The government will afford full assistance and protection, as provided under the law, to the workers of *Musawat*, should the newspaper's management attempt to force the workers to follow a contrary course. It will also use its influence to gain the same ten percent cost-of-living wage increase for the entire newspaper industry as was recently allowed to the workers of *Hurriyat* by the Board of Implementation tribunal.

Regulations on Import of Trucks/Buses Are Changed

ISLAMABAD—Certain changes in the regulations for import of new bus and truck chassis and rebuilt vehicles by overseas Pakistanis were issued last month.

The new provisions allow only Bedford, Isuzu and Fiat buses, and Bedford, Isuzu, Hino, Nissan and Man trucks to be brought into the country under the Personal Baggage and Gift scheme. The other regulations are as reported in *Pakistan Affairs* of May 1.

The reduction in the number of brands of vehicles allowable under these provisions was made to insure an adequate supply of spare parts to the machines.

PEACEFUL NUCLEAR PROGRAM IS RIGHT OF EVERY COUNTRY SHAHI TELLS UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS—Pakistan's Adviser for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, speaking before the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament on May 29, called on that body to safeguard the Third World's rights to the transfer and development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

"For developing countries," he said, "nuclear energy and the use of the nuclear fuel cycle are as important, if not more so, as for the industrial nations."

Significant portions of Mr. Shahi's address follow:

Pakistan's support for the objective of non-proliferation has been active and unwavering. We share the concern to preserve and strengthen the non-proliferation regime. But certain developments since the adoption of the NPT have exercised a negative influence. The sponsors of the treaty have yet to live up to their commitment to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race. No effective or credible guarantees have been extended to strengthen the security of non-nuclear weapons states. What is more serious still, no steps have been taken to prevent derogations from the central objective of the non-proliferation regime, which is to ensure that there should be no additions to the number of nuclear weapons powers beyond that fixed by the non-proliferation treaty. An apparently deliberate ambiguity is being created about the status of certain states by references to the aim of preventing 'further' proliferation and the emergence of 'additional' nuclear powers.

The primary danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons does not arise from countries which have placed their nuclear facilities under the international safeguards system but from those whose nuclear facilities and programs are not fully safeguarded. The first task, therefore, is to bring these unsafeguarded facilities under international control and to account for the fissile material accumulated from them.

Mr. President, Pakistan shares the concern voiced by Yugoslavia, Brazil, Argentina and others in this debate that, instead of addressing the immediate causes and manifestations of nuclear proliferation, the nuclear supplier countries are embarked on measures to restrain and hinder the transfer and development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the developing countries. Such an approach is contrary to the

obligations undertaken by the suppliers under the statutes of the IAEA and the NPT.

The last session of the General Assembly unanimously adopted, in Resolution 32/50, a set of principles to govern international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear technology. These principles uphold the right of all states to develop their program for the peaceful use of nuclear technology in conformity with their own priorities, interests and needs, and to have access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for this purpose, under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the IAEA on a non-discriminatory basis. We consider that these agreed principles must be upheld and applied by all states. For its part, Pakistan will scrupulously adhere to them.

For developing countries, nuclear energy and the use of the nuclear fuel cycle are as important, if not more so, as for the industrialized nations. This was the conclusion reached at two international conferences on the subject held last year, at Persepolis and Salzburg, respectively. Several countries, including some West European states, have initiated steps to develop the technologies of nuclear reprocessing and fast breeder reactors with the aim of achieving, as Chancellor Schmidt said, 'energy independence.' Every country has to bear in mind that the price of uranium has increased eightfold since 1972 and could be raised again. Offers of assured fuel supplies have not been deemed adequate.

Accordingly, this Special Session should strongly urge the supplier countries to review their policies and adhere to the principles contained in Resolution 32/50 of the General Assembly. It should also reiterate the importance of faithfully implementing international agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in conformity with their terms and provisions. Furthermore, this session must reverse the trend and call for

(Continued on page 2)

Mountaineering on Increase

KARACHI—A total of 48 climbing parties have been given permission to enter Pakistan for attempts on the world-famous mountain peaks in the northern areas of Pakistan during the summer of 1978. This number represents an increase of about 37 percent over last year's tally of 35 mountain-climbing expeditions in Pakistan, and is a record for such activity in a single year.

In addition to the climbers, there will also be five or six trekking parties. As in the past, medical and scientific research will be carried out by specialists attached to the various expeditions.

Two of the mountain-climbing expeditions are bound for K-2 (elevation 8,611 meters), the second highest peak in the world (after Everest: elevation, 8,877 meters), the notorious 'Mount of Horror' to past climbers; two will go to Broad Peak (8,047 meters), one to Gasherbrum-II (8,035 meters), another to Gasherbrum-III (7,952 meters), and one to Gasherbrum-V.

A joint Pakistani-Japanese services expedition will attack Passu Peak (7,284 meters) and Tirich Mir (7,708 meters) in the Hindu Kush range, and Canadian and Japanese teams will be attempting to scale Tirich Mir. The largest expedition of the season will be a joint Polish-Yugoslav group of 48, which will climb Tirich Mir.

Among the 48 parties, over 20 expeditions will come from Japan. Nine of the teams will be from Great Britain, six from America, three from Italy, and one each from Czechoslovakia, France, Spain, Canada and Germany. One team, exclusively for women climbers, is coming from Britain.

The most spectacular target for mountaineers is K-2. For this a British team led by Christian Bonington, a photographer, arrived in Pakistan early in the season, reaching Skardu in May. The four parties to Nanga Parbat are a German group led by Albert Krauss, Italians led by Reginald Messner, a Polish team led by Gerard Malagzynsk and the Czechs led by Sajonha. The Spaniards, led by Filip Uriate Camara, will make their first attempt at the Hidden Peak (Gasherbrum-I), which is the eleventh-highest of Pakistan's mountains. Broad Peak will be climbed by a two-man French group under Jannik Seigneur, and by a 10-member Italian group led by Carlo Zonta.



K-2

The targets of the Japanese parties are Batura-II, K-6, Ghent-II, Trinity Peak, Kanchin, Braintha Brakk, Passu, Yutmarusar, Latok-III, Astornal, Haramosh, Gasherbrum-V, Tirich Mir, Spantik, Chumik, Saraghar and Sararish. The British have opted for K-2, Gasherbrum-IV, Latok-II, Bulla, Chaktoi, Thui-II, Udren and Bakardas. The Americans' interests lie in Latok-I, Baltoro and K-2, with trekking planned for the Swat and Hindu Kush valleys.

In terms of geographic areas involved, 31 parties of climbers or trekkers will visit Baltistan, 10 Chitral, four Nanga Parbat and four Gilgit.

The perennial problems regarding porters have been mitigated to some extent this year, as the authorities have fixed the wages for porters and for transport charges.

Special PIA flights have been provided this year for such expeditions,

and more will be made available when asked for. In order to meet the special needs of climbers in the matter of bringing them and their gear closer to their bases of operations, the possibility of developing the Skardu Air Base so that it can receive jet flights is being considered.

Shahi (Continued from page 1)

the adoption of a special program to promote nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in the developing countries.

A second point made by the Pakistani Foreign Minister concerned the matter of arms limitations. "Acknowledged as . . . one of the most effective ways to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote regional and world security, is the creation of nuclear-weapons free-zones in various regions of the world." South Asia, he maintained, is a large enough geographic area to qualify for the status of a nuclear-weapons free-zone.

"Each South Asian state has unilaterally declared that it will not produce or acquire nuclear weapons. The next step is to translate these declarations into multilateral and binding form. . . . Pakistan is prepared to consider entering into a joint declaration with the governments of the South Asian states to renounce the production, or

acquisition otherwise, of nuclear weapons."

But disarmament cannot be promoted in an atmosphere of tension and conflict, Mr. Shahi pointed out. "It is essential to take measures to decrease international tensions and build confidence among states, globally and in various regions."

"My delegation," he said, "attaches great importance to the goal of establishing a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean as a measure which has interrelated implications both for regional as well as global peace and security. Both these aspects need to be addressed simultaneously."

The diplomat continued with the observation: "Over the last three decades, the unprecedented increase in arms expenditures has been matched by the accentuation of international disparities and recurring crises. . . . The economic disparities and injustices which exist in the world today are a mirror of the disproportion in military

power and arms budgets. . . .

"We are particularly attracted by the equitable and practical nature of the proposal. . . . that makes contributions to development an integral element of expenditures on armaments. . . .

"We would propose that the General Assembly, at this Special Session, establish an intergovernmental committee of experts to examine and elaborate the proposal for an international fund for this purpose."

"The world seems to have learned to live with the idea of the 'balance of terror,' Mr. Shahi concludes. "In the policies of some governments the so-called strategic balance has come to be considered as an effective, and perhaps the only practical, means of ensuring the world's security. We believe that such a balance is inherently unstable; . . . reliance on the 'balance of terror' may fade away to be replaced by the concept of one world, one humanity."

CHIEF JUSTICE REFUTES BHUTTO'S CHARGES OF BIAS AS APPEALS HEARINGS BEGIN

RAWALPINDI—The Supreme Court, which on May 20 commenced hearings on the appeals of ex-Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto and four others against the death sentences imposed on them by the Lahore High Court in the Nawab Mohammad Khan murder case, is currently hearing the submission by Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, counsel for Mr. Bhutto. Numerous foreign and Pakistani journalists and lawyers have attended the proceedings as observers.

Agence France-Presse reported Mr. Etienne Jandel, attorney, who attended the Court as an official observer from the International Human Rights Federation, as saying, "The appeal of Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto before Pakistan's Supreme Court appears to be handled under conditions that conform to internationally recognized judicial principles." Observers have noted that the proceedings, including the rebuttal by the counsel for the defense, have been reported on the front pages of the leading Pakistani newspapers.

The chief defendant, Mr. Bhutto, entered a two-fold plea on May 7, before the hearings had begun. He requested that the Chief Justice should not select the judges who were to hear the appeal, but let the full Court, including the ad-hoc judges, hear the case. Secondly, he asked that the Chief Justice should not sit on the Bench when the Court began its hearing on May 20.

Mr. Bhutto listed the following reasons for his prayer:

1. That the present Chief Justice, Mr. S. Anwarul Haq, had resented the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution that had been passed by the Parliament when Mr. Bhutto led the House — which amendment had served to extend the term in office of Justice Anwarul Haq's predecessor, and consequently delayed his own promotion to the office of Chief Justice of Pakistan.

2. That, in the judgment of the Court in the case of Begum Nusrat Bhutto challenging the authority of the military regime, while holding that the 1972 Constitution is still the supreme law of the land, the Chief Justice had given arbitrary powers to the Chief Martial Law Administration, General Zia-ul-Haq, to rule the country for an indefinite period, including the power to amend the Constitution. Mr. Bhutto's prayer maintained that the Chief Justice had found it necessary to do this since General Zia had nullified the aforementioned Sixth Amendment to pave the way for Justice Anwarul Haq's appointment as Chief Justice.

3. That the Chief Justice has been critical of Mr. Bhutto's administration for making amendments to the Constitution, thereby revealing Justice Haq's deep resentment against the appellant. This was evidenced, according to Mr. Bhutto's statement, by the Chief Justice's speeches on several occasions.

4. That, notwithstanding Mr. Bhutto's pending appeal before the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice did not consider it indiscreet to accept an appointment as Acting President during the recent absence from the country of President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry for medical reasons. Assumption of the powers of Acting President, the prayer suggested, served to actively identify the Chief Justice with the executive, merging, albeit temporarily, the executive and judicial organs of the state.

In an order of May 20, the Chief Justice maintained that these objections were ill-founded. He said:

"I have not the slightest bias or prejudice against the appellant. I have been in public service for the last 39 years, out of which more than 21 years have been spent in the judiciary. I would not have the least hesitation to withdraw if I felt that I would not be able to act in this case according to the dictates of my conscience and the oath which I have taken to do justice without fear or favor, affection or ill-will.

"In view of the nature and importance of the present case, I have further decided that the appeal will be heard by the full Court, comprising all the nine judges, including myself."

The order reads further: "It is indeed correct that by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution the term of office of my predecessor would have been extended by nearly four years. But there was no occasion for me to resent the same, as I was informed soon after the passing of the amendment, by no less a person than the then Attorney General for Pakistan, viz., Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, who is now the senior counsel for Mr. Bhutto, that this amendment was not directed against me in any manner, and that, in fact, I would also get a similar extension under it when I would be appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Yaqub Ali Khan as the Chief Justice. On all possible occasions Mr. Bhutto and his Attorney General let it be known that being the seniormost judge of the Supreme Court, I was to be its next Chief Justice, and would be able to serve up to the age of nearly 69 years, as against the prescribed superannuation age of 65 years

applicable in the case of Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. It is, therefore, a misconception on the part of the appellant to say that I resented the Sixth Amendment. On the contrary, I willingly continued to serve under my predecessor, who was my senior both in age and service as a judge.

"Mr. Bhutto has himself stated in the application under consideration that Begum Nusrat Bhutto's case challenging the validity of Martial Law was heard by the full Court. It is, therefore, a deliberately misleading statement to assert that I personally had given certain powers to General Zia-ul-Haq. That was a unanimous judgment of the full Court, delivered after hearing lengthy arguments from both sides, and setting forth in detail our reasons for validating the imposition of Martial Law, based on the doctrine of necessity. It was, I believe, the first time that a chief martial law administrator, in active control of the machinery of government, was declared to be subject to the power of judicial review as vested, under the constitution, in the superior courts of the country. . .

"As to the repeal of the Sixth Amendment, I was informed by Attorney General Sharifuddin Pirzada, in the presence of Mr. Bakhtiar, that in the draft accord under negotiation between Mr. Bhutto and the opposition leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance, before the military takeover, that it had been agreed that most of the constitutional amendments which had a bearing on the functioning and jurisdiction of the superior courts — including the Sixth Amendment — would be repealed before fresh elections would be held. It is thus a distortion to suggest that General Zia-ul-Haq did me any favor by repealing the Sixth Amendment. As the aforementioned draft accord suggests, even Mr. Bhutto would have done the same if the situation had not taken a different turn.

"It is correct that in the speeches referred to by the appellant I was critical of the constitutional amendments made by Mr. Bhutto's administration, as they had the effect of encroaching upon the powers and jurisdiction of the superior courts of Pakistan. But three things must be realized in this behalf:

a) The amendments were widely condemned by legal and political circles throughout Pakistan even at the time they were made. . .

b) For the most part, my remarks were made in response to addresses and speeches by elected leaders of bar associations, which pointedly referred to these amendments;

c) Criticism of constitutional amendments cannot reasonably be regarded to amount to personal bias that would involve the life and liberty of an individual. . .

"Finally, Mr. Bhutto has chosen to take objection to my having acted as President of

(Continued on page 4)

Bhutto (Continued from page 3)

Pakistan for about two weeks during the absence of the President for a medical check-up abroad. He seems to think that this was also a favor done to me by General Zia-ul-Haq. But the true position is otherwise. The President needed to go abroad, but was facing a difficulty owing to the fact that the Chairman of the Senate and the Speaker of the National Assembly, who could have acted as President under Article 49 of the Constitution, were not in position. I was therefore approached, as being next in the warrant of precedence, and I agreed, as it was indeed a case of necessity. As the appellant well knows, the President is only a constitutional Head of State. . .

"It is incorrect to say that I combined in myself the offices of the President and Chief Justice during these two weeks, as on my express proposal the seniormost judge of the Supreme Court, viz., Mr. Justice Mohammad Akram, was appointed as the Acting Chief Justice for that period, and functioned as the effective head of the judiciary. . .

"It will thus be seen that the objections raised by Mr. Bhutto to my presiding over the Bench which is to hear his appeal are either misconceived or incorrect. They have no substance in fact, and do not disclose any personal bias on my part such as would disqualify me from hearing this case. . .

"I must also take note of the fact that since assuming the office of Chief Justice of Pakistan I have had occasion to deal with a number of matters involving this appellant. . .

"In all these matters, no indication was given that there was any lack of confidence in my capacity to do justice to him. The present objections are therefore highly belated and the result of an afterthought, as the Attorney General has suggested.

"One other important aspect may also be mentioned. The appellant not only wants me not to sit on this Bench, but also wants me to refrain from nominating the judges for hearing his case. Under the Constitution and the law regulating the practice of the Supreme Court, it is not only the privilege but the duty and obligation of the Chief Justice to personally preside over all important cases, and to nominate judges for hearing cases which come up before the Court. No person has the right to demand a Bench of his own choice. This would be contrary to the well-established norms regulating the functioning of the superior courts of this country. Any objection, if raised, must be left to be decided according to my conscience and sense of duty in the light of all the surrounding circumstances of the case, including any possible repureussions on the capacity of my other colleagues to continue on the Bench, if similar objections are raised against some of them as the appeal proceeds."

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO BHUTTO WHILE IN JAIL LISTED BY GOVERNMENT

LAHORE—A spokesman of the Punjab government has said that Mr. Bhutto is in good health and that all facilities normally available to higher-ranking prisoners were accorded him in the Kot Lakhpat Jail in Lahore and are now assigned to him in the District Jail in Rawalpindi, where he has been shifted for the appeals hearings before the Supreme Court.

The spokesman described as incorrect the statement made by his lawyer, Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, in an interview with the BBC correspondent in Lahore that, "Mr. Bhutto's health has declined and he is sick all the time."

According to jail authorities in Rawalpindi, Mr. Bhutto has been provided with four rooms, each 12 by 8 feet. One is being used by him as a bedroom, another as a bathroom, the third as kitchen, and the fourth as a storeroom. The bedroom is provided with a ceiling fan, an iron bed with mattress, and blankets of good quality. Special food, of the type customary for prisoners of his rank, has been arranged for him; he has a refrigerator, a cook to prepare his meals and a servant to clean the premises. The ex-Prime Minister may also have food sent in to him from outside the jail.

In addition to these facilities, two daily newspapers, one English and one Urdu, along with some other reading material, are being provided him. He is allowed outside his cell for fresh air and exercise one hour each day.

On receiving the complaints of Mr. Bhutto at the beginning of the appeals hearings, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. S. Anwarul Haq, ordered the Special Prosecutor to ask the government to provide the necessary facilities to the prisoners.

EMIGRANTS EMPLOYED IN MIDEAST OR AFRICA NEED NEW DOCUMENTS

RAWALPINDI—The Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment announced here recently that Pakistanis seeking direct employment in the Middle East or Africa must have an Individual Employment Visa, NOC or Work Permit, as the case may be, in their own name.

The visas must be accompanied by a letter from the prospective employer giving terms and conditions of service, which must be attested by the Pakistan Embassy in that country. If it is not possible to obtain a formal contract, an appointment letter issued by the employer and countersigned by the Pakistan Embassy will be sufficient.

A fee of Rs 500 for the visa document, payable to the State Bank of Pakistan or the National Bank of Pakistan, is required. An affidavit made on Rs 4 stamp paper, showing that the applicant has obtained a release from his employing agency at home must also be deposited with the other documents. After these formalities are complied with, a clearance certificate will normally be issued on the same day the application is made.

Employment on a block visa (for more than one person) is not "direct" employment and is not governed by these rules.

These regulations have been made to protect Pakistani nationals against exploitation by unscrupulous employers or recruiting agents.

KARACHI—Construction of two sections of the Indus Highway between Dera Ghazi Khan and Khikar is scheduled to begin in July.

The two stretches of the road will cost an estimated Rs 680 million. Each road will extend for about 145 kilometers and will take about two years to complete.

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SAUDI ARABIA PLEDGES SUPPORT TO PAKISTAN REGARDLESS OF PARTY

RAWALPINDI—The Saudi Arabian ambassador to Pakistan told reporters last month that his country will continue to extend its material and moral support to Pakistan through whatever government truly represents the country.

The ambassador said his government does not interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs. Its affection is for the people of the country, he added.

CHINESE VISITS BRING BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS, TRADE ACCORD IN NORTH

ISLAMABAD—Formal talks between the visiting Chinese Vice Premier, Mr. Keng Piao and the Pakistani Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, which began in Islamabad on June 16, continued in Rawalpindi until June 20.

The CMLA, assisted by his Advisers, met in several sessions with the Chinese representatives to discuss bilateral matters of mutual interest, including increasing co-operation between the two countries. The Chinese Vice Premier, accompanied by a party of 40, arrived in Pakistan on June 16 to take part in formalities opening the Karakoram Highway.

A separate meeting in Gilgit between a border trade team from Sinkiang province in China and representatives of Pakistan's northern area reached agreement on June 10 for a substantial increase in the value of goods to be exchanged between those two regions during the second half of the current year.

Outstanding in this agreement is provision for importing Jeeps and livestock into Pakistan from China. Other items to be supplied by China will be cotton and silk textiles and ready-made garments, porcelain, chinaware, tea, hardware and farm tools. In exchange, Pakistan will supply medicinal herbs and crude drugs, dried fruits, cotton and nylon textiles, cigarettes and razors.

Caravans exchanging these items will travel via Karakoram in the fall.

SINGLE-DIGIT INFLATION IS SEEN, WITH 5.4% INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, AND 6% INCREASE IN AGRICULTURE

ISLAMABAD—Pakistan recorded an industrial growth of 5.4 percent, with agricultural production increasing by 6 percent during 1977-78, the Secretary for Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, stated in a television interview here on June 14.

Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan said that although the 5.4 percent growth in industrial production in 1977-78 is much better than the negative growth of 1976-77, it still should be improved. In the 1960's, he remarked, industrial growth was around 10 percent a year. But the last six years was a period of crisis, uncertainty for investment, and reduced production.

A greater range of industrial products, with a considerable amount of value-added to the raw materials through fabrication, he explained, is needed to expand exports and thereby to relieve pressure on the nation's balance-of-payments position.

Asked why the country still has not attained food self-sufficiency, in spite of repeated governmental claims that the farming sector would be developed on a priority basis, the Finance Secretary said that a great deal of money is being spent on supplying fertilizer, which is currently subsidized at the rate of Rs 680 million per year. The expenditure for improved seeds and for enlarging the agriculture-extension services has also increased proportionately.

One reason that agriculture has not developed as desired could be that management, both in the private and public sectors, needs improvement. A new strategy is being evolved to overcome this problem and to enable the agricultural sector to move forward at a more rapid pace.

Although production of rice and sugarcane increased in 1977-78, the wheat crop remained at about 8.5 million tons annually for the last three years. This has led to an import of 1.1 million tons of wheat in 1977-78, at a cost of Rs 1.6 billion. Out of this, Rs 990 million is to be provided from the federal budget, and Rs 610 million from the provincial budgets. This is a great burden on the nation's resources, he said, and if the crop is not good in 1978-79, Pakistan may have to import as much as 1.5 million tons of wheat next year.

Pakistan imported Rs 1.8 billion worth of edible oil in 1977-78, thereby increasing vegetable ghee production by 10 percent. In spite of this, availability of edible oils has been a problem in certain sections of the country. The demand for ghee is expanding at a rate of 14 to 15 percent a year. If this continues, the country will have to import Rs 2.25 billion worth of edible oils next year.

In answer to a question, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan said that in the first ten months of 1977-78 wholesale prices rose by five percent, consumer prices by eight percent, and the prices of 28 essential items and the sensitive price index: wheat, tea, rice, mutton and beef, milk, kerosene, onions and potatoes — by 3.35 percent. Computed on an annual basis, these price increases would show an even lower overall inflation rate. Between April 1977 and April 1978, wholesale prices rose by 4.5 percent, consumer prices by 3.4 percent, and the sensitive price index of 28 items went up by only 0.72 percent.

Thus the pledge made by the Chief Martial Law Administrator on January 1 to hold the inflation rate down to less than ten percent has been fully redeemed. The previous six years had seen inflation in Pakistan proceeding by double digits.

The rate of increase in the gross domestic product was 6.5 percent in 1976-77, while the gross national product, which includes invisible foreign exchange earnings from abroad, such as home remittances of Pakistanis working in foreign countries, went up by almost nine percent. This can be compared to a rise of 2.5 percent in 1976-77. On this score too, the progress of the economy can be seen as "very satisfactory," Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan said.

Asked if prices could have been still lower and the inflation rate cut down even further had the government avoided an estimated

(Continued on page 2)

Consortium Aid

The Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium has announced its commitments for the year 1978-79. Total aid pledged by the club amounts to \$800 million, which represents a rise of 15 percent over last year's figure. The Consortium committed \$722 million during fiscal 1977-78, and the year before gave \$700 million: there has thus been an increase of a full \$100 million in two years.

Pakistan has been cited as one of the few countries of the Third World making efficient use of foreign aid, and it is for this reason that donor nations have ungrudgingly been raising their contributions from year to year.

The aid pledge was preceded by a review of this country's economic performance during the outgoing year and the outline of its next Five-Year Plan. The Consortium members expressed satisfaction over the growing strength of Pakistan's economy, as evidenced in the rate of growth of the GNP during the current year, and suggested the formulation of an appropriate action program for speedy implementation of the Five-Year Plan. The increased amount of aid should prove of great help in carrying out various projects already launched or under way for the rehabilitation of the economy.

At the Paris meeting, Pakistan also presented its case for debt relief, but the matter did not elicit a favorable response from the Consortium members. Pakistan has contracted about \$7 billion in foreign debts, as a result of which its repayment liability has risen

dangerously in recent years. Interest and amortization charges on foreign loans have now reached the staggering total of about \$500 million, which is almost half of Pakistan's total export earnings (20 percent is regarded as the safe limit).

At the same time the export-import gap has further widened, placing the country's balance-of-payments under severe strains. Experts fear that if immediate action is not taken to reverse the trend, a point will soon be reached where the net inflow of foreign aid will become negative.

An additional reason for seeking new repayment arrangements is that a 1974 agreement under which Pakistan received a total relief of \$650 million in annual installments of \$175 million each expires on June 30. This would mean considerable addition to the repayment burden.

Since there has been no response at the Consortium level, Pakistan would do well to take up the matter with individual member states and seek bilateral arrangements along this line. There have been examples in the past of such accommodation.

The long-term solution to the problem lies in lessening the country's reliance on external sources. Foreign aid now comes on increasingly harder terms, and in the end does more harm than good. An economy which has become accustomed to large doses of foreign aid probably could not discard that remedy overnight. But a beginning can be made by reducing the extent of existing dependence on expensive Western sources of money. In the transitional period, greater use can be made of OPEC funds, which come on comparatively easy terms.

From an editorial in *Dawn* (Karachi), June 4.

SINGLE-DIGIT INFLATION. . .

(Continued from page 1)

deficit financing of Rs 2 million to Rs 2.5 million in 1977-78, the Finance Secretary explained that during the five-year period ending June 30, 1977 deficit financing was on a rather large scale. In the period from July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1977, the annual rate of increase in monetary expansion was 21.8 percent, and the annual gross domestic product rose by 4.3 percent. Wholesale prices rose by 18.5 percent and consumer prices by an average 19.4 percent annually in those five years.

The inflationary situation for the first ten months of the current fiscal year has thus been "quite satisfactory" and within manageable limits, and deficit financing kept within reasonable limits, with prices not greatly affected.

On the question of the current balance-of-payments deficit, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan reported that it had ranged between \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion annually for the last few years, and was likely to be at the same level again in 1977-78. He said that greater production in all sectors and larger exports, coupled with larger domestic savings, were the best means of reducing and wiping out this deficit. Last year, the total deficit of non-oil-producing developing countries was \$35 billion, of which Pakistan's share was \$1.1 to \$1.2 billion.

NEW BUDGET, FIVE-YEAR PLAN, DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ARE APPROVED

ISLAMABAD—Basic features of the annual development program for 1978-79 were approved by the National Economic Council on June 16.

The program provides the framework for the new budget, which is scheduled to be presented by the first of this month. The new Five-Year Plan was also approved at this meeting of the Council, and will be unveiled later in the month.

One helpful sign for budgetmakers is that they now know that the World Bank's Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium, which concluded its sessions in Paris last month, will provide \$850 million in economic assistance in 1978-79, a 15 percent increase over last year's figures.

Export performance during the past year has also been encouraging, with exports projected at \$1.3 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30. In addition, home remittances of overseas Pakistanis are expected to reach a record level of \$1.1 billion this year, up from \$550 million in 1976-77.

This year, the Railways budget will be a part of the national budget, and is set to be announced simultaneously with it. The budgets of each of the four provinces and of Azad Kashmir are all due to be released a few days in advance of the national budget.

SOOMRO SEES ELECTIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER PRELIMINARIES

KARACHI—Saying that general elections would be held as soon as possible after the preliminaries are over, the CMLA's Adviser on Political Affairs, Haji Maula Bux Soomro, told newsmen on June 6 that the only solution to the country's problems were these polls.

Mr. Soomro did not specify just how long it would take for the preliminaries, such as preparation of fresh election rolls, to be completed.

Mr. Soomro represented Pakistan at the RCD Ministerial Conference in Izmir in May, and then visited the United Kingdom, where he talked to groups of Pakistanis residing in London, and held discussions with representatives of the British news media, projecting to both groups Pakistan's point of view regarding Mr. Bhutto's trial by the Lahore High Court. By and large, he said, the Pakistanis and the press there understood the correct position now. NEW

ANKARA (Turkey)—A Pakistani will be Secretary-General of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) organization for the next four years.

The decision approving Mr. Mukhtar Masood for the post was announced at the recently-concluded RCD Ministerial Council meeting here last month.

Today's Karakoram Highway Follows Ancient Silk Route from China

Throughout the centuries men have dreamed of a road between China and the fertile plains of the Indus River. Throughout the centuries, harsh and inhospitable mountain ranges have thwarted them in their purpose. When Chinese pilgrims came to Buddhist Swat and from there to Taxila in the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries A.D., they spoke of people with goatskins on their feet, living on maize, crossing swirling torrents over bridges made of ropes of willow. In the Imperial Chinese archives those early travellers left descriptions of the wooden ladders and wedges used along these trackless mountain walls. For centuries after this, the silk, tea, and jade-laden caravans from central Asia toiled along those routes. Some of the travellers perished and some made it to the Indus plain.

If one of those long-gone travellers were to come back to this region today he would find that his dream of a road had come true. He would be able to reach Taxila from Tash-Kurgan with 24 hours' hard driving.

From Karachi to Kashgar over the "roof of the world" — not by plane, but by automobile — that is what the Karakoram Highway, recently opened to traffic, accomplishes.

This 500-mile long two-lane highway hacked out of the world's toughest mountains and glaciers by Pakistan Army engineers and modern Chinese technicians starts from Havelian, 60 miles from Rawalpindi, and propels itself through Abbottabad, Mansehra, Thakot, Chilas, Gilgit and Hunza, on to the Khunjrab Pass at the Chinese frontier, across which lie Yarkind, Kashgar and the fabled cities of Sinkiang.

The paved road thus forges what has aptly been termed "an eternal link" between Pakistan and China, accelerating trade, commerce, travel and economic cooperation between the two countries, to the benefit of both.

Chinese and Pakistani graves and memorial tablets here and there along the upper reaches of the Highway stand as monuments to the dedication and steadfastness of the thousands of latter-day pioneers who laid this trail of concrete through regions made famous by the intrepid pathfinders of past centuries.

This is the ancient Silk Route, over which history's fabled tourists once travelled, the Chinese Fa Hien in the fourth century, Huang Tsang in the seventh century, the Arab historian Al-Beruni in the eleventh century, and the Venetian trader Marco Polo in the thirteenth century.

The engineering marvel was begun in 1959, by the construction corps of the Pakistan Army, as an offshoot of what was then projected as the Indus Valley Road. In 1966, following an agreement with China, it was decided to transform the road into an all-weather thoroughfare linking Pakistan and China, over the Karakoram range.

In 1969, another agreement with China assigned some 100 miles of the route south of the Khunjrab to Chinese engineers.

The most spectacular sections of the Highway are in its upper reaches. From Thakot, a negligible height of 2,513 feet, and winding its way along the Indus through the rugged terrain of Kohistan, the road enters the picturesque Northern Areas, guarded by the forbidding heights of Nanga Parbat and a host of other snowy peaks.

Just short of Gilgit it leaves the Indus and takes a new direction along the Gilgit River for a short space before encountering the

Hunza River. It then follows a winding course beneath the towering Rakaposhi peak, and passes through the enchanting valleys of Hunza and Nagar, where spring and autumn are bewitching and winter equally beautiful and exciting. It continues along the glistening Batura Glacier and finally crosses the Khunjrab Pass at a height of nearly 15,000 feet, where it enters the territory of China and connects with a rail-head inside Sinkiang province.

Today, trucks and even mini Suzuki vans careen up and down this road, loaded with



Youngsters of Gilgit, seen against a typical landscape along the Silk Route.

all manner of goods from the bazaars of cities in the plains for the mountain dwellers along the way. Prices of sugar, salt, soap, clothing are already down in the mountains, even as inflation is driving them up elsewhere.

By opening up a closed region, the Highway will not only bring goods at cheaper prices to the very doorsteps of the people in the Northern Areas, it will also expand job opportunities, help exploitation of the natural resources of the area, improve the quality of the people's lives and knit that remote region more firmly into the fabric of the nation.

The Northern Areas' untapped mineral wealth — iron ore, mica, ruby, sulphur — will now lend itself to systematic commercial extraction, and will beef up the economy of the region.

Another boon of the Karakoram Highway will be the increasing mobility of the people who live there. The Northern Areas Transport Company has already announced plans for a daily bus service, commencing in July, between Rawalpindi and Gilgit. The bus, with one stop enroute, will make the distance in 15 hours.

Inevitably also, in an area famed for its unspoiled natural beauty, the Highway will give a shot in the arm to tourism. This is the only area in the world where three famous mountain ranges meet — the Himalayas, the Karakoram, and the Hindukush, and the only sensitive area where the frontiers of five states converge — Pakistan, Afghanistan, China and India, with the Soviet Union separated from Pakistan only by a 12-mile stretch of Afghan territory. Among other unique experiences for the tourist is a fantastic passage for miles along the edge of one of the largest glaciers in the world.

INTEREST RATE REDUCED TO GROWERS FOR THIS YEAR'S KHARIF SEASON

LAHORE—In a series of moves to facilitate credit to farmers during the upcoming growing season, interest on small agricultural loans have been reduced, mobile banking teams have been dispatched to the union council level to render quicker, more personal service to the growers, and a complaint procedure has been set up to provide necessary redress within 72 hours in case of unjustified rejection of a loan application.

The Banking Council of Pakistan announced these measures last month at a special meeting called by the Martial Law Administration, Zone A, to consider means of helping farmers maximize production in the current kharif season.

Interest on small agricultural loans has been reduced from 13 percent to 11 percent, provided the loans are repaid within two months of the harvest. For longer-term small agricultural loans, a rate of 12 percent has been set. General agricultural loans will be made at 13 percent interest. Normal non-agricultural loans will be made at 14 percent interest.

Although the credit supply situation has been reported to be generally satisfactory, the meeting of the Banking Council decided that the situation could be improved by moving the teams of agricultural credit workers from the *marakaz* headquarters out to the union councils, in the same manner that seed, fertilizer and pesticide distribution facilities had been dispatched for on-the-spot service to growers.

Meetings among farmers, governmental functionaries and banking staff have been set up to familiarize the agricultural sector with these innovations.

MIRAGE JET REBUILDING FACTORY IS OPENED; FIRST OUTSIDE FRANCE

KAMRA, Attock—Inaugurating a complex for rebuilding Mirage jet engines here last month, President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry said that although it has been Pakistan's national policy to pursue a "path of peace and harmony with all nations. . . we nevertheless cannot afford to be unmindful of our defense capability."

The Mirage repair shops installed here are the only installations outside France to undertake the overhaul of this warplane. The Mirage Rebuild Factory is one section of a planned complex which will eventually be capable of rebuilding Chinese F-6 aircraft and manufacturing the light trainer aircraft, "Mushook," which is of Swedish design.

Construction of the Mirage plant has been handled entirely by Pakistanis: "A testimony," President Chaudhry said. "to our ability to absorb quickly and efficiently the technology which France has so willingly provided."

SINO-PAKISTAN HIGHWAY LINK INAUGURATED; REPRESENTS 20 YEARS' WORK, 400 LOST LIVES

THAKOT—The 500-mile all-weather Karakoram Highway was inaugurated here on June 18 by the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, with the Vice Premier of China, Mr. Keng Piao, joining the CMLA in cutting the ribbon.

"Just as the Great Wall of China had been looked upon as a signal achievement in ancient times, the Karakoram Highway will be considered a rare feat of the present age. The achievement will. . . survive as a symbol of the resolve, courage, hard work and sacrifice of thousands of men," General Zia said at the opening ceremonies.

Mr. Keng Piao said that through the joint efforts of the two peoples the traditional Sino-Pakistani friendship which began with the original "silk route" between the two areas would develop and broaden.

Construction of the Highway began in 1959, and the Chinese joined the project in 1966. At its peak construction activity, nearly 25,000 Chinese and Pakistanis were employed on the project. More than 400 lost their lives during the almost 20 years that construction has been in progress.

At the opening ceremonies, the Pakistani hosts presented a total of 37 awards to the Chinese for their services on the project: three individuals were given the *Hilal-e-Quaid-e-Azam*, seven the *Sitara-e-Pakistan*, and 27 the *Hilal Tamgha-e-Imtiaz*. Three of the honors were conferred posthumously.

This masterpiece of modern road engineering stretches from a railhead in China's Sinkiang province to within a few miles of Pakistan's capital of Islamabad. It will provide China with land access to the Middle East and Africa, and a quicker route to the West, speeding goods and equipment toward the port of Karachi for transshipment. It will cut days, perhaps weeks, off the present sea route from China to the West, which customarily goes via the

Pacific. It will be of undoubted benefit to the northwestern tribes of Pakistan, whose main contact with the outside world has hitherto been through a small barter trade across the border with China. And it should eventually open up for tourists the splendor of the northern mountains.

CMLA TO APPOINT FULL CABINET, EXPEDITE WORK OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

ISLAMABAD—The Chief Martial Law Administrator announced in a national broadcast on June 25 that he will appoint a full cabinet on July 5 to replace his present Advisory Council. This move to regularize the present government does not mean that the initial objective of holding elections has been changed, General Zia-ul-Haq added.

General Zia also announced that he hoped to speed up the work of the special tribunals which are currently trying cases of possible misconduct by former members of Parliament and of the provincial assemblies.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing July 6

Grade 16: Admin. Officer, Secur., Agri. Resch. Cent.
Grade 18: Sr. Sci. Officer, Bacteriol., Publ. Hlth. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Labs.; Anesth., Centr. Govt. Hosp.

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NEW FEDERAL CABINET IS SWORN IN BY PRESIDENT F. E. CHAUDHRY ON JULY 5

RAWALPINDI—A new federal cabinet was sworn in by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry on July 5, the first anniversary of the military takeover of the government. The cabinet includes a number of politicians.

Seniormost minister is Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who will hold the portfolios of Finance and of Planning and Provincial Coordination. Other ministers and their portfolios are: Lt. Gen. F.A. Chishti, Establishment, Federal Inspection Commission, and Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas; Mr. Fida Mohammad Khan, Housing and Works; Mr. Mustafa Gokal, Shipping, Ports and Export Promotion; Lt. Gen. (rtd.) Habibullah Khan, Industries and Production; Mr. Mahmood Haroon, Interior; Lt. Gen. Ghulam Hasan Khan, Petroleum and Natural Resources; Maj. Gen. Jamal Said Mian, States and Frontier Regions; Mr. Gul Mohammad Khan Jozezai, Water and Power; Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti, Education, Culture and Tourism; Mr. Mohiyuddin Baloch, Communications; Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada, Attorney General; Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, Food and Agriculture; Mian Zahid Sarfaraz, Commerce; Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, Labor, Manpower, Local Government and Rural Development. Two ministers were not in the capital on July 5 and had to take their oath later: Mr. A.K. Brohi, Law and Parliamentary Affairs and Religious and Minority Affairs; and Mr. Mohammad Khan Jonejo, Railways.

CMLA's Portfolios

The CMLA will retain the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Defense Production, Information and Broadcasting, Health, Population Planning and Social Welfare, Science and Technological Research, Atomic Energy Commission, and Youth and Student Affairs.

The ministers of state sworn in at this time are: Mr. Javed Hashmi, Youth and Student

(Continued on page 2)

CMLA OUTLINES POLICIES: FULL CABINET, ELECTIONS AFTER PROCESS OF ACCOUNTABILITY

RAWALPINDI—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, in his address to the nation on June 25 (as briefly noted in *Pakistan Affairs* of July 1) announced, in addition to the imminent appointment of a federal cabinet to replace the present council of advisers (see adjoining story), that he intended to hold elections in a carefully-phased sequence.

The CMLA said that elections to local governmental bodies would be held toward the end of the current year, on a non-party basis, to be followed by elections to the Provincial and National Assemblies. Restrictions on political activities will continue for two or three months following the local elections, after which political parties will be allowed to hold indoor gatherings for reorganizational purposes. Full-fledged political activity will be allowed only for a few weeks during the election, he said. The new cabinet ministers will be eligible to take part in the upcoming elections.

General Zia said that he had originally suggested a national government with the idea of associating important politicians in power to gain their cooperation in national affairs. But he regretted that the politicians failed to rise above individual and party considerations in their approach to the proposal.

He added, however, that the installation of a regular cabinet at the center of government as well as in the provinces did not mean that his regime had deviated from its main objective of holding elections in which all parties would have equal opportunities to participate.

He said that he had already ordered the Election Commission to begin preparations for new elections. A review of existing lists of voters and demarcation of constituencies is needed to ensure that results will be realistic. The new polls will have separate electorates for non-Muslim voters, he added.

Accountability Process

Completion of the process of accountability has been the chief cause of delay in scheduling elections, General Zia said. He noted that the process had been

slow, with 44 politicians having so far been barred from politics for a period of seven years by the disqualification tribunals processing the cases. The tribunals had encountered initial difficulties in getting started, and were further delayed by the complicated procedures that they have had to operate under. Thus the CMLA has decided to reconstitute those bodies and to simplify their procedures. Under the new arrangements, each tribunal will have a Brigadier and a Sessions Judge, or a magistrate enjoying powers of Sect. 30, on its bench, and politicians charged with grave malpractices or with amassing ill-gotten wealth will be tried henceforth by summary military court.

Gen. Zia reiterated that elections were not an end in themselves, but could be advantageous to the nation if they produced positive results. He allayed fears expressed in some quarters that positive results means results desired by the martial law regime. By the term "positive results," he explained, the regime meant only the emergence of an honest leadership which could provide a measure of stability to the country.

The process of accountability, which would purge the country of (bad) politicians, is an important step in that direction, he said.

Other Measures

Other measures to be taken by his administration were also announced by the CMLA in his address of June 26:

Legislation will soon be promulgated empowering the Election Commission to permit only those political parties to participate in elections which believe in the ideology of Pakistan and in its national

(Continued on page 2)

Pakistan's Interest — to Dispense Justice in Bhutto's Case

The following are excerpts from a letter written by the Pakistan Embassy in Washington to an American Newspaper, explaining the government's position on the appeals presently being heard by the Supreme Court in the Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case.

The highest civilian court of law in Pakistan, the Supreme Court, is now reviewing the cases of persons whom the five-man full bench of the Lahore High Court convicted of murder.

The appeal in this criminal case is being heard in an open court, in the presence of international jurists and the press. It is not a trial under martial law or even a specially constituted tribunal. All the nine judges of the Supreme Court are hearing the appeal. . .

The peaceful takeover—in contrast to brutal violence and killings in other countries, and the rejection of a quick trial under martial law in this case—shows that the government is not interested in eliminating personalities but in dispensing justice.

The question is: Should people of high status who are accused of murder not be tried under the law of the land? If no man is above the law, then who else but the courts of law of a country can make the final determination of guilt or innocence? With the end of the colonial era in Pakistan, this task can only be performed by the codes in our country. The Supreme Court, whose conduct has been extolled by international jurists, is engaged in that task and is fully competent to uphold, set aside or commute the sentence of the Lahore High Court.

CMLA. . . (Continued from p. 1, col. 3)

integrity. Political parties will be asked to inform the Commission of their aims and objectives, the manner of enrolling members, and the source of their incomes.

The government has also decided to banish politics from educational institutions. The premises of schools will not be allowed to become places of goondaism and alcoholic excess, he said. The CMLA appealed for help from teachers, parents and students to further these goals.

The CMLA advised the journalistic profession that it had nothing to fear from the government as long as its members used their right of freedom of expression with responsibility. The government has had no complaint against that profession during the last eleven months, he said.

Foreign Policy

He stated that the basic aim of Pakistan's foreign policy was to promote friendship and cooperation with all countries generally, and with neighboring Islamic countries particularly.

General Zia referred especially to the development of ties with Saudi Arabia, recalling the extraordinary affection,

hospitality, and friendship shown by King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz during his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recently.

He dealt with relations with Afghanistan, saying that Pakistan had a deep interest in the consolidation of Afghanistan and in the progress of its people. "We cherish sentiments of friendship and brotherhood for the people of that country," he added.

General Zia-ul-Haq explained that Pakistan had made it clear to Afghanistan that the internationally recognized five principles of peaceful co-existence formed the basis of their bilateral relations, and that respect for each other's geographical frontiers and non-interference in internal affairs of the other country are the foremost of these principles. He stressed that reciprocity is inherent in these matters: "If we have no intention to interfere with the internal affairs of our neighbors, then we also expect that they would not interfere with our internal affairs. If anyone tried to interfere with the internal affairs of Pakistan, this would not be tolerated at all."

Gen. Zia said that the nuclear reprocessing plant was important for Pakistan, and expressed the opinion that as

a principled and self-respecting country, France would honor its international commitment in that regard.

Islamic Laws

The government is determined to continue to give legislative effect to the social and economic injunctions of Islam. To do this, some of the existing laws will have to be modified and some new ones promulgated. As one step in this direction, institutions will be set up soon for the collection of zakat under governmental supervision.

Gen. Zia described as baseless rumors that zakat would be forcibly deducted from bank deposits.

The government will introduce strict economy in public expenditure, and the top leaders will set an example of simplicity and frugality in their private life styles—in food, dress, housing, furnishings, weddings and other matters.

The CMLA also announced that no court fees would be realized on criminal cases from August 1 on, and that the court fee on civil suits under Rs 25,000 would be abolished from that date.

New Federal Cabinet. . . (Continued from p. 1, col. 1)

Affairs; and Mr. Mahmood Ali, Social Welfare Council. Mr. Mahmood Ali will also look after the department of Health and Population Planning until such time as the CMLA assumes responsibility for that portfolio. Three ministers of state who had to be sworn in later are: Mr. Hamid D. Habib, Finance, Commerce, Economic Affairs and External Trade; Mr. Agha Shahi, Foreign Affairs; and Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, Tourism Development Corporation.

Addressing newsmen after the ceremony, General Zia said that members of the new cabinet would be answerable only to God, to the new legislature and to themselves. He

reaffirmed that the main objective of his government is to hold general elections as soon as possible and to transfer power to the elected representatives of the people.

Voluntary Austerity

The CMLA said that the cabinet had decided unanimously to practice financial austerity in their personal dealings with the government. On the recommendation of Khawaja Safdar, all ministers volunteered to turn back 10 percent of their salaries, not to collect a clothing allowance ordinarily due them, and to reduce to the minimum necessary expenditures in furnishing their residences.

Registration Deadline Extended to July 31

The deadline for registration and issuance of identity cards to Pakistani citizens had been extended to July 31, 1978. Pakistani nationals residing in the United States should send their applications to the Consulate General of Pakistan, 12 East 65 St., New York City, N.Y. 10021, before July 31. Residents of the Washington metropolitan area may send their applications to the Consular Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Forms are obtained from the Consulate General in New York City.

FIFTH 5-YEAR PLAN ENVISAGES Rs 210 BILLION OUTLAY FOR DEVELOPMENT FROM 1978-83

ISLAMABAD—The Fifth Five-Year Plan was presented to the nation by the CMLA's Adviser on Planning and Coordination, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, on July 3. The new Plan will involve a total outlay of Rs 210 billion over the 1978-83 period.

Agriculture and rural development has been given first priority in the new Plan. Farm production has been targeted to increase 6 percent per annum, as compared to an increase of 1.8 percent over the last eight years. Most of the agricultural increase will come from a higher productivity per acre rather than from an increase in the acreage under cultivation.

The use of chemical fertilizers will be doubled, and plant protection through use of pesticides will increase by 70 percent. As the Plan develops, the country should become almost self-sufficient in chemical fertilizers, with only a portion of the phosphatic fertilizer consumption needing to be imported. The supply of improved seed and of power-driven farm equipment will be substantially increased.

The most significant development for the farms will be the creation of a system of self-governing institutions to link the rural villages with various levels of government. A typical arrangement would be a three-tiered set-up, with a union council coordinating the activities of 10 villages, a markaz for about 75 villages, and a council for the entire district. Eventually, these bodies will be run by elected representatives.

The local bodies will be charged with area-wide mobilization of resources, construction and maintenance of schools and dispensaries, managing farm-to-market roads and formulating rural water supply schemes.

Investment of the public sector will concentrate on basic industry. As the Karachi Steel Mills and other basic industrial projects are completed, Pakistan will be crossing the threshold from simple processing of agricultural produce to a more advanced stage of industrialization.

The Fifth Plan proposes to channel increased expenditures for education through both development and non-development programs. Allotments for this purpose have been increased from the 1.8 percent of the gross national product presently prevailing to 3.1 percent by 1982-83.

Primary education is scheduled to increase at the rate of 7.7 percent per annum. By the end of the Plan period, it is expected that 100 percent of the boys and 67 percent of the girls of school age will have been enrolled at the primary level, with universal enrollment expected by 1986-87. Literacy should increase from 23.7 percent in 1977-78 to 29.8 percent in 1982-83.

In the field of health coverage, the Plan aims to locate clinics throughout the country, in a pattern designed to provide basic services within two to four miles of every person in the nation. These basic health units will be manned by paramedical personnel competent to handle the bulk of the health-care needs of the population.

Since uncontrolled growth of the population threatens to dilute any social gains made in other sectors, a policy of lowering the birth rate in the country has been adopted. The goal is to achieve a decline in the birth rate from the present 43.6 births per thousand to 35.5 per thousand.

Environmental improvement will concentrate on provision of safe drinking water, better sanitation facilities, and increasing the number of living plots for the homeless. Safe drinking water will be made available to 36 percent of the rural population in 1983, as compared with 14 percent in 1977-78. In urban areas, these figures will increase from 61 percent at the present to 81 percent by 1983. In the housing field, it has been decided to concentrate efforts on development of plots, rather than on construction of homes, with the goal of providing 85,000 plots per year, up from 25,000 during the past eight years. In regards to the slums, the aim will be to improve katchi-abadis rather than to attempt to remove them. A katchi-abadis population of 1.33 million is expected to benefit from this program.

Of the Rs 210 billion total cost of the Plan, Rs 148 billion will be spent by the public sector and Rs 62 billion left to private investment. Rs 20 billion of the money designated for public sector programs will be furnished by autonomous bodies through their own surpluses or through direct borrowing. Of the balance of Rs 128 billion to be furnished by public funds, Rs 71 billion will be financed from domestic resources, and Rs 57 billion from external sources.

Of the entire Plan, more than 75 percent will be financed from domestic resources and national savings.

To set a goal of Rs 62 billion from private investment over the next five years would mean an annual growth rate for this sector of the economy of 10.8 percent. Although this represents a significant increase for private-sector involvement, it is not an unreasonable target, Mr. Ishaq Khan said. New areas for private investment have been opened up

CHIEF JUSTICE CITES SEPARATION OF POWERS AS STRENGTH OF COURT

JAKARTA (Indonesia)—Pakistan's Chief Justice S. Anwarul Haq, while visiting Indonesia last month, told reporters that the case of former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto, currently under appeal with the Supreme Court, is the sole responsibility of the judiciary arm of the government, and that the martial law administration of Pakistan has never interfered with affairs of the Supreme Court.

The constitutional separation of the three branches of the government in Pakistan is so clear, the Chief Justice explained, that there can be no connection between the executive and judicial powers. The decision in the case of Mr. Bhutto thus is completely in the hands of Pakistan's Supreme Court, and has nothing to do with politics.

Justice Anwarul Haq was speaking to reporters of the *Sinar Harapan*, Indonesia's largest Indonesian language daily newspaper. He was in Jakarta as a delegate to the Seventh Asian Judicial Conference, and on June 21 delivered a paper entitled, "Safeguards of the Judiciary," at that meeting.

With Justice Anwarul Haq's return to Pakistan in late June, the Supreme Court resumed hearing the appeals of Mr. Bhutto and four others on July 1.

Federal Election Commission Prepares New Rolls

ISLAMABAD—The federal Election Commission has completed all preliminary arrangements for preparing new electoral rolls.

Over 50,000 persons will be employed in the task of collecting names of eligible voters. Registration is scheduled to begin in mid-July.

Separate forms, on different colored papers, will be used to register Muslims and minority voters.

recently in fertilizers, cement, chemicals and engineering, plus such traditional fields as sugar and textiles. The privately-owned share of the country's industry is thus projected to jump from its present 20 percent to 48 percent by the end of the five-year period of the Plan's life.

The Fifth Plan lays as much stress on equitable distribution of resources as it does on economic growth itself, the Adviser on Planning pointed out. The long-term objective is to build a prosperous and disciplined society, based on the Islamic principles of equality and justice, he said. Thus the stress is on the backward areas and on rural development, to rectify some of the imbalance which has accrued in those areas.

1978-79 BUDGET DESIGNED TO STIMULATE AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORT, TEXTILE INDUSTRY

ISLAMABAD—The federal budget for 1978-79, announced by Chief Martial Law Administrator General Zia-ul-Haq on June 29, has outlined major concessions for transport, agriculture and the textile industry, all designed to revitalize the nation's economy by means of improving the pace of development in those sectors.

The total development and non-development expenditures for the coming year will amount to Rs 43.22 billion, of which Rs 19 billion is designated for development and Rs 24.22 billion for non-development purposes. These figures represent a 20.6 percent increase in non-development expenditures and a 5.6 percent development increase.

The package of new fiscal measures—a blend of benefits to many and hardships to some—is designed to have a beneficial impact on the economy and to stimulate investment and production.

The allotment of Rs 19 billion for development in 1978-79 (which also represents the first year of the new Five Year Plan—see adjoining article) is being made despite a difficult resources position. Since available resources for development purposes came to only Rs 14.83 billion, the gap of Rs 4.17 billion will be met through such devices as selective levies (which will total Rs 1.91 billion), improvements in tax administration, and economies in expenditures.

To aid the textile industry, the CMLA announced that the excise duty on cotton yarn, cotton cloth, processing of cotton fabrics, cotton products like hosiery and towels, and other man-made fabrics has been abolished, and that the import duty on textile machinery has been totally withdrawn.

Besides suspension of the agriculture tax for a year, free import of fertilizer has been allowed and a subsidy of 75 percent would be granted for the import of granular pesticides. All duties and taxes on the import of power tillers, planters and specified makes of tractors have been eliminated.

To improve the transport situation, the import of buses and trucks is being encouraged through a substantial reduction in duties on those items (60 to 50 percent, and sales tax). For wagons, the duty has been reduced from 100 to 60 percent.

Other concessions include exemption of the surcharge for assesseees with taxable income up to Rs 50,000, total exemption on income for private schools and hospitals in rural areas, and exemptions of import duty on hospital equipment. The excise duty on restaurants with a turnover of up to Rs 500,000 will be abolished.

The development outlay of Rs 19 billion includes Rs 3 billion for the Karachi Steel

Mills, Rs 1.17 billion for WAPDA, Rs 1 billion for the railways, Rs 670 million for Port Qasim, and Rs 440 million for Hub dam, Khanpur dam, and the Chasma canal.

The provinces have been given a total of Rs 4.1 billion, of which Punjab gets Rs 2.23 billion, Sind Rs 830 million, NWFP Rs 690 million, and Baluchistan Rs 340 million.

Presenting the annual budget for the first time in Urdu, the CMLA, without mincing words, appealed to the nation to be ready to make sacrifices—more for the rich and less for the poor—so that the war against poverty and underdevelopment can be waged successfully in the shortest possible time.

The common man, he explained, will have to bear some additional burdens in the form of higher prices on such items as ghee, electricity, cement and telephone charges. The power rate will be increased four paise per unit, vegetable ghee Rs 1 per seer, and cement Rs 160 per ton. Telephone charges will increase from 35 paise to 50 paise.

General Zia added that the long-term solution to the nation's economic problems lay in a major development effort to ensure high economic growth. "While the immediate problems are serious, our development potential is crucially dependent on what resources of courage, sacrifice, wisdom and endurance we as a nation can muster in our war against poverty and underdevelopment."

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HOUSTON OPENS "PEARLS OF PAKISTAN" SHOW OF TEXTILES, HANDICRAFTS

HOUSTON—An exhibition of handicrafts and textiles, reflecting the skill and splendor of Pakistan's 5,000-year heritage, opened here on July 7, with Pakistan's envoy to Washington, Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and the newly appointed Minister of State for Finance, Economic Affairs and External Trade, Mr. Hamid D. Habib, in attendance.

The "Pearls of Pakistan" show includes fabrics, embroidery, beadwork, gold and silver jewelry, brasses, carpets, furniture, and clothing especially designed for this occasion. The exhibition is mounted in the Doherty Library of Houston's University of St. Thomas. At the gala opening, brightly colored Pakistani tents — *shamianas* — erected in the library's courtyard, featured "delicacy tasting tables" set out for the 600 guests strolling through the brilliant array of native handicrafts.

A fashion show, background music by a group of native Pakistani musicians, and performances by the Houston Youth Symphony and Ballet highlighted the opening night's events, proceeds from which benefited the Youth Symphony and Ballet.

Mrs. Joanne Herring, the Honorary Consul of Pakistan at Houston, and a group of dedicated ladies from Pakistan and Houston contributed to the success of the occasion. The exhibition, sponsored by the Export Promotion Bureau of Pakistan, may be later shown in Washington, D.C.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The newly-formed Pakistan Students Association of Hartford elected its first slate of officers in June.

The officers are: President, Mian Ikramul Haq; Vice President, Mr. Shahnawaz M. Khan; General Secretary, Mr. Nadeem Niak; Propaganda Secretary, Mr. Shariq Iqbal; Treasurer, Mian Mohammad Zubair.

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CMLA CAUTIONS THAT ISLAMIC UNITY CANNOT MEAN IGNORING PROGRESS

KARACHI—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, issued a ringing call for unity among Muslim countries in a speech here on July 6 which he delivered at the opening session of the First Asian Islamic Conference.

The CMLA pointed out that a number of Muslim nations were already developing economic, social and cultural relations with each other on a bilateral basis or in a regional context. But he emphasized that mutual cooperation on a global level must consider certain practical measures. It is imperative, he said, that the propagation of Islamic principles should proceed simultaneously with the progress of science and technology. "The solution does not lie in restricting the pace of human intellect and scientific progress but in reorienting these matters on the correct course."

General Zia declared that lasting peace cannot be established on the subcontinent unless and until the Kashmir problem is solved in the light of the resolution adopted by the United Nations.

He made it clear that the unity of the Islamic world was not against the independence and integrity of any country. "Islam seeks peacefulness and grants everyone the right to live a peaceful and respectable life. We do not wish that Muslims unite to seize the rights of any country in the world. At the same time we cannot tolerate some other country's trampling on our national honor and prestige or usurping power in Muslim areas."

SWEDES WAIVE DEBT ALONG WITH PAST-DUE PAYMENTS AND INTEREST

ISLAMABAD—The entire outstanding debt of Swedish Kroner 24,589,000 owed by Pakistan up to June 30, 1978 was cancelled by the Swedish government on July 5.

An earlier agreement between the two countries had absolved Pakistan of payments due between July 1, 1973 and June 30, 1978 on Swedish development credits.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES 405-PAGE WHITE PAPER DETAILING 1977 MANIPULATION OF POLLS

ISLAMABAD—The government of Pakistan on July 25 issued a White Paper on the conduct of the March 1977 general elections.

The White Paper states that elections were manipulated and rigged by the former Prime Minister, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and his People's Party. The 405-page document has 1044 pages of annexures, containing photocopies of original documents.

The White Paper says, "The pattern of manipulation and rigging, as recorded in the documents, was identical in all the four provinces." The Paper agrees with the assessment of the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sajjad Ahmad Jan, that grave illegalities committed with the polls vitiated them altogether and rendered the election a travesty.

Manipulation

The White Paper, drawing on the evidence and original documents, makes the following points:

1) Preparation to manage polls in favor of the PPP had started long before the announcement of elections in January 1977.

2) As early as 1974, measures were taken to bring the statutorily independent Election Commission under government control by intimidating its secretary and staff into submission. The Commission was also coerced into delimiting constituencies to suit government party candidates.

3) The Prime Minister's Secretariat, comprising government officials, was responsible for managing the election, under the guidance of Mr. Bhutto, who as early as April 1976 had authored a "model election plan" for a constituency in his home district. A copy of the plan is included in the White Paper. It is signed by Mr. Bhutto himself.

Rigging Blueprint

4) This plan, which later came to be known as the Larkana Plan, was designed to be extended over the entire country. It was a veritable blueprint for rigging elections.

Mr. Bhutto's model plan laid down that the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police should form a two-member committee at District Headquarters

and that this committee should be responsible for the successful operation of the election.

All district officials who were suspected of independence were to be replaced by reliable officers to ensure the election of the "right type" of candidates.

A note dated May 30, 1976, written by a government official, a Special Secretary to the former Prime Minister, shows that nearly a year before the country went to the polls the provincial governments were already busy making lists of "reliable" individuals to work as presiding officers at the polls.

Orders were: "The work of weeding out undesirable and independent officials shall be completed by the first week of August in each province": several months before the election date. Between February and June of 1977, 42 Deputy Commissioners and 52 Superintendents of Police were transferred.

The entire government machinery, including many thousands of vehicles and numerous PAF aircraft, were commandeered for the Party's electioneering.

5) Millions of rupees from official funds, including some secret funds, were diverted for the Party's election.

6) A \$2 million donation by a foreign head of state was added to the Party funds.

7) Documentary evidence reveals the resort to force to secure uncontested return of almost all PPP dignitaries.

8) Bhutto's own uncontested return was assured by his opponent's abduction.

9) Evidence also reveals widespread rigging on polling day and manipulation of results.

10) A scheme was prepared to infiltrate surrogates in case the opposition boycotted elections. To quote the plan: "Such surrogates should contest with apparent seriousness, and when defeated by our

(Continued on page 3)

Fifth Five Year Plan Analyzed

Without fanfare, without the flourish of trumpets which heralded the former Plans, the new Five Year Plan—fifth in the series—has just been launched. This marks the end of the statement which had become too stale in medium-term perspective planning. It also marks the beginning of a new phase in development.

The protagonists of annual planning (who broke the rhythm of long-term plans) argued, not long ago, that conventional planning had only a marginal value. They contended that the country had an overdose of planning and that although heavy capital had been injected into the veins and arteries of the economy in the past, that process led only to a "planned chaos."

Hence the plea that the instrumentality of long-term planning should remain suspended until the international "stagflation" subsidized and financial uncertainties were over. In these economic polemics some of the planners even quoted Churchill out of context: "It is a mistake to look too far ahead. Only one link in the chain of destiny should be handled at a time."

Others might say that the mere size of the Plan, or the enhanced percentage of outlay in key sectors, which gives a rural bias to growthmanship, cannot bring about a qualitative change in the character of planning and development strategy.

It must, however, be conceded that the current economic realities warrant a dynamic thrust for investment in growth. The Fifth Plan, involving an outlay of Rs 210 billion, of which 148 billion is in the public sector, had to be big enough to ensure 7.2 percent annual increase in the gross domestic product, and 4.2 percent increase in per capita income. This alone can lift the poor above the poverty line—the chief objective of the Plan.

Early Plans

It is worth recalling here that the First Five Year Plan (1955-60) had an estimated outlay of Rs 10.8 billion—Rs 7.5 billion in the public sector and Rs 3.3 billion in the private sector—to increase national income by 15 percent and per capita income by about 7 percent. But the actual increase in national income was 11 percent and per capita income 3 percent.

The Second Plan (1960-65) envisaged an outlay of Rs 23 billion—Rs 14.62 billion in the public sector and Rs 8.38 billion in the private sector, plus Rs 1.6 billion for rural works. The Plan more than fulfilled its targets: the national income rose by 30 percent as against the original target of 24 percent.

The Third Plan (1965-70), formulated within the framework of the 20-year Perspective Plan, had an outlay of Rs 52 billion, which was subsequently revised. The principal target was an increase of 27 percent in the GNP. But due to political instability and shortfalls in foreign aid following the 1965 conflict, none of the targets could be attained.

The Fourth Plan, which had an outlay of Rs 75 billion, was abandoned, since the times were out of joint. It aimed at an annual growth rate in GDP of 6.5 percent.

The First Plan failed to assign a proper role to private enterprise and could not resolve the conflict between the public and private sectors on the one hand, and between agriculture and industry on

the other. Nor could it meet the competing demands for adequate allocation of resources to the separate regions, since both internal growth and external credit were limited.

The Second Plan partly helped to resolve some of these dilemmas, as the flow of foreign aid increased and private sector investment expanded. The Third Plan again ran into difficulties because net foreign assistance declined from 6.6 percent of GNP in 1964-65 to 3.6 percent in 1969-70.

However, in all the four Plans the policymakers were confronted with a cruel choice between expanding the economy and improving social services.

The Fifth Plan

The Fifth Plan is seeking a synthesis of social and economic objectives. Its aim is to achieve a growth rate of 7 percent and savings ratio of 13 percent—which correspond to the targets of the Second Plan—and at the same time make a visible impact on the daily life of the people in terms of welfarism—which was the avowed objective of the Third Plan, that had announced as its goal the raising of "a just social order."

The framers of the new Plan seem to have realized that unless growth in GNP leads to social transformation, and unless there is an equitable distribution of income and wealth in society, the conflict between production and distribution may generate social tensions which may harm the very prospects of development.

To ensure social justice the new Plan relies heavily on the Program of Action adopted by the World Conference at Geneva in 1976. This Program of Action spelled out: (a) minimum requirements of a family for private consumption: food, clothing, shelter and household equipment—and (b) essential services to be provided for the community: drinking water, sanitation, public transport, health, education and cultural facilities.

In keeping with this strategy, devised by the donor-states, the framers of the Fifth Plan have accorded the highest priority to agriculture, water and rural development—to which over 22 percent of the resources, or Rs 32.62 billion, is being allocated. Of the total outlay (which is one-and-a-half times the total development outlay in the last quarter century) the share of industry is 14 percent, and of health and education around 13 percent; there will be a major increase in educational facilities and health services.

It is worth noting that the Plan incorporates, for the first time, a Consumption and Nutrition Plan. Per capita consumption of key commodities is expected to increase by 20 percent during the Plan period.

People's Involvement

It goes without saying that the success of the new Plan will depend not only on the people's direct involvement in its implementation but also on enforcing its discipline, tapping nontraditional sources of development, minimizing leakage of funds, making proper use of indigenous technology and mobilizing the energies of the entire nation to achieve the Plan targets.

(Condensed from an article by A.T. Chaudhri in *Dawn*)

Honorary Consul in Chicago

Mr. Roger Quincy White, Jr. has been appointed Pakistan's Honorary Consul in Chicago, with jurisdiction for the entire state. His full address is: Suite 4700, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Illinois.

U.S. Undersecretary Newsom Visits Pakistan

ISLAMABAD—U.S. Undersecretary of State David D. Newsom arrived in Pakistan on July 14 for a three-day visit, meeting with government officials for wide-ranging talks on bilateral and regional affairs.

Upon his arrival the U.S. official said, "Our relations with Pakistan and our support for Pakistan's independence and national integrity have, for 30 years, been an important principle of our foreign policy."

FIRST CABINET MEETING SETS NEW PROCEDURES FOR NEXT ELECTIONS

RAWALPINDI—New procedures embodied in amendments to the election law were approved here by the federal cabinet at its first business session on July 16.

Under the amended law, the National Assembly will have 218 seats, 10 of which will be reserved for women, and 8 for minorities.

Of the seats reserved for minorities, three each will be from Punjab and Sind, and one each from Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. The seats for minorities will have at-large, province-wide constituencies, while the Muslim and women's seats will be allocated to specific territories within each province.

Elections to minority seats will be held at the same time as the Muslim seats. The women's seats from each province will be decided through an electoral college consisting of persons elected to the Muslim seats from that province.

The number of Muslim seats in each province will equal the number of general seats hitherto allowed from that province. They will be single-member territorial constituencies, as based on the province's total population, including minorities.

Rules for elections in the federally administered tribal areas have not been changed.

The cabinet reviewed the present level of political activity in the country and decided that this should be maintained, but that it should not be allowed to escalate.

SUPREME COURT ALLOWS BHUTTO'S IN-CAMERA PLEAS TO BE READ OUT

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan's Supreme Court, resuming in July its hearings on the appeals against the Lahore High Court's judgment in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Khan murder case, ordered a statement of chief appellant Z.A. Bhutto, made in camera before the Lahore High Court, to be read out before an open session of the Supreme Court. The statement was read out by Mr. Bhutto's senior counsel.

Later, the Supreme Court also decided to bring on record the report of the tribunal set up by the Punjab government in 1974 to inquire into the death of the Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Khan. Both the prosecution and defense had requested that this report be made public, and Chief Justice Anwarul S. Haq ordered that it be read as evidence subject to law.

One of the appellants in the case, Mr. Mian Abbas, admitted on July 10 his role in a conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Ahmad Raza Kasuri, son of the man who was, by mistake, the person actually murdered.

A LIBERALIZED IMPORT POLICY: SIMPLER PROCEDURES, MORE ITEMS ON CONTROL-FREE LIST

ISLAMABAD—A liberalized import policy for 1978-79, designed to boost domestic production while meeting consumers' needs for foreign-made products, was formulated by the CMLA's council of advisers, and announced on July 1.

Mr. Mukhtar Mahsood, Commerce Secretary, listed the salient features of the new policy.

- The import procedure under the Raw Material Replenishment scheme has been simplified.
- Letters of credit issued against cash deposits can now be opened up to 60 days after registration of licenses for same.
- The number of items freely importable under Part A (by commercial importers) has been raised from 333 to 355; under Part B (industrial importers), from 44 to 53; under Part C (public sector organizations), the number of items has been reduced from 34 to 30.
- Products importable under the tied list goes up from 18 to 22, with the following items shifted, as an austerity measure, from the free list to the tied list: earthenware, china or porcelain tableware and enamelled bathtubs, sanitary ware, and fluorescent tubes.
- The price ceiling for imported industrial machinery has been raised, uniformly, to Rs 2.5 million.
- Construction companies can import secondhand and reconditioned machinery.
- Five types of tractors, and such other farm equipment as power tillers, combines and planters not manufactured in Pakistan may be imported by private individuals or groups.
- Nine specific types of machines may be imported by the garment industry.
- Grey cement may be imported by commercial importers.
- Except for bearing sizes manufactured in Pakistan, import of ball bearings is allowed to industrial importers (Part B), as well as to commercial importers (Part A).
- Bicycle manufacturers may import cold-rolled steel tubing.
- Marble working machinery may be imported by the marble processing industry as well as by mining interests.
- Synthetic yarn may be imported without quota restriction under Part A (by commercial importers).
- Placed on the Part-B list (for industrial importers) are pectin and paper egg trays.
- Edible oils may be imported by private edible-oil refiners.
- Pesticides not imported by the public sector may be imported by the private sector.

- At least one-half of all imported canned milk must be packaged in 25-kilogram or larger containers—this to avoid importing expensive packing material.
- The import of parlor and fun-games is banned.

White Paper...

(Continued from page 1)

official candidates, should be rewarded in some other way."

11) Mr. Bhutto had issued firm instructions that certain opposition candidates "should not get elected at any cost."

Implementing the "Model Plan"

The White Paper quotes the model election plan regarding ways of overcoming a certain problem (shortage of women workers)... "I would suggest that the ladies' wing of the Pakistan Peoples Party may be strengthened even if we have to engage some workers as paid employees. Secondly, the services of school teachers, dais (nurses), etc. will have to be utilized more particularly in the rural areas." (It will be recalled that private schools had been taken over by the government during the very first year of the Bhutto regime, and that school teachers had become government servants being paid out of public funds.)

The White Paper points out that the steps as envisaged under the model plan have been classified as criminal offences under the electoral laws of Pakistan.

The documents were painstakingly assembled from a wide variety of sources. Attempts were, of course, made by those closely associated with the former administration to suppress or destroy part of the evidence/documents. But in a strange way Mr. Bhutto seemed to believe in his own indispensability and success. He and his associates, therefore, were not afraid of reducing things to writing. They left behind a record which is more or less complete and leaves nothing to conjecture.

LAHORE—The Punjab government has formulated a program of sterilizing milk for local consumption, thus avoiding the wasteful necessity of importing powdered milk while converting the country's own milk production into ghee and *ricotta* (*khoya*).

FOREIGN MINISTER OF TURKEY SEES BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR RCD

ISLAMABAD—Turkey's Foreign Minister, Mr. Gunduz Okcu, told newsmen upon his arrival on July 13 for a two-day official visit to Pakistan that prospects for increased economic and technical collaboration within the framework of the Regional Cooperation for Development organization (RCD) were promising. The regional concept, he said, was a good one. "We should give our blood and flesh to strengthen the RCD," he said.

The Turkish envoy was a dinner guest of the Chief Martial Law Administrator in Rawalpindi on the evening of his arrival.

The following day Mr. Okcu called on Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, where matters of bilateral interests were discussed. The talks, lasting about three hours, were held in an extremely cordial atmosphere, emphasizing matters of mutual interest and common concern, and underlining the identity of views between the two countries. He called on President Chaudhry that afternoon.

In reply to newsmen's questions, the Turkish Minister stated that the CENTO (Central Treaty Organization) should be reevaluated in view of recent developments and of the trend toward detente.

Speaking of Pakistan's application for guest status in the Non-Alignment Movement, he said that such a concession would afford other countries of the world an opportunity to contribute to the joint efforts at detente, to the establishment of peace, and toward a fair and just economic order.

Bhutto case

In a brief stopover in Lahore on his way to Islamabad, a correspondent asked the Turkish Foreign Minister if he intended to discuss Mr. Bhutto's case during his stay in Pakistan. Mr. Okcu made it clear that this was an internal affair to Pakistan. He said, "We believe that foreign countries should not interfere in the internal affairs of friendly countries."

PIA BUDGETS \$800 M IN EXPANSION PROGRAM; BULK FOR NEW AIRCRAFT

KARACHI—Pakistan International Airlines is budgeting \$808.9 million for an extensive expansion program, an extraordinary expenditure that is justified by the constant rise in profits of the firm, one of the few airlines in the world to earn a profit in these times.

The bulk of the monies budgeted in the new spending program will go for new aircraft. By 1982-83, when the plan is fully implemented, the airlines will have 38 aircraft, including 14 jumbo jets. There will be 9 Boeing 707's, 5 Boeing 720 B's, and 10 Fokker F-27's.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODING IN NORTH; SOUTH UNDER CONTROL; ADEQUATE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

ISLAMABAD—At last reports, the unprecedented flooding which had been experienced in D.I. Khan and other areas of the North-West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan had receded, and the situation in the lower reaches of the Indus was well under control.

The Federal Flood Commission met here on July 8 to review the arrangements made by the provinces to meet expected emergencies during the coming flood season, and noted that the agencies entrusted with the task of flood control were adequately equipped to face any eventuality.

Latest reports from the NWFP listed a total of 65 deaths. Many villages in the D.I. Khan area were flooded, and almost all of Baluchistan was badly affected by the heavy rains, with the loss from flooding not yet fully determined. The province's Chief Secretary said, however, that the situation was "not alarming."

Railway traffic on the main line linking Quetta with Rawalpindi and Karachi was suspended for a short period following breaches in the Sibi-Jacobabad area, but by July 17 all except five portions were running normally.

In Sind, the situation up to July 16 was under control. The Indus at Sukkur was in very high flood stage on July 17, discharging 837,000 cusecs, but at Guddu the river had passed its peak discharge rate and started falling. No damage to the bunds was reported.

In Nawabshah precautionary measures were taken by July 17 to meet expected high water. Relief camps, medical relief centers and flood information centers were in readiness throughout the district. Protective bunds were patrolled around the clock. The Martial Law Administrator of Sind inspected a relief camp and rain-affected areas of Karachi. He directed that local authorities arrange for permanent

rehabilitation of persons living in low-lying areas.

In the Punjab, the water reading at Taunsa was still in high flood on July 15, but levels had become steady. The Indus at Chasma and the Chenab at Punjab were in medium flood, but at the latter point the water was still rising at that time. As many as 135 villages and vast tracts of land were hit by the flooding caused by hill torrents in D.G. Khan district.

In Baluchistan, the overall situation had improved by July 15. Breaches in the Pat Feeder Canal occurred at four points. The authorities appear to have taken adequate precautionary measures, however, and army and civilian units were working in unison to combat the floods.

Throughout the NWFP the situation was completely normal by July 15, and relief measures were in full swing.

3 COLOR TV STATIONS FOR PAKISTAN AS PART OF NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN

KARACHI—One visible result of the new Five Year Plan will be the three full-time color telecasting stations that will be in operation in the country within the next five years.

The stations will be located at Islamabad, Quetta and Peshawar, with a rebroadcast center at Rojhan, and three translator centers at Faisalabad, Narowal and Sibi.

Straight TV broadcasting, in black-and-white, is also scheduled to be extended from Quetta to Khojak, via Chaman.

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NEW HAJ POLICY WILL ALLOW 38,000 TO MAKE PILGRIMAGE THIS YEAR

ISLAMABAD—A new haj policy announced on July 22 specifies that 38,000 Pakistanis will be allowed to make the pilgrimage this year.

More than 120,000 applied for permission to make the trip, but lack of transport has limited the number to 14,000 passengers by sea and 23,900 by air.

The foreign exchange quota for pilgrims going deck class on a ship will be \$750 per person. Cabin-class passengers and those going by air will be allowed to use \$900 in foreign exchange. As in previous years, haj by land will not be allowed. Pilgrims will be free to name the moallims of their choice and to hire whatever accommodation in Mecca and Medina they wish. Transport charges will not be collected in advance. The average stay for pilgrims going by sea will be 70 days, while air passengers will stay 30 to 32 days in the Holy Land.

Every effort will be made to see that groups planning to go together will be assigned the same transport and not broken up en route. When a particular applicant is selected to make the trip, all the women naming that person as mehram will also be accepted, and when a woman is selected to make the trip, the person named by her as mehram will also be accepted. Ladies without mehrams, persons who have already performed Haj, and individuals under 18 will not be allowed to make the trip this year. Amirs will be selected to lead each group of 200. The ban of a previous haj will not apply for selection of amirs.

Haj this year will take place in the middle of November. The Saudi Arabian deadline for submitting applications for a haj visa is October 32. Pakistanis living abroad may sponsor haj for their near relations in Pakistan through the same procedures as in previous years.

Pakistan Affairs wishes its readers a happy Ramadan.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVED THROUGH THE POLITICAL PROCESS: GENERAL ZIA-UL-HAQ

QUETTA—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, said on July 30 that the political problems in the country would be solved through the political process, and the ban on political activity would be lifted before elections.

Addressing a press conference at mid-point of a six-day meet-the-people tour of Baluchistan, the CMLA declared that Pakistan should not be taken for granted, that 73 million people were not dolls. They were self-respecting people imbued with the Islamic spirit.

Gen. Zia also told the representatives of the press that Pakistan would not accept the hegemony of any country, and if the Central Treaty Organization or other pacts were found detrimental to the interest of Pakistan, the nation would not hesitate to withdraw from such pacts.

The General added that Pakistan wants to have good relations with all its neighbors, including India and Afghanistan. He was, he announced, optimistic about the improvement of relations with Afghanistan. Whatever correspondence the Pakistan government has had with the new Afghan leadership since April 27 has made him hopeful for the future of Pakistan-Afghanistan relations, and he expressed the hope that these relations would be taken to the level reached during the previous Afghan regime, and then improved.

Replying to a question about Pakistan's relations with India, the Chief Martial Law Administrator said that his government would like them to get better. Pakistan-India problems are of a special nature, he explained, marked by complications and misunderstandings as well as by realities. However, the efforts of the Pakistan government were aimed at improving the situation in regard to India, as with other neighbors. He observed, though, that expectations in this respect were generally too high.

Regarding the invitation extended to him to visit India, Gen. Zia said he had already thanked the Indian leaders for the offer, and had accepted it in principle. Yet the exact

date for the proposed trip had not, so far, been fixed.

He also referred to Pakistan's "excellent relations" with Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The CMLA's whirlwind schedule began in Quetta on July 27 and included Ziarat, Kohlu, Dera Bugti, Sui, Rohan Jamali, Gawadar and Turbat. He left Baluchistan on August 2 to inspect the flood-affected areas of Hyderabad.

Talking to newsmen on his arrival in Quetta, Gen. Zia said that his country is committed to the procurement of a nuclear processing plant, and that the agreement with France is still valid.

Regarding coming elections, he said, "We have not yet decided about the date. On June 25 I had outlined necessary steps in Pakistan's process of democratization: first, local-bodies elections, and then Provincial and National Assembly elections. As some of my colleagues have announced—of course, with my approval—I have already said that elections would be held at the end of the year. But a lot of work has to be done. . . before we can decide when." At a later conference he said that a referendum may be held on whether to hold local-bodies elections before general elections.

Addressing officers of the Quetta Garrison on July 29, the General stated that the primary aim of the present government is to create conditions under which the country can be in safe hands while being administered democratically. The armed forces, he said, have always played and will continue to play an important role in the security and integrity of the country.

In Ziarat, he met with delegations from Sibi, Nasirabad and Kacchi districts and assured them of the full cooperation of the government in the solution of their

(Continued on p. 8, col. 1)

A Zest for Polemics

(From an editorial in *Dawn*)

The Afghan delegate's speech at the Belgrade conference of the non-aligned nations will be noted with dismay by the people of this country. It was the second time that Kabul chose to raise "the only political difference" with Pakistan at an international forum.

In June, too, the Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Hafiz-ullah Amin, used the august forum of the United Nations to talk of the "issue of the Pashtoon and Baluch people on the basis of their own will and historical background."

This uncalled-for reference to a section of Pakistan's population immediately evoked a response from Mr. Agha Shahi, then Adviser on Foreign Affairs, who, invoking his right of reply, corrected the Afghan delegate by reminding him of the five principles of peaceful coexistence which were reemphasised in the Moscow-Kabul communique of October 1974 and in the Afghan-Pakistan communique of June 1976. Pointing out that the five principles made it the duty of all states to respect the political independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity of one another and to observe the rule of noninterference, Mr. Shahi said: "It is in accordance with the letter and spirit of those joint declarations that Pakistan is ready to carry out its relations with Afghanistan."

Mr. Shahi's was a remarkably restrained performance. He said only as much as was absolutely necessary in rebuttal. This was as good as a hint to the new regime in Kabul that Pakistan did not relish a war of words which could scarcely benefit either of the two countries.

But that was the United Nations, where propaganda and polemics have a place; a non-aligned meeting, where a country enjoying a guest status does not have the right of reply, is a different matter. No wonder that Mr. Amin's mention of "national destiny" in connection with the Pashtoon and Baluch people has rightly been seen by observers as an escalation of Afghan propaganda against Pakistan. It is for each of the 85-odd states attending the conference to decide

whether Mr. Amin's speech contributed in any way to the aims and objects of the conference and to a strengthening of the unity of the Third World countries, many of which are multinational in character.

If there is indeed an issue that concerns both Kabul and Islamabad, it is one that should unite rather than divide them. The issue is the abysmal poverty of their peoples, which demands not only the fuller mobilization of their resources and energies but also their bilateral cooperation at the state level. With this spirit serving as the propelling force behind the search for a new and harmonious relationship between the two countries, geographical proximity and cultural affinities rooted in history and common faith should become an asset rather than a liability.

Like Pakistan, Afghanistan also has a diversity of races, languages and cultures. If Afghanistan emerges as a more cohesive nation, it will come as an inspiration to the people of Pakistan. Likewise such successes as Pakistan achieves in its efforts for greater national unity should serve as an example for Afghanistan. The new Kabul regime has a special responsibility to promote a peaceful environment in the region—an environment which will make it possible for its leaders to give undivided attention to their avowed goal of improving the lot of the people and achieving a new socioeconomic order.

It goes without saying that such efforts will have the blessings of both the government and the people of Pakistan, for as Agha Shahi told the United Nations: "In the contemporary age, peace, goodwill and friendship between the two countries are vital to the promotion of their national interests and their deepest aspirations."

Still, if there are any points that need to be sorted out, a dialogue across the table will prove far more productive than the use of international forums.

BRITISH, SWISS CANCEL DEBTS OWED BY SEVERAL THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

ISLAMABAD—Further easing of Pakistan's outstanding debt burden was made last month as two more Western nations cancelled their long-term debt balance in this country.

In London, the British government announced that it was writing off Pakistan's 100-million pounds-sterling balance owed to Great Britain. Debts from some 20 other developing countries—some 1 billion pounds-sterling in all—were cancelled at the same time.

Switzerland agreed on July 23 to grant a multimillion-dollar debt relief to Pakistan and six other developing countries. Loans totalling 180 million Swiss francs, with a debt service amounting to 67.4 million francs retroactive to January 1 last, are being converted into outright grants to the countries involved: Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Indonesia, Kenya, and Cameroon.

Sweden's cancellation of Pakistan's debt of 24.6 million kroner was announced on July 5 (*Pakistan Affairs*, Aug. 1).

IQBAL, QAUID, OTHER COMMEMORATIVE COINS ON SALE AT STATE BANK

KARACHI—Recent silver coins commemorating the birth centenaries of Allama Iqbal and the Quaid-e-Azam were put on sale by the State Bank of Pakistan on July 23.

Also available, at the Karachi counters of the State Bank, is a limited number of coins issued for the inauguration of the Islamic Summit Minar, and another on the occasion of Pakistan's recent Wildlife Conservation campaign. Except for the Wildlife Conservation issue, which is for Rs 150, all

the silver coins are in Rs 100 denomination. A Rs 500 gold coin for Iqbal has also been struck.

The two Iqbal coins may be obtained through an official government of Pakistan distributor in the United States, Italcambio, Inc., 1470 N.E. 129 St., North Miami Florida 33161. The sterling silver coins, in proof condition, cost \$21 plus \$3.50 handling when purchased through Italcambio. The Rs 500 gold Iqbal coin (3.64 gm.) can be had for \$76.



The Allama Iqbal centenary commemorative coin, obverse and reverse, Rs 500 and Rs 100 denominations.

The Role of the Muslim Press in the Pakistan Movement

The role of the Muslim press in the struggle for emancipation dates back to 1857, when several papers were banned and Muslim journalists became the target of the British wrath. After the British army reentered Delhi upon the collapse of the 1857 war, Muhammad Baqir, the founder of *Delhi Urdu Akhbar*, was executed. Another Muslim journalist, Jamiluddin Shmad, editor of *Sadiqul Akhbar*, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The Muslim press as a whole was accused of complicity in the "revolt," and was almost completely obliterated. According to an official report, as against 35 newspapers in 1854, 12 survived, of which only one was edited by a Muslim.

It was mainly due to the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that, a decade later, a new Muslim press emerged. His bilingual weekly paper the *Scientific Society Magazine* was regarded, because of its sobriety and balance, as the most authentic spokesman of Muslim public opinion. Though non-communal in character, this newspaper projected Muslim needs and aspirations.

His second newspaper, *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*, appeared only in Urdu. The paper aimed at a Muslim renaissance in the fields of culture, civilization and literature, advocated Western education, and worked incessantly for bringing about an understanding between the rulers and the ruled. Its impact was great.

One result of the controversy inspired by Sir Syed's ideas was a free exchange of views on the merits and demerits of Western education. The Anglo-Mohammedan College was founded at Aligarh, followed by establishment of a number of other institutions where Western learning was promoted. The impact of Sir Syed's journalism was felt throughout the subcontinent. Muslim newspapers began to appear in Urdu, English and Bengali. Among Urdu papers, the daily *Paisa Akhbar* of Lahore and the weekly *Vakil* of Amritsar were particularly important.

Political developments both at home and abroad—the annulment of the partition of Bengal, Cawnpore Mosque agitation, the Italo-Turkish War and the Balkan wars, gave birth to a militant Muslim press from which four personalities emerged: Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Muhamed Ali, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Hasrat's magazine, *Urdu-i-Mualli*, was a blend of classical literary trends and radical political outlook. Muhamed Ali's approach through his weekly, *The Comrade*, was directed towards influencing the opinion of those educated in English and projecting Muslim views to the ruling circles. But Muhamed Ali also launched an Urdu daily, *Hamdard*, to reach the Muslim masses. Later his elder brother Shaukat Ali started the *Khilafat Daily*, in Urdu. Abul Kalam Azad, through his Urdu weekly *Al-Hilal*, succeeded to a substantial degree in influencing the views of those who had a grounding in oriental languages. Zafar Ali Khan, through his daily *Zamindar*, played a role in creating a taste for newspaper reading among the Muslim masses.

All these men had to suffer imprisonment for expressing anti-British views, and all had to close down their newspapers at one time or another because of repeated demands for and forfeiture of security deposits, as required under the Press Act.

Of them all, however, only Muhamed Ali had a very precise view of Muslim politics. He had no faith in a united India. To his mind, the Hindu-Muslim problem was an international rather than a national problem. He visualized a concordat like that of Canada, based on a marriage of convenience between the two nations, "A marriage which should be honorably contracted and honorably maintained." He supported separate electorates, opposed the annulment of the partition of Bengal and wanted Hindu-Muslim settlement as a prerequisite to a united front with the Congress. He propagated these views both in *The Comrade* and in his Urdu daily, *Hamdard*.

After the Khilafat movement, Muslim politics remained in the melting pot for a number of years. All notable Muslim leaders held dual memberships in the Congress and the Muslim League. They condemned Hindu revivalism in the shape of the Shuddhi (conversion of Muslims to Hinduism) and Sangthan movements. They nonetheless continued their efforts in the direction of a new Hindu-Muslim settlement, as the Lucknow Pact of 1916 had become a dead letter. Although the number of Muslim newspapers had considerably increased, this confusion in their stance persisted.

It was in the late twenties in the wake of the All-Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi, presided over by the Agha Khan, that the situation crystallized. This Conference enunciated Muslim national demands in the form of what later came to be called Jinnah's "Fourteen Points."



Mohamed Ali Jinnah

The pro-Congress Muslim newspapers—namely, the *Zamindar*, *Al-Jamiat* (Delhi), *Madina* (Bijnor) and *Hind* (Calcutta)—supported a joint electorate and the Nehru Report, insisted that a Hindu-Muslim settlement was not a prerequisite to the establishment of a united front, and asked Muslims to join the ranks of the Congress unconditionally. The pro-League press, on the other hand, exposed the machinations of the Congress and the implications of the Nehru Report. It gave full support to Jinnah's Fourteen Points.

The mid-thirties saw the emergence of a number of new Muslim papers. In 1937, with the rejuvenation of the Muslim League under the able leadership of Mohamed Ali Jinnah, these newspapers played a great role in popularizing the League and in exposing the machinations of the Congress. A variety of schemes for the partition of India was sponsored through the medium of the Muslim press, which were ultimately concretized in the shape of the historic Lahore Resolution.

The existing organization was not equal to the battle that lay ahead and, the Quaid-e-Azam decided to strengthen the Muslim press. First, he arranged for the establishment of a Muslim news agency, under the name of "Orient Press of India," since the existing wire services were either Hindu-owned or Hindu-dominated with coverage of Muslim news both meager and distorted.

Jinnah next sponsored a Create Muslim Press campaign, and collected funds for floating newspapers. He founded *Dawn* from Delhi and placed it under a trust, with himself as the managing trustee. Pothan Joseph was appointed its first editor.

Mr. Jinnah also started *Manshoor*, an Urdu daily from Delhi, as the official voice of the Muslim League. But it had a short-lived existence, as *Jang* and *Anjam* and other papers of Delhi were already advocating the League cause. In 1942 in Calcutta, appeared the *Morning News*.

Another important addition to the Muslim press was the *Nawa-i-Waqt* of Lahore, which appeared as a daily in July 1944.

In February 1947 the *Pakistan Times* appeared from Lahore, and soon captured the attention of the Muslim intelligentsia. The paper played a notable role in the last phase of the movement.

(Adapted from an article by Dr. Abdus Salam Khurshid)

The Evolution of Pakistan

by A.B. Rajput

Pakistan emerged on the world map thirty years ago, on August 14, 1947, when the territories constituting the then British empire were divided into two independent sovereign states—Bharat (India) and Pakistan.

The achievement of Pakistan was the culmination of 1,200 years of Muslim history on this subcontinent. Before its conquest by the Muslims, it was inhabited by the Hindus and the aboriginals of the country. The first Muslim contact with the area occurred only in the year 712 A.D., when the Arab General Mohammad Bin Qasim invaded and conquered Sind.

For 200 years the Muslim conquerors were content to confine their rule to Sind, in the southwest of the subcontinent, but in the year 918 the regular conquest of the whole region was begun by Muslims from Central Asia, who poured into the country through the Khyber Pass in the Northwest. By the eleventh century, Mohammad Ghauri, an Afghan king, extended the Muslim conquest to the area that now constitutes Bangladesh.

The Moghul Empire was established in 1526 with the conquest of northern India by Babur, a scion of two of the greatest conquerors of Central Asia, Changez and Timur. The Moghul power reached its zenith under Akbar the Great, who gathered around him a galaxy of genius seldom equalled in history. His grandson, Shahjehan, introduced new designs in the layout and planning of terraced water-gardens, construction of bulbous domes and multifoiled arches, exquisite artistic creations in *pietra dura*, ornaments and jewelry, literature and art—creating in fact, a distinct life style for the Muslims in the country.

By the middle of the eighteenth century most of the subcontinent, except for the extreme South, came under the Muslim sway and was governed directly or indirectly by the Moghul emperors of Delhi.

The Moghul Empire, however, began to disintegrate during the eighteenth century and the country was gradually split into many small kingdoms and principalities. By this time the British had established themselves at three points in the South, East and West and, backed by superior armament and organization, slowly succeeded in conquering the disjointed parts of the once-mighty Moghul Empire. The Muslims, as former rulers of the country, were the main targets of the British, while the subject Hindus were left relatively unmolested. The decline of the Moghuls gave Muslim political consciousness a severe jolt.

The first abortive attempt to overthrow British power was the armed uprising of 1857, the suppression of which spelled the economic and political ruin of the Muslim nation.

With the continuing contention between the Muslims and the British, the Muslims' position deteriorated still further—until Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, an eminent Muslim personality of his time, stepped in to arrest the dry rot spreading among his coreligionists. He not only removed misunderstandings between the British and the Muslims but he also established the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which later became the famous Aligarh Muslim University and has since become a nursery of Muslim leaders.

It was during this period that the Hindus, with the help of an Englishman, A.O. Hume, formed the Indian National Congress, which was destined to become the spearhead for the demand for self-government among Indians. A natural reaction to this threat was the organization in 1906 of the All-India Muslim League, which soon became the champion of the Muslim cause. From now on Muslim politics aimed at rescuing the Muslim majority provinces—

the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Bengal and parts of Assam—from the powerful Hindu majority of India. On the other hand, the object of the Hindus was to create a united India controlled by Hindus regardless of the wishes of over 100 million Muslims.

By 1940 these 100 million Muslims, united for the first time, decided to have a separate homeland of their own.

Two figures stand out among the Muslim leaders of that time: one was Sir Mohammad Iqbal, the poet-philosopher, who declared at the Allahabad Muslim League Session in 1930 that "... I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. ... The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of Northwest India."

This "vague dream" of poet gave birth to the ideology of Pakistan nine years later.

The second and undoubtedly the greatest of all the Muslim leaders of the subcontinent was Mohamed Ali Jinnah, who played the decisive role in reorganizing the Muslim League in 1936 and channelling the course of Muslim politics towards its consummation in the establishment of Pakistan in 1947. It was his powerful advocacy of the case for Pakistan and his great strategy in the negotiations that followed the formulation of the Pakistan demands, particularly in the postwar period, that made Pakistan inevitable.

When World War II broke out in 1939, the Indian Congress demanded an immediate grant of full independence in India. This was followed in March 1940 by the demand of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore for the creation of an independent state (Pakistan) in those areas where Muslims were in a majority.

The Pakistan Resolution spurred the Muslims to unprecedented political activity. By the same token, it aroused bitter hostility amongst the Hindus. The Indian Congress reaction was characteristically unimaginative and obtuse. Rather than seek an amicable settlement with the Muslim League, it decided to mount pressure on the British government in India with a view to coercing it to transfer power to the Congress.

The approach, of course, only led the Muslim League to stiffen its attitude and to persuade the government not to succumb to Congress pressure; it served to drive home the Muslim determination to achieve Pakistan. The Muslim League gave Jinnah sole authority to negotiate with the government and the Congress leaders on its behalf. He was now the Quaid-e-Azam—the "Great Leader" of Indian Muslims.

The British soon took cognizance of the growing power of the Muslim League and thought it incumbent on themselves to consider its demands. The first concrete step in that direction came in the form of the Cripps proposals of 1942, which conceded the principle of self-determination to the provinces based on territorial claims. The Congress turned down the proposals since they were a "severe blow to the conception of a united India controlled by Hindus, on its



The meeting of June 2, 1940. Recognizable as Singh, Nishtar.

side, rejected the offer since it "demanded a definite pronouncement in favor of Pakistan."

On June 14, 1945, Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, broadcast his plan "to form a new executive council with more representatives of organized political opinion." The proposed council was to represent caste Hindus and Muslims in equal proportion. With the exception of the posts of Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, the council was to be totally Indianized.

The conference which was called for this purpose at Simla in July of 1945 ended in failure, since neither the Congress nor Lord Wavell would concede the League's representative status. The deadlock continued.

After the breakdown of the Simla Conference, the next substantial step towards Pakistan was taken with the end of the War. Elections to the central and provincial legislatures, which had been postponed during the six years of war, were called for. The results were a triumphant vindication of Jinnah's claim to represent the Muslims. The League not only captured 100 percent of the Muslim

seats in the central assembly but also secured 90 percent of all Muslim seats in the provinces.

The election results had more than cleared the position of the two political parties in the country, and the stage was now set for the final constitutional settlement. On February 19, 1946 it was announced that three British cabinet ministers were coming to India to discuss with leaders of Indian opinion the framing of an Indian constitution.

Accordingly, the Cabinet Mission arrived on March 23 and after discussions with the leaders of the main political parties, made its proposals on May 16, 1946. Known as the Cabinet Mission Plan, these proposals stipulated a limited central government, supreme only in foreign affairs, defence and communications, and three autonomous groups

of provinces—A, B, and C—those two are in the Northwest and Northeast having Muslim majorities, and that comprising the bulk of the Indian mainland having a Hindu majority. The provinces had the option to go out of their group by a majority vote of the legislature after the new constitution had been formed.

The Plan, while satisfying to a very large extent the Congress demand for a united India, also came close to the Muslim League demand for Pakistan. It proposed a union to deal with three areas: foreign affairs, defense and communications, and having powers necessary to raise the finances required for these functions. That was to satisfy the Congress. For the satisfaction of the Muslim League it allowed sub-federations in the country by providing that, "The provinces should form groups in three specific sections, each with executive and legislative arms, with the option to go out of the group."

The Muslim League accepted both the long term and the short term (interim government) plan; the Congress none. The League should have been called to form the government, but no interim

government was allowed to be formed. Instead, in August 1946 the Viceroy, without consulting the Muslim League in the matter, asked Pandit Nehru to form a government. This was a clear indication of the leaning of the government of British India towards the Congress.

And that is where the communal tension between Hindus and Muslims took a turn for the worse, culminating in an orgy of unprecedented slaughter and destruction of the property of the Muslims not only in great cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Agra, but also in far-off and obscure places like Noakhali and Garhmukteshwar; in the entire province of Bihar, and even under the eyes of the Viceroy in the imperial city of Delhi.

The Bihar holocaust alone was unparalleled in the history of the subcontinent. It was a planned massacre of the Muslim population over an area of approximately 5,000 square miles, covering the entire district of Saran, Patna, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur. No less than 30,000 men, women and children lost their lives, while the loss of property ran into several millions. The whole country thus fell under the grip of terror, with extensive rioting, looting and burning.

As the situation in the country was worsening daily by the growing breach between Muslims and Hindus in India, the British government invited the Indian leaders to London for a Round Table Conference, which took place on December 6, 1946. This was followed by a statement on February 20, 1947, wherein it was proposed to overcome the *impasse* by the British quitting India.

Lord Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Louis Mountbatten on March 22, 1947, who was charged with the grave task of winding up the British administration in India and transferring power to Indian hands "in as smooth and peaceful a manner as possible."

The inevitability of partition having been accepted both by the leaders of the main political parties and the new Viceroy, and the Muslim League claim for Pakistan as the only solution of India's problem having also been vindicated, it became certain with the close of the talks at the end of April that before the British quit, the subcontinent would be divided into the two independent sovereign states on "Bharat" (India) and "Pakistan."

On May 28, Lord Mountbatten had his last meeting in London with the cabinet's India subcommittee, giving final shape to the plan which called for the partition of the subcontinent on the basis of the "Muslim" and "non-Muslim" majority areas. The plan was discussed at a conference of Indian leaders called by the Viceroy in New Delhi on the June 2. On the following day, June 3, 1947, it was formally accepted by the three parties to the Indian problem, the Congress, the Muslim League, and the Sikhs.

On July 15, 1947, the first special train for Karachi, carrying a number of Pakistan government officials and a unit of the public works department left new Delhi (the capital of Bharat). Three days later, when the train arrived in Karachi, a new epoch in the history of the Muslims had opened. Finally, on the August 14, 1947, Lord Mountbatten formally transferred power to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan at Karachi on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

On this historic occasion, the founder and architect of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam Mohamed Ali Jinnah declared: "The establishment of Pakistan, for which we have been striving for the last ten years, is today, by the grace of God, an established fact. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could develop according to our own genius and culture, and where principles of Islamic social justice could find free play."

On the following day, Jinnah was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan, and on September 30, 1947, Pakistan was admitted to the Assembly of the United Nations



Mountbatten, Liaquat Ali Khan, Nehru, Patel,

Pakistan After 1971

Pakistan, which appeared on the world map as a sovereign state on August 14, 1947, was the culmination of the Muslim freedom movement under the inspiring leadership of Mohamed Ali Jinnah (the Quaid-e-Azam). The nation had been envisioned by the poet-philosopher of the East, Iqbal, as the political salvation of South Asian Muslims and the beginning of an exalted effort to forge a new order of progressive modern society anchored on the principles of Islam.

The new state originally comprised two zones: West Pakistan and East Pakistan, separated by over a thousand miles of Indian territory. In 1971 the eastern wing seceded and set up the independent state of Bangladesh. Residual Pakistan (area: 310,403 square miles) is administratively divided into the four provinces of Baluchistan, Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier, plus the Federally Administered areas, including several Tribal areas. The estimated population as on January 1, 1977 was 73.43 million.

The seven years since 1971 have been a period of growth and stability alternating with slump and turbulence. There have been marked fluctuations in the growth of the gross national product (GNP), ranging from minus 0.1 per cent in 1970-71 and 1.4 per cent in 1971-72 to 7.4 per cent in 1972-73, 6.8 per cent in 1973-74, down to 2.8 per cent in 1976-77, and up to 9.2 per cent in 1977-78.

The poor growth of the first two years was a consequence of political unrest, strained labor-management relations and the overall slowdown of economic activity. The next two years benefited from such favorable factors as relative political stability combined with suitable fiscal and monetary policies. In 1974-75, however, the economy got a setback from international stagflation and domestic factors such as floods, low river water flow, past attacks on crops and power shutdowns. The growth rate declined to 2.8 per cent by 1976-77, but the performance of the economy has subsequently improved. If the situation is analyzed for the period 1971 to 1977 as a whole (not counting the most recent extraordinarily high figures), an overall growth of 23.5 per cent can be claimed, with a compound growth in GNP of about 4.3 per cent per annum.

In the political field, the period after 1971 has been marked by the unanimous adoption of a Constitution, which was promulgated on August 14, 1973. It proclaimed Pakistan as a federal democratic Islamic republic with a parliamentary form of government, the Parliament consisting of two houses, the National Assembly and the Senate. The Prime Minister, elected by majority vote of the total membership of the National Assembly, heads the federal government. The supremacy of the legislature is controlled by the creation of an independent judiciary, designed to ensure that constitutional rights accorded to everyone are guaranteed against any possible violation.

It was under this Constitution that general elections to the National Assembly were held on March 7, 1977, followed by those for the four Provincial Assemblies on March 10, 1977. Some 17 million of the 31 million registered voters cast their ballot. The main contesting parties were the ruling Pakistan People's Party, headed by Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was Prime Minister at the time; the Pakistan National Alliance, an *ad hoc* group of nine political parties, headed by Maulana Mufti Mahmud; the Qayyum Muslim League, a faction of the splintered Pakistan Muslim League and headed by the NWFP leader, Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan; and some independents.

As it turned out, the elections were found to have been massively rigged, and the opposition alliance refused to accept the results, that claimed that the Pakistan People's Party had won 155 of the 200 seats in the National Assembly.

The chief election commissioner stated, on May 7, 1977, that after scrutinizing the record of 24 constituencies he was staggered to note the scale of the rigging in the National Assembly elections. Subsequently, the election records of 80 more constituencies were sealed. The chief election commissioner eventually suggested that

there was no honorable alternative left except to hold fresh elections. Meanwhile the opposition launched a civil disobedience movement to reinforce its demands. As the movement gained momentum, it seemed to touch depths in national life which were uncharted.

With the Prime Minister refusing to meet the opposition's demands and at one stage trying to enforce his will through the imposition of martial law in a number of major cities, the country was plunged into a grave crisis. The dammed-up energy of popular discontent and disillusion seemed to surge out of control and threaten the very fabric of the state.

It was then that the armed forces, headed by the Chief of Army Staff, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, intervened to save the country from internal collapse. On July 5, 1977, the General assumed powers as Chief Martial Law Administrator. The national horizons had been abruptly foreshortened; General Zia-ul-Haq acted on the principle that the safety of the nation and the integrity of the state is the supreme law (*Salus populi suprema lex est*).

Although martial law was imposed throughout the country, and the National and Provincial Assemblies dissolved, the General explained that, "The Constitution has not been abrogated. Only the operation of certain parts of the Constitution has been held in abeyance."

New elections were scheduled for October 18, and full-fledged electioneering started from September 18. A code of conduct for the elections, which had earlier been approved by all political parties, was promulgated the same day. Unfortunately, this code was observed more often in the breach than in substance, and electioneering quickly threatened to degenerate into a macabre carnival, with an endless stream of inflammatory rhetoric, relentless rancor and unspent mutual hatred. In a broadcast on October 1, 1977 the CMLA announced postponement of the elections.

Meanwhile investigations had turned up evidence implicating the former Prime Minister and his cabinet and party colleagues in serious wrongdoing. The cases against the individuals included charges ranging from political murder, high treason, corruption and gross financial malfeasance to a systematic policy of repression and use of terror to silence the voices of dissent.

"These revelations," said the CMLA, "have forced me to consider the possibility of cleansing the politics of the country in a manner that such a state of affairs does not occur again... I have decided that these facts should be brought before the public through the courts of law before the elections are held."

Mr. Bhutto, along with four co-defendants, was subsequently tried and convicted of complicity in the murder of Mohammad Ahmed Khan, father of one of Mr. Bhutto's political opponents, and sentenced to death by the Lahore High Court. The case is currently under appeal to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, the government has issued a massive White Paper detailing the former Prime Minister's involvement in rigging the elections of March 1977.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator has promised that after the process of accountability is completed, a new date for the elections will be announced. He has assured the nation and the world that: "Not a day's unnecessary delay will be allowed in the transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people."

The present interregnum, until elections can be held and power transferred, has imposed responsibilities on the Martial Law Administration to initiate measures to revitalize the disrupted economy and attend to other imperative urgencies.

In foreign relations, Pakistan stands by all existing agreements and treaties; there has been no interruption in the ethical continuity of the State. Now, as always, Pakistan is keen to cultivate cordial relations with all its neighbors to sustain an environment of peace and amity in South Asia.

(Adapted from an article by Akhtar Adil Razvi)

ISHAQ KHAN GETS USSR FUNDING FOR REST OF KARACHI STEEL MILL

ISLAMABAD—Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, returning here on July 29 after a five-day visit to Moscow, described his trip as "more than satisfactory."

He reported that Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin has accepted, in principle, an invitation to visit Pakistan, although no definite date had been set.

The primary purpose of Mr. Ishaq Khan's visit was to find means of meeting the foreign exchange component needed to complete the Karachi Steel Mill project, and a three-part package deal signed in Moscow provided just that.

Firstly, commercial credit payable at 6 percent over a period of 5 years was arranged for certain needed supplies. Payment on this debt will be in the form of eventual surplus production from the Mill itself.

Secondly, a Soviet credit of 40 million rubles will be staggered in such a way that relief will come as needed, and before the plan actually begins to earn foreign exchange—no repayment will be due until a year after the particular shop for which the material had been imported will have gone into production.

Thirdly, a Soviet credit of \$44 million, which represents the unused balance of a loan made available to Pakistan back in 1966, will be reactivated for use at this time. Repayment will be over a period of 12 years at 2½ percent interest.

No other country has ever given so much for a single project as the USSR for the Karachi Steel Mill, Mr. Ishaq Khan pointed out. The total effect of the package deal will be a relief of about Rs 2.17 billion.

BHUTTO'S DOCTOR SEES EX-PREMIER IN HIS RAWALPINDI JAIL CELL

RAWALPINDI—The Supreme Court permitted Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, personal physician to Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to examine the former Prime Minister in the district jail here on August 2.

Mr. Bhutto has reportedly been suffering from frequent bleeding of the nose. He had refused to be examined by the jail doctor or the medical specialist of the Central Government Hospital. The Punjab government made no objection to the examination of Mr. Bhutto by his personal physician, provided that governmental medical specialists could also be present. A preliminary report of a four-member medical board stated that the former Premier is in satisfactory condition, although results of all tests were not yet in.

PAKISTAN MAKES REJOINDER TO REMARKS BY AFGHAN DELEGATE AT NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE

BELGRADE (Yugoslavia)—Pakistan, in a rejoinder to Afghanistan's recent statement to the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries regarding its "political difference" with Islamabad, described the Afghan reference as "unacceptable interference" in Pakistan's internal affairs.

The rejoinder said: "Pakistan remains committed to the objective of promoting good-neighborly relations with Afghanistan in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence as stated in the Moscow and Kabul communiques of 1974 and 1976 respectively. These principles demand mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. These are the principles sanctified by the UN Charter and upheld by the non-aligned movement.

"The government of Pakistan takes serious note of the reference made by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan in his statement to this Conference on July 27, 1978 to the so-called 'political differences' of his country with Pakistan concerning what he termed as the 'national destiny' of 'Pakhtoon and Baluch peoples.' The national destiny of the Pashtoon and Baluch populations of Pakistan, as of the rest of its people, was determined by them freely and jointly when they decided to establish the sovereign state of Pakistan in 1947. The Afghan statement, by calling into question Pakistan's territorial integrity, constitutes a serious violation of the principles of the UN Charter, of peaceful coexistence and of the non-aligned movement. It is furthermore an unacceptable interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

"While the government of Pakistan is prepared, and indeed eager, to continue with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the dialogue which was initiated with the previous government in Kabul, it cannot countenance any interference in its internal affairs, much less contemplate anything which would question Pakistan's unity and territorial integrity. Afghanistan, a multinational state, would do well not to call into question the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs."

Further Registration Extension

ISLAMABAD—The deadline for registration of Pakistani citizens has been extended to December 31—from its previously-extended date of July 31 (*Pakistan Affairs*, July 16).

This action has been taken in view of the difficulties being experienced by the population in filling forms and getting their identity cards.

CHISHTI, IN LONDON, SAYS BHUTTO TO BLAME FOR COUNTRY'S PRESENT ILLS

LONDON—"Our present difficulties are a direct result of the failure of the elected party and government to run Pakistan on democratic principles and administer it honestly and efficiently," said Lt. Gen. Fiaz Ali Chishti in addressing British and Pakistani journalists on July 31.

"We are determined," Gen. Chishti said, "to hold elections as soon as the process of accountability is completed, and as soon as the situation permits us to do so in peace and without bloodshed and disorder. Our endeavor is to create such conditions in Pakistan that when the next elections are held and when democratic institutions are restored a situation similar to the one that prevailed only a year ago does not repeat itself."

On foreign policy, he said: "Our relations with our neighbors are steadily returning to normalcy; but the issue of Jammu and Kashmir has yet to be resolved in accordance with the UN resolutions and the wishes of its people.

"We seek good neighborly relations with Afghanistan based on the principle of the UN Charter and the five principles of peaceful coexistence, which include respect for each other's sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

"Our fraternal bonds with other Muslim countries are close and imperishable," the General said.

OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS MAY PURCHASE PLOTS IN HAYATABAD SUBURB

PESHAWAR—The Peshawar Development Authority has reserved 5 percent of the residential plots in the Hayatabad Satellite Town for purchase by Pakistanis serving abroad.

Application forms have been placed in 36 foreign branches of the National Bank, the United Bank and Habib Bank. Along with the application forms, individuals abroad who wish to acquire one of these plots should submit an affidavit of their employment. This may be submitted on

(Continued on p. 8, col. 1)

HOME REMITTANCE TO BE FACILITATED BY NEW RULINGS OF GOVERNMENT

KARACHI—By way of encouraging remittances from overseas Pakistanis, new regulations for handling such transactions were announced by the Pakistani Banking Council on July 20.

Drafts or mail transfers of Rs 200 will be handled by foreign branches of Pakistani banks free of charge. Complaints of delays in service, if reported to the Council, will be acknowledged within 24 hours of receipt. If the delay is found to be due to a bank's negligence, the beneficiary of the remittance will be paid 2 percent above the prevailing interest rate for the period of delay.

With the aim of paying the most favorable rate of exchange, the day's exchange rates will be predominantly displayed in the banks' overseas branches. In no case will the rate be less favorable than that quoted by British banks on that date.

Special officers have been nominated at the larger foreign branches of nationalized banks to assist the public in making its remittances.

Political Problems

(Continued from p. 1, col. 3)

problems. Before delegations of the people of Kalat, Khuzdar, Kharon and Lasbela districts, who waited upon him in Quetta, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq said that the primary efforts of the government were aimed at bringing all sections of society closer together for the solidarity and prosperity of Pakistan.

In his July 30 interview the CMLA also announced various types of governmental aid that have been extended to Baluchistan: Rs 175 million for education, Rs 5 million for flood relief, remission of taccavi loans to the Marri-Bugti agency tribes, sanctioning a cadet college for Quetta, and extension of the general amnesty in Baluchistan past the June 30 deadline previously set.

Addressing a wayside gathering at Kohlu soon after his arrival there from Ziarat on July 31, the CMLA said that the government was giving top priority to improving economic conditions of the people.

In Turbat on August 1, loans of Rs 5 million to farmers of Mckran division were announced.

Residential Plots

(Continued from p. 7, col. 3)

plain paper rather than on the customary non-judicial paper with a Rs 4 stamp affixed. The document, however, must be attested by an officer of the Pakistan embassy or by the foreign employer of the applicant.

IT'S MOUNTAINEERING SEASON: PAKISTANI AND FOREIGN TEAMS ATTACK THOSE DIFFICULT PEAKS

RAWALPINDI—Both Pakistani and foreign teams have been active in the summer's many mountaineering expeditions.

Last month, a joint Pakistani-Japanese services expedition conquered the virgin 24,037-foot Passu peak, which was last attempted by a Japanese team in 1974. Two Pakistanis and four Japanese reached the top of this difficult mountain on July 3. The team was made up of six Japanese and six Pakistanis and engaged 150 porters, including two high-altitude porters, and established six camps during the arduous climb.

The Passu conquerors called on President Chaudhry on July 15, receiving his congratulations.

An American expedition attempting K-2 set up its third camp at 22,275 feet on July 20. The 14-member group, including three women, is headed by American Jim Whitaker, who had failed on his first attempt on this mountain, in 1975.

On July 4, four Czech climbers scaled the 7,816-meter north peak of Nanga Parbat, a virgin peak which was last tried by a German expedition 40 years ago. The 11-member party had established its base at 4,000 meters on June 5, and subsequently established five camps on its way to the top. The last ascent, from a camp at 7,450 meters, was begun at 1:30 a.m. in a 15-degree Centigrade temperature.

An Italian climber, Reinhold Messner, plans to make a solo attempt on Nanga Parbat later this year.

A seven-member Japanese team climbed Istor-o-Nol mountain (7,407 meters) in the Hindukush in mid-July, with three of the men reaching its peak.

Another Japanese team, of 13 members, has humbled Bitura-II peak (7,720 meters), it was learned on July 20. Except for the fact that all members of the expedition are alive and well, no further information is available.

A four-member British expedition to Goshberbrum IV (26,000 feet) returned to base in June after failing to scale the unconquered West ridge of the peak. The mountain was scaled once, via the South ridge, in the fifties.

Another four-member British expedition arrived in Islamabad on July 2 on its way to Skardu to attempt to scale the 20,500-foot high Bhock Toi, a virgin peak in the Karakorams. The group employed 20 local porters to help in the 11-day hike to the base camp, but none of the porters were qualified for work in the higher altitudes.

On July 17, a climber on a third U.K. expedition, Pat Erny Hough, was killed while trying to scale Lacok-II peak. This was the second British climber to die this year. Nick Estcourt died on June 12 when he fell while trying to scale the West ridge of K-2.

In June, a Japanese team attempting Hishbinder Chish mountain in the Karakorams cancelled its climb after one of its members had suffered a fatal fall.

On June 4, a four-member French expedition scaled the 8,048-meter Broad Peak in the Karakorams, in the Alpine style—without oxygen. The two members who actually reached the top were Yannick Seigneur and Georges Betembourg. This is said to be only the second time that a high mountain in Pakistan has been climbed in the Alpine style.

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PAKISTAN

Affairs

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SEP 07 1978

1979 IS ELECTION YEAR— OCTOBER, FOR INSTANCE— SAYS GEN. ZIA-UL-HAQ

ISLAMABAD—"The year 1979 might be called the Election Year. It will be the government's endeavor to hold elections by October of next year, although the exact date will have to be decided by the cabinet." The Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, was speaking at a press conference here on August 24, after his new 24-man all-civilian cabinet had been sworn-in.

A Martial Law Order permitting resumption of limited political activity was issued on August 25. The new regulations allow political groups to hold press conferences, issue statements and hold organizational meetings within four walls. No activity in violation of this Order will be permitted, the CMLA said.

General Zia expressed the belief that the presence of politicians in government would help solve the problems of the people.

WILL PRESS FRANCE ON REPROCESSING PLANT, ZIA TELLS NEWSMEN

ISLAMABAD—The Chief Martial Law Administrator, at a press conference here on August 24, announced that a reply to his letter to President Giscard d'Estaing had been received. The French President had called for negotiations to incorporate certain alterations in the plans for Pakistan's nuclear reprocessing plant. The CMLA said that he had not yet answered that note, but stated that Pakistan would press France to abide by the deal as originally presented.

Pakistan has given assurances time and again at international forums, General Zia said, that the country was against nuclear proliferation and that it wanted the Indian Ocean to be declared a nuclear weapons free zone.

He expressed Pakistan's determination not to lag behind in the nuclear field, and said that he was sure that Pakistan would ultimately be able to acquire nuclear technology.

Correction:

A printer's error listed the August 14, 1978 issue of *Pakistan Affairs* as Vol. XXI, No. 16. It should have read Vol. XXXI, No. 16.

PNA COOPERATES IN FORMING NEW ALL-CIVILIAN CABINET; CHAUDHRY REMAINS PRESIDENT

ISLAMABAD—The armed forces took over administration of the country last year with the clear intention of handing over the government to elected representatives of the people, and the formation of a new government is an important step in that direction, said the Chief Martial Law Administrator General Zia-ul-Haq summing up his action in forming an all-civilian 24-member federal cabinet, which was sworn in here on August 24 by President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry.

The new cabinet consists of 21 Federal Ministers and three Ministers of State. The previous cabinet, which had been inducted only on July 5, resigned on August 23. Twelve Federal Ministers and three Ministers of State from the previous cabinet have been retained in the new lineup with, in certain cases, slight variations in their portfolios.

The new cabinet includes nominees of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) and some independent politicians. The PNA nominees belong to the Pakistan Muslim League, the Jamaat-i-Islami, the Jamiat-Ulema-i-Islam, and the Pakistan Democratic Party.

The CMLA told a press conference after the swearing-in ceremony that the fact that no Army general was named to the cabinet was in line with the declared policy of the government to gradually associate politicians with the management of the country in order to take the nation into the path of democracy as early as possible. He pointed out that the military officers in the previous cabinet had been relieved of their political duties at their own request.

The Federal Ministers held over from the old cabinet are: Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Finance and Planning; A.K. Brohi, Law and Parliamentary Affairs; Fida Mohammad Khan, Housing and Works; Ghulam Mustafa Gokal, Shipping, Ports and Export Promotion; Mohammad A. Haroon, Interior; Mohammad Khan Jonejo, Railways; Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti, Education, Culture and Tourism; Mohyuddin Baluch, Communications; Sharifuddin Pirzada, Attorney General; Khawaja Mohammad Safdar, Food and Agriculture and Cooperatives; Mian Zahid Sarfraz, Commerce; and Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, Labor and Manpower. The Ministers

of State are: Mahmud Ali, National Council of Social Welfare; Javed Hashmi, Youth and Student Affairs; and Hamid D. Habib, Export Promotion Bureau. The nine new Ministers to receive portfolios are: Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed, Production; Chaudhry Rehmat Elahi, Water and Power; Haji Faqir Mohammad Khan, States and Frontier Regions, Northern Areas and Kashmir Affairs; Mohammad Zaman Khan Achakzai, Local Government and Rural Development; Mir Subuh Sadiq Khan Khoso, Health and Population Planning; Mohammad Arshad Chaudhry, Science and Technology; Ali Ahmad Talpur, Defence; Iftikhar Ahmad Ansari, Religious Affairs and Minorities Affairs; and M. Azam Farooqi, Information and Broadcasting.

Three military members of the previous cabinet will continue to hold their present military posts. They are: Lt. Gen. Faiz Ali Chishti, Lt. Gen. Ghulam Hassan Khan, and Maj. Gen. Jamal Saeed Mian. Four members of the previous cabinet were not included in the new cabinet: Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Habibullah Khan, Gul Mohammad Khan Jomezai, and the Ministers of State Agha Shahi and Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon. Mr. Agha Shahi has been appointed Adviser to the CMLA for Foreign Affairs, with a rank of Minister of State, in addition to his duties as Secretary-General, Foreign Affairs.

A four-member Military Council constituted on July 5 of last year, when the armed forces took over control of the country's administration, will continue to function as before, General Zia-ul-Haq said.

The Military Council is the supreme body, but the cabinet will be competent to make

(Continued on page 2)

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Says Pakistan Desperately Needs Nuclear Power

RAWALPINDI—Dr. Munir Ahmad, chairman of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission, has said that Pakistan, which is one of the least-endowed countries in terms of energy resources, "desperately needs nuclear energy, which both for the present and for the foreseeable future offers the only viable means of providing large amounts of electric power at a reasonable cost."

Dr. Munir, in an article published in *Panorama* magazine, said Pakistan is fully committed to the peaceful application of atomic energy and endorses the principle of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This is why, he added, Pakistan has placed all its nuclear facilities, including the fuel reprocessing plant, under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. He further pointed out that Pakistan has strongly advocated the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and has supported establishment of nuclear-free zones in other regions, to lead ultimately to world-wide disarmament.

Dr. Munir stated that Pakistan believes that, "Non-proliferation is basically a political problem which cannot be solved merely by imposing embargoes, unilaterally revising existing international treaties and agreements, and pursuing a deliberate policy by the suppliers' club of denying nuclear technology to developing countries—which so urgently need nuclear power."

Such an approach, he added, would be self-defeating, because it would encourage affected countries to develop autonomous programs not necessarily covered by international safeguards.

The Atomic Energy Commission chairman further stated that embargoes and unilateral revision of treaties would also lead to an adverse relationship between advanced and developing countries, thereby adding to the existing misunderstanding and feelings of insecurity. Pakistan, he said, has therefore "proposed a dialogue between the supplier and the recipient states to evolve a stable nuclear world order which ensures that the benefits and obligations of nuclear energy are shared by all nations."

Highlighting the importance of nuclear energy for peaceful uses, Dr. Munir said that unfortunately this potential remains largely unrealized. The specter of nuclear proliferation has led to a reversal of the policies of advanced countries, from a liberal sharing of knowledge and knowhow under the various atoms-for-peace programs to the latest policy of increasing restrictions on the flow of this technology to the Third World countries. All these problems are bound to slow down the introduction of nuclear energy in the developing countries—at least for the short run, until appropriate solutions are found on a global and regional basis, he said.

Liberalized Import Policy Permits More Foreign-Made Merchandise as Personal Gifts

ISLAMABAD—As part of the government's rationalization of the country's import policy, the Minister of Commerce issued a new set of guidelines on August 15 to regulate the import of certain foreign-made goods.

The rulings will allow overseas Pakistanis to send back more of their savings to their homeland in the form of in-kind shipments of merchandise as gifts to close relatives. To this end, several items have been placed on the list of goods freely importable as gifts, including domestic air-conditioners, domestic knitting machines, Vespa autorickshaws without Italian-made bodies, Italian-made motor scooters, certain makes of Japanese motorcycles, record players and record changers, tape recorders and cassette players, TV sets, refrigerators of ten cubic feet or less, and deep freezers of up to seven cubic feet.

Overseas Pakistanis may send these items as gifts to members of their immediate family in Pakistan, provided the sender has been abroad two years or more. Relations eligible to receive such shipments include parents, spouse, and adult children and stepchildren. Items on the list may be sent once every two years—upon payment of normal customs duty and sales tax.

It was further announced that clearance permits for import of tractors which do not conform to the specifications listed under the recently revised rules for personal baggage and gifts (*Pakistan Affairs*, May 1)

may still be issued if the tractors were shipped before June 30, 1978. This ruling has been made in response to a number of pleas from individual importers.

Certain items: shaving cream, toothpaste, and tooth brushes, have been removed from the free list, as they are available domestically. But in order to allow some degree of competition in this field, these items have been added to the tied list. To provide more adequate protection to certain local industries, the duty on foreign-made paper labels and crown cork has been raised.

The review of the import policy for 1978-79 was undertaken in keeping with the Chief Martial Law Administrator's directive to make the import policy "a more effective instrument for achieving our economic objectives."

Commerce Minister Zahid Sarfraz said the basic guidelines adopted for the review of the import policy were: (1) to maximize domestic production and reactivate idle capacity by encouraging the import of industrial raw materials rather than semi-finished and finished items; (2) to create more employment and job opportunities in the industrial and allied sectors; and (3) to reduce the overall import bill, particularly for items where foreign suppliers are exploiting the price distortions introduced through unrealistic import trade classifications and anomalous duty structure.

New Cabinet. . .

(Continued from page 1)

decisions at the national level, the CMLA said.

In answer to a question, General Zia explained that President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry can constitutionally continue in office until a new President is elected. Although the Constitution provides for a five-year term for the President, a condition for the vacation of the office by the incumbent is that a new President would be elected, and this condition, he pointed out, has not been fulfilled. Contrary to press reports, the CMLA said, the President had not tendered his resignation.

A three-fold mission has been set for the new government, the CMLA announced. Its foremost objective will be to make an all-out effort to introduce the Islamic system into the country. The next most important objective will be to create conditions conducive to holding new elections as early as possible. Thirdly, every effort will be made to put the national economy on an even keel. The CMLA stated that he was of the opinion that political stability cannot be achieved unless the national economy is put on the right path.

General Zia said that when he talks of economy, "Some people might say that the present government intends to stay on for five years. But it has no such intention. The government will do whatever it can to stabilize the national economy in as short a span of time as possible."

PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON MISUSE OF MEDIA BY BHUTTO REGIME

ISLAMABAD—A second White Paper on the Zulfikar Ali Bhutto regime was issued by the government of Pakistan on August 27. With 277 pages and 50 pages of documents, this White Paper depicts how the Bhutto regime browbeat and terrorized the newspapers' editors, management and writers into subservience and near-bject obeisance.

The White Paper describes how former Prime Minister Bhutto used every weapon at his command, and then some: how he denied newspapers their legal share of newsprint; how he cut off their sources of advertising revenues; how he impugned the characters and reputations of recalcitrant individuals, denying them and their families and friends even their freedom. He destroyed the livelihood of his opponents, hounding them until they went broke, collapsed and surrendered; he bent governmental rules and the laws of the country to prosecute troublesome editors and drive them from the field; and he employed every possible resource of governmental patronage to further the cause of his own party organs and to build up their minuscule circulations.

The many cases of malfeasance detailed in the White Paper are substantiated by an exhaustive documentation. A few examples will illustrate the tenor of these activities.

The editor of *Dawn* (Karachi), Mr. Altaf Gauhar, wrote an article on December 25, 1972, entitled "Mountains Don't Cry," which incurred Mr. Bhutto's wrath. In a note of December 31, 1972, Mr. Bhutto called him a "born scorpion," and had his passport impounded, ordering that he should not be permitted to leave the country. A later directive was an attempt at complete ostracism of the recalcitrant editor: "Please keep him out of all functions," Mr. Bhutto ordered. Mr. Altaf Gauhar had been first arrested by the Bhutto regime on January 5, 1972, under Martial Law Regulation 78. The Supreme Court ordered his release on April 20, 1972, but he was immediately rearrested and detained under the Defense of Pakistan Rules—an executive directive passed in the aftermath of the Bangladesh secession, which had accorded the government certain emergency powers. He was released by the Sind-Baluchistan High Court on December 7, 1972, but was again arrested on February 15 and a tribunal set up to hear his case. This was challenged before the High Court and the case against him withdrawn. Another case against him was instituted by the special police in April of 1972. In the face of continuing harassment, Mr. Altaf Gauhar finally resigned as editor-in-chief of the *Dawn* group of papers, on July 2, 1972. The tormenting of *Dawn* itself continued until the newspaper agreed to conform.

The Urdu daily *Nawa-i-Waqt* (Lahore) was kept under constant pressure. On April 26, 1976, the Minister of Information, Mr.

Mohammad Hanif Khan, wrote to the Prime Minister:

In view of the consistently anti-government attitude of the *Nawa-i-Waqt*, which seems to grow worse despite advice, it has been decided to: (1) stop all government advertising being given to the paper, with immediate effect; (2) start an inquiry into the income tax returns of the editor/publisher, Mr. Majid Nizami; (3) ask the government of the Punjab to make an inquiry into the property acquired by the editor/publisher, (4) tell all private concerns to stop sending advertisements to the paper; (5) ask all provinces, autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies to stop purchasing copies of this paper.

The Prime Minister approved this action and directed that it should be implemented "fully and strictly."

The daily *Jasarat* (Karachi) was completely snuffed out of existence during the Bhutto regime.

On November 4, 1972, Mr. Bhutto wrote:

The daily *Jasarat* has again become extremely abusive and violent. It is spreading poison among the people against me and the government. If you look at today's *Jasarat* you will find it full of violent attacks on us. At one time we had taken steps to keep it under control, but it appears that these were only temporary measures. We must do something effective to put an end to its poisonous and harmful propaganda. It is telling sheer lies to spread hatred against the government.

The paper was banned on September 2, 1973, for a period of 30 days. A second banning order was issued on July 3, 1974. The paper was able to revive only in September of 1977, after the overthrow of Mr. Bhutto. Its editor, Mr. Salahuddin, was kept under detention from June 1976 until July 23, 1977.

The Urdu daily *Shahbaz* (Peshawar) had its newsprint quota reduced, its distribution arrangements disturbed, and the press where the paper was printed banned. The paper was obliged to close down.

The weekly *Pakistan Economist* invited the wrath of Mr. Bhutto for daring to refer

to him as "a weary, tired Mr. Bhutto." The former Prime Minister dashed off a page of sizzling diatribe against the paper and concluded as follows: "Many valuable advertisements are liberally given to it by state-owned and state-subsidized industries. . . None of the opposition papers or magazines should receive any patronage from BIM (Board of Industrial Management)."

Apart from gagging the domestic media, a multi-pronged effort to choke off criticism from the overseas Pakistani press was also launched. Cajolery, bribery, threats and coercion were resorted to.

On October 31, 1972, Mr. Bhutto said:

I keep getting notes on the dangerous activities of Wali Khan and how the Haroons have been able to get *Akhbar-e-Watan* to support him and the NAP point of view... What steps do you propose to take against *Akhbar-e-Watan* and the *Mashriq* of London if they are going to toe the Wali Khan line? In the past, such newspapers did not dare to oppose the government line, as they are dependent on government patronage. This matter must be taken up seriously both here and in England.

The case of Mr. Nasrullah Khan, editor of the weekly *Awam* (London) has an almost Gestapo ring to it. The police in Pakistan pounced on several members of Mr. Nasrullah Khan's family, including his father, mother and sisters, who were put under house arrest and threatened with dire consequences unless they cooperated to silence their kinsmen.

At the behest of the federal government the *Urdu Digest* was banned by the Punjab government in December 1975. Its editor, Mr. Altaf Hussain Qureshi and its printer, Dr. Ijaz Hussain Qureshi, were arrested in Lahore under the Defence of Pakistan Rules, and their printing press was sealed. But on January 19, 1976 the Lahore High Court set aside the Punjab government's action.

The White Paper states: "In view of the 'limited possibilities' of prosecuting the 'offending' publications under law, the Information Ministry started taking action against them through administrative and other measures. For instance, printing presses were informally advised 'not to print such publications as were openly opposing the government with objectionable items.' Similarly, newspaper hawkers and vendors were told not to sell such publications."

Regulating supplies of newsprint and controlling advertising insertions were the chief instruments employed to chastise dissenting papers and to extend patronage to favored ones.

The two organs of the Pakistan People's Party, the Urdu *Musawaat* and the Sindhi

(Continued on page 4)

Delaware Valley Student Association Elects Officers

PHILADELPHIA—The Pakistan Students Association of the Delaware Valley elected its officers for the coming year on July 28. The meeting, held on the University of Pennsylvania campus, was open to all Pakistanis resident of the Philadelphia area, including nearby segments of New Jersey and Delaware.

Elected as President was Mr. Abdul Qadir Nasim, a Ph.D. student in biology at Temple University. Vice President is Dr. Saleem A. Khan; Secretary, Mr. Nisar A. Chaudhry; and Treasurer, Mr. Mahmood Ghauri.

The next meeting, on September 16, will be a combined Eid reunion and Independence Day celebration.

White Paper. . . (Cont'd. from p. 3)

Hilal-e-Pakistan, were showered with government favors, and advertisements of unprecedented scale and variety were placed in those papers, in contradiction to all prescribed procedures and established norms.

On November 3, 1972, Mr. Bhutto sent a note to the Governor of the Punjab, the Chief Minister of Sind, the federal Information Minister and others, which said:

If you, gentlemen, were doing your job properly and were really interested in nourishing these two party organs, would the PIA have dared to ignore *Musawaat* and, I presume, *Hilal-e-Pakistan* for these advertisements? Would the others, such as businessmen and embassies and government-run industries who keep on advertising in all the newspapers except *Musawaat* and *Hilal-e-Pakistan* dare to ignore these two party organs if they knew that we were really interested in our own party organs? Now I have spoken the final word. All of you are responsible, but the primary responsibility falls on three individuals: the Information Minister, the Governor of Punjab, and the Chief Minister of Sind.

In all humility I want to point out that none of you is indispensable. If my orders are flouted in this fashion I will certainly have to make changes in the administration to prevent wholesale deterioration.

According to the formula laid down by the government, the advertising rate for *Musawaat*, which had a circulation of 2,694, was fixed higher than the paper with the largest circulation, *Jang*, with its printing of over 119,470. *Musawaat* received advertisements worth Rs 9 million, while papers like the daily *Nawa-i-Waqt* which had far more circulation, received only Rs 3.5 million in advertising.

HUNDREDS REPORTED DEAD AS RAINS AND FLOODS RAVAGE BALUCHISTAN, SIND PROVINCES

KARACHI—Reuters reports that several hundred people have perished as a result of recent heavy rains in Baluchistan province.

Earlier estimates had placed the loss of life from this year's floods in Pakistan at 106: this following news reaching authorities on August 21 that 58 had been killed as a result of high waters in the Hub River area of Lasbela district of Baluchistan, some 30 miles north of Karachi. Disrupted communications have caused the delays in reporting the flood's ravages.

Relief operations have been aided by naval rescue parties; about 35,000 people in the Karachi area were shifted to relief camps within a few days during mid-July. Over 4,030,500 doses of anti-cholera and anti-typhoid vaccines have been supplied to flood affected areas during the last two months.

The rains have damaged cotton and rice crops in Sind and Baluchistan. The National Refinery at Korangi was invaded by the rising waters, and roads were washed out at several points. Officials said that the recent rains had contributed further to the deterioration of the ancient ruins at Moenjodaro.

Earlier reports on this year's floods in Pakistan indicated that the predicted high waters were being controlled by authorities and that relief operations were going according to plan (*Pakistan Affairs*, August 1). But after the first crests had subsided all up and down the five great river systems of the country, new record heights, labelled as "super-flood" stages, appeared in the lower portions of the Indus.

Reaching a first high point in July, the second crest passed the Sukkur barrage early in August, reaching a peak flow of 1,085,000 cusecs. Then, on August 14 the river was again at high flood, discharging 752,000 cusecs at Sukkur. At Guddu on Aug. 14 the Indus was reported to be in super-flood for the third time, discharging 1,054,000 cusecs.

President's Flood Relief Fund Established

WASHINGTON—Contributions to the President's Flood Relief Fund are being solicited from all Pakistani nationals in the United States and Canada.

Officials of the Pakistan Embassies have been requested to contribute one day's salary to the Fund.

Pledges will be received by the State Bank of Pakistan and all branches of Pakistani banks, as well as by the Pakistan Embassies and Missions abroad.

Checks in dollars or Pakistan currency may be made out to the "President's Relief Fund" and sent to the Finance and Accounts Officer (FAO) of the Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; to the Embassy of Pakistan, 170 Metcalf St., Ottawa, Canada K2P 1P3; to the Pakistan Mission to the United Nations, 8 East 65 St., New York, N.Y. 10021; or to the Habib Bank Ltd. or United Bank Ltd., both of which are located at 100 Wall St., New York City.

Upon notification to the FAO, gifts made by employees of the Pakistan government may be deducted directly from the donor's salary. All contributions are eligible for income tax relief.

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INFORMATION MINISTER ASSURES JOURNALISTS OF PRESS FREEDOM

The Minister of Information, Mr. Mahmud Azam Farooqi, on August 30 assured journalists that the government would amend the press and publication ordinance to "ensure freedom of the press and journalists."

He emphasized the government was determined to ensure a healthy atmosphere with the press.

He was speaking at a party held in his honor at the Rawalpindi Press Club.

He said that the government was going to set up a new Wage Board to better the standard of living of journalists in view of the galloping inflation since 1974 when the last wage raise took place.

The minister conceded that the Press and Publications Ordinance was an instrument of repression against the press and the government was committed to abolish it and substitute it with "a new law which would ensure the freedom of the press and also safeguard the ideological frontiers of the state."

He said it was difficult to imagine a civilized country without this prerequisite and urged journalists to "not trespass the freedom of others" and to observe the code of morality.

Commenting on the recent demands for complete press freedom, the minister noted that today the press enjoyed an unprecedented freedom. He was all the more surprised, he remarked, those elements who now demand this were silent "spectators" when the press was gagged and journalists jailed by the Bhutto government.

U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION NAMES PIRZADA CHAIRMAN

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, the attorney general of Pakistan has been unanimously elected chairman of the Geneva-based Human Rights Sub Commission of the United Nations.

The working group of the Commission deals with reports on violation of human rights referred to it by the United Nations Secretary General.

CMLA Meets Desai, Visits Kabul and Teheran

CMLA DISCLOSES FRIENDLY AND PROFITABLE TALKS WITH INDIAN PM IN NAIROBI

The Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Mohammad Zia ul Haq, has said that he had good, friendly and very profitable talks in Nairobi on August 20 with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai on matters concerning Pakistan and India.

Talking to newsmen in Rawalpindi September 1 on his return from Saudi Arabia and Kenya he said at the funeral ceremony of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta he had met the Indian Prime Minister and later drove to his hotel for talks. He described these talks as the beginning of a dialogue at the highest level between the two countries.

The CMLA said that Mr. Desai had told him that he as well as the people of India were very keen not only to normalize relations with Pakistan but to improve them. Quoting Mr. Desai's words, he said the Indian Prime Minister had told him that he felt that a strong and stable Pakistan was in the interest of India as well. India would be the last to see that Pakistan's progress was hampered in any way. The CMLA said he thought the Indian Prime Minister's "words should be taken in good faith."

The CMLA said that the Indian Prime Minister had also renewed his invitation to him to visit India.

The CMLA said that Pakistan's main problem with India was Kashmir. His visit to India therefore would lead to the expectations among the people of Pakistan about Kashmir. He said Indo-Pakistan relations had been marked by a history of thirty years of lack of confidence and complete misunderstanding. He reiterated that India, being a larger and a bigger country, should take the initiative in removing the suspicions between the two countries.

The CMLA said they also discussed the question of trade between the two countries and explained their respective viewpoints. He said an Indian delegation would be coming to Pakistan for more discussions on the subject.

The Chief Martial Law Administrator said he intended to visit some countries in

Africa with whom Pakistan had good relations. He mentioned Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Mozambique, Niger and Libya.

In related developments, Agriculture Minister Khwaja Mohammed Safdar visited New Delhi earlier this month to discuss with his Indian counterpart efforts for evolving better coordination on locust control.

AFGHANISTAN

The Chief Martial Law Administrator Gen Zia ul Haq became the first head of government to visit Afghanistan when he flew to Kabul September 9 for a meeting with the Afghan leader, Mr. Noor Mohammed Taraki.

The CMLA said on his return to Islamabad September 12 that the visit had been "successful beyond expectations."

Gen Zia said his trip to Kabul was in pursuance of new initiatives to further improve relations with Pakistan's neighbours including India and Afghanistan.

Gen Zia's meeting with Mr. Taraki, who is both the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister, was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, warmth and informality.

He said following his 90-minute meeting with Mr. Taraki he was confident about the future prospects of Pakistan-Afghanistan relations.

He disclosed that there was a similarity of views on major issues and Mr. Taraki agreed with him that if there were any bilateral differences, then these should not be allowed to hamper their brotherly relationship and instead should be resolved through discussions.

(Continued on page 2)

THE REPROCESSING PLANT

The CMLA's disclosure at his Press conference the other day that President Giscard d'Estaing has written to him suggesting that the two sides should hold fresh talks to revise the nuclear reprocessing plant agreement has not come as what might exactly be termed, a bombshell. The contents of the French President's letter have not been revealed, and one does not know the precise reasons why France is "finding it difficult" to honour its commitment. Indications of a shift in the French position were first available as far back as in September 1976 when Mr. Agha Shahi visited Paris and some modification in the agreement was impliedly suggested to him by the French Foreign Minister. But the rejection by Mr. Shahi of the alternative proposal for a "co-processing plant," the French Government's public statement of a commitment to the original and the subsequent confirmation by the Pakistan Foreign Office in January this year that no modification of the deal was to be accepted created the impression that the proposal for a "co-processing" plant was a closed chapter. However, the reported delay in the meeting of schedules for the French supply of the plant and the frequent speculation on the issue by the foreign media raised a strong presumption that the French Government was having second thoughts on the original

agreement. This has now been confirmed by the CMLA himself.

As has been officially stated earlier, the proposal for a co-processing plant which has again been put forth does not attract Pakistan since it is a totally new technology which has not been put into practical usage. Moreover it will not give Pakistan a complete nuclear fuel cycle which it has been seeking to develop as a part of an integrated nuclear energy program designed to meet its need for electrical power which is basic to its economic development. It seems it will be best for Pakistan and France to hold high level official talks without any preconditions attached, in order to reach some understanding of each other's problems. The French position has so far not been made public officially. What is known here is that President Giscard would like a modification of the agreement because France is finding it difficult to meet its commitment. But it would be in the interest of Pakistan-France friendship if Paris were to explain the compulsions which have induced it to change its stand on the issue. The two countries have enjoyed cordial political and economic ties over the years and no basic conflict has embittered their relations. Most significantly Paris has emerged as a major source of sophisticated armaments for Islamabad since 1965 when the US imposed

an embargo on arms supply to the subcontinent. It is in the interest of both countries to resolve their differences on the nuclear reprocessing plant amicably.

In this context the American position on the Franco-Pakistani deal is of direct relevance. The controversy might never have exploded if the United States Government had not decided to impose its views on nuclear non-proliferation on its colleagues in the London Club, as the nuclear technology exporting countries are known in popular parlance. The French Government had already worked out stringent safeguards which had been approved by the IAEA and which Pakistan had agreed to accept, when the US entered into the picture. Nobody has a right to raise an objection if France, or any other country, falls in line with the current American thinking on the export of nuclear technology. But such a Franco-American understanding, assuming one exists, ought not to be applied with retrospective effect to agreements signed and sealed earlier. After all there is such a thing as the sanctity of contracts entered into freely and solemnly by two sovereign countries, contracts which do not jeopardize the national interests of any third country.

An editorial comment from the English language Dawn, August 27, 1978.

CMLA OPTIMISTIC

(Continued from page 1)

But the CMLA emphasized that he made it clear to Mr. Taraki that Pakistan had no differences with Afghanistan.

Gen Zia said that he was very optimistic that his meeting with Afghan leaders would produce far reaching results.

Gen Zia also disclosed that he had extended an invitation to visit Pakistan to Mr. Taraki who had accepted.

Pakistan and Afghanistan are Muslim neighbours and there was a great scope of cooperation, especially in joint ventures. Pakistan could also help Afghanistan in any field. But most of all the people of Pakistan wanted peace to concentrate on their economic development, the CMLA said.

Mr. Taraki assured Gen. Zia he was confident that there would be peace between the two countries and thanked the CMLA for being the first head of state to visit Kabul. Mr. Taraki also explained the aims and objects of the April Revolution to Gen. Zia and thanked Pakistan for transit trade facilities.

The CMLA later announced that Commerce Minister Mian Zahid Sarfraz would soon visit Kabul to review trade relations between the two countries. He also

announced that Pakistan was sending flood relief goods including tents, blankets, medicine and cotton sheets in aid of the flood victims in Afghanistan.

IRAN

Later the Chief Martial Law Administrator arrived in Teheran on a two-day visit to Iran. Soon after his arrival, he called on the Shahanshah at the Saadabad Palace.

The Shahanshah hosted a dinner in honor of the CMLA.

TARBELA DAM

The troubles which plagued the giant Tarbela Dam since 1974 have now been overcome and the performance of the dam stabilized, according to its general manager.

Mr. H.D. Bangash said the tunnels and spillways were now performing according to engineering specifications and this was evident by the recent trouble-free high discharge period. Tarbela is the world's largest earth dam.

The general manager also disclosed that four new generators would be installed on Tunnel No. 2 with financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank.

AMBITIOUS HIGH LEVEL INVESTMENT TALKS PLANNED FOR DECEMBER

An investment conference of Pakistani businessmen with the leading industrialists of the Islamic countries and selected investors, financiers and experts from industrialized countries of Europe, USA and Japan is to be held in Karachi in mid-December.

The talks are scheduled on the last day of the second session of the international conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Islamic countries beginning in Karachi on December 13.

The conference aim is to bring project holders of Pakistan into personal contact with financiers, investors and representatives of foreign financial agencies.

About 120 delegates from various Muslim countries are expected to participate in the second session of the Islamic conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The first session of the Chambers of Commerce conference, was held at Istanbul in October last year when it was decided to set up a common international organization of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the Islamic countries on a permanent footing.

AGHA SHAHI ASSURES PAKISTAN IS COMMITTED TO THE GOAL OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser to the CMLA and Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, said in Karachi on August 30 that Pakistan was committed to the goal of non-proliferation. He emphasized this commitment had been expressed in substance by "our acceptance of international safeguards over our peaceful nuclear facilities."

Speaking at the silver jubilee celebrations of the Pakistan Association of World Federalists at Karachi on August 29, Mr. Shahi described as discriminatory and less than even handed the policies adopted by some nuclear supplier states and their allies to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes to Third World nations under strict international safeguards.

To achieve the goal of non-proliferation, the major powers themselves should first and foremost, set an example by reducing their nuclear arsenals and halting the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, the Secretary-General said.

He said it was necessary to apply uniform and non-discriminatory safeguards over the nuclear facilities of all non-nuclear States, especially of South Africa and Israel which have both the ambition and the capability to develop nuclear weapons.

Mr. Shahi said that Pakistan made a proposal in 1974 for making the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone and "we have not as yet obtained a concrete response".

In the wake of the nuclear explosion conducted by India in 1974, Pakistan proposed to establish a nuclear weapons-free zone in South Asia. Since all the States in South Asia have unilaterally renounced nuclear weapons, it should not be difficult for them to commit themselves to this policy in a binding regional agreement.

Mr. Shahi said that in the broader context of the Indian Ocean, Pakistan had proposed a balanced approach to the objective of creating a zone of peace; an approach which aims both at eliminating the military presence and rivalry of the great powers as well as establishing conditions of peace and security among the littoral states of the Indian Ocean.

He said integral to the concept of this zone of peace was that the entire area of the Indian Ocean, including the territories of the hinterland States, should be free of nuclear weapons.

The major proportion of these expenditures about 50 per cent are incurred by the two super powers. But arms race is increasingly becoming a world-wide phenomena including in the regions of the Third World.

Even more disturbing than the growing nuclear arsenals was the continuing process of qualitative improvements in the range and destructive power of their weapons both

nuclear and conventional, Mr. Shahi said.

The economic and social cost of the diversion of more than one billion dollars a day to the arms race is incalculable. It distorts the economic development of all states, large and small, advance and underdeveloped, contributes to the current problems of inflation, balance of payments deficits and energy shortage.

He said it had interposed economic and political obstacles in the way of establishing the New International Economic Order.

Mr. Shahi said it was necessary to reaffirm that Pakistan did not wish to become embroiled in the global arms race.

Pakistan only wished to divert its limited resources to more constructive used. "It is, therefore, essential for us to make all possible efforts to prevent this region from becoming an arena of nuclear or conventional arms competition."

Mr. Shahi said that the entire emphasis on Islam was on the need for peace and equity among men and nations. These principles remain central for the future of mankind.

Islam, he said, was moreover committed, morally and historically to the struggle against domination and exploitation and to the establishment of a new world order—moral, social, political and economic on the basis of the divine injunction to choose quality—and free greed.

The translation of this commandment into the policies and practices, of States and Governments, is the crucial struggle of our times. Inspired by these ideals, the people of Pakistan have committed themselves from the inception of their State.

The Advisor of the CMLA said that the global race in armaments continues to gather momentum. This represents five to six per cent of the world's output of good and services. About 400 billion dollars are spent a year.

Pakistan, Mr. Agha Shahi said, wants peaceful co-existence and wants the right of self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir and other Asian and African countries. "We want an end to the conflict in the Middle East."

Mr. Shahi said the concept of a world federation for achieving permanent peace was in full consonance with the Islamic world view and vision that animate Pakistan's internal and external policies.

As Muslims, he said, it was our duty to

BHUTTO DEFENCE LAUDS SUPREME COURT FOR 'KIND, PATIENT HEARING'

RAWALPINDI—Convicted former prime minister Bhutto's defence counsel, has rested his appeals against the death sentence passed by the Lahore High Court in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Khan murder case.

Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar concluded his submissions on August 20 after 57 days before the Full Court.

The defence counsel thanked the Supreme Court for "exceptionally kind, considerate and very, very patient hearing," and apologized for any uncalled for remarks during his submission.

The Court in its reply observed that the counsel pleaded a very difficult case ably.

Earlier, Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar submitted that the judgment of the Lahore High Court was full of bias and hostility against the appellant. Even the manipulated evidence was distorted by the trial court, he added.

The counsel said that the apprehensions of bias on the part of the court before the commencement of the trial was confirmed by the conduct of the proceedings. The judgment should be demolished in the interest of justice, he contended.

The counsel quoted a Privy Council case in support of his contention that the Supreme Court should go into the question of mala fides even after it came to the conclusion that no case was established on the basis of evidence on record.

Criticizing five paragraphs of the impugned judgment dealing with Islamic provisions, the counsel submitted that they showed deep-rooted religious and political bias against the appellant in addition to being irrelevant. He said the remarks contained in these paragraphs were uncalled for an unwarranted and there was no evidence on record for passing such remarks. Mr. Bhutto was asked no question, while his statement was being recorded under Section 342 of the Cr. P.C. whether he tailored his life according to the tenets of Islam or not, Mr. Bakhtiar added.

Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar submitted that Islam neither provides for camera proceedings nor for an approver.

The counsel submitted that his client had been condemned for being not a good Muslim, while he had served the cause of Islam.

The Supreme Court adjourned August 22 and set September 16 when the special public prosecutor would open his arguments.

promote peace and harmony among nations and peoples and contribute to the resolution of the differences which divide the world.

OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS EXCEED REMITTANCES OVER \$1000 MILLION

At present more than 1.2 million Pakistanis working abroad are remitting over US\$1000 million to their families every year.

According to a study prepared by the Investment Promotion Bureau, most of the remittance by the overseas Pakistanis is appropriated towards personal consumption, social demands, house construction and price-escalating trading activities.

The study revealed that 77 per cent of the total remittances came from the Middle Eastern countries, 7 per cent from the UK, 4 per cent from the USA and the remaining 12 per cent from the rest of the world.

The remittances are estimated to double during the next five years after which the counteracting forces would assume a magnitude that would not only adversely affect the level of remittances but also lead to repatriation of Pakistanis from a number of countries.

The study has stressed the need for laying down a proper plan for the investment of these funds.

The IPB is reported to have taken a number of steps to facilitate investment through non-repatriable capital which include:

All applications for import of industrial equipment which do not burden the economy by direct import of material are being sanctioned within 15 days of their receipt.

The condition requiring a Pakistani to set up an industry of his own through his earnings and not to sell the plant for three years has been set aside in cases where only a section of equipment of value not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 is imported for balancing or replacement in the existing units belonging to any Pakistani entrepreneurs.

The work for preparing pre-feasibility reports has already been taken in hand. It may be called that the IPB has already suggested the establishment of an overseas investment and management corporation to utilize these earnings for the future security of these Pakistanis and the country's development.

Home remittances are expected to increase by about 100 per cent exceeding US \$2330 million by 1982-83, according to a study of the World Bank.

About 90 per cent of the remittances would be coming from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the rest from Britain and other countries. Remittances from OPEC in 1974-75 amounted to US \$88 million against oil import bill of US\$335 million. During the following year, it increased to US\$208 million, while the oil import bill was worth US\$359 million. In 1976-77 remittances amounted to US\$434 million thus exceeding the oil imports worth US \$400 million.

PLANNING CHIEF UNDERSCORES NEED FOR COOPERATION WITH ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The deputy chairman of the Planning Commission has stressed the need to minimize the dependence on foreign resources and assistance to ensure stable growth for Pakistan. He also pointed the need for greater cooperation with the Islamic world.

Mr. Khurshid Ahmed made these remarks when he addressed officers and staff of the Planning Commission on August 25 at Islamabad.

Presenting an overview of the state of the economy of the nation, the minister underscored "the severe economic crisis" the country faces. The antidote to this problem was "hard work and greater productivity in all sectors." But this must not be at the expense of "qualitative improvement in the living conditions of the people."

Pointing out that some people have described his doctrine of less foreign dependence as an old cliché, he said this belief notwithstanding "the country cannot make a healthy progress without such a determined effort."

He emphasized the need for encouraging cooperation with the Islamic world in the years to come as this would be beneficial to Pakistan when it went through its new economic orientation of lessening dependence on industrialized countries.

Calling the staff of the Planning Commission the "brain of the nation," he urged on them the need to work hard in identifying and solving the nation's problems. But he cautioned "this exercise of idealism must be tinged "with a certain degree of realism."

Mr. Khurshid Ahmed said that one way of overcoming the present economic difficulty was through "a stop gap measure for temporary relief." But a proper long term

strategy will nevertheless have to be evolved to check the problems.

Mr. Khurshid Ahmed also commented on the Islamic concept of an interest-free financial system and "zakat." He said he regretted the fact that "both institutions" have not yet been revived in the country "as these were disrupted by imperialist rule over the region." He said he was aware of the difficulty of implementing them "but these steps will have to be taken in the long run after necessary preparations in order to bring about structural changes in society."

ELECTIONS MAY BE HELD AS EARLY AS APRIL '79 — PNA CHIEF

The president of the Pakistan National Alliance, Maulana Mufti Mahmud has disclosed that the Alliance "in agreement with the CMLA" has worked out a schedule for the holding of elections "anytime between April and October next year."

Speaking to reporters at Lahore on August 25, the PNA leader explained the schedule called for the completion of the electoral rolls by next March and "once this has been done, an announcement for the date of the elections would be made anytime between April and next October."

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GEN. ZIA-UL-HAQ SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT UPON CHAUDRY'S RETIREMENT

RAWALPINDI—General Zia-ul-Haq, Pakistan's Chief Martial Law Administrator since July of last year, was sworn in as sixth President of the country on September 16, replacing Mr. Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, whose term of office had officially expired in August.

Gen. Zia will continue to be Chief of Army Staff and Chief Martial Law Administrator during his tenure as President, and announced after his installation ceremony that he would step down from the Presidency as soon as a suitable man could be found. "I never wanted to be a political candidate," he told reporters, "but technically and legally this appointment was the least controversial course. There was no other way to fill the vacancy." The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was unable to take over the job, Gen. Zia explained, because of his current duties presiding over the Supreme Court hearing on the appeal of former Prime Minister Bhutto.

The new President assumed office under provisions of a Presidential Succession Order issued by the outgoing President on September 15. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Anwarul Haq at the President's Guest House in Rawalpindi.

AMERICANS REACH TOP OF K-2 AFTER YEARS OF TRYING, NO SUCCESS

RAWALPINDI—Four members of an American mountain climbing team reached the top of the world's second-highest peak, Pakistan's 28,520 foot K-2 in the Karakoram range, early last month. The first two Americans reached the summit at 5:30 p.m. on September 6 and the other two came up the next day.

This is the sixth American expedition to attempt this difficult climb. Jim Whitaker, captain of the successful team, also led his country's last attempt on K-2, in 1975, which had to be abandoned after reaching the 22,000 foot level, because of severe snowstorms. Two other members of this year's successful team had also taken part in the 1975 venture.

ISHAQ KHAN PROPOSES WORLD PLAN ON POVERTY AT MEETING OF IBRD/IMF IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A World Plan on Poverty was proposed by Pakistan's Minister of Finance and Planning Ghulam Ishaq Khan in his opening speech at the annual meeting of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development ("World Bank")/International Monetary Fund (IMF) here on September 19.

Extracts of the talks by the leader of Pakistan's delegation to the conference follow:

As we approach the close of the 1970s and enter the final decades of this century, it is appropriate that the World Bank, which was originally conceived as an institution for the reconstruction of the war-torn economies and development in general, should devote its fullest attention to the longer term problems of that three-quarters of mankind, crippled by poverty and deprivation, in certain respects even more severely and in a more lasting manner than those by a physical war. I regard the World Development Report 1978, prepared under the auspices of the Bank, as an initial step in this direction.

The real challenge for the international community begins where the World Development Report leaves off. . .

I would invite you to consider seriously the formulation of a World Plan on Poverty. This plan should spell out the concrete policies and programs through which absolute poverty can be progressively reduced and substantially eliminated by the year 2000. It should also indicate the respective responsibilities of the developing countries, the developed nations and the international financial institutions in implementing such a bold program.

In making this suggestion it is not my intention that the developing world should pass on its own responsibilities to others. . . We in the developing world should be fully prepared to assume our own obligations in carrying out such a plan of action. We should commit ourselves to undertake all such policy changes as would accelerate national growth in support of a direct attack on absolute poverty.

But, in a world as interdependent as ours, this must be a shared responsibility of the international community. . . The burden-sharing will need to be on a more equitable basis — roughly proportional to the relative economic strength of the various constituents of the world community — than has been assumed in the present World Development Report.

In general the expectation from the developed countries is merely to resist further increases in protectionism. No significant progress in dismantling trade barriers and improving access of the developing countries to the markets of the developed countries has been assumed. At the

same time no significant improvement in the ratio of official development assistance from assisting countries has been projected. At 0.39 per cent in 1985, this ratio would be one-quarter less than what it was in 1960. The projections of resource transfers in money terms look impressive, but when note is taken of the fact that they include the impact of inflation at a persistent rate of 7 per cent per annum they represent no more than a money illusion. . . The report assumes that the net foreign resource inflow to the developing countries would decline as a percentage of their gross domestic product from 4.2 per cent to 2.6 per cent. In other words the major burden of improving performance is placed on the low-income developing countries themselves.

In order to implement a global plan on poverty a very large responsibility will rest on the World Bank. Obviously, the World Bank needs additional resources to address this challenging task. My government fully supports an increase in the IBRD capital in the range of \$30 to \$40 billion and a significant real increase in future replenishments.

There is also need for considerable improvement in the availability of short and medium-term financing of the type being provided by the International Monetary Fund. The adjustment process of the major changes in the balance-of-payments position of the various groups of countries has shifted the deficit largely to the non-oil developing countries. Their current account deficit is estimated to rise from \$22 billion in 1977 to \$32 billion in 1978. Arrangements to finance such deficits remain inadequate and are circumscribed by stringent conditionality disproportionate to the financing which the Fund can provide.

The amount of the new allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) provided in the accord is neither commensurate with the needs of global liquidity nor does it sufficiently promote the objective of making the SDR the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system. The projected growth in the value of international trade transactions over the next few years and the magnitude of existing and prospective payments imbalances warranted a minimum allocation of 6 billion SDR. To improve the reserve characteristic of SDR it was also necessary to completely abrogate the reconstitution obligation.

Old and New Multan

Multan is one of the oldest cities of Pakistan, so old that its true origins are obscured in legend. It was first built, and has since been several times rebuilt, on a mound that lies on the southwestern fringe of a fertile plain between the Ravi and the Chenab, two tributaries of the Indus.

Long a town of key importance, Multan has witnessed the passage of almost every invader from the northwest and has been the scene of many great battles.

It was a flourishing city of the Indus Valley Civilization around 4000 B.C., contemporary with Harappa and Moenjodaro. After the influx of the Aryans into this area about 2000 B.C., Multan was known as Kasyapa or Kassapura. It became the seat of solar worship, and a golden statue of Mitra, the sun god, is said to have been erected, attracting pilgrims from all of India.

In a description of the Indian dominion of the Achaemenid Persian empire of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., as related in the *Shahnama* of Firdausi, seven Indian princes, one of which was from Multan, were listed as in attendance at the royal court. And it was at Multan, in the fourth century B.C., that Alexander the Great was wounded while storming the town.

The Greeks were followed by the Kushans, the White Huns and the Arabs. The flag of Islam was unfurled at Multan as early as 664 A.D., when an expeditionary force under Mullah-bin-Abi Safrak struck.

The Arabs were succeeded by the Ghaznavids, the Ghauris and the Sayyeds until, in 1397, the city was occupied by Amir Taimur (Tamerlane) during his march on Delhi. The founder of the Mughal Empire, Babur, took Multan in 1528, and thereafter the area enjoyed peace and prosperity for 200 years.

During this time the shrines, mosques and madrassahs were veritable universities, shedding a powerful religious, humanitarian and classical influence throughout the area. Such arts as calligraphy, engraving, painting, embroidery, metalwork, culinary arts, painting on camel skin and on tiles, as well as techniques for distilling scents and perfumes, were at their height and were prized by the entire civilized East.

Because of its advantageous position on the main trade route between Iran, Afghanistan and the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, Multan became an important center of commerce and industry. For this reason, too, craftsmen and artisans settled in Multan, turning out a wealth of fine handicrafts: glazed pottery and tile work, carpets, silk and cotton fabrics, shoes ornamented with gold thread, and the famous Multani cotton bedspreads, known as *Khes*.

Multan possesses some fine monuments of great historic importance. The mausoleum of Shah Rukn-e-Alam, built in 1320-24, is a massive, two-storeyed octagonal structure constructed of red brick and elaborately ornamented in dark blue, white and azure tiles. Within the polygon there rises a superstructure surmounted by a hemispherical dome, 58 feet in diameter. It is a fine and typical specimen of the Turco-Afghan architectural style which flourished on the subcontinent from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries.

Other important shrines are the tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz, celebrated Sufi martyr (d. 1247 A.D.), and the tombs of Shah Yusuf Gardezi, Hassan-Hussaini and Pir Musa Pak Shahid Jilani of Baghdad, who fell a martyr during a raid on the city in 1593 A.C.



Mausoleum of Shah Rukn-e-Alam

Today this sprawling city vies with the greatest cities of the subcontinent in matters of agriculture, trade, industry, commerce and education. Here modernity and antiquity run side-by-side. The tradition-loving people of Multan have preserved and perpetuated all that was good in the past and promising in the future.

Multan division embraces about 16 million acres, with a population of about nine and a half million. Some 31 percent of the total population of the Punjab lives in Multan division.

The division can boast of the only buffalo farm in the world, at Qadirabad, a number of stud farms where pedigreed horses are bred, and various cattle ranches, the largest being at Bahadar Nagar—plus dairy farms, poultry farms, fish hatcheries and game preserves. Irrigated by perennial canals, the alluvial soil of this area has the potential of remaining the granary of Pakistan, even as the country's needs increase—producing wheat, rice, maize, barley, grams and pulses of all kinds. It abounds in orchards and gardens, and is known the world over for its mangoes and citrus fruit.

Housing for Industrial Workers Approved for Cabinet

RAWALPINDI—A proposal to spend Rs 50 million for construction of houses for industrial workers in all four of the provinces was approved by the federal cabinet on September 18. The previous policy of allotting developed plots of land to the workers, with the recipients building their own homes on the plots, has not proven satisfactory, as costs of construction were frequently beyond the workers' means.

Pakistan Sends Relief Goods To India, Afghanistan, and Iran

RAWALPINDI—The Pakistan government has directed the immediate dispatch of relief supplies to flood sufferers in Afghanistan and India, and to earthquake victims in Iran.

Tents, blankets, powdered milk, medicines and cotton sheets were sent to Kabul by truck and to Delhi by air, and a fully equipped field hospital has been sent to Tehran by air.

International Yachting Regatta Held in Karachi

KARACHI—The Seventh Annual South Asian Yachting Regatta was held in Karachi harbor from September 13 to 19.

Participants included Dubai, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.

This is the first time Pakistan has hosted this international event. Previous Regattas were held alternately in Sri Lanka and India.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY SHOWN BY ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN LATEST GOVERNMENTAL REPORT

ISLAMABAD—The Pakistan Economic Survey recently released by the government reports a remarkable recovery rate for most sectors of the nation's economy in the past fiscal year.

The Gross National Product (GNP) increased by 9.2 percent in 1977-78 against a disappointing 2.8 percent during 1976-77. The commodity producing sector recorded a growth of 4.5 percent, and the services sector 8.6 percent, compared to a 1.4 percent advance in each sector last year. Industrial growth was recorded at 4.7 percent, compared to a fall of one percent last year.

With an estimated 3 percent increase in population, the per-capita income has increased by 6 percent, compared to a decline of 0.2 percent last year.

Agriculture

The growth rate recorded in the agriculture sector more than doubled, from 2.1 percent in 1976-77 to 4.3 percent in 1977-78. This encouraging increase is largely reflective of substantial gains in the output of cotton, rice and maize. The wheat crop this year was below expectations, however — primarily because of unfavorable weather. Sugarcane output was only nominally lower, due to borer attacks. The cotton crop staged a dramatic recovery: from 2.45 million bales in 1976-77 to 3.2 million bales in 1977-78. Production of rice and maize reached an all-time high of 2.86 million tons and 818,000 tons respectively. The government's policy of subsidizing fertilizer, plant protection and tubewells, as well as ensuring remunerative prices for growers, contributed significantly to these gains.

Industry

The manufacturing sector has shown considerable recovery during 1977-78, recording a growth rate of 4.7 percent against a decline of one percent during the preceding year. The growth rate in the largescale manufacturing sector is estimated to be 5.3 percent, against a negative growth of 2.3 percent in 1976-77. Of 15 selected items, 13 showed an increase in production, while 2 recorded a decline. Items contributing to the growth were art silk and rayon cloth (9 percent), vegetable ghee (15.9 percent), sugar (22.9 percent) and cigarettes (12.4 percent). The cotton textile industry, however, showed little signs of revival.

The above gains are largely due to the industrial policy pursued by the present government, which aimed at reviving the confidence of the private sector and providing substantial incentives. Denationalization of agro-based industries in September, 1977 and demarcating the boundaries between public and private sectors in October, 1977 were major policy

decisions which gave considerable fillip to industrial production and investment.

As a result of such incentives, investment sanctioned in the industrial sector during the first three-quarters of 1977-78 was 60 percent higher than in the whole of 1976-77.

The performance of the BIM (Board of Industrial Management) enterprises also improved during 1977-78, the overall production index increasing 9.3 percent during the first nine months of 1977-78 over the comparable period of the preceding year.

Monetary Policy

The monetary policy pursued during 1977-78 aimed at promoting revival of investment in a stable economic milieu. Growth in monetary assets up to June 25, 1978 was contained at 15.6 percent, compared with 19.2 percent in the corresponding period last year, and with 23.3 percent for the whole of last year. Lower monetary expansion was achieved despite strong expansionary pressure exerted by the external sector.

Investment and Capital Market

The stock market, which serves as a barometer of confidence of the business community, showed a marked recovery during 1977-78. The healthy trend in investment activity stemmed largely from liberal financial and fiscal benefits allowed to the industrial sector, and the abovementioned delimitation of the respective areas of operation for the public and private sectors.

Estimated fixed private investment increased by 17.2 percent, while public

sector investment registered a relatively lower growth rate because of the current restraint on public expenditure. The general index of share prices rose from 105.56 in June, 1977 to 135.75 in May, 1978, showing a rise of 28.6 percent.

Total fixed investment has been estimated at Rs 28,836 million during 1976-77: a rise of 7.5 percent. Of this, Rs 7,295 million was invested in the industrial sector, Rs 2,129 million in agriculture, and Rs 3,143 million in transport and communications. Industrial investment showed a rise of 15.6 percent during 1977-78.

Estimated investment in the private sector during 1977-78 is Rs 9,127 million, compared to Rs 7,788 million in the preceding year: an increase of 17.2 percent.

Price Situation

The rate of inflation slowed down considerably during 1977-78, the wholesale price index denoting an increase of 5 percent during the ten-month period from July, 1977 to April, 1978, as compared with 8.3 percent in the corresponding period the previous year. The consumer price index, based on retail prices of 202 items, recorded an increase of 8 percent during July, 1977 to April, 1978, as against 13.9 percent in the same period last year. The sensitive price indicator, based on 28 essential consumer items which comprise 53 percent of the average household expenditure, depicted an increase of 3.3 percent from June, 1977 to April, 1978. The increase in this indicator in the same period last year was 13.6 percent.

The improvement in the price situation is attributable to the deceleration of monetary expansion.

Trade and Balance-of-Payments

Although the balance-of-payments equation remained under pressure, the current account deficit for 1977-78 is estimated at \$661 million, as compared with \$902 million in 1976-77.

For 1977-78, exports were originally projected at \$1,480 million, but

(Continued on page 4)

	G N P		
	Growth of GDP	Growth of GNP	Growth of per capita income
1969-70	+9.8	+9.9	+6.9
1970-71	+0.1	-0.1	-3.1
1971-72	+1.0	+1.4	-1.5
1972-73	+7.0	+7.4	+4.3
1973-74	+6.8	+6.8	+3.7
1974-75	+1.9	+2.1	-0.9
1975-76	+3.7	+4.9	+1.8
1976-77	+1.4	+2.8	-0.2
1977-78	+6.5	+9.2	+6.0

Source: Central Statistics Office

Economy

(Continued from page 3)

subsequently revised to \$1,306 million. This represents a 14.5 percent increase over the actual level of 1976-77. During the first three-quarters of the current year, exports stood at \$863.3 million, compared to \$804.5 million during the corresponding period last year.

Among the major items, rice, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, carpets, rugs and mats, guar and guar products, and tobacco and tobacco products registered increases per unit value during 1977-78 (July-March), while raw cotton, leather, fish and fish preparations, raw wool, petroleum and petroleum products registered declines in unit value. Imports during 1977-78 were estimated at \$2,809 million, indicating a 20.8 percent increase over the actual level of 1976-77. During July-March, 1977-78 imports amounted to \$1,974.5 million, as against \$1,648.5 million in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 19.8 percent.

Foreign Economic Assistance

Foreign economic assistance to Pakistan from 1950 to June, 1977 has totalled \$13,289 million. Pledges for 1977-78 from the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium amounted to \$755 million, including pledges for repairs to Tarbela Dam. The overall aid pledges from all sources for 1977-78 stood at \$1,062 million.

Transport and Communications

For the railways, a development program designed to eliminate various physical bottlenecks, chiefly on main lines, and to provide the necessary infrastructure in respect to plant equipment and material and to improving and streamlining certain operation techniques is being implemented. The railways have now become self-sufficient in the production of passenger carriages, besides developing an export capacity in carriage manufacture.

Steady progress has been made in the operational activities of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA). During the first nine months of 1977-78 operating profit of PIA increased by 72 percent, growth totalling 20 percent in international passenger traffic, 11 percent in domestic passenger traffic, and 21 percent in freight hauling.

Energy Sector

The year 1977-78 was a year of brisk oil and gas exploration activity, witnessing the discovery of a huge gas field at Pirkoh in Baluchistan, and of oil and gas at Adhi near Gujar Khan. During the year three exploratory wells were drilled by international oil companies, compared to only one last year. The 500 kilowatt single-circuit transmission line between Tarbela and Faisalabad was completed and energized in September, 1977.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing Oct. 18

Grade 16: Dep. Asst. Dir., Narc. Contr. Bd., Min. Int.; Grp. Leaders (4), Narc. Contr. Bd., Min. Int.; Comput. Oper. (2), Pak. Comput. Bur., Cabt. Div.; Econ. Investig., Secur. & Exch. Auth.

Grade 17: Plan. Officer, Transp. & Communic. Sect., Plan. & Devel. Div.; Assist. Dir. (Pharm.), Centr. Drug Lab., Hlth. Div.; Sci. Officers (9), Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Med-Legal (1), Microbiol. (2), Chem. (1), Botan. (1), Med. Techn. (1), Clin. Pharmacol. (2), Pharmacol. (1)

Grade 18: Anesth., Rlwy. Bd.; Princ., Sch. Med. Technol., Adm. & Trng. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Parasit.), Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Clin. Pharmacol.), Drug Contr. & Rsch. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Microbiol.-Med.), Biol. Prod. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (BCG Prod.), Biol. Prod. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Smallpox Vacc. Prod.), Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Chem. Pathol.), Publ. Hlth. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Pathol.), Publ. Hlth. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Serol.), Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Microbiol., Non-Med.), Drug Contr. & Rsch. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Biochem.), Nutr. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Virol.), Publ. Hlth. Div., Natnl. Hlth. Lab.; Chief Statist. Officer, Dept. Civ. Aviat.

Grade 19: Dep. Chief (Statist.), Natnl. Transp. Rsch. Center, Plan. & Devel. Div.

Grade 20: Editor, Mass Media Sectn., Plan & Devel. Div. Pay Scale Rs 1200-2400: Copilots (Calibrat.) (2), Dept. Civ. Aviat.

Mgt. Grade II (Rs 4500-6000): Chem., State Cement Corp.

During the first three-quarters of the current year, while oil production showed a nominal increase, gas production rose by 5.2 percent and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) by 70 percent. The discovery of the Pirkoh gas field opened the possibility of gas export for Pakistan. To intensify the government's exploration activity, the government-owned Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) entered into a joint venture agreement with AMOCO, a foreign oil company; another joint venture with Gulf is under active negotiation.

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2315 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

SELF-RELIANCE, HARD WORK KEY TO SUCCESS, ZIA REMINDS ARMY UNIT

RAWALPINDI—"An army — or for that matter, a country — cannot aspire to have self-respect if it continues to rely on others." With these words the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Zia-ul-Haq, speaking on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the commission of the Self-Propelled Field Regiment of Artillery in Kharian cantonment on September 12, struck the keynote of his congratulatory address to the officers and men of the Regiment.

Pakistan will survive and prosper, the CMLA and Army Chief of Staff said, only if it adheres to its ideology. "Let us all work hard as true Muslims so that we may live up to the nation's expectations and honorably redeem the pledge made to our countrymen. It is only through sincere and dedicated work that we can pave the way to hand over the reins of government to the elected politicians and to devote our undivided attention to professional matters."

While flying by helicopter from Kharian cantonment to Rawalpindi, the General made an unscheduled landing at Nachundi village in Jhelum district, where he was enthusiastically received. The CMLA mixed with the villagers informally, enquired about their problems, and promised to take measures for the uplift of the village.

ISLAMABAD—Announced last month was an agreement to purchase 10,000 tons of a new wheat seed from Mexico.

The seed is known for its high yield. It is rust resistant, and can be sown in mid-season. A party of wheat experts sent to Mexico to negotiate the deal returned early in September with the announcement that the seed would be available at \$400 per ton.

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PAKISTAN Affairs

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Vol. XXXI, Washington, D.C., October 16, 1978 (Zul-Qa'dan 14, 1398), No. 20

SUPREME COURT HEARS PROSECUTION'S SIDE OF AHMAD KHAN CASE

RAWALPINDI—The prosecution case at the appeals hearings in the Nawab Ahmad Khan murder case, presented by Special Public Prosecutor Mr. Ijaz Husain Batalvi, began its arguments on September 17 with a discussion of the allegations of bias made by principal appellant Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and maintained that such charges constituted a clear attempt to tarnish the image of the judiciary in this country.

Mr. Batalvi then took up the arguments on the merits of the case. He commenced with the First Information Report (FIR) lodged by Ahmad Raza Kasuri, son of the deceased, and submitted that this individual "had become a permanent thorn in (Mr. Bhutto's) flesh to the extent that the former decided to silence him forever." This was the motive for the murder, the prosecution maintained.

On October 4, the prosecution counsel dealt at length with the evidence on record to show how the investigation of Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Khan's murder was controlled and misdirected by the principal defendant from the very beginning.

CHINA TO BUY 10 SHIPS FROM PAKISTAN OVER COURSE OF 5 YEARS

ISLAMABAD—An accord signed here on September 23 provides for the Peoples' Republic of China to purchase 10 ships from Pakistan over the next five years.

The ships, each of approximately 4,000-ton deadweight, will be purchased against cash payment. The exact price and other technical details will be worked out after further negotiations between the Karachi Shipyards and Engineering Works and the Chinese National Machinery and Exports Corporation, who will conduct yearly discussions on the continuing implementation of the agreement.

The Chinese ambassador to Pakistan, speaking at the signing ceremonies, described the event as "an important development in the trade relations between the two countries."

TAKENOVER INDUSTRIES NOT TO BE DENATIONALIZED, PRODUCTION MINISTER GHAFOOR AHMED SAYS

KARACHI—Declaring that the government had no intention of denationalizing takeover industries, the federal Minister for Production and Industry, Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed, explained on September 26 that the recent regulation authorizing the government to offer shares or proprietary interests in nationalized industries was merely an enabling order which laid down procedures for future eventualities.

The minister added, however, that the public sector would not be allowed to have a monopoly, as heretofore, in such industries as cement or ghee, and that the door for private investment in those fields would be left open. Apart from such heavy industry as steel or defense-oriented products, the government will welcome the private sector in all fields that are presently monopolized by the public sector.

"The government," he said, "is determined to create conditions conducive to fair competition between the public and private sectors."

Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed was addressing directors of the Karachi Stock Exchange.

GEMSTONES IN HUNZA, COPPER DEPOSITS IN BALUCHISTAN NOTED

SAINDAK—Two reports of mineral development in Pakistan were issued early this month.

In the Hunza valley of the Northern Areas, precious stone deposits have been discovered. The lodes are spread over an area of about 30 miles in length, 10,000 feet in width, and thousands of feet deep.

As a result of three years' strenuous efforts, deposits of precious stones, including rubies, emeralds, quartz, garnets, sapphires, moonstones, tiger eyes and pyrites have been found. Large deposits of mica have also been located.

Issued on October 7 was a report prepared by Pakistan's Resources Development Corporation which outlines a \$200 million program for mining the rich copper deposits found at Saindak in Baluchistan. Implementation of this plan would generate an annual income of \$73 million.

PAKISTAN & IRAN AGREE TO EXPAND TRADE BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES

TEHRAN—The joint Iran-Pakistan Ministerial Commission for Economic Cooperation on September 20 signed a protocol providing for significant expansion of trade between these two countries.

Pakistan has agreed to increase imports of dates, dried raisins, chemical fertilizers, sulphur pesticides, petrochemicals, rubber, fiberglass, construction machinery and road and agricultural machinery from Iran; and Iran will facilitate importation of Pakistani rice through inviting Pakistan to tender bids on all of Iran's important purchases of that commodity. The proposal for joint sponsorship of a textile factory and a cement plant in Pakistan was also approved by the Commission, and it was agreed to study the possibility of cooperation in the use of satellites for the purpose of gathering agricultural and mineral information for the area.

Note was also taken at this meeting of earlier successful cooperation in telecommunication activities between the two countries.

Indian-Pakistani Visa Offices To Open in Karachi, Bombay

ISLAMABAD—To facilitate the process of applying for visas to India, the Pakistan government has agreed to allow an Indian consulate to be opened in Karachi.

A Pakistani consulate will be opened in Bombay to aid travellers from India who have faced similar difficulties in obtaining visas to enter Pakistan.

The Task Before Us. . .

Pakistan's Ambassador to Washington, H.E. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, speaking in Detroit to the Association of Pakistani Physicians of America on the occasion of their Annual Meeting on September 22, discussed the problems and achievements of the military regime in Islamabad. Excerpts from this address follow:

The task of preparing the country to resume its interrupted march toward the goals of a strong and united Pakistan is a truly gigantic one, calling for the combined efforts of all governmental officials and the total and selfless participation of every patriotic Pakistani.

The cardinal principle of our foreign policy is to promote friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world. Pakistan has moved to foster dialogue, contact and understanding between erstwhile adversaries wherever possible. The bridge it formed between the United States and China a few years back is a case in point. This was both a demonstration of Pakistan's close relations with America and of a special friendship with China.

Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan continue to be governed by our deep interest in the welfare and progress of the people of Afghanistan and our firm commitment to the principles of coexistence on which our bilateral relationship is based.

Our relationship with Iran and Turkey finds its strength in a geographical proximity and cultural identity whose roots extend far into antiquity.

Relations with the countries of the Third World are governed by a sustained desire to remove mutual differences on the basis of the principles of justice, fair play and peaceful coexistence.

Here I should like to briefly state our position regarding the development of nuclear energy: Pakistan is fully committed to the peaceful application of atomic energy and endorses the principle of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It has placed all its nuclear facilities under safeguards determined and enforced by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and has strongly advocated the establishment of a nuclear free zone in South Asia. In addition, Pakistan has proposed a dialogue between the supplier and the recipient states to evolve a stable nuclear world order which ensures that the benefits and obligations of nuclear energy are shared by all nations.

The government has approached its task on several fronts at once: in the conduct of its foreign policy, through steps to improve the economy, in measures taken to improve the social welfare, and in the field of politics.

The government's first priority on the economic front has been to start balancing the books of the nation. A number of specific measures were taken in this direction soon after the proclamation of Martial Law some 14 months ago. Income and expenditure were brought in line

with each other, the heavy deficits in the budget were reduced, and the balance-of-payments was stabilized.

The second priority was to revive incentives for private savings and investment within the system and particularly to end some of the uncertainties which the threat of nationalization had created in the private sector.

The measures yielded encouraging results. Our national rate of growth increased by six percent, exports by 20 percent, and a marked decline in the rate of inflation was achieved.

The government set three objectives for itself in this ongoing "economic war:" 1) to minimize dependence on foreign resources, 2) to develop a qualitative as well as quantitative improvement in the living conditions of the people, and 3) to achieve greater cooperation with the Islamic world. A new services commission, designed to suggest ways of making the administration more accountable for its actions, has been constituted to coordinate such activities.

In the field of social services, the fifth Five Year Plan, which was launched in July of this year, unveiled a strategy to expand modern health care in rural areas of the country. This scheme calls for a substantial shift from the present doctor-oriented system to a three tier organization consisting of physicians, paramedical or auxiliary staff, and community health workers. Other provisions of the Plan are designed to maintain the standards of medical education and of the specialist cadre among doctors and paramedicals.

In the realm of politics and civil law, it is significant to recall that despite the overthrow of civilian government in July of last year the 1973 Constitution was not abrogated. Rather, several restrictions placed on the higher judiciary were withdrawn and other actions, such as the association of politicians with the governance of the country, the proclamation of general amnesty in Baluchistan and the release of thousands of political detenus, reflect an ardent desire on the part of the government to bring about a more just, fairer and more stable national order.

Last month, a measured step towards the democratic goal was taken by the formation of a cabinet with an exclusive civilian character, while the year 1979 was declared the election year. To mark the beginning of this new phase of the nation's life, the CMLA has outlined three "basic objectives": institution of the Islamic system, creation of condition conducive to the holding of elections as early as possible, and a stepping up of the pace of economic recovery.

To see a large number of highly qualified professionals from Pakistan getting together to deliberate over issues of national interest is a sight both welcome and reassuring to me. It reflects a sense of belonging to a common cause and a commitment to do better in the service of Pakistan, and I hope and pray that the proceedings of this meeting will contribute further towards the establishment of a constructive dialogue between the Pakistani professionals abroad and the concerned agencies in Pakistan.

PRES. ZIA, IN SARGODHA, ADVISES COUNTRY TO CREATE OWN RESOURCES

SARGODHA—Observing that God helps only those who help themselves, President Zia-ul-Haq explained in a series of face-to-face meetings with the people of Sargodha on September 28 and 29 that the country must work to generate the resources needed to implement its current development plans.

Mere wishes and slogans will not achieve the progress and prosperity that the country has set for itself, he stated. The present government is doing its best to better the condition of the people, and he prayed Almighty Allah that the future government of the country would be wedded to the spirit of serving the citizens as sincerely and honestly as this one. But he stressed the need for continued hard work. A nation must sacrifice to mobilize its resources, Gen. Zia said.

Earlier, the country's President and Chief Martial Law Administrator had addressed airmen at the nearby Pakistan Air Force base, and later talked to Army troops at the local garrison. At a press conference before leaving Sargodha, the head of government announced that a federal inspection team would, within a few days, begin working towards weeding out wrong-doing from federal agencies, and that provincial inspection teams will keep check on the performances of provincial government departments. Action against those involved in rigging the March 1977 elections, he said, is being taken.

Turning to local problems, the President said that Rs 10 million had been earmarked by the federal government for enlarging the drinking water supply in Mainwali district. He also announced the abolition of import duties on fruit grading and polishing units.

SECOND ROUND OF TRADE TALKS BETWEEN INDIA, PAKISTAN THIS MONTH

ISLAMABAD—The progress of trade between Pakistan and India over the past three years was reviewed here during the second round of talks between delegations of the two countries on October 8.

Matters which remained inconclusive in course of the negotiations held in Islamabad in May of this year also came under discussion, and a subcommittee of two delegations was set up to go into the details of the outstanding issues from that earlier meeting. This group met the same afternoon. The two delegations were led by the commerce secretaries of the two countries: Mr. Izharul Haq and Mr. C.R. Krishna Swami Rao.

President's Office Purely Symbolic

BROHI EXPLAINS REASONING REGARDING GEN. ZIA-UL-HAQ'S ASSUMPTION OF PRESIDENCY

ISLAMABAD—In a radio-television interview on October 1, the federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. A.K. Brohi, explained the constitutional position of Pakistan *vis-a-vis* the present military government. "Pakistan's 1973 Constitution has not been abrogated," he said, "it exists, and will be revived as soon as elections are held."

Refuting suggestions that the assumption of the office of President by Chief Martial Law Administrator General Zia-ul-Haq had placed an undue concentration of power in the hands of a single official, Mr. Brohi explained that the 1973 Constitution had made the office of President a purely figurehead position. The President is strictly bound by the advice of the nation's chief executive, so that assumption of this office by the chief executive—in this case the CMLA—is no accretion to his power.

He recalled past occasions, when the office of President was taken over by the late Field Marshal Ayub Khan, by General (ret'd.) Yahya Khan, and by Mr. Z.A. Bhutto as CMLA: at a time when the President's office was considered an independent power. The action may have been objectionable then. "But under the Constitution of 1973 these problems do not arise because now the President merely signs on the dotted line."

Mr. Brohi pointed out that the Supreme Court had come to a similar conclusion in an early ruling. It ruled that the Constitution is still in effect, but that it allows military intervention as a matter of necessity: in order to enable the military government to hold elections and administer the government until those elections are held—but that it should conform, as far as practicable, with the tenets of the Constitution.

Answering a question about the possibility of a switchover to a presidential form of government, Mr. Brohi remarked that legislative bodies necessary for such a government do not exist in Pakistan.

About raising again the settled question of provincial autonomy and of "four nationalities," Mr. Brohi said that he personally felt that since the Constitution is intact, the question is not open. But, he said, there seemed to be some misunderstanding of the constitutional history of Pakistan on the part of anyone who talks about four nationalities having created the federation of Pakistan. This notion is "false, utterly false," he stated. "Far from the four provinces having created the federation of Pakistan, it was the federation that created the provinces."

JAPAN CANCELS DEBTS, IMF, IDA, FRANCE, & US PLEDGE PROJECT AID

ISLAMABAD—Several international agreements to extend monetary aid to Pakistan have been announced recently.

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, approved a \$55 million credit, and the United States agreed to provide \$40 million to help finance construction of a fertilizer plant in this country. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed to put up \$101 million to help finance a trust fund to provide housing for the poor of Pakistan. The government of Japan worked out a procedure to effectively dispose of past loans to some 20 developing countries, including Pakistan, that total over \$4 billion. And France pledged 170 million francs for development aid in the current fiscal year.

Since existing Japanese law does not permit outright cancellation of loans by governmental agencies, those credits, extended by the Japanese government in past years, will be repayed through outright grants made by Japan to the each of the debtor countries.

The IMF funds represent part of the proceeds from the gold auctions which that organization has conducted recently.

The IDA credit will go toward costs of construction of a fertilizer plant in Pakistan. The installation will produce 1,750 tons of urea and 1,000 tons of ammonia per day. The completed project is expected to earn \$79 million annually in foreign exchange.

Of the French appropriation, 30 million francs will be utilized for purchase of commodities, and 140 million francs for project aid.

Total cost of the IDA project, sponsored by Pakistan's Fauji Foundation and Denmark's Haldor Topsoe A/S, will come to \$260.3 million. A total of 660 people will be employed in the plants when they begin production of fertilizer.

The IDA credit is for 50 years, including a ten year grace period. No interest will be charged, but there is a service charge of three-quarters of one percent per annum to cover administrative costs.

Pakistani Students Active in Colorado and Oklahoma

NORMAN, Okla.—The Pakistan Students Association of the University of Oklahoma recently elected their officers for the coming year.

They are: President, Tariq Rasheed Mian; Vice President, Sheharyar Ali; General Secretary, Tauqir Ahmed; Treasurer, Hasan Jafar; and Publicity Secretary, Aslam Merchant.

A small group of Pakistani students at Central State University, Edmond, Oklahoma is planning to take part in the International Student Week at their university, with an exhibit of Pakistani literature being organized.

At Colorado College in Colorado Springs, a new chapter of the Pakistan Students Association has been formed, with the following slate of officers: President, Farooq Vaid; Vice President, Farooq Samad; General Secretary, Rashid Zakoria; and Treasurer, Usman Vaid.

Indian Cricket Team in Pakistan for Series of Matches

KARACHI—The Indian cricket team arrived here on September 23 for a two-month tour of Pakistan. The team will play a three-test series, three one-day internationals, and six other three-day fixtures during its stay in this country.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing Oct. 27

Grade 16: Nurs. Supt., Centr. Govt. Hosp.; Naval Welfare Officer (Female), Pak. Navy.

Grade 17: Lect. (Occup. Ther.), Postgrad. Med. Centr.; Lect. (Physiother., Kinesiol., Electrother.), Postgrad. Med. Centr.; Lect. (Physiother. Tmt. & Techn.), Postgrad. Med. Centr.; Lect. (Pharmacol. & Therapeut.), Postgrad. Med. Centr.; Chem. (4), Geol. Surv.; Photogrammet. (20), Geol. Surv.; Assist. Dir. (31), Geol. Surv.; Assist. Geophys. (6), Geol. Surv.; Drilling Engin. (6), Geol. Surv.; Assist. Controller, Dept. Tour. Serv., Med. Officers (2), P. & T. Dispens.

Grade 18: Radiol. (2), Min. Rlwy. (Rlwy. Bd.); Sr. Mining Geol., Geol. Surv.; Geophys., Geol. Surv.; Deput. Dir. (Pharmaceut.), Centr. Drug. Lab.; Anesthet., Centr. Govt. Clinic; Anesthet., Centr. Govt. Hosp.; Sr. Sci. Officer (Bacteriol.), Publ. Hlth. Div.

Grade 19: Sr. Econ., Manpower Inst.

Grade 20: Prof. (Neurosurg.), Postgrad. Med. Centr.

Closing Nov. 6

Grade 16: Econ. Investig. (2), Policy & Program Framing Cell, Agric. Dept.

Grade 17: Demonstrators, Biochem. (4), Hlth. Dept.

Grade 18: Deput. Dir., Bur. Statist., Plan. & Devel. Dept.

Closing Nov. 20

Pay Scale Rs 2600-3225: Prof.: Geol., Bot., Applied Math., Chem. Proc. Technol. (1 each), Univ. of Punjab.

Pay Scale Rs 2250-2750: Assoc. Prof.: Urdu, Bus. Admin., Econ., Libr. Sci., Indian Hist., Pharmaceut. Chem. (1 each); Commerce (2), Univ. of Punjab.

ELECTION COMMISSION BEGINS NEW ENUMERATION OF VOTERS; PLAN SEPARATE ELECTORATES

ISLAMABAD—The federal Election Commission will begin on October 21 a three-month process of making a new enumeration of voters for forthcoming elections.

On September 27 the Commission released its list of registration officers to work on the project. Over 250 returning officers and 870 assistant returning officers were named to work at the district and tehsil levels.

It had been announced on September 25 that delimitation of constituencies for the provincial and national assemblies will begin some time in October. The Election Commission will divide each province into as many separate territorial constituencies as the number of Muslim seats allotted to that province or tribal area. As far as practicable, these will be delimited in consonance with the distribution of the population of that area.

The new election will be based on separate electorates for Muslim and minority voters. According to the election laws as amended by President Zia-ul-Haq on September 24, there will be 218 seats in the National Assembly, 200 for Muslims, 8 for the minority communities, and 10 reserved for women. Of the minority seats, three each will go to Punjab and Sind, and one each to Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Under the separate electorate ruling, Muslim voters only will vote for Muslim seats, and members of the minorities communities will vote for the minority seats. The women's seats from each province will be decided by vote of the National Assembly members of that province.

The new registration proforma will include a column for the name of the voter's grandfather.

TOURIST INDUSTRY ON RISE, EARNED \$10 M IN 1972, \$60 M DURING 1977

KARACHI—A record number of tourists visited Pakistan last year, and brought over \$60 million into the country in the process: a 40 percent increase over the preceding year's earnings from tourism.

The tourist industry has grown steadily over the past six years. In 1972, tourist arrivals totalled 100,962, while in 1977, 220,448 arrived in the country. The amount of money spent by the visitors went up even more drastically, from \$10,620,000 in 1972 to \$60,410,000 in 1977.

Most travellers arrived by air: 120,161 in 1977, as against 100,074 by land routes. Sea travel has actually declined; only 213 came into the country by ship last year.

About 60,000 of the visitors last year were from the United Kingdom, 10,000 from Germany, and 7,000 from France. South Asian countries, chiefly Afghanistan, India and Iran, were represented by almost 59,000 individuals, and the Americas contributed almost 20,000 to the total. Some 19,000 visitors were from the East Asian region, 12,000 from the Middle East, and 9,000 from Africa.

December seems to be the most popular month for tourists in Pakistan—at least, they spent \$9,378,000 of the year's total of \$60,410,000 during that month.

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GEN. ZIA'S FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS CONTINUE IN NORTHERN AREAS, NWFP

GILGIT—President Zia-ul-Haq has described his program of engaging in face-to-face meetings with inhabitants of various areas of the country as most helpful in ascertaining the needs of the people and in taking quick action on them.

Speaking with newsmen upon his return to Islamabad on October 20, the President and Chief Martial Law Administrator said that he had come to the conclusion that such meetings were of immense utility. He said that he had received several useful suggestions from these encounters, suggestions that would be taken into account in framing future policy of the federal government.

On October 14, Gen. Zia addressed notables of the Northern Areas in Gilgit, declaring that the people of Pakistan are one nation, and not different nationalities. There is no room for division in Islam, he said.

The President announced at that time that he had invited an Islamic scholar from Libya and an adviser of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to consult on the enforcement of Nizam-i-Islam.

At Aliabad in Hunza, on October 15, the President said that the government is paying special attention to communications, power, and education in the Northern Areas, and announced that an additional Rs 10 million had been allocated for the development program in those regions.

In Peshawar on October 19, he told the people of that area that codification of the criminal aspect of law according to the tenets of Islam will be ready in two or three months, but would be introduced into the country only gradually.

Talking to personnel of the Pak Air Force at Peshawar, Gen. Zia reaffirmed that the administration of the country will be handed over to a civilian government after general elections in the country, which will take place some time between March and October of next year.

Some two weeks earlier, in Skardu, the chief of state had said that the present government was deeply anxious to accelerate the tempo of development in backward areas of the country.

PAKISTAN PUTS FIRST PRIORITY ON KASHMIR QUESTION, SHAHI TELLS U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

UNITED NATIONS—Mr. Agha Shahi expressed to the nations of the world on October 5 Pakistan's desire for settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir question on the basis of previous United Nations resolutions.

"Such a settlement," Pakistan's chief delegate to the United Nations General Assembly said, "would open new vistas of cooperation between Pakistan and India and make an immense contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and the world."

He continued his prepared speech to the newly opened General Assembly with an impassioned plea to that body to take steps toward establishment of a universal collective security system in the nuclear era through guarantees for non-nuclear states.

Mr. Agha Shahi also outlined his country's endeavors over the past year to promote peace and cooperation, making the following points:

- Sincere efforts have been made to promote friendly relations with Afghanistan on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. President Zia-ul-Haq was the first head of state to visit Kabul after the new government assumed power.
- Cooperation with fraternal countries, namely Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and other Arab states, in political, economic and other areas has been further developed.
- Bonds of enduring friendship with China have been reinforced with the opening of new routes of trade and access.
- Relations with the United States have been pursued in the spirit of traditional friendship and cooperation.
- Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union has been enlarged and formal relations continue to be developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.
- Association with the non-aligned movement last July has added a further dimension to our consistent advocacy of peace, justice and progress in the world.

SULTAN KHAN ENVOY TO U.S.; YAQUB-KHAN TO BE AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW

ISLAMABAD—It was announced here on October 12 that Mr. Sultan Muhammad Khan has been appointed Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Khan is expected to take charge of the Washington Embassy in December, when the present Ambassador, Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, assumes his new post as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sultan Muhammad Khan began his career in the Indian Political Service in 1946, and at the time of Independence was appointed to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi. He served subsequently in the Pakistan Mission at Cairo and Rome, and in 1953 was appointed Deputy Chief of Mission in Peking. He served in the same capacity in Ankara and London, and was posted at Islamabad headquarters as Joint Secretary from 1959 to 1961, in which year he became High Commissioner in Canada.

In 1966 he was named Ambassador to China, holding that post until he became Additional Foreign Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1968, and Foreign Secretary in 1970. Mr. Sultan Khan first became Ambassador to the United States in 1972, and was transferred to Tokyo as Ambassador to Japan in 1973. He retired from government service in 1976.

Begum Abeda Sultan Khan, an active social worker, was President of the Pakistan Foreign Service Wives Association and Chairman of the Friends of Pakistan Women's Association in Islamabad. In Washington Begum Khan was President of the Muslim Women's Association and of the Washington Branch of the APWA and the Friends of Pakistan Association.

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Our American Visitor

A Young Lady's Impressions of Pakistan

As my friend left for Paris, and I headed for Lahore, his last words were, "Take care! Especially in Pakistan!" As the Indian train sped towards the Indo-Pakistan frontier, I thought of the country ahead.

When I reached Amritsar, still in India, such thoughts were paramount in my mind, and on sighting some American travellers, I quickly made myself part of the group: there was no need to explain why a single woman should be so gregarious. They were travelling westwards and I enjoyed their company.

Arriving in Pakistan after having spent two months in vegetarian South India, the sight of beef and mutton was very welcome. But I soon became worried at the lack of greenery in my diet and stepped up my intake of vitamin tablets.

I had been told by someone in Delhi that Indian *ahinsa* (non-violence) could largely be attributed to the non-meat eating habits of the inhabitants, but Pakistanis have not struck me as being more or less belligerent than their neighbors, and I don't think animal-derived protein produces more extreme behavior. Which is not to say that Pakistanis are not hot-blooded. I have often asked a companion the cause of a heated dispute in the street which in fact turned out to be an energetic friendly chat. People naturally seem to talk with great gusto.

After a brief stay in Lahore I extended my plans to include a trip to Peshawar. A lost passport occasioned a stopover in Islamabad and divers adventures in Rawalpindi, and we were a week late in arriving in Peshawar. I had intended to turn back at that point, leaving my companions to the deserts of Afghanistan and Iran.

But the Khyber Pass and Kabul seemed a very attractive proposition and I went along with them across the border. However, my interest did lie in the subcontinent, and after a brief week's respite in the land of the Afghans I once again enjoyed the thrill of the Khyber and a return to Pakistan.

I had a sleepy, uneventful bus ride back to Lahore.

Then, as I had a few hours to spare before the train to India was due, I decided to pay a visit to a family whose address I had been given by a mutual friend in Delhi. The shopkeeper whose telephone I used at the Lahore bus station declined my proffered payment and handed me a cup of tea. The sun shone brightly, even at this early hour of the morning, and I felt more cheerful.

My between-trains visit lasted a month. The lady whose name and address I had carefully written down in my notebook was not at home, but her seven daughters and two of her four sons welcomed me with open arms, cups of tea, and an opportunity to wash up in a modern bathroom. The hours sped by; I missed my train that day and for many days to come. It was lovely to be in a warm family atmosphere.

I was treated royally—to the extent that I had to get up early to wash my own clothes before they were seized and dealt with by one of the girls, who ranged in age from 11 to 27.

They had all been educated up to matric, two of them more, but as it had been in Urdu for the most part, and my Urdu consisted of a

vocabulary of hardly 20 words, conversation was limited to two of the girls only. On the other hand, all the boys spoke English. The girls obviously were not destined for a life in the big wide world. But as in most middleclass families, English is considered essential for men. As subsequent experience showed, this is a typical arrangement, and throughout my stay in the subcontinent communication has always been easier with the male of the species. Apart from this, the human beings most encountered are men.

At first, the peace of inactivity, days spent lying on *charpoys*, chatting, sitting in the gardens sustained by the ubiquitous *chay* and RC-cola, were a pleasant relaxation. But at length my restless spirit sought new pastures. I started making forays to the bazaar, the

sights, and meeting people. Despite all my persuasive powers, however, I was unable to stir the girls from their roost. Perhaps they preferred the calm predictability of home, perhaps they had seen it all before, perhaps "nice" girls did not roam, perhaps they were frightened of the unknown.

Whatever it was, my activities were regarded with interest, sometimes amusement and skepticism, but mostly curiosity, slightly disapproving of this strange foreigner, who had dropped in from nowhere.

The occasions when family outings were sanctioned involved a comfortable car ride to show me off to various aunts (*phuppis*, *khalas*, or *tais*, as the case may be—whether, that is, they were the sister of the father, of the mother, or the sister-in-law of the father). As the resident exhibit, I was much in demand and would sit docilely, plied with drinks and sweets, have my bio-data exposed to the

wonder of all, and patiently answer why I was not married, why I did not live with my parents, and what on earth I was doing in this part of the world anyway.

Needless to say these excursions were exclusively feminine affairs, and when men set foot in the vicinity communicating doors were quickly closed. On leaving, I would be ushered out past males as if they or I were invisible. During these visits I was rarely introduced to anyone by name. I was always Susan, but everyone else was "elder sister" (*Appa*), or sister-in-law (*Bhabi* or *Sali*, depending on whether she was the brother's wife or a wife's sister), or niece (*bhanji* or *bhatiji*, according to whether the person was the sister's daughter or the brother's daughter). The individual seemed to count for less than her position in the family, giving evidence of a distinctly group-oriented society.

Conversation at home mostly centered on religion and marriage. The latter subject predominated, hardly surprising in a family in which only the eldest girl had succeeded in catching a suitable mate.

Husbands, or at least the appropriate variety, were hard to come by, despite the fact that all the girls fulfilled the newspaper matrimonial columns' ideal of being fair, not too short, educated, wellbred and of good family. On several occasions we discussed love—with a capital L.



Lahore: "I started making forays to the bazaar."

In Pakistan, the preoccupation with love is omnipresent, and I discovered that it is always a safe bet when asked if I knew what a particular song is about to answer, "Love."

My ideas on love, however, coming from a traditional Anglosaxon background, were obviously very different from theirs; my expectations in this field were and are very simple. With me, the formula goes: love-marriage. The idea separating the two is undesirable, not to say unthinkable. The concept of spending one's wedding night with a complete or semi-stranger would be tantamount to criminal assault.

When I left Lahore I was determined to see more of this country, for which I had developed a great affection.

After a brief tour of Taxila to investigate the rich past, I set out for Karachi. It was a long train journey, starting half-an-hour late—which, I was assured, was quite good according to Pakistani time. (Parenthetically, I might mention that I had no difficulty in adjusting to the local time and motion system, as even in the time-efficient West I had never been known for punctuality.)

Trains and stations in the subcontinent are some of the most exciting places to be. The din of the engines puffing and belching, the anxious passengers locating their seats, the hawkers hoarsely shouting out anything from *chay* (tea) to *botli* (a corruption of the English *bottles*—hence, "cold drinks"), to *mithal*, and *chat* (sweets, and pickles), to newspapers, toys and earrings, create a splendid tension of departure.

I still have not worked out what the seas of people, seated and sprawled between mounds of bedding and water jars, sleeping, chatting, staring or tending to children, are actually doing. Do they live here? Whatever, they certainly add to the delightful chaos.

In my own disorganized manner I had forgotten the practicalities of life, such as food and water—but the family installed around me



Karachi: "The streets are peopled with natives from many parts of the country."

happily adopted me and, disdaining Pakistan Railway fare, offered to share their *chapattis* and *qeema* (flat bread and ground beef) with me. The antics of the children using the berths as climbing frames amused me for a time, but it was a long journey.

Karachi is a commercial center unlike the other cities of Pakistan, and its shops abound with all conceivable goods.

There are streets of refrigerators, streets of sound equipment, streets of jewellery, streets of smuggled cosmetics. All sorts of food can be consumed in the many cafes and restaurants, and there is a distinctly cosmopolitan flavor to the city. The streets are peopled with natives from many parts of the country, their origins apparent in the numerous languages they speak.

My original brief sojourn has now lasted three months. Pakistan is a country full of contradictions and unresolved problems, but it has certainly not been a trial to me. The warmth of its people provokes a profound affection for the country.

(Excerpts from the travel diary of Ms Susan E. Crofts, as published in *Dawn*)

Foreign Investments in Pakistan Industry Show Confidence in Country's Economic Future

KARACHI—Pakistan's impressive recovery in the economic field during the last year was lauded by members of the Asian Development Bank who visited the country last month. ADB assistance will be increased 10 to 15 percent in the coming year, bank officials promised.

Other favorable financial news continued to be announced throughout the month.

Iraq has contracted to purchase 200,000 tons of Basmati rice from Pakistan over the next three years, and has agreed to supply Pakistan with 750,000 barrels of high grade crude oil from its Kirkuk oilfield.

Kuwait has increased its orders of

Basmati rice to 35,000 tons this year, as against 5,000 tons purchased last year.

In Dubai, it has been announced that Pakistan will establish a rice packing plant in that country, with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons.

The Islamic Development Bank has earmarked an initial \$10 million for equity participation with the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) in several projects. Thus far, over \$250 million has been advanced by IDB for equity investments in some 60 projects in Pakistan.

The Federal Republic of Germany on October 12 committed itself to extend

another DM 55 million loan to Pakistan to finance current development expenses.

On October 16, Great Britain signed an agreement to grant Pakistan 10 million pounds-sterling, to be used for the Tarbela development fund.

And the Japanese government has granted 1.5 billion yen (about \$8 million) to help finance the costs of the government's social environment improvement project. This grant will be used to purchase Japanese steel needed for construction of schools, health units and community centers throughout Pakistan.

Travel Regulation: Pakistanis Cannot Get Saudi Visa Abroad

ISLAMABAD—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has advised Pakistanis wishing to travel to Saudi Arabia for private visits, including Haj, that they may obtain visas to enter Saudi Arabia only from the Saudi Arabian consulates in Pakistan. Visas will not be issued to Pakistanis in any other country.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing Nov. 3

Grade 16: Bacteriol, Livestock, Min. Food, Agri. & Coop.; Comput. Oper. (2), Pak. Comput. Bur., Cabt. Div.

Grade 17: Process. Technol., Min. Food & Agri., Livestock Div.; Rsch. Officers (12), Econ. & Plan. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.; Statist. Officer, Food & Agri. Div.; Rsch. Officers (7), Local Govt. & Rur. Devel. Div.; Assist. Dir. (6), Local Govt. & Govt. & Rur. Devel. Div.

Grade 18: Assist. Chief, Mass Media Sect., Plan. & Devel. Div.; Assist. Prof., Home Econ. (Female), Fedl. Govt. College; Deput. Dir., Local Govt. & Rur. Devel. Div.; Assoc. Surg./Asst. Prof. (2), ENT, Postgrad. Med. Ctr.; Assist. Chiefs (7), Econ. & Plan. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.

Grade 19: Deput. Chief, Econ. & Plan. Group, Plan. & Devel. Div.

Grade 20: Prof., Pharmacol. & Therap., Postgrad. Med. Ctr.

Pay Scale Rs 750-1500: Cadet Pilots (10), Dept. Plant Protect. (in training for Operat. Pilot at Rs 2400-3500)

Closing Nov. 10

Grade 16: Biochem.; Livestock Div., Min. Food, Agri. & Coop.; Libr., Min. Local Govt. & Rur. Devel.; Statist. Investig., Min. Food & Agri.; Econ. Investig., Food & Agri. Div.; Assist. Mngr., Unicef Stores; Assist. Arm. Supply Officer, Pak. Navy; Assist. Meteorol. (14), Pak. Meteorol. Dept.

Grade 17: Civ. Med. Officers (4), Kashmir & North. Affairs Div.; Rsch. Officer, Food & Agri. Div.; Educ. Officers, Math., Physics., Engl., Humanities (2 each), Pak. Mar. Acad.; Rsch. Officers (4), Min. Educ.

Grade 18: Sr. Rsch. Officers (2), Min. Educ.; Agron., Food & Agri. Div.; Water Mngt. Engin., Food & Agri. Div.; Assist. Educ. Advisers, Admin. (2), Min. Educ.; Assist. Educ. Adviser, Archit., Min. Educ.; Med. Spec., Min. Rlwys., Rlwy. Bd.; Assist. Prof., Pathol., Postgrad. Med. Ctr.

Grade 19: Deput. Dir./Deput. Secy., Hlth. Div.; Engin. Instr. (5), Pak. Mar. Acad.; Naut. Instr. (5), Pak. Mar. Acad.; Deput. Chief, Min. Cult. & Tour., Tour. Div.

Closing Dec. 31

Short term Assign.: Engin. & Spec. (Metallurgy, Iron & Steel Technol); Forms from Secy., Pak. Steel Mills Corp., P.O. Box 5429, Pipri, Karachi; or Educ. Attache, Wash. Embassy.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY WILL SPEND 3.9% OF GNP ON SCHOOLS IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

ISLAMABAD—A new national education policy which will increase expenditures on education to 3.7 percent of gross national product (as compared to 1.9 percent of GNP currently being spent for that purpose) was announced here on October 12.

The new five-year program calls for all boys of five years of age or older to be enrolled by 1982, with all girls to be in school by 1987. To handle increased attendance, 13,000 new primary schools will be opened and 17,000 existing primary schools will be renovated and expanded. Some 5,000 mosque schools will be opened; 5,000 mohalla schools inaugurated to provide home-economics oriented basic education to girls; and 1,000 village workshop schools set up to train out-of-school youth for early employment. In addition, 6,000 residences for primary teachers in rural areas will be constructed.

Also planned are a national council on adult education; special arrangements for training retarded and physically handicapped children; a comprehensive program for citizen involvement through the mass media and the mosques; modernization of the teaching of science, with a national center for scientific education established and technical and vocational education made production-oriented.

Other reforms include full recognition given to madrassas, makhtabs and darul-uloom; Islamiyat made compulsory at all levels; Arabic taught in all schools and colleges; 30 Arabic teaching centers established, with a full-fledged faculty of shariah installed at the Quaid-e-Azam University; and a review of curricula and textbooks carried out, to bring them in conformity with the principles of Islam and the ideology of Pakistan. Urdu will be adopted by all English-medium schools.

Improvements in higher education are planned, with special attention given to upgrading the training of teachers; various incentives will also be provided university teachers to extend and improve their services to the community. The present four-tier system of primary, secondary, college and university levels will be reorganized into a three-tier setup of primary, secondary, and university levels. All levels of school administration will be further decentralized.

Sultan-Khan (Continued from page 1)

Lt. Gen. Shahabzada Yaqub-Khan received his Commission in 1940 and served in the Middle East during World War II. He later commanded an armored regiment in Pakistan. In 1958 he was appointed Vice Chief of the General Staff. He was appointed Commandant, Staff College and, thereafter, Chief of General Staff. He was Corps Commander and Commander, Eastern Command until March of 1970.

Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan was named Pakistan's Ambassador to France in February, 1972, and became Ambassador to the United States in December of 1973.

In March 1977 Ambassador Yaqub-Khan gained international fame for his role in diffusing a potentially dangerous and bloody situation by securing the release of a large number of residents of the city of Washington, who had been taken hostage. The Ambassador's part in this matter was publicly recognized by President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

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Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
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PAKISTAN ENVOY TO UN CALLS FOR GUARANTEES TO NON-NUCLEAR STATES

UNITED NATIONS—Pointing out certain inadequacies in the Soviet proposal for an international convention on the strengthening of security guarantees to non-nuclear states, Pakistan circulated on November 1 an alternate draft convention on guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Pakistan's Ambassador Niaz A. Naik said that while the nuclear powers might obtain some measure of satisfaction from the so-called "balance of nuclear deterrence," the non-nuclear weapons states had no assurance whatsoever against nuclear threat or blackmail.

Complete security against the nuclear threat could come about only through nuclear disarmament and total elimination of nuclear weapons, he said. Pakistan hoped that the nuclear-weapons states, particularly the two leading powers, would soon take the initiative in promoting that objective. Until then the non-nuclear weapons states needed to be reassured that they were not left exposed to the threat of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet proposal for an international convention on the question of guarantees to non-nuclear-weapons states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons was a response to recommendation of the Special Session, and Pakistan had already expressed satisfaction with that initiative.

However, Ambassador Naik said, his delegation had some comments on this draft convention. It purported to deal with the security concerns of the non-nuclear weapons states, but the preamble placed the problem of the security of those states in a perspective considerably different from that of the non-nuclear weapons states themselves.

Which non-nuclear weapons states should be covered by the guarantees against the use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons? All states should receive such guarantees, he said. However, only one nuclear power, China, had extended that assurance. All other formulations, including that contained in the Soviet draft convention, were conditional, qualified and less than universal.

EXPORTS INCREASE BY 25.8% IN JULY-SEPTEMBER QUARTER; NEW CONCESSIONS TO FARMERS

KARACHI—A 25.8 percent increase in exports for the first quarter of the current financial year (July-September) was announced here on October 28. In dollar terms, this amounts to \$291.57 million, as opposed to \$231.9 million during the corresponding period last year.

Pakistan's export target for the entire year has been fixed at \$1,560 million. Of this amount, raw cotton and textile products are expected to bring in \$670 million, and rice \$291 million. Among other items, carpets and rugs are expected to fetch \$125 million.

Export of manufactured goods alone during the whole of the last fiscal year amounted to \$674.54 million, as opposed to \$562.38 million in 1976-77 and \$489.26 million in 1975-76. During the coming year, this figure is expected to climb to \$700 million.

Prospective foreign exchange earnings from these transactions will total \$180 million from cotton cloth, \$125 million from carpets and rugs, \$83 million from petroleum products, and \$40 million from ready-made garments.

Stimulation to Agriculture

President Zia-ul-Haq, talking to a wheat conference in Faisalabad on October 22, outlined some recent measures taken by the federal government to improve the agricultural picture. Subsidies for tubewells have been doubled this year, he announced, and the government will import 4,000 tractors to land to growers; 500 of these machines, in fact, have already arrived. On October 18, the President had announced that the water tax would be abolished on new or additional acreage put under wheat cultivation for the next crop.

The federal Cabinet had decided at an earlier meeting that a rebate of Rs 5 per bag of urea would be made this year. This represents a subsidy on fertilizer of 40 percent above last year's figures. An additional 10 percent hike of the subsidy will be available if needed, the Agriculture Minister said. Overall subsidies for agriculture will come to Rs 1.5 billion this year. The wheat target has now been fixed at 9,500,000 tons for the coming year, with

800,000 more acres of land being brought under cultivation.

And on October 24 the government announced that the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) had made an additional \$300,000 available for purchase of rust-resistant wheat seed for the coming crop.

The UNDP is currently providing advisory services, training and equipment valued at \$10 million annually to Pakistan. About half of this amount is now being committed to the agricultural sector.

Haj PILGRIMAGE HITS STRIDE; PAKISTAN SETS UP AID UNITS IN MECCA

JEDDAH—About 2,600 Haj pilgrims arrived from Pakistan on October 16, joining nearly 20,000 who have made the journey by air and by sea so far this year.

Three medical and welfare centers have been set up by the Pakistan Embassy in Mecca. A 30-bed hospital for the pilgrims was organized in Pakistan House there.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs issued a request on October 15 that no more enquiries concerning Haj sponsorship be sent them. The closing date for such applications was on September 30, and the directorate was still busy processing last-minute applications received by that date. The last Haj flight left Pakistan for Jeddah on November 4.

President Zia-ul-Haq left for Saudi Arabia on November 5 to perform Haj. On November 7 he and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia washed the inner walls and floor of the Khaana-i-Kaaba as the Ghusal-i-Kaaba ceremony was performed in Mecca. President Zia was expected to stay in the country, as a guest of the Saudi Arabian government, for a week.

Pottery, a Living Craft

Moving with grace, her eyes laughing as she chatters with her companions, the village woman approaches the riverbank and lowers her water jug in a long sweeping arc. At the same time, in the city, another woman arranges flowers in a cobalt blue vase. And safe inside a glass case in a museum rests a fragment of a storage jar 5,000 years old.

Pottery in Pakistan is living history—a traditional craft become an art, with origins in antiquity and reflections in every local village today. Regional variations in design and color add to the richness and diversity of this most ancient of folk crafts.

Fragments of ancient pottery are quick to turn up under the archaeologists' spade. At the Kot Diji excavations of a civilization dating to 3,000 B.C., beautiful remains of thin-walled jars were discovered, decorated with stylized fish scale patterns and peacock drawings. Later civilizations of the Indus Valley in Moenjodaro and Harappa developed a highly sophisticated pottery, heavy and reddish in hue, abounding in black motifs of intersecting circles, leaves, antelope figures and other animals, of which many perfect specimens still remain.

The earliest specimen of what we call Islamic pottery has been found at Bhambore, an Arab settlement near Karachi. There, Syrian style pottery of white, fine-textured clay was found with floral and geometric reliefs and Kufic inscriptions.

At later levels of the excavations, Persian style pieces dating from the 10th to the 13th centuries were discovered — beautiful blue and green glazed storage jars and black and red depictions of birds and animals.

Today, these same colors and motifs can be seen in the work of any *kumhar*, or village potter. Climate and clay composition vary the design from area to area; each province of Pakistan claims its own special jars and jugs.

Sind is famous for its



A potter in the Punjab.



Stacks of pots for sale are a familiar sight in the cities and villages.

terracotta folk pottery, with designs stained in maroon and black or cut with a die into the wet clay. Sindhi towns like Johi, with its granular jugs, and Nasarpur, with its glazed tiles, have expanded this unsophisticated tradition. But the glory of Sind pottery lies in Hala.

More on the practical side is the pottery of Peshawar, which is designed for both decorative and household use.

Further north in the mountainous regions of Chitral, Kaghan and Swat the black and rust pottery takes on the unsophisticated forms devised by still primitive mountain peoples. Black and silver motifs from the ancient Greek repertory edge these jars, motifs going back to the Gandhara period of the 3rd to 1st centuries. B.C.

In the Punjab, each area sings its own creative song. Saidpur — fantastically formed vases and jars with protruding gold, silver and red ornaments. Bahawalpur — paperthin black *Kaghazi* ware, considered one of the finest examples of unglazed ceramic anywhere. Multan — the finest flower in the Mughul garden: here the artisan continues to fashion the ornamental tiles that pattern mosques forever in the visitor's mind, intricate geometric tracery and calligraphy in the best traditions of Islamic art.

There are many more towns, working repositories for the collector, the historian, the curious. Women fashion clay into animal shapes for saints' shrines and children's toys, tea pots, *hookahs*, rice bowls, children's miniature cooking utensils moulded and decorated in perfect imitation of the full size — daily art for daily use.

Today there are factories, such as those at Gujrat and Gujranwala for the mass production of high fired ceramic tableware. Schools like the National College of Art in Lahore teach ceramics as one of the artistic disciplines. Archaeologists are making discoveries of old potsherds and new clay properties. And throughout, the soft whir of the potter's wheel links the past, present and the future in the unchanging dust of the earth.

(Reprinted from *Focus on Pakistan*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1978)

STUDENT, ISLAMIC STUDY GROUPS ELECT OFFICERS, ORGANIZE NEW CHAPTERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Pakistan Student Associations and Islamic societies in the U.S. and Canada were busy with organizational work during the past month.

On October 27, the Association for Pakistan and Indic-Islamic Studies elected a new executive committee for a three-year term.

The officers are: Dr. M. Mahmood Awan of Nichols College in Massachusetts, President; Dr. Sam Iftikar of the Library of Congress and Dr. Robert Scull of Shippensburg College in Pennsylvania, Vice Presidents; Dr. Limi May of Columbia University, Secretary; Dr. Theodore P. Wright, Acting Secretary and Editor of the newsletter; and Dr. Flint Kellogg of Dickinson College, Treasurer.

The Association for Pakistan and Indic-Islamic Studies is engaged in promoting research and scholarship on Indic-Islamic matters in America.

A new chapter of the Pakistan Students Association has been formed at the University of Illinois at Urbana, with the following officers selected: Mushtaq Memon, President; Qamar A.O. Kazmi, Secretary; and Ahmad Omar, Treasurer.

A Pakistan Students Association of Orange County and Southern California has been formed for students attending the several colleges and universities located in the suburbs of Los Angeles. Officers selected include S.B. Hassaini, President; Barkat Hayat, General Secretary; and Athar Raza, Treasurer.

A new slate of officers was also selected at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. These are: Patron, A.G. Bokhari; President, M. Akram Kahloian; Secretary, G.R. Karim; Cashier, M. Khalid.

The Greater Boston Pakistan Students Association elected new officers late in September. These individuals are: Nazir Ahmad, President; Itaat Hussain, Vice President; Saqib Jang, Secretary; Amer Iqbal, Treasurer; and Mrs. Sabiha Akram, Social Secretary.

At Georgia Tech in Atlanta, new officers of the Pakistan Students Association are Agha Qasim Raza, President; and Omar Janjua, Secretary.

The Pakistan Students Association of the University of Washington in Seattle elected new officers on October 30. The following individuals were selected to direct the activities of the group during the coming year: Muhammad Saleem Akhtar, President; Moin-ud-Din, Vice President; Salman Aziz, General Secretary; and Zahoor Siddique, Treasurer.

The Pakistan Association of Quebec, in Montreal, held a picnic in June, and Iftar party in August, and an Independence Day

GOVERNMENT ARRANGES JOINT VENTURES WITH LIBYA, ABU DHABI, SEVERAL AMERICAN CORPORATIONS

ISLAMABAD—Important joint ventures between Pakistan and Libya, Abu Dhabi, and several American corporations were announced last month.

A Pakistan-Libya holding company was registered in Karachi on October 14, with an authorized capitalization of Rs 1 billion, the largest capitalization of any company ever registered in Pakistan.

The concern, owned equally by Pakistan and Libya, will set up subsidiary firms in investment banking, shipping, fertilizer, sugar, and any other projects that may prove feasible in the future.

The seat of the company will be in Karachi, with the first meeting of its board of directors expected for December.

Jointly financed by Pakistan and Abu Dhabi is a 540-mile pipeline from Karachi to Multan, which is now being laid by the Sui Northern Gas Pipeline and the Sui Transmission Company. Some 60 percent of the Rs 400 million costs is being met by Pakistan and 40 percent by Abu Dhabi. It is expected to be completed by mid-1980. When in operation, the pipeline will move 10 million tons of petroleum annually from Karachi to Multan.

A subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, an American-based firm, has been awarded a \$10 million contract to install a telecommunications network to service the area along the length of this pipeline.

A joint venture between the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) and the Gulf Oil Corporation of the United States involves the survey, exploration and exploitation of oil in an area of 9,405 square miles in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Baluchistan. This agreement was announced on October 24.

Five exploratory wells will be drilled during the first four years of the life of this agreement, with another three wells to be sunk before the expiration of the seven-year contract.

The federal Cabinet's Economic Committee also approved an agreement with another American concern, the Murphy Oil Company, to survey several areas in the Kharan and Makran districts, and to exploit any oil found through such investigations.

celebration in September. Regular programs in Urdu are being given over local radio and T.V. stations.

The new Council of the Association is as follows: President, Dr. Rauf A. Khalid; Vice President, Zafar Abbas; General Secretary, Feroze Naqui; Joint Secretary, Miss Nusrat Jabin; Public Relations Secretary, Zameer A. Khan and Social Secretary, Mansoor Osmani.

TRIAL OF BHUTTO UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF ANY COUNTRY, SAYS BATALVI

RAWALPINDI—Mr. Ijaz Hussain Batalvi, counsel for the prosecution at the appeals hearings before the Supreme Court in the Ahmed Khan murder case, submitted that the trial of Mr. Bhutto was unique in the history of any country.

Pakistan could legitimately feel proud of the fact that the normal law had been applied to this case. In the entire history of the countries of the Third World not a single example existed where the President or Prime Minister of the country had been tried by five judges at the trial stage and his appeal heard by eight judges.

In spite of the promulgation of Martial Law, no special law had been applied, and no special tribunal constituted; nor had Pakistan followed the example of some countries, which took drastic measures when a government was toppled.

He submitted that if the rule of law, the concept of which was contained in the work of noted constitutional authorities, were to be made applicable, the only hope for people during Mr. Bhutto's time would have been the temple of justice. Mr. Bhutto, however, was not prepared to share power with the judiciary. Although the superimposition of the judiciary was an accepted norm, Mr. Bhutto would never allow a challenge to be thrown to his authority in a forum different from his own "darbar."

It was strange to find that in a so-called political government the judiciary had been weakened and had been in the process of being demolished. But after a man in uniform had taken over it, became a common place occurrence for the orders of the Martial Law authorities to be set at naught by the judiciary. Under the present regime, special tribunals and the foreclosure to judicial appeals had been abolished, and amendments to be Constitution which struck at the fundamental rights of people had been repealed.

Pakistani Scientist Honored

ISLAMABAD—A scientist of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Shikh Riazuddin, has been awarded the 1978 Isabelle de Nou Prize of the International Agency for Research on Cancer, for his outstanding work on the DNA repair mechanism.

The award carried a prize of \$3,000 worth of scientific equipment.

INDIAN-PAKISTAN TESTS: FAISALABAD TIE, PAK WIN IN LAHORE; KARACHI NEXT

LAHORE—The second in the three-part Indian-Pakistani cricket Tests was played out here October 27 to November 1, with an exciting win for the Pakistan team — a welcome diversion from the dull draw of the first Test match, which was held in Faisalabad earlier in October.

This win was the first Pakistani cricket victory over India since the 1952 matches in Lucknow—when Pakistan won its first Test against India.

A third and final Test in the current series is scheduled for in Karachi this month. The Pakistan government has announced that it would permit a limited number of Indian cricket fans to enter Pakistan to witness the Lahore and Karachi tests.

In celebration of the victory, the government declared a public holiday the next day (Thursday, November 2); sweets were distributed in mohallahs.

A color film on the three tests is being shot by Pakistan's Information Ministry. The film will be shown throughout Pakistan, and also sent to India.

PIA BUYING 2 GIANT COMPUTERS TO MAKE AUTOMATIC RESERVATIONS

KARACHI—Pakistan International Airlines is purchasing two new giant computers — the IBM 370/148 — for use in an automatic passenger reservations system that is being set up by the company.

The first machine is due to arrive in Pakistan this month, and the second in February of next year.

Employment Opportunities

Unless otherwise designated, only Pakistani nationals are eligible to apply for the positions listed below. Further information on the openings may be obtained from the Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

Closing Dec. 2

Grade 16: Libr., Min. Law & Parham. Aff., Law Div.;
Legal Assist. (2), Law Div.

Grade 17: Assist. Engin. (Elect./Mechan.), Milk Plant;
Publ. Relat. Officer, Tour. Div.

Grade 19: Dir., Natnl. Trng. Bur., Manpower Div.

Closing Dec. 10

Pay Scale Rs 2250-2750: Assoc. Prof., Zool., Univ.

Closing Dec. 15

Grade 16: Statist. Investig. (2), Hlth. Div.

Grade 17: Dairy Chem., Milk Plant

Grade 18: Radiol. (Diagn.) Centr. Govt. Polyclinic

U.S. OFFICIAL POINTS TO DURAND LINE AS LEGITIMATE BOUNDARY FOR AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

NEW YORK CITY—Declaring that the Durand Line is recognized by the United States and most others as the international border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, U.S.

Undersecretary of State David Newsom told an audience at the Council on Foreign Relations on October 18 that the Mideast and South Asia is an "integrated unit of nations," and that it is one of the objectives of his country's policy to strengthen the independent states in that area and to encourage them to remain free from domination by outside powers.

The Undersecretary of State explained that the United States is aware that certain countries had historically sought access through this area to the Indian Ocean, and that recent events, particularly in Afghanistan and South Yemen, were indications that outside forces might be seeking to destabilize the region.

But if the United States recognizes the importance of the region to its own interests, and pursues its objectives with due regard for the established mosaic of states of the areas, it can continue to respond to the desire of those nations that the U.S. remain interested in them and work in cooperation with them.

AFGHANISTAN BUYS 20 PAKISTANI MOVIES; 12 PUSHTO, 8 IN URDU

KARACHI—Afghanistan will buy 20 motion picture films from Pakistan over the next year; 12 in the Pushto language and 8 in Urdu.

Thus far, the only Urdu films shown in Afghanistan have come from India, but film makers now hope that the Pakistan-made film will become regular fare in Afghanistani movie houses.

REDUCE TAXES ON TIRES, TUBES; PERMIT IMPORT OF MAZDA E-300 TRUCKS

ISLAMABAD—Sharp reductions in excise and sales taxes on motorcycle and scooter tires and tubes were announced by the federal Cabinet's Economic Committee last month.

The decreases, lowering the excise tax from 30 to 10 percent and the sales tax from 20 to 10 percent, are expected to bring the price of locally manufactured tires down by Rs 7, and to decrease the price of tubes by Rs 2.

The Economic Committee also issued a series of directives aimed at facilitating local manufactures of other products. Approval was given to set up a plastic tableware plant, a factory to produce neon-sign electrodes, three plants for refining table oil, and a project to fabricate soldering wire.

And in order to assure that no shortage of wheat, edible oil, fertilizer, fuel oil or cement would be felt in the country this year, the Committee in its October meeting gave detailed attention to the logistics involved in moving those commodities upcountry from Karachi.

A second governmental announcement has added to the list of new car chassis that may be imported into the country against foreign-exchange earnings of overseas Pakistanis (see *Pakistan Affairs* of May 1 and June 16 for previous regulations on this matter). The Mazda E-300 diesel pickup truck, a Japanese-made vehicle, may now be imported under this unaccompanied baggage/gift scheme.

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PAKISTAN JOINS ECOSOC; AGHA SHAHI NAMED DISARMAMENT CHIEF

UNITED NATIONS—On November 10 the United Nations General Assembly elected Pakistan to be one of three new Asian representatives on its Economic and Social Council, and on November 14 UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appointed Mr. Agha Shahi, Pakistan's chief delegate to the United Nations, as chairman of the UN Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies.

Mr. Shahi's appointment to this important position is seen at the United Nations as a recognition of the consistently positive role that Pakistan has played over the years in the field of disarmament.

The two other Asian countries elected to seats along with Pakistan on the 54-member Economic and Social Council were Cyprus and Indonesia. The bids of Jordan and Nepal for the third seat were withdrawn before the final voting, when it became clear that Pakistan was leading in the polling.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS YIELD Rs 62 M IN ORDERS, SPOT SALES

KARACHI—Pakistan's participation in international trade fairs during the past year netted more than Rs 62 million in business.

Export orders amounting to about Rs 61 million were booked by Pakistani firms at three fairs, with spot sales amounting to Rs 1.55 million being made. These figures may be compared to the Rs 46.33 million earned from international trade fairs in 1976-77: Rs 44.5 million in export bookings, and Rs 1.83 on-the-spot sales.

The largest amount earned this year was Rs 265,000 taken in at Frankfurt's textile and rug fair in April. The leather fair in Paris netted Rs 125,000 in sales for Pakistan participants. Other especially successful expositions were the "Partners for Progress" show in West Berlin, and the international fairs at Baghdad, Izmir and Tehran.

Judiciary and Armed Forces to Supervise Polls

GEN. ZIA SAYS GOVERNMENT IS TO HOLD ELECTIONS IN 1979, AND TO TRANSFER POWER

JEDDAH—President General Zia-ul-Haq has reaffirmed that his government will hold elections next year.

In an interview with the Saudi English daily, "Arab News," before returning to Pakistan from an eight-day visit in Saudi Arabia early in November, the Pakistan head of state said that the elections would be held under the auspices of the judiciary and the armed forces, and power transferred to the elected representatives of the people. The armed forces would have no role to play thereafter unless political leaders made some constitutional provision for it, he stated.

Asked about Pakistan's nuclear program, the President emphatically stated that the manufacture of nuclear weapons had never been the aim of Pakistan. Pakistan only wanted to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and it had offered every conceivable guarantee and safeguard against other uses of such technology. He asserted that Pakistan would continue to strive for the acquisition of nuclear technology, as it was an essential source of energy for its future development program.

Referring to relations with India, Gen. Zia said that great progress had been made in normalizing relations with that country. But the Kashmir issue continued to be the main thorn in Indo-Pakistan relations. He said that all that Pakistan wanted was for the United Nations resolutions on Kashmir to be implemented, both in letter and in spirit.

The President described Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan as satisfactory and very cordial. He said, "I went out of my way to meet President Noor Mohammed Taraki in Kabul and extended to him my hand in friendship." Further improvement of Pakistan-Afghanistan relations depends upon how Kabul will reciprocate such gestures, he declared.

In reply to another question, President Zia-ul-Haq said that Pakistan would welcome any decision by the Islamic

Secretariat to hold the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Pakistan.

The President described relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia as excellent and said that these were without parallel in bilateral relations.

PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH, SRI LANKA NEGOTIATE JOINT SHIPPING FIRMS

ISLAMABAD—Shipping representatives from Pakistan and Bangladesh, meeting in Dacca on November 5, agreed to form a conference of their shipping lines to ensure a more regular and more dependable shipping for the two countries. And in Colombo, shipping authorities from Pakistan and Sri Lanka agreed to examine the possibility of forming a joint shipping company and joint oil tanker service between their countries, while a tripartite shipping collaboration among Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh will be considered.

According to a press release issued in Dacca at the conclusion of the Pakistan-Bangladesh talks, the new conference lines will be set up within the next three months, with its chief mission being to handle trade in Pakistan Persian Gulf ports and Bangladesh-Pakistan Red Sea ports.

In his talks with Sri Lanka shipping authorities, the Pakistan Minister of Shipping offered to provide training facilities for Sri Lanka personnel at the Pakistan Marine Academy, and to provide commercially trained Pakistani officers to work in Sri Lanka's shipping industry.

A Gourmet's Guide to Karachi

Karachi offers such a wealth of experiments for the gourmet that it is hard to know where to begin.

But take the plunge. Start with Burns Road, famous for its political fervor as well as for the inimitable flavor of its tempting delicacies. Burns Road is a curious place, full of noise and traffic and ancient dilapidated buildings and crowds queued up expectantly before the more popular eating spots.

Start here with the snacks. There's the soft, gooey *dahi baras*, of which Burns Road is rightly proud — dollops of spiced dumplings buried in yoghurt; *aloo chholay* — Potatoes and chick peas; crisp fried *pakoray*, *samosay*, *bhel puri*, and an array of other delicacies, too long to list and too difficult to translate into English.

Try the breads, the unleavened baked *naans*, fried *puris* and *parathas*.

Then, having treated your palate to an entire permutation of spices, you are ready for Karachi's piece de resistance — *nahari*. This hot favorite comes to you straight from the seventeenth-century Moghul court. Its name suggests the dawn, for *nahari* was originally eaten first thing in the morning. But it is not meant for people who cannot eat the hottest Pakistan food.

Round off a *nahari* meal with your choice of a wide variety of rich, creamy desserts. Try *kulfi*, the local pistachio-flavored ice cream that bears no relationship to the western version; *rabri*, so rich and sweet that you feel sated after only a few teaspoonfuls; *halvas* and *kheers* are so good that it is silly to attempt to describe their taste and flavors in mere words. Try them all, including the sweetmeats — milk-white *rasgulas*, golden brown *gulab jamans*, saffron yellow *cham chamans*. Crisp, bright-orange *jalebees* are divine when eaten hot with a lashing of fresh cream.

For a simpler kind of eating experience, and a very satisfying one, you cannot beat the eating places where the truck drivers halt for a meal. Pakistani truck drivers are a choosy bunch, and when they stop to eat they demand the best. In Karachi's Boulton Market, New Town, and on the superhighway to Hyderabad, you will find the best *Karahi gosht* — meat simmered gently in its own juices with a trace of onions, ginger and garlic. The menu at such places is restricted, but what there is, is good.

Or join the fishermen at a surprisingly westernized crab soup and crabmeat starlit dinner aboard a gently rocking sailboat. At the Karachi waterfront, called Keamari, you can hire a sailboat, and go crab fishing yourself. In an hour or so you can catch enough for a sumptuous seafood dinner. Line and bait are supplied by the boatman, who will also cook and serve the crabmeat.

Karachi connoisseurs would never neglect to mention the spiced grilled goat leg sold in a couple of restaurants on M.A. Jinnah Road. Some people might turn up their noses at the mention of goat meat. But actually, it is tender, delicately flavored, and wonderfully lean. When touched up with the right blend of spices and grilled over a charcoal fire, very few dishes in the world can compare with it. Team the meat dish with a serving of spinach: you will swear that this is not the same boiled vegetable you are familiar with, and perhaps have flinched from, at home.

For liquid refreshment, there is good hot tea that you will get everywhere, with sugar and milk. Or a glass of iced *lassi* — buttermilk, sweet or salted — is refreshing indeed on a hot summer day. Pomegranate juice, sugarcane juice, any of a number of fruit juices, or sandalwood sherbert — a specialty of Sind — are a great

(see opposite page)



Karachi kababs by night

PUBLIC SECTOR

The Federal Production Minister's firm announcement the other day that the Government had no intention to denationalise any industry in the public sector should dispel any lingering doubts regarding the future of the concerned enterprises. These doubts arose because the precise purpose of the enabling law relating to restoration of enterprises to the former owners was not initially stated in unambiguous terms. Now that uncertainty has been removed, it should be possible for the Government to make public its plans for improving the efficiency and profitability of public enterprises. The Minister has also ruled out a deliberate policy of retrenchment of the redundant labour force, thus setting at rest apprehensions on this score. The employment of more workers than were needed was the result of the previous regime's policy of obliging its political supporters. This has added enormously to the burden of public enterprises and affected their profitability. Whereas the number of employees and workers has risen from 41,000 at the time of nationalisation to more than one lakh now, 23 out of the 61 public industrial units have been found to be "sick." Out of the 13 public corporations, under which these industrial units are working, seven failed to earn any profit while the rest have made a nominal 0.4 per cent profit annually on an average. It is a measure of the mismanagement from which public industrial units have suffered that, as the Minister revealed "out of their total capital of Rs. 830 million on June 30, 1977, they have incurred a loss of Rs. 630 million so far."

An industrial unit has to be run on commercial lines regardless of whether it is

in the private sector or the public. Overstaffing and featherbedding are incompatible with business principles. In more normal conditions, retrenchment would probably have been unavoidable, in the interest of restoring viability. But in the present context the Government has adopted a realistic approach to the problem and decided to readjust the redundancies by transferring the surplus hands to those units which are working under capacity, and, are thus in a position to absorb them. However, the exercise calls for detailed planning and care. Senior executives of the corporations and units should take their trade unions into confidence and put them into the picture regarding the financial position of the units concerned and the compulsion for the shifting of surplus hands to other places in the interest of the workers themselves. Since the Government has an ambitious development plan for the expansion of the key industries and establishment of new units, there should be no difficulty in solving the problem of surplus hands in course of time. Once the reorganization of the public enterprise is completed and they start making profits, more employment will be generated. A vital question pertains to the pricing policies of public enterprises. Periodic arbitrary increases in the prices of products have been one way of covering up mismanagement, employment of surplus labour and top-heavy administration. It should be one of the major concerns of the Government to hold the price line.

There are other major aspects of the working of public enterprises which also call for their due share of attention. In consideration of this need, the Government some time ago appointed a few committees

to review the various aspects of the working of the public sector enterprises. These committees have already submitted their reports to the Government. The Federal Production Minister, however, has announced the appointment of yet another committee of high-level experts in the field, a committee which will formulate its recommendations on the basis of the reports of the various committees appointed earlier. Little is known about the personnel of this super-committee, and the people would like to be enlightened on whether and how far those responsible for creating the present mess have been excluded from membership and how far independent persons with the required experience have been associated with it.

Reprinted from Dawn (November 7, 1978).

IMPORT 2½ MILLION TONS OF WHEAT THIS YEAR, 5000 TONS SEED

QUETTA—The federal Minister for Food and Agriculture told newsmen here on November 3 that Pakistan is importing 2.5 million tons of wheat this year to meet the country's needs.

The actual deficit of wheat this year is estimated to come to only 2.2 million tons, but an extra 300,000 tons is being acquired as security against shortages. The grain is being imported, for cash, from the United States, Canada and Australia.

The federal Minister also announced that of about 5,000 tons of wheat seed imported from India for sowing the next crop, about 1,200 tons was damaged and is being returned. The rest of the seed received, however, is of good quality, the Minister said.

Nothing more divine than a mango milkshake

change from Coke. In Boulton Market they serve milk flavored with almonds, pistachios and other nuts — so good you will have several glasses. And when mangoes are in season there's nothing more divine than a mango milkshake. The best available, they say, can be had in Nazimabad, at a little store run by a rosy-cheeked man. Only the best cream will do for his milkshakes.

We have not managed to get in a word about the lightly spiced, tender, charcoal grilled chicken *tikkas* and beef *kababs*. These are vastly popular with the local people and the foreign visitors alike. *Tikkas* and *kababs* offer an excellent introduction to Karachi cuisine. They are equally delicious whether sampled on wayside grill stands or in fancy hotel dining halls. In fact, these spicy specialties have crossed the borders of Pakistan and are making a name for themselves in many of the world's great capitals.

Or take *haleem*, which at its best is homemade. *Haleem* consists of meat cooked with a large variety of grains — rice, wheat, lentils, barley and a judicious blend of spices — a most satisfying dish. If you time your arrival here to coincide with the month of Moharram, you are quite likely to be asked to a friend's house for *haleem*,

traditionally served during this first month of the Islamic year.

If you have the time you can sample delicious *idli* and other South Indian dishes — even in Karachi. Enjoy a breakfast of *halva puri*. Sample *dhansaak*, the Parsi delicacy.

One last word: do not omit *paan*, which even the most enterprising foreigners tend to hesitate at. A foreign visitor is likely to ask, "Does it contain any intoxicants?" Maybe not. But the fragrant betel leaf, with its collection of condiments, cleanses the mouth, sweetens the breath and aids digestion.

The story goes that an ancient princess would open her *paandaan* (betel box), make a fancy *paan* (betel and condiment mix), eat it and stroll past her newly-wed husband, the king. When this kept happening for several days, the king asked why she always ate the *paan* herself and never gave him one. "The *paan* I make is so fragrant," she is reputed to have said, "that you do not need to bother to chew it; one whiff of the *paan* from my mouth is enough to refresh and revive your tired spirits."

People on the lookout for the offbeat can get a real kick out of eating in Pakistan — and not in the starred hotels either.

PAKISTAN ARCHEOLOGY, LITERACY, TECHNOLOGY ON AGENDA OF UNESCO

KARACHI—A motion to make 10,000 television sets available to Pakistan for use in the adult literacy and educational programs in this country was approved at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference in Paris early in November.

The biennial meeting of delegates from 145 countries also decided that it will take steps to upgrade Pakistan's Institute of Appropriate Technology and National Institute of Folk and Cultural Heritage along regional lines. Mr. Ali Khan of Hoti, Pakistan's Minister of Education, Culture and Tourism, in addressing the plenary session of the Conference on November 3, had offered to share his country's technological knowledge with the comparatively less-developed regions of the world through the facilities of Pakistan's Institute of Appropriate Technology, and the General Conference decided to set up a study group in Pakistan to form a commission for higher education in Asia and Oceania for that purpose.

Upon his return to Karachi on November 10, the federal Minister told reporters at the airport that the Director General of UNESCO will visit Pakistan next year to review this country's progress in the several areas under UNESCO's umbrella. The Director General, the Minister said, would give special attention to long-standing proposals for restoring Moenjodaro and for investigating the Gandhara culture.

Mr. Hoti announced that Pakistan is planning an international seminar on the Indus Valley civilization for December of this year, and that experts from UNESCO will visit Pakistan next year to study the historical importance of the Gandhara period.

RELAXED REQUIREMENTS FOR WOMEN APPLICANTS TO TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

ABBOTABAD—Relaxation of the requirements for admission to classes for training primary grade teachers has been made for female applicants from certain parts of the country.

Women from Kohistan, Chitral, Dera Ismail Khan, Swat and Tehsil Batagram of Mansehra district may apply for classes for primary teachers at the PTC even if they have not completed their matriculation. The normal requirement for admission to these classes is at least a second division matriculation.

A total of 400 persons, of which 250 will be women, is being selected for the one-year pre-service training period. Trainees will receive a stipend of Rs 100 per month.

VOTER REGISTRATION DELAYED PENDING PREPARATION OF NEW WORDING FOR MUSLIM FORMS

ISLAMABAD—The Election Commission suspended enumeration of voters on November 9, pending printing of new registration forms necessitated by changes in the declaration which Muslim voters were to sign.

The principle of separate electorates being adhered to in the upcoming elections requires separate ballots for Muslims and non-Muslims. It was felt that the wording of the oath on the Muslim forms should be made more precise in order to ensure that no non-Muslim registrants were included on the Muslim rolls. The new declaration will be in line with the oath which every Muslim is supposed to sign to obtain his identity card.

With more than 17 million registration forms to be reprinted, the enumeration process is likely to be delayed by as much as six weeks. No changes on the non-Muslim forms were required, but their registration will also be held up until all the new forms for Muslims are ready for distribution.

REGULAR BUS SERVICE BETWEEN RAWALPINDI AND GILGIT INAUGURATED

RAWALPINDI—Regular bus service between Rawalpindi and Gilgit was inaugurated last month on the newly-opened Karakoram highway, the first regularly scheduled ground transportation ever to be made available in this far northwest corner of Pakistan.

The all-weather dependability of the new bus line is especially noteworthy. Previous air service to the region was frequently delayed for weeks because of bad weather. The fare for the 375-mile journey is Rs 56, with the trip taking 15 hours. The route goes through Abbottabad, Thakot, Bisham, Pattan, Komila Chilas, Jaglot and Gilgit.

MORGAH REFINERY, MEYAL OILFIELD TO EXPAND THROUGH JOINT DEAL

ISLAMABAD—A recent agreement by the Attock Oil Company, Pakistan Oilfields Ltd. and the government of Pakistan will expand the Morgah refinery and accelerate development of the Meyal oilfield.

The agreement, signed on November 7, provides for Attock Oil Company to transfer its leases to Pakistan Oilfields and for Pakistan Oilfields to be delinked from Attock Refinery. The Morgah Refinery will be registered as a Pakistan company, with 60 percent equity participation by Attock Oil and 40 percent by the Pakistan government.

The refinery is to be expanded from 500,000 tons annual crude oil capacity to 1.5 million-ton capacity. The crude oil, belonging to the Oil and Gas Development Corporation, will be produced from the Meyal and Tut fields. Production of crude from Meyal will go up from its present 6,300 barrels per day to 17,000 barrels per day by 1982-83.

Girls Make Top Grades in Intermediate Exams

KARACHI—The Board of Intermediate Education here last month announced that the region's Intermediate examinations were completely dominated by girls this year.

Not only did girl candidates take the top three positions in the tests, but the overall number of girls who passed was almost three times the number of boys earning a passing score.

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MINISTER OF INFORMATION VISITS U.S., CANADA

The Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting Mr. Mahmood Azam Farooqi on a visit to the United States has reaffirmed that the Government is committed to the transfer of power through elections which were expected to be held in the last quarter of 1979.

He told newsmen at Houston, Texas that Pakistan was now being governed by a civil martial law system and the political parties in the Federal Government had the support of the people. The minister pointed that the people had shown that they were committed to democracy and Islam.

A 15-day hectic tour of the United States took the Minister who arrived in New York on November 23, to newspaper editors, Pakistanis living in the U.S.A. and senior U.S. officials dealing with Pakistan.

In order to fulfill the engagements in far flung cities, he had, on several occasions, to forego sleep and travel throughout the night. The meetings with Pakistanis provided a two-way dialogue. He briefed them on the situation in Pakistan and heard their point of view, demands and complaints.

With the exception of New York, Washington and Houston, he spent the nights in the plane or the homes of Pakistanis living in the U.S.A. He also dispensed with official transport in most of the cities.

The Minister met Mr. David Newsom, Under Secretary in the State Department, Mr. Hodding Carter III and Mr. Charles Bray, Acting Director, the International Communications Agency in Washington. He addressed a meeting in the Islamic Centre, visited the Pakistan Embassy in Washington and briefed the officials on the situation in Pakistan. He also met editors of The Washington Post and Washington Star and Mr. Joseph Kraft, the well known columnist.

The highlight of Mr. Farooqi's program in New York was his address to the annual convention of the Pakistan Students Association of America which was held in a

(Continued on page 4)

ECONOMY SHOWS SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT; GNP JUMPS BY 6.5 PERCENT OVER 76-77 PERIOD

PAKISTAN'S economy during 1977-78 showed a significant improvement with Gross National Product (GNP) rising to 9.2 per cent compared with the meagre growth rate of 2.8 per cent in 1976-77.

According to the annual report of the State Bank of Pakistan the per capita income increased by more than six per cent in contrast to a drop of 0.2 per cent in 1976-77.

The report put the increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 6.5 per cent compared with the rise of only 1.4 per cent in the preceding year.

It said that monetary expansion continued at a fast pace but price pressures subsided markedly on account of larger domestic production as well as imports.

The overall balance of payments recorded a marked improvement mainly due to a sharp rise in home remittances by Pakistanis working abroad which almost doubled during the year.

The commodity producing sectors recorded notable gains. Value added in the agricultural sector rose by 4.3 per cent as against the rise of 2.1 per cent in 1976-77 while the manufacturing sector recorded a growth rate of 4.7 per cent in contrast to the fall of one per cent in the preceding year. The notable improvement in the performance of the agricultural sector was due mainly to the sharp rise of 30.6 per cent in cotton production on account of more favourable weather conditions and better crop protection measures. The output of cotton during 1977-78 amounted to 3.20 million bales as compared with 2.45 million bales in 1976-77. Production of rice recorded a rise of 5.8 per cent.

The performance in agriculture was, however, marred by a serious failure of the wheat crop due to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of maturing and a widespread attack of rust. According to preliminary estimates production of wheat declined by 6.7 per cent.

The increase of 4.7 per cent in value added in the manufacturing sector during 1977-78 was due entirely to the rise of 5.3 per cent in

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large-scale manufacturing in contrast to the fall of 2.3 per cent in 1976-77. The growth rate in small-scale industry continued to be shown in the national income data at 3 per cent.

As in the previous three years, the rate of monetary expansion remained high during 1977-78. Monetary assets increased by Rs. 12,317 million or 21.8 per cent during the year compared with the rise of 23.2 per cent during 1976-77, 24.2 per cent in 1975-76 and 19.3 per cent in 1974-75.

The rate of inflation decelerated appreciably during 1977-78. The 12-month average of the wholesale price index reflected a rise of 5.2 per cent in 1977-78 compared with the increase of 11.3 per cent in 1976-77 while the 12-month average of the consumer price index rose by 6.9 per cent during the year against the increase of 9.2 per cent in preceding years.

The overall balance of payments recorded a surplus of Rs. 2,713 million during the year against a deficit of Rs. 3,061 million in 1976-77.

FIFTH PLAN

KARACHI—The final draft of the Rs 40 billion industrial investment schedule for the Fifth Five-Year Plan period (1978-83) submitted to the Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet for approval carries a proposed investment allocation of about Rs 32 billion for new medium and large scale industrial capacity.

KARACHI—Federal Minister for Science and Technology Muhammad Arshad Chaudhry has said that prospects for oil in Pakistan are very bright.

He told newsmen that it was for this reason that nine different foreign companies have signed oil prospecting agreements with Government.

By Sharif-al-Mujahid

MOHAMMAD Ali Jinnah (1876-1948), the founder Pakistan, invites comparison with some of the greatest names in modern times: Washington, Cavour, Garibaldi, Lenin, Atatürk.

Yet in the galaxy of nation-builders, Jinnah holds a unique position—at least, in one sense. While others assumed the leadership of traditionally well defined nations and led them to freedom, he created a nation out of an inchoate and backward minority, and established a cultural and national home for it. And all that within a decade. In many respects, Jinnah was a remarkable man. He was at once a brilliant lawyer, a top notch politician, a distinguished parliamentarian, a great constitutionalist, an indefatigable freedom fighter and a dynamic mass leader, a political strategist, and one of the great nation-builders in modern times. Multitudinous as were the roles he filled, the most remarkable thing about him was that whatever role he chose to play, he did it with singular distinction.

Born on December 25, 1876 to a prominent merchant family of Karachi and educated at Sind Madrassatul Islam and the Mission School, he joined Lincoln's Inn in 1893, to become the youngest Indian barrister three years later.

Starting out in the legal profession with nothing to fall back upon except his native ability and determination, young Jinnah became Bombay's most successful lawyer, as few did, within a few years. Once he was firmly established in his profession, Jinnah entered politics in 1906 from the platform of the Indian National Congress. He was then the Secretary to Dadabhoi Naroaji, the then Congress President.

Three years later, in 1909, Jinnah was elected to the newly constituted Imperial Legislative Council. All through his parliamentary career, which spanned some four decades, his was probably the most powerful voice in the cause of Indian freedom and Indian rights. Jinnah, who was also the first Indian to pilot a private member bill through the Council, soon became the leader of a group inside the legislature.

Montagu, the Secretary of State for India at the close of World War I, considered Jinnah "perfect" mannered, impressive looking, armed to the teeth with dialectics. . . . Jinnah, he felt, "is a very clever man, and it is, of course, an outrage that such a man should have no chance of running the affairs of his own country".

For about two decades since his entry into politics in 1906, Jinnah was a confirmed nationalist. Gokhale, the foremost Hindu leader before Gandhi, had once said of him, "He has true stuff in him and that freedom from all sectarian prejudice which will make him the best ambassador of Hindu-Muslim

Unity." And, to be sure, he did become the architect of Hindu-Muslim unity he was responsible for the Congress-League Pact of 1916—the only pact ever signed between the two organizations, the Congress and the Muslim League, which represented the two major communities in the subcontinent.

Thus, by 1917 Jinnah had established his reputation as one of the most outstanding and highly respected political leaders of India. He was not only prominent in the Congress and the Imperial Legislative Council, he was at the same time the President of the Muslim League and the Bombay branch of the Home Rule League.

In subsequent years, Gandhi who came to dominate the Congress, injected the unpredictable weapon of *satyagrah* and civil disobedience into Congress politics, leading to lawlessness, rioting and anarchy. A constitutionalist to the marrow of his bones, Jinnah believed in moderation, "ordered progress" and evolutionary methods; he detested the use of violence in politics. Averse to rousing the masses through emotional appeals as he was, he told Gandhi at the Nagpur session of the Congress in December 1920, "Your way is the wrong way; mine is the right way—the constitutional way is the right way."

Although Jinnah left the Congress soon after, he continued his efforts towards bringing about a Hindu-Muslim *entente* which he rightly considered "the most vital condition of *Swaraj*". However, because of the deep distrust between the two communities, as evidenced by the countrywide communal riots, and because the Hindus failed to meet the genuine demands of the Muslims, his efforts came to nought. The Nehru Report (1928) which negated the minimum Muslim demands embodied in the Delhi Muslim Proposals of 1927, proved to be the last straw. It meant "the parting of the ways" for him, as he confessed to a Parsee friend at that time.

Jinnah's disillusionment at the course of politics in the subcontinent prompted him to settle down in London in the early 'thirties. He was, however, to return to India in 1934 at the pleadings of his co-religionists, and assume their leadership. He now began organizing the Muslims on one platform. Not only did he transform the Muslim League into a mass organization, with a concrete and progressive political program and a flag of its own, but he also undertook countrywide tours to bring the League message to the remotest corners in the subcontinent. The developing policy of the Congress which took office in July 1937 in seven out of 11 provinces, convinced the Muslims that in the Congress scheme of things, they could live only at sufferance and as "second class" citizens. The Congress governments, it may be remembered, had embarked upon a policy and program in which the Muslims did not feel their religion, language and culture safe.

Life and Acc Quaid-i-Azam M The Found



Meanwhile, Jinnah had awakened the listless Muslims to a new consciousness, and had given coherence, direction and expression to their innermost, yet vague, urges and aspirations. In addition, he filled them with his own indomitable will, with his own undying faith in their destiny. From a mere rabble, he made them into a nation—united, strong, self-conscious.

Presently, Muslim consciousness was stirred to a new pitch, and a hundred million Muslims who were till then dismissed as a backward minority, discovered, under Jinnah's inspiration, their soul and destiny.

In discovering the fact of Muslim nationhood, Jinnah had formulated the intellectual justification for launching the demand for a Muslim homeland in the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. This demand he formally launched in 1940.

Yet, as is well-known to any student of history, there is many a hurdle between the

ishments of mad Ali Jinnah; f Pakistan



perception of an idea and its realization, between the launching of a movement and its consummation. And hurdless, almost insuperable hurdles, he did encounter at every stage. That he did surmount them, may be attributed—to quote Sachhinanda Sinna, first President of the Indian Constituent Assembly—to his “deeprooted strength of conviction, his indomitable courage, political tact and tenacity of purpose”.

Jinnah devoted the last year of his life, much to his inconvenience, to consolidate Pakistan and secure its survival in uneasy, treacherous circumstances.

In accomplishing this task, tremendous as it was, he worked himself to death, but as Richard Symonds remarked, “He had contributed more than any other man to Pakistan’s survival.” How true was Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the last Secretary of State for India, when he said, “Gandhi died

by the hands of an assassin; Jinnah died by his devotion to Pakistan”.

Apart from his devotion to Pakistan, what is perhaps more remarkable about Jinnah was his deep commitment to democratic ideals. This commitment not only envisaged freedom from foreign yoke but also the upholding of human rights and inculcating among the people a respect for them. He was, for example, the foremost spokesman on the sanctity of civil rights in the Central Indian Legislature; he opposed every measure designed to curb those rights. No abridgement of constitutional and civic rights ever escaped his attention. Nor his regard for the sanctity of civil rights and human freedom knew any barrier, brooked any limitations, or discriminated against any one.

Even when his opponents were involved, he advocated the cause of the aggrieved and pleaded for the restoration of their basic, inalienable rights. To quote a few instances: he protested against the internment of Ali Brothers (1914), of Annie Besant (1917), against the Rawlatt Bill (1919), which sanctioned detention without trial, and against the detention without trial of Sarat Chandra Bose (1935).

His belief in human equality countenanced no distinction of race, nationality, creed, class or sex. He raised his voice against any system that discriminated between human beings and against any institution that violated the dignity of the human person. His opposition to colonialism and his pursuit of justice knew no geographical bounds and extended

beyond South Asia to the world at large.

While he fought the British to ensure basic human rights to India’s enslaved millions all through his public life, he also tried all the while to ensure basic freedom to the minorities under Hindu Majority rule. It was his concern at the denial to the Muslims of their basic human rights at the hands of the Hindu majority that goaded him to take up the specific cause of the oppressed Muslim minority in the subcontinent in the late thirties.

To this concern on his part may also be traced his adoption of the Pakistan goal as Muslim India’s supreme objective. As he claimed in his speech at Chittagong on March 26, 1948, it was the danger of a denial of basic human rights to the Muslims of the subcontinent that had inspired him to work for Pakistan. And Pakistan meant not only freedom for the Muslims in their homelands, but also for the Hindus in their majority areas.

And when Pakistan was born, he consecrated the young nation to the pursuit of an Islamic-cum-democratic destiny. All through the past thirty one years of her career, it may be remembered, this destiny has beckoned Pakistan and her people have made immense sacrifices in their quest towards it. And it is because of their commitment to democratic and Islamic ideals that the people have risen in revolt against even well-entrenched authoritarian regimes, and toppled every leader aspiring to a Bonapartist role.

Prof. Sharif-al-Mujahid is Director, Quaid-i-Azam Academy, Karachi. He is also a journalist of international repute.

PRESIDENT ZIA-UL-HAQ RENEWS PLEDGE TO TRANSFER POWER TO ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

MULTAN—President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has said that the Armed Forces has no intention to stay in power a day longer than required.

It is, however, to be ensured that in the process of elections and transfer of power the country does not land once again in the chaotic and near civil-war conditions from which it was pulled out on July 5 last year.

He was addressing the officers and jawans at the end of his visit to the training area in Bahawlpur division November 20. The President told them that the Armed Forces had to uphold their responsibility towards the country, namely defence against foreign aggression and ensuring internal security against disruption.

He said that assumption of national responsibility from July 5 last year “does not mean that the whole army is involved in running the Martial Law Administration”.

He said “only a small fraction of it is entrusted with the running of the

Administration while the vast majority of the Armed Forces continued to carry out their professional task, including their professional training.

“In fact it is not the responsibility of the Armed Forces to run the country. It is the task of politicians and the representatives of the people.”

He said the Armed Forces would not stay in power a day longer than it was required.

Turning to foreign policy, the President said Pakistan was practically pursuing a non-aligned policy and was dealing with foreign countries governed by no consideration other than national interest. “It is the national interest which remains supreme,” he added.

PAKISTAN HUMBLIES AUSTRALIA IN HOCKEY ENCOUNTER

LAHORE—A record crowd watched Pakistan batter Australia into submission by the odd goal in three to claim the inaugural Champions Cup Hockey Tournament here at the Gaddafi Stadium on November 24.

The home team got the maximum number of eight points from four matches while Australia finished second with five points and England third with four.

President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq who was among the thousands of hockey fans at the stadium, gave away the trophy to Pakistan captain Ishaq Zafar and awarded medals to the first three teams.

PAKISTAN WOMEN ENJOY FULL LEGAL RIGHTS

UNITED NATIONS—Pakistan told the General Assembly's Social Committee November 22 that there was ample legal protection for safeguarding the rights of women in the country.

"Measures are being taken to educate public opinion and to direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice based on the idea of inferiority of women", said Begum Qazi Isa, the Pakistan delegate to the Third Committee.

Speaking in a debate on the activities and programs related to the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985), she said the Pakistan women were assured the vote in all elections and eligible to hold any public office, including that of the President.

Praising Begum Liaquat Ali Khan's "invaluable work" as the founder president, she expressed satisfaction at the United Nations decision to award her a human rights prize.

Employment Opportunities

CLOSING DATE Dec. 28, 1978

Instructor in Economics, Academy for Administrative Training, Lahore, Grade 15.

Deputy Social Security Adviser, Labour Division, Islamabad, Grade 18.

Nine Instructors, Civil Defence Training Institution, Grade 16.
Assistant Mechanical Engineer Department of Plant Protection, Grade 16.

Deputy Director, Federal Public Service Commission, Rawalpindi, Grade 18.

Assistant Drugs Controller, Health Division, Islamabad, Grade 17.

Two Urdu Instructors, Secretarial Training Centres For Women, Grade 16.

Computer System Analyst, Pakistan Military Accounts Department, Finance Division (Military), Grade 18.

Three Orientation Briefing Officers, Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (Manpower Division), Grade 16.

Thirtyfive Medical Officers, Health Division, Grade 17.

Two Deputy Agricultural Census Commissioners, Agricultural Census Organisation, Lahore, Grade 18.

Programmer, Pakistan Military Accounts Department, Finance Division (Military), Grade 18.

PRESIDENT ORDERS CONSTITUTION OF ISLAMIC CANON BENCHES IN HIGH AND SUPREME COURTS

President Zia-ul-Haq has issued an order providing the framework for the constitution of *Shariat Benches* (Islamic Canon Courts) in the four high courts and a *Shariat* appellate bench in the Supreme Court.

This follows the announcement of a number of measures by the President over radio and TV December 1 to mark the beginning of the introduction of *Nizam-E-Islam* (Islamic system) in the country.

The *Shariat Bench* will consist of three Muslim Judges of the High Court to be appointed by the President on the recommendations of the Chief Justice of Pakistan.

Called the *Shariat Bench of Superior Courts Order, 1978* it will come into force on the 12th of *Rabi-ul-Awwal*, the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (Peace Be Upon Him).

The twelve-clause order gives details of power, jurisdiction and functions of the *Shariat Bench* and *Shariat Appellate Bench* and administrative arrangements in this regard.

Announcing the decision in his broadcast, the President said the benches would determine whether any laws was Islamic or un-Islamic partially or fully. Each bench would have—beside the judges—a panel of *Ulema* and lawyers. The decisions of the *Shariat Benches* or the *Shariat Appellate* would not be challenged in any court of law or tribunal. It would be binding on the government to amend the concerned laws in the light of the decisions of the *Shariat Benches*.

The President told the Nation that an order was being issued in a week to make arrangements in every government institution for *Namaz* (prayer). He said all establishments would have to close down for *Jumma Prayers*.

He said "*Nizam-E-Islam* has been, is and will remain our goal".

Information Minister. . .

(Continued from page 1)

hall of the Long Island University. He was welcomed by Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Zafar, President of the P.S.A.A.

Mr. Farooqi attended a dinner in New York City organized by the Muslim Centre of New York for the construction of a mosque in New York. He also addressed a meeting in New Jersey.

The Minister also attended a luncheon given in his honor by the editors of the New York Times on December 7 and discussed the problems in Pakistan and South Asia. He also attended a luncheon given by Mr. Iftikhar Ali, correspondent of A.P.P. and met Mr. Akatani, Under Secretary General of the United Nations and some senior journalists.

The Minister also visited Indianapolis and addressed a gathering. The Honorary Consul of Pakistan in Houston, Mrs. Joanne Herring, and Mr. Herring gave a well attended luncheon where over 30 editors were present. He also addressed a meeting at the University of Houston.

Spending the whole night travelling, the Minister addressed meetings in the mosque in Sacramento and the Islamic Center in San Francisco. He flew to Chicago and addressed a number of meetings attended by Pakistanis and Muslims from India and other parts of the world. The Information Minister left New York on December 7.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

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PAKISTAN

Affairs

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., January 1, 1979 (Safar 1, 1399) No. 1

BHUTTO vs. KASURI CASE ENTERS FINAL PHASE

THE hearing of the appeal of Mr. Z.A. Bhutto by the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the conviction by the Lahore High Court has entered the final phase and a judgement is expected in January 1979. The case was heard in an open court. The accused were tried not under martial law but the normal civil law of the land, which applies to every citizen. The Supreme Court can set aside the verdict of the Lahore High Court, reduce the sentence or confirm it. Six out of the seven judges who are hearing the appeal were appointed by the Bhutto government. Mr. Bhutto and his lawyers also have expressed confidence in the impartiality and integrity of the Supreme Court which enjoys the highest reputation in the country, and abroad.

Departing from past practice the Supreme Court allowed Mr. Bhutto to make a personal appearance. This is the first instance in Pakistan's legal history that the Supreme Court has permitted a condemned prisoner, sentenced to death by a High Court, to plead his case personally. This is a reflection of the Supreme Court's desire, from the first day of the hearing to extend every possible opportunity to the defence to present its case.

Explaining the decision, the Chief Justice Mr. Anwarul Haq said on December 14 that right from the beginning the Court was of the view that the accused, especially of Mr. Bhutto's stature, who was facing a criminal charge be given the fullest opportunity to present his case. His personal appearance, the Chief Justice said, had been permitted in view of the gravity of the issues involved.

Mr. Bhutto appeared before the Supreme Court on December 18, 1978 and was given as much time as he wanted. He asked for four days for his submission

(Continued on page 2)

'TOTALLY NATIONALISED ECONOMY IS OUT OF THE QUESTION,' PLEDGES PLANNING COMMISSION CHIEF

KARACHI—The Federal Minister and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Prof. Khurshid Ahmad, late last month categorically stated that a totally nationalised economy in Pakistan was out of the question.

The Government would protect private property in accordance with the tenets of Islam and encourage the private sector to play its dynamic role in the nation-building activities, he declared at a meeting held under the aegis of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

He, however, warned the private sector people not to commit the mistakes of the past which created hatred against them. They must very clearly understand their responsibilities to society.

Economic efforts could not be divorced from social responsibility and a welding of these principles was necessary to create a prosperous society.

"This is what Islam teaches us. Islam gives protection to honor and property. But Islam also teaches us to behave in a humane way and share profit."

He said that a happy equation between the relentless economic efforts and improvement in the socio-economic status of society would definitely lead to better results. There would be no class hatred and conflict. Instead, collaboration and cooperation among the various sections of society would be the order of the day.

Prof. Khurshid told his audience that the existence of a public sector was also necessary. The public sector had its own utility on which there could be no two opinions.

Replying to questions on the need for de-nationalisation to encourage the private sector to play its role in the economic recovery, Prof. Khurshid said that the present Government would never like to resort to ad hocism. "We

are examining this issue taking into account all aspects."

He observed that "we should not commit the mistake as was committed by the previous regime. There should be gradual and planned effort in that direction. We do not want to do it as an act of showmanship."

Prof. Khurshid said that this question needed dispassionate examination and a calculated effort to reorganise the economy. He said that the act of nationalisation of the previous regime was arbitrary. It was not done on the basis of this or that ideology. In fact it was aimed at destroying all centres of power whether they be in the economic field or political, education, culture, etc.

Since nationalisation many qualitative and quantitative changes had taken place and so much public money had been put into it that it was not a simple question to return the units to their original owners.

PAKISTAN WINS HOCKEY GOLD IN ASIAN GAMES

BANGKOK—Pakistan hockey players in a brilliant display of teamwork have won a gold medal after a convincing one nil victory over India in the Asian Games here.

In a special message to the team President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq called the victory a "recognition of your superior performance." He said, "the whole nation joins me in congratulating you for winning this unique honour for Pakistan when you beat your Indian rival in an exciting duel in the face of stiff opposition."

ISLAMABAD, KABUL AGREE IN PRINCIPLE ON TRADE COMMISSION

Pakistan and Afghanistan have decided in principle to set up a joint ministerial commission to review periodically the progress in transit trade and identify the areas of further cooperation in trade, transport and economic relations.

This was announced in a joint press release issued simultaneously in Islamabad and Kabul at the end of the visit of the Federal Commerce Minister, Mina Zahid Safraz to Afghanistan.

The statement said the Afghan side proposed a new transit agreement the draft of which was received by the Pakistan delegation for further study and consideration.

The statement said the Afghan side agreed on the need for providing the necessary transit and transport facilities for the smooth flow of goods to Afghanistan through Pakistan and promote trade and economic ties between the two countries.

PAKISTAN ELECTED TO UNESCO BODY

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan has been elected to the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO securing 23 votes out of a total 35.

ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO vs. AHMAD REZA KASURI

(Continued from page 1)

and was given this time. Mr. Bhutto completed his submission on December 21, 1978 and expressed his complete confidence in the impartiality and judicial integrity of the Court. Similar expression of confidence in the fairness of the proceedings has been expressed by Mr. Bhutto's lawyer, Mr. Yahya Baktiar.

Pakistan's Supreme Judiciary is independent of the executive and it jealously guards its independence, security of tenure and traditions of fairness. Since July 5, 1977, it has set aside and declared *ultra vires* a number of decisions by the military courts and the government. In all these cases the Government has abided by the decisions of the Court.

The murder of Nawab Mohammad Ahmad Khan occurred on the night between November 10 and 11, 1974, while occupying the front seat of a car

AGHA SHAHI EXPRESSES REGRETS OVER INDIAN STATEMENTS ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

ISLAMABAD—The Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi has expressed deep regret at the tone and contents of the Indian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's statement in the Lok Sabha last month on Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Mr. Agha Shahi said there was no new element in the recent statements issued in Pakistan regarding the issue and they did not constitute any breach of any multilateral or bilateral accords.

Pakistan's wellknown and unambiguous stand is that this dispute should be resolved in accordance with the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir as enshrined in the relevant United Nations resolutions and in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. Mr. Agha Shahi pointed out this principled stand was recently vindicated when the UN General Assembly, at its current session adopted a resolution inviting attention to a study listing Jammu and Kashmir among territories under colonial or alien domination.

Mr. Agha Shahi said the intemperate statements made by Indian leaders would not in any way weaken Pakistan's commitment to the people of Jammu and Kashmir and did not conform to India's professions of friendship with Pakistan.

In an editorial comment on December 8, 1978, the English Language *Dawn* said:

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has just warned Pakistan that by insisting on self-determination in Kashmir she was "playing with fire." Apart from the substance of the warning this sudden change in the Indian Foreign Minister's tone comes as a surprise. Politicians no doubt are prone to playing to the gallery. But when a Foreign Minister makes a statement in his Parliament it has to be assumed that he does it with seriousness and some forethought. The clear message of the present pronouncement would be that by her insistence on the rights of Kashmiris Pakistan would invite disaster for herself. Apart from other things this sounds astonishingly like Mr. Begin threatening the Arabs against their rights on Palestine.

There was no rational basis for this kind of reaction. At no time have the Indians been given to understand, directly or by implication, that Pakistan would alter its stand on Kashmir. The Simla Agreement clearly recognised that there were differences between the two countries on this issue; and it

(Continued on page 3)

driven by his son Mr. Ahmad Reza Kasuri. The intended target Mr. Kasuri registered a case with police on November 11, 1974, naming Mr. Bhutto, who was then the Prime Minister, as the principal accused.

The next day the press carried a statement by the President of Lahore Bar Council expressing suspicion that the crime was politically motivated. The two privileged motions on this attack were ruled out by the speaker of the National Assembly.

After the overthrow of Mr. Bhutto in 1977, Mr. Kasuri filed a case with the Lahore High Court in August 1977 as a private citizen and the police undertook investigations which showed that Mr. Bhutto and some personnel of the Federal security Force were implicated.

The Government turned down widespread appeals for a quick trial by military courts. The case was entrusted to civil courts. The Lahore High Court constituted a bench of five judges

including the Chief Justice and heard the case from August 1977 to March 1978. The accused were given all facilities of defence. The Lahore High Court pronounced a unanimous verdict on March 18th, 1978, sentencing the five accused including Mr. Bhutto to death.

Bhutto appealed against the judgement of the Lahore High Court and the Supreme Court began the hearing of the appeal on May 20. The appellate bench, under the law consists of a minimum of three judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, however, decided that all the serving judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice, would hear the appeal. One of the judges, having been physically incapacitated by serious illness has not been able to sit on the bench since November 20, 1978. The remaining seven judges, six of whom were appointed during Mr. Bhutto's government, are hearing the appeal.

accepted that the issue would eventually have to be resolved. How can then one party warn of dire consequences if the other simply restated what its stand was? In fact the accord tried to rule out such consequences: it assumed firstly that the two countries would resolve all their differences one after the other, and secondly, that they would do so peacefully. So long as an issue remains unresolved, so long the differences over it would stay it would be unjust for one side to try and bully the other into abandoning it. Pakistan has made it quite clear from the start that keen as it is on normalisation of relations it would not have it at the cost of self-determination in Kashmir; also that without a settlement of that dispute the process of normalisation would remain severely hampered. New Delhi has also since had a fair inkling of how ready Islamabad is to advance that process and how much good this can do to both countries and to this region as a whole. The people on the two sides too are keen on a departure from the bitter past.

Mr. Vajpayee has also disclosed that his Government was going to ask the U.N. Secretary General to remove Jammu and Kashmir from the U.N. list of disputed territories. He tells the world that negotiations could now be started to determine the fate of Azad Kashmir only. And yet he threatens to approach the United Nations for the withdrawal of the dispute document, ignoring the fact that the document stipulates the resolution of the total dispute and not a fragment of it. In other words, India wants to snatch back the dispute from the world forum in order to "kill" it.

The Naivete of the statement is amazing. It takes two to make a dispute, and a dispute doesn't become a non dispute by just one of them declaring it so. Besides, the U.N. itself is, as it were, an eyewitness to this dispute: it called for a ceasefire, it has been holding charge of the peace, and it has gone on record declaring that the only way to resolve the issue is to hold a plebiscite under impartial auspices. How can it then credit India if she goes and says: "we have settled the issue all by ourselves in our own manner"? It is also ironical that the Indians that were deadly opposed to Kashmir being taken to the U.N. now want to refer it there. But there is an expedient difference. They were opposed to the U.N. reopening its consideration of the case; but they are keen that it finally closes it—and at their bidding. In the final analysis the two sides will have to resolve the issue between themselves.

UNITED NATIONS APPROVES PAKISTAN NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE RESOLUTION FOR SOUTH ASIA

The United Nations General Assembly has approved a Pakistan resolution concerning the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia.

Ninety-seven countries voted for and two—India and Bhutan—voted against with thirty-seven abstentions.

The resolution urged the South Asian countries and other interested neighbouring states to make every effort to set up the zone and to refrain in the meantime from any action contrary to that objective. It also called upon those nuclear weapon states which had not yet done so to respond positively to the proposal.

The General Assembly also approved another Pakistan resolution on the provision of guarantees to non nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It received 124 votes to none against, with 14 abstentions. The resolution urged urgent efforts to conclude effective arrangements to ensure its implementation.

\$100 MILLION JOINT VENTURE

ISLAMABAD—Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have signed an agreement to set up a \$100 million joint venture to invest in Pakistan's development projects.

PSAA OFFICE BEARERS

The annual convention of Pakistan Students Association of America was held in New York City on November 24-25. The following office bearers were elected for the year 1978-79:

Muhammed Ishaq Zahid (President), Arif Ghayoor (Vice-President), Yaqoob Masood Siddiqui (General Secretary), Javaid Iqbal (Treasurer) and Irfanul-Haq (Member).

New office bearers were also announced for:

PSA (Madison) Wisconsin—M. Ghaffar Chaudhary (President), U. Malik (Vice-President), Riaz-ul-Haq (Secretary), M. Sohail Aslam (Treasurer), M. Hussain Nasir and Nilofer Qureshi (Executive Members), and Asaf Qureshi (Faculty Adviser).

PSA (Arlington) Texas—Amjad H. Oberoi (President), Anwar Jahangir (Vice-President), Tuluh Rana (General Secretary), Sabir Ali, Amir Shaikh, and Zulfiqar Haider (Executive Members).

GOVERNMENT FORMS TALENT POOL TO ATTRACT EXPERTS

A National Talent Pool of highly qualified Pakistani experts living overseas is being established with a view to arranging their short duration visits to Pakistan to impart as much of their knowledge and technology as they can to their less experienced colleagues in their respective fields.

All such Pakistanis who have passed at least M.Sc. in either of the social, physical, natural, veterinary or agricultural sciences or hold a degree in medicine, engineering or any other technology will be eligible for inclusion in the proposed Talent Pool. Forms (NTP-II) which can be obtained from the Educational Attache, Embassy of Pakistan, 2201-R Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008, may be sent to the Director General, National Talent Pool, Post Box No. 1095, Islamabad (Pakistan). A copy of the application may also be addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, DC.

The Government will offer the following facilities:

—Economy class return air passage for expert only if the same has not been provided by any other agency.

—A daily allowance of Rs.250 with suitable single accommodation or Rs. 450 without accommodation.

—Free transport for local use.

—Free medical treatment for the expert only, if not covered by any insurance scheme.

—Minimum honorarium of Rs.1000 per week.

The incentives mentioned will be available for visits not exceeding 60 days. The incentives for visits of longer period may be negotiated with the individual expert concerned.

COTTON EXPORT BAN

ISLAMABAD—The Government on December 12 banned the export of staple raw cotton to take the speculative heat out of domestic market which resulted in a considerable price hike the past few weeks.

U.S. CHINA TIES WILL SERVE WORLD PEACE—PRESIDENT ZIA

ISLAMABAD—The President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, has sent messages of felicitations to Chairman Hua Kuo Feng and President Carter on the decision of the United States and China to establish diplomatic relations.

In a message to President Carter, President Zia said this historic development would make a significant contribution towards the promotion of peace. He said "We take great satisfaction in the successful outcome of the progress of reconciliation between the two great nations with whom we have traditionally maintained relationship of close friendship and cooperation."

In his message to Chairman Hua Kuo Feng, the President said the decision was a matter of profound gratification for the government and the people of Pakistan.

The President also sent a similar and separate message to the Senior Chinese Vice Premier, Mr. Teng Hsiao Ping.

PAKISTAN TO PRODUCE COMPLETE TEXTILE MILL BY 1983

KARACHI—Pakistan will be able to produce a complete textile mill by 1983.

A spokesman of the Pakistan Machinery Corporation said the manufacturing of the mill was being done in phases and hopes that if everything goes according to schedule the corporation would be able to produce a complete mill by 1983 using locally manufactured components.

Employment Opportunities

CLOSING DATE JAN. 4, 1979

DEMONSTRATOR IN BIO-CHEMISTRY, IN THE ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE Grade-17. Permanent. QUALIFICATIONS: M.B.B.S or equivalent medical qualification, or M.Sc.

SIX LECTURERS (TWO FOR PHYSICS AND ONE EACH FOR HISTORY, ZOOLOGY, URDU AND GEOGRAPHY), FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR MEN, ISLAMABAD. Grade-17. Temporary, may continue. QUALIFICATIONS: First Class or Grade "B" Master's Degree.

STORES OFFICER, NATIONAL HEALTH LABORATORIES. Grade-16. Permanent. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Graduate (ii) Three years experience in accounting.

ENGINEER & SHIP SURVEYOR, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PORTS & SHIPPING WING) Grade-18. Temporary. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) Certificate of Competency, Certificate of service as First Class Engineer (Combined).

RADIO ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, DEPARTMENT OF PLANT PROTECTION. Grade-17. Temporary. QUALIFICATIONS: (i) B.E. (Electrical/Aeronics) or Diploma in Electrical Technology.

PAKISTAN URGES REMOVAL OF NUCLEAR TECHNICAL BARRIERS FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES

ISLAMABAD—The chief Pakistan delegate to the recent International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference held in Vienna has underscored that the technical barriers advocated by the nuclear powers constitute a denial of access to nuclear technology for development by the non nuclear countries.

Mr. Munir Ahmad Khan, the Chairman of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission said such barriers in the name of non-proliferation appeared to be discriminatory to the Third World.

Mr. Munir Ahmad Khan said that nuclear proliferation is a political rather than technological problem and any simplistic approach to apply technical fixes would not work.

He said that new technological advances would continue to be made which would render irrelevant any technical barriers that might be erected in its path.

Mr. Munir Ahmad Khan said that the Third World countries were acutely conscious of the danger of further spread of nuclear weapons and were more anxious than others to eliminate nuclear weapons all together. But he said, the measures which were sometimes advocated in the name of non-proliferation appeared to the Third World as discriminatory and constituted a denial of access to the needed technology.

The Chairman, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, called for a dialogue between the industrialised and developing countries to overcome such apprehensions and to develop an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence. He urged the participants of INFCE to pave the way for holding an international conference on the larger problems related to the political, social and economic issues connected with the

utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Talking about the dilemma of developing countries, Mr. Munir Ahmad Khan said that on the one hand "we face the depletion of non-renewable petroleum resources and on the other our progress is threatened due to non-availability of established technologies for exploiting renewable energy resources. This is a potential threat to the security and survival of many nations which concerns all of us. The burden of indecision in using nuclear power is being carried by the developing oil producing States which are called upon to make available freely their limited oil resources to meet the demands of the industrialised countries. The irony is that these countries do not even get technology in return which is not a depleting resource."

The Chairman said that if "we do not respect the sanctity of these contracts there will be no credibility for the new institutional framework that we wish to evolve." He cautioned that "nations cannot establish the rule of law by breaking the existing laws."

The object of INFCE study is to review progress made by the various groups established at the first plenary session held in Washington last year.

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PAKISTAN Affairs

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., January 16, 1979 (Safar 17, 1399), No. 2

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PAYMENTS BALANCE RECORDS CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN '78

The President of the Lahore Stock Exchange Mian Tajammul Hussain said in Lahore late last month the balance of payments position which had been under severe pressure since 1974-75 recorded considerable improvement during 1978 because of a large increase in home remittances by Pakistanis abroad.

Presenting the Eighth Annual Report Tajammul said the conditions of the stock market during the year had improved considerably. Share index as well as market capitalization rose on account of measures introduced by the present regime. These included the introduction of the 5th Five Year Plan, adoption of an Industrial Investment Schedule, a reduction in the rate of interest on exports, a further reduction of duties on the import of machinery and the setting up of a free industrial zone.

He said the State Bank share price index which stood at 130.72 in January 1978 rose to 141.45 last October showing a 10.73 point jump. Similarly the aggregate market capitalization of shares increased appreciably from Rs. 587 crores in January 1978 to Rs. 613 crores in November — an increase of Rs. 26 crores.

He said the overall performance of the economy during the year also showed a marked improvement over 1977 with GDP in real terms increasing by 6.5 per cent and the GNP gaining 9.2 per cent.

Meanwhile the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce also underscored the encouraging performance of the economy over 1977. It said in a report that 1978 may well be regarded as the year of consolidation and rehabilitation in the light of the disturbances and political turmoil of 1977. The Federation said the gains in GDP and GNP have resulted in an increase of six per cent in the per capita income compared with a decline of 0.2 per cent in the previous year.

40,000 ENUMERATORS BEGIN HUGE TASK OF VOTER ENROLMENT IN READINESS FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

ENROLMENT of voters for the forthcoming general elections began January 1, 1979 throughout the country.

The rolls are being prepared on the basis of separate electorate; there will be separate rolls for Muslim voters and those belonging to the minority communities.

More than 27,000 enumerators have been assigned the task. Enumeration work is expected to take three months.

All citizens of Pakistan who have attained the age of 21 are eligible to register.

Civil Servants and other government employees have the option to enrol either at the place of their posting or their hometowns.

The "machinery" responsible for preparing the electoral rolls consists of about 40,000 personnel including 260 registration officers, 875 assistant registration officers, 900 supervisors and 27,000 enumerators.

The Minister of Religious Affairs and Minorities Iftikhar Ahmed Ansari Haq said the decision for separate electorates had been taken on the recommendation of the minorities as this would enable

them to elect their own representatives to advocate their cause in the assemblies. Speaking at a reception to celebrate New Year's Day arranged by the Christian and Bulmii communities in Rawalpindi on January 1, Ansari said the first and fundamental principle of *Nizam-e-Mustafa* would be social justice and equality irrespective of caste or creed. He pointed out that under the Islamic system there was no question of the usurpation of rights of individuals.

The Federal Production Minister, and a *Jamaat-e-Islami* leader, Professor Ghafoor Ahmed has supported the suggestion for the holding of a round table conference among politicians to find a solution to the difficulties facing the country.

In a radio and TV interview series with politicians he said differences in politics should not take the form of animosity.

He said that the parliamentary system was Islamic and suitable for the country.

Professor Ghafoor Ahmed said that elections would be held soon because only an elected government can effectively resolve the problems faced by the country.

PAKISTAN TO TURN OUT 10,000 TRACTORS YEARLY; 85% OF PARTS TO BE MADE LOCALLY

Pakistan will produce 10,000 tractors annually at the Pakistan Tractor Corporation-Massey Ferguson tractor plant to be set up near Lahore soon.

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed Khan, chairman of the corporation disclosed that the tractor would produce 47 horsepower and be known as the MF 240.

He said 85 per cent of the components would be manufactured either within

the plant or by ancillary industries in the country.

The total cost of the project would be Rs. 1176.7 million out of which Rs. 762.3 million would be in foreign exchange.

The project would help to transfer technology and expand existing engineering industries located in the area.

MAULANA MOHAMMAD ALI JAUHAR: GRATEFUL COUNTRY REMEMBERS A VALIANT FREEDOM FIGHTER

The Centenary to pay tribute to the great Muslim leader, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, was observed in Pakistan late last month. To mark the occasion the postal authorities of Pakistan and India have issued a special set of commemorative stamps.

The valiant freedom fighter for the emancipation of the Muslims in the sub-continent fired the first shot in what later became known as the Pakistan Movement in 1919 when he launched the *Khilafat Movement* to protest the unfair British treatment of Turkey and its anti-Islamic policies. This non-cooperation movement against the British was supported by the *Quaid-e-Azam*, the founder of Pakistan.

For his effort on behalf of the Muslims of the sub-continent, this brave and indomitable personality was jailed by the British rulers in the historic trial at Khalikdina Hall in Karachi, where he raised for the first time the question: Whether a British subject could be punished for obeying God's law when the King's law came into conflict with it.

Despite his able pleading he was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.

The *Pakistan Times* on December 16 wrote:

If the *Quaid-e-Azam* represents the historic crossroads where the Muslims of India parted ways with a Hindu majority, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar stands out as a major milestone of a nascent Muslim identity within the freedom movement launched against the British in India. The first evidence of Jauhar's awareness of the direction being taken by Muslim sentiment was his presence in December 1906 at a meeting of Muslim leaders in Dacca which founded the All India Muslim League. Characteristically, he controlled the procedural aspects of the meeting and helped formulate rules and regulations of what was to become the sole political organization of the Muslims in India.

A knack for writing, which was a bilingual talent, took him to journalism in 1911. His English weekly 'Comrade' began a distinct brand of Muslim journalism bridging a communication gap between Muslims and the British administration. His very declamatory, hortatory style of writing, telling the truth when it would hurt the

Government most and employing artful rhetoric when he could not speak out, contained the germs of the trouble he was to have at the hands of his colonial masters.

In 1911, the British and their allies had determined to cause a complete collapse of the Turkish Empire and to parcel out its territories in a manner that would forever eliminate the Turkish state as an international power. When the attack on Tripoli took place, Maulana Mohammad Ali collected funds for the assaulted Arabs; when the Balkan confederacy fell upon a debilitated Turkey, a collection was sent with a medical mission. The championship of the Turkish cause and the assistance, however paltry, given to the Arabs at that time, laid the foundation on which the foreign policy of an independent Pakistan was later structured. The friendship which exists today between Pakistan and Turkey is a gift of the Maulana and has given the lie to all the arguments his critics had advanced against his 'outward directed' campaigns. In 1915 Maulana Mohammad Ali and his hardy brother could not be tolerated by the British and were interned for five years. His magazine 'Comrade' and daily 'Hamdard' became collector's items. His famous last article 'Choice of the Turks' became his manifesto of struggle against colonialism. After the war, when the Government could not muzzle him, he unleashed a countrywide Khilafat agitation. Perplexed, the British brought him to trial at Karachi in 1921. A diabetic, ailing Maulana Mohammad Ali was given two years of rigorous imprisonment. In the years that followed, till 1931, the Maulana's namesake, Mohammad Ali Jinnah took over the leadership of the Muslim masses. When Jauhar died in England in 1930, he had chosen between subjugation and death. The freedom we breathe today is the freedom for which he died.

Pakistan will start a new shipping service next month between northern Europe and Persian Gulf ports as an independent operator.

The Federal Minister for shipping and ports, Mr. Mustafa Gokal, disclosed in Karachi earlier this month that this service would be outside the Conference lines.

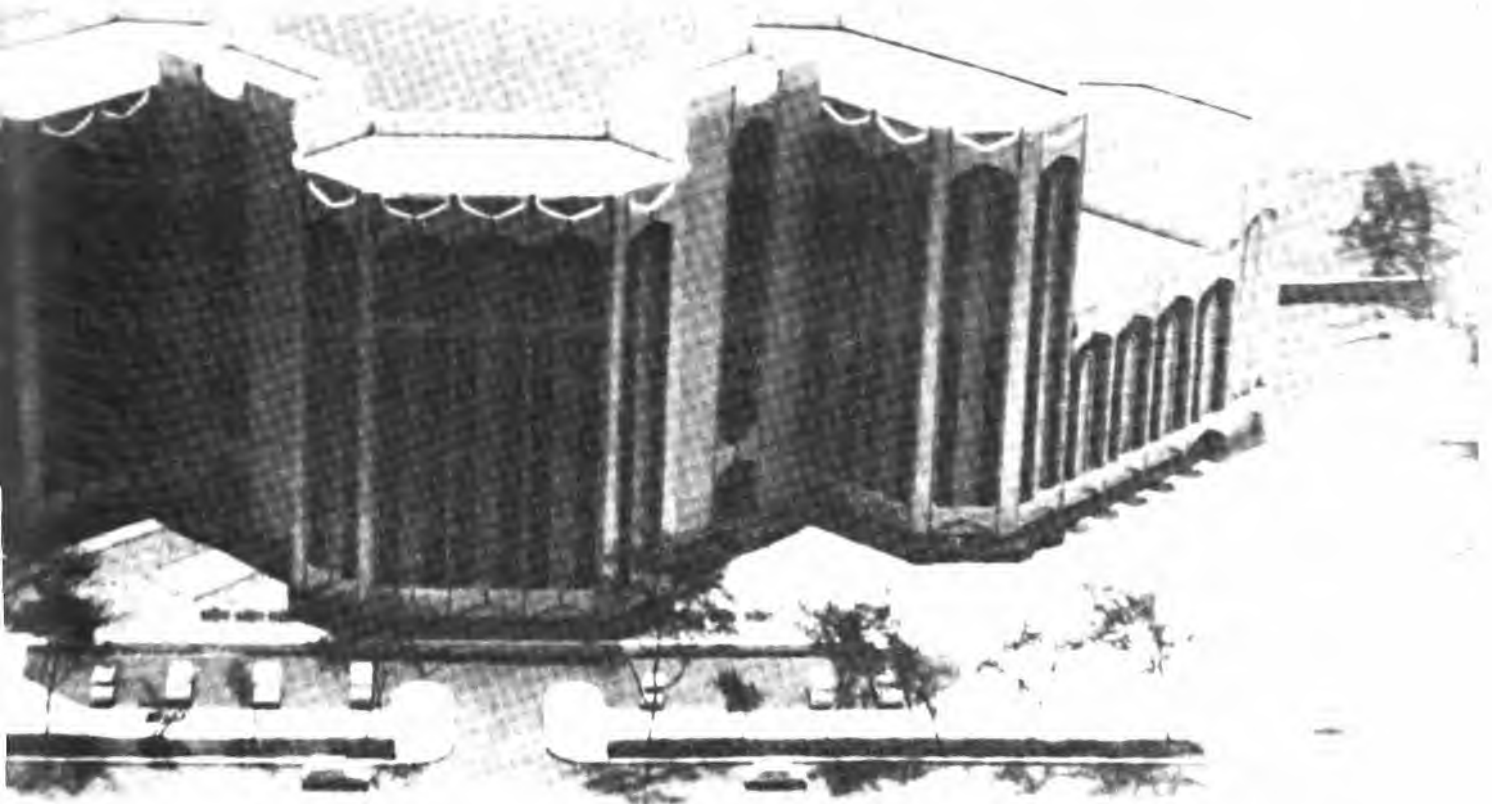


This is an artist's

THE YEAR

As we ring out 1978 and ring in 1979, it becomes natural to look before and after.

A sense of crisis has been with us for quite some time, though the trauma of 1977 seems rather distant in our past. But 1977, obviously, serves as a valid point of reference. Hence, it would be proper to begin with a stock-taking of the past year. By all accounts, 1978 was quieter, more merciful than 1977. The Martial Law regime remained firmly in the saddle. The law and order situation remained satisfactory, in spite of occasional intimations of disquiet. But if the developments of the year can be summarized in one dominant shade, it is the nation's thrust towards Islam. Nothing else characterized 1978 better than the moves initiated as well as contemplated by the present regime in an attempt to reshape the Pakistani



the Iqbal Memorial which has been approved by the Iqbal Memorial Committee. Construction work is expected to start soon.

PERSPECTIVE

society in accordance with the dictates of Islam. Here is an opportunity to almost create a new world out of the ashes of the old. The nation is waiting anxiously to realize tangible results in this area. This was also a year of consolidation, after the economic mismanagement and the financial indiscipline of the previous regime, coupled with the economic disruption of 1977, had produced a severe loss of confidence in the business community. Some steady steps were taken towards economic recovery. However, the political scene remained somewhat undefined. Followed by the Muslim League, the Pakistan National Alliance joined the Federal Cabinet in a significant political happening of the year. The parties which have left the Alliance — Tehrik, JUP and NDP — angled for a more independent,

identity-seeking posture. But the political mood was symbolized by the split in the Muslim League in the final months of the year. That concerted efforts to heal the rift have so far failed speaks not only of the seriousness of the malady that afflicts the party but also of a more general drift towards fragmentation. Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, sentenced to death by the Lahore High Court in March, remained a subject of general interest and the Supreme Court hearing of his appeal was keenly followed. The judgment is expected to be the first major event of 1979. In a wider perspective, momentous developments in the region also cast their shadows on Pakistan. A left-leaning revolution in Afghanistan is still being studied as to its long-term impact and implications. Iran, too, has been a matter of concern, and though a

restoration of normality is devoutly to be wished for, the omens are not too propitious.

Moving into 1979, one is immediately gripped by sensation, for this, as President Zia-ul-Haq has stressed, is the election year. The past year was only a bridge to this imminent tryst with destiny. All our hopes and prospects hinge on this life-giving exercise at popular will. Thus, 1979 is to be an epochal year and deserves to be greeted with eager anticipation of happier days. But the thought of elections can also prompt apprehensions. Judging from experiences of 1970 and 1977, we will have to be careful and cautious. This will be a crucial opportunity for us to organize ourselves as a self-reliant and cohesive nation and to discredit the p... (have been
n page 4)

GHAFOOR AHMED ASSURES PRIVATE SECTOR OF PROTECTION

Federal Production Minister Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed has reiterated the assurance of the Government that the private sector would be provided full protection on any investment in the country. He said that the public sector too had a significant role to play in the development of Pakistan and the private sector indeed was no less important. Both sectors had a complementary role and there was no clash of interest between the two.

He was replying to an address of welcome presented to him by Mr. Jamal Ahmad, President, Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry at a dinner held in his honour at Hyderabad on December 23.

Rice Exports

Pakistan earned over \$90 million from the export of rice in the first six months of the current financial year.

The Chairman of the Rice Export Corporation has disclosed that the country hoped to earn a total of \$291 million from rice exports during the current financial year. The export target fixed for the year was 840,000 tons.

Year in Perspective

(Continued from page 3)

planting doubts about our sovereignty and existence. Fortunately, we have been made fully aware of the stakes involved. We are also fortunate in possessing a constitutional framework to guide our journey back to the democratic path. Against all the forces of division and doubt, the Constitution stands supreme as a unifying element. The present regime has committed itself to safeguarding the Constitution. So have all the political parties, for without it we may not be able to protect our Federal scheme. All issues will be thrown wide open once the validity of the Constitution is brought into question. With the holding of elections under the umbrella of the Constitution, the pieces of the political jigsaw puzzle will begin to fall into place, and the basis will be laid for the normal interplay of political forces. Having this reassurance, let us march into 1979 with hope and confidence. It may be a long year, full of feverish political activity. New Years are sometimes pregnant with signs of the dawn of a new era. We have genuine reason to make such an observation for 1979. May God be with us.

[Reprinted from The English Language Dawn of January 1]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SHOWS REMARKABLE UPSURGE IN 1ST QUARTER OF CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR

Industrial production in the country has recorded a remarkable upsurge during the first quarter of the current financial year.

While the production of fertilizers went up by almost 56 per cent, the production of paper rose by 41 per cent and board by 38 per cent.

Cotton yarn also showed an increase of 32 per cent.

Other industries which registered increase in production during the July-September period were tires and tubes 21.61 per cent, soda ash 20.26 per cent, caustic soda 17.87 per cent, jute goods 17.05 per cent, sheet glass 12.24 per cent and vegetable Ghee 13.73 per cent.

Production of cigarettes during the period, however, dropped by 4.03 per cent; cement also showed a decline of 7.41 per cent.

The shortfall in cement output is expected to pick up during the next

quarter. The main cause of the fall was attributed to heavy rains.

The Economic Committee of the Cabinet which met late last month sanctioned the setting up of a formica plant in Baluchistan at a cost of Rs. 33.4 million including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 20.2 million.

GOVT. BANS IMPORT OF RECONDITIONED CARS ANNOUNCED

The import of second hand or reconditioned cars under the *gift scheme* has been banned to conserve foreign exchange. The ban took effect on January 2. However, used cars registered in the name of importers would be allowed in as personal baggage.

This was announced by the Federal Commerce Minister, Mian Zahid Sarfaraz at a news conference in Islamabad on January 1.

Employment Opportunities

ANATOMY/PHYSIOLOGY/BIOCHEMISTRY: Professors. Grade 20. Qualifications: MMBS with D.Sc. (Pak)/Ph.D./M. Phil./FCPS (Pak)/M.S. (Pak). Five years teaching experience as an Assistant Professor.

ASSISTANT Professors. Grade 18. Qualifications: MBBS or equivalent with D.Sc. (Pak)/Ph.D./M. Phil./FCPS (Pak)/M.S. (Pak). Teaching experience in the relevant subject is preferred.

Associate Professors. Grade 19. Qualifications: As for Assistant Professors noted above. Teaching experience as an Asst. Professor for three years.

Punjab Public Service Commission, Lahore. Temporary (likely to become permanent) posts of Assistant Professors in the dental section in following subjects for Dental colleges/hospitals in the Punjab.

Separate application for each subject. PAY:—NPS-18. Qualifications: (i) B.D.S. or equivalent dental qualification from a recognized university; and (ii) (a)

postgraduate degree such as M.D.S. or other equivalent qualification (postgraduate degree) with 3 years teaching or practical experience within the specialty in an institution recognized by the Government (list given below) obtained before or after acquiring post-graduate degree or (b) Diploma such as D.P.D., D.Orth., F.D.S., in the relevant specialty recognized by the Medical and Dental Council with five years teaching experience in the relevant subject acquired after the acquisition of Diploma:—

1. De'Montmorency College of Dentistry, Ravi Road, Lahore.
 2. Dental Section, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar.
 3. Dental Section, Liaquat Medical College, Jamsiro/Hyderabad.
 4. Dental Section, Nishtar Medical College, Multan.
- Age:—Not more than 40 years on 4-1-79. Eligibility:—Both men and women, domiciled in the Punjab. Closing date: 20-1-1979.

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PAKISTAN Affairs

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White Paper on Abuse of Power

IN response to the demand for more information into the abuse of power during the tenure of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto the government has issued two parts of a four part White Paper. The first deals with the performance of his regime (including his family and associates) and the second part chronicles his effort to subvert the fundamental institutions of the state (including the judiciary, the executive, the Public Service Commission and other public institutions.)

Last year two other White Papers — on the conduct of the 1977 general elections and the misuse of the media — were released by the government also in response to popular demand for an accounting of past abuses and misdeeds of the People's Party government.

The White Paper says "investigations into other aspects of available records have brought to light more evidence of sustained efforts to build up an authoritarian state structure.

"In the process to subvert democratic institutions, parliament, the judiciary and public services were undermined and compromised resulting in a highly personalized system of governance centered on Mr. Bhutto."

The White Paper says that the final two parts will cover the whole gamut uncovered from reliable evidence still available.

PART I

This section said that during the regime of former president Gen. Iskandar Mirza, Mr. Bhutto had written the chief executive in which he glowingly called him a greater historical figure than the founder of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Mr. Bhutto wrote: "When the history of our country is written by objective historians your name will be placed even before Mr. Jinnah's name."

He was then Pakistan's chief delegate to the law of the sea conference at Geneva. The year was 1958. Six months later Mr. Bhutto was given his first ministerial portfolio in the first martial law government of Gen. Iskandar Mirza. The narrative begins with his personal and family record and the activities of some of his "closer associates" with a direct bearing upon the national interest. "It shows a pattern of gross irregularities and disregard of laws and regulation in the promotion of personal and family interest."

The White Paper said that Mr. Bhutto's party had got an "unfettered opportunity" to run the country and fulfill the commitments it had made in its election manifesto, but the Government he established "soon set out in the opposite direction."

In the process, Mr. Bhutto's Government "not only fell foul of established institutions and the opposition parties but also turned on some of the leading members of his own party who had greatly contributed to its success at the polls in 1970."

It said that "inconsistency between word and deed" was also reflected in Mr. Bhutto's economic policies. "While he spoke fervently about his desire to ameliorate the lot of the common people, economic policies were designed to ensure the subservience of the economy to his political dictates and personal ambitions. The policies succeeded in a large measure in bringing the country's resources and the means of production under the control of the people in power. The masses reaped the harvest of these policies by way of

soaring prices, shortages of stores and uncertainty in the future."

The part about Mr. Bhutto's conduct after coming into power in December 1971 charged him with making vast expenditures for his private houses from public funds, unauthorised import of luxuries, misappropriation of gift jeeps from Iran, unauthorised transactions in foreign currency by his family, and serious irregularities in the creation of family trusts.

The White Paper has produced copious evidence, drawn from certified court records, to show that, until a few weeks before his appointment, Mr. Bhutto was contesting, as an Indian citizen, the decision of the Indian authorities declaring him an evacuee to Pakistan:

"During the years 1955-58, while Mr. Bhutto was trying to prove in the law courts of India his claim to be an Indian citizen, and strenuously denying that he was a national of Pakistan, he was simultaneously pursuing in Pakistan his claim for compensation against his properties in India.

"In April 1958 he filed a written petition in the High Court at Chandigarh against the decision of Custodian-General of Evacuee Property in India declaring himself an evacuee. In the supporting affidavit, he swore that he was "a citizen of India — temporarily putting up at Bunder Road, Karachi."

"During the same year, in Pakistan he filed a claim against the property that he was trying to recover in India. The claim was finally verified by the Claims Commissioner for over Rs. 4.4 million on September 30, 1957. Meanwhile, in India, the High Court had dismissed Mr. Bhutto's writ petition, and on September 11, 1957, he appealed against the decision to the Supreme Court of India. The appeal was admitted for regular hearing in May 1957, and remained pending till August 13, 1958, when he prayed for leave to withdraw it."

HIGHLIGHTS

- In April, 1958 when he became Minister, he wrote a letter to the then President, Maj.-Gen. Iskandar Mirza, praising him as a greater historical figure than Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
- The White Paper has produced copious evidence, drawn from certified court records to show that until a few weeks before his appointment as Minister, Mr. Bhutto was contesting, as an Indian citizen, the decision of the Indian authorities declaring him an evacuee to Pakistan.
- In the supporting affidavit before the high Court at Chandigarh, he swore that he was "a citizen of India — temporarily putting up at Bunder Road, Karachi."
- The White Paper also reproduced a note by Mr. Bhutto in which he had admitted that it was he who suggested to President Ayub Khan in 1959, that he should elevate himself to the rank of a field marshal.
- Although he did not draw any salary, he did not pay income tax as president or later as prime minister.
- Evidence has been found that he misused vast public resources, involving millions of rupees, for his own and his family's benefit.
- Three criminal cases relating to the misuse of public funds and

- properties are currently pending against him before a special tribunal consisting of a judge of the Lahore High Court.
- There is also evidence of duty-free import of luxury goods, including motor cars, chandeliers, carpets, marble furniture and bathroom sets worth about Rs. 1.9 million against the entitlement of Rs. 200,000. The duty and tax evasion on the imports were estimated at Rs. 3 million.
 - He also misappropriated 12 jeeps out of an Iranian gift of 150 jeeps to Pakistan.
 - The White Paper shows evidence of expenditure of public funds totalling more than Rs. 6 million on his two private houses at Karachi and Larkana, both of which were unlawfully treated as "official residences" in the face of initial objections by the Cabinet and Law Divisions of the Federal Government.
 - Mr. Bhutto did not pay customs duty on the airconditioning equipment imported by sea or by air. Under orders from the Prime Minister's Secretariat, all customs formalities were kept pending — and were still pending when Mr. Bhutto was removed from office.
 - Considerable evidence has been found of the involvement of the Bhutto family in unauthorised transactions in foreign currency. The White Paper has produced photostat copies of two documents. One is a letter from Begum Nusrat Bhutto in September, 1970 on the printed stationery of a foreign bank in Geneva and addressed to a bank in Basel, for the transfer of US\$20,000 to another bank.
 - The other is evidence of a transaction, made a year later and involving the same two banks. In this case, a sum of US\$65,000 was paid by a Swiss bank in Basel to an American bank in New York for credit to an account standing in the name of Begum Nusrat Bhutto with a third bank in Geneva.
 - The two trusts created by the Bhutto family during the years 1973-74 have been found vitiated by serious irregularities, including changes in statutory rules designed to serve the material interests of the family at public expense.
 - In violation of a rule which does not permit a person domiciled abroad to be appointed a trustee, a leading international banker based outside Pakistan was included in the board of the Z.A. Bhutto Trust.
 - Maulana Kausar Niazi, one of the associates of Mr. Bhutto, who headed the Ministry of Religious Affairs, misused Haj Welfare Fund to purchase air conditioners, a refrigerator, T.V. sets and some other luxuries for his residence and office.
 - Maulana Niazi misused his position as a minister to promote sales of his books at the expense of the public exchequer. The bulk purchases of his various books cost the government Rs. 1.9 million in which he received over half a million rupees in royalty on these publications.
 - Both Mr. Z.A. Bhutto and his "talented cousin," Mr. Mumtaz Bhutto, are found to have been involved in the promotion of a project for the establishment of an international gambling house at Karachi — the gateway to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
 - To acquire land for the purpose of building two casinos, the rules of the Karachi Development Authority were amended and concessions to the sponsors were allowed in which K.D.A. lost over Rs. 23 million.
 - Under the orders of Mr. Mumtaz Bhutto, the Prevention of Gambling Act, 1961, was amended to allow the establishment of two casinos in Sind province and the Provincial Home Minister issued a gambling license for the proposed complex.
 - The dealings of the National Shipping Corporation and the Pakistan Shipping Corporation — under the charge of Mr. Mumtaz Bhutto as the Minister for Communications — have also been found vitiated by a number of unlawful transactions and shady deals relating to the sale of a ship the "Safina-i-Hujjaj" and the disposal of another vessel, the "Mulan Jubba."
 - Most of the charges against Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar that were proved before the disqualification tribunal related to land-grabbing, in one case through downright coercion and forgery and in some cases without payment of any price and in others at half the prevailing market rates.
 - It also quoted speeches of Mr. Khar against Mr. Bhutto during his

by-election campaign in Lahore in the autumn of 1975 in which he had denounced Mr. Bhutto as "cruel and characterless."

- Jam Sadiq Ali, another provincial member of the Sind Cabinet, was found guilty of various gross irregularities in the disposal of residential and commercial plots and the allotment of amenity plots to individuals.
- A K.D.A. official produced as many as 123 applications for allotment endorsed by Jam Sadiq Ali in his own handwriting.
- Jam Sadiq Ali was equally generous in dispensing patronage. For instances, in violation of the prescribed procedures, he appointed 145 persons in the Sind Agricultural Supplies Organisation at a time when there was not even a single vacancy there.

PART II

The second volume documents his treatment of the fundamental institutions of the state, including the legislature, the judiciary, the executive, the Public Service Commission and other public institutions.

The 210-page document has an additional 143 pages of annexes containing photocopies of 62 letters and statements in support of White Paper's disclosures. Extensive analyses have been given of constitutional amendments, designed to invest Mr. Bhutto with absolute power and cripple the judicial process.

Bypassing of normal law making was the main feature of the Government at that time, and this persisted even after the adoption of the constitutional framework. Out of 219 Ordinances promulgated during the Bhutto regime, 55 were enforced within one week before the commencement or after the conclusion of an Assembly session. Forty-eight Ordinances were enforced during the second week preceding or following the prorogation of the session, and a number of the Ordinances were issued within 24 hours before the commencement or after the conclusion of an Assembly session.

The preference for legislation by Ordinance was so strong that many matters of vital concern were not brought before the National Assembly. At least 17 Ordinances of fundamental nature were promulgated when a session of Parliament had just ended or was about to begin.

The White Paper has compared the powers and functions of the judiciary before and after Mr. Bhutto came to power. It was illustrated how before the Bhutto regime, the judiciary had been able to guard its independence, and to decide all cases on their legal merit and how some of the judgments had evoked world-wide acclaim in legal circles. All this changed with Mr. Bhutto coming to power when he resorted to constitutional amendments of fundamental nature.

These amendments restricted the scope of the superior courts' writ through the creation of special courts and tribunals, where the procedure was heavily weighted against the accused. The constitutional restrictions on High Courts to grant bail in exercise of their writ jurisdiction had been preceded and followed by checks on the statutory powers of the courts in respect of bail under the Cr. P.C.

Another device which was evolved to serve the twin purpose of undermining the position of the courts and defence of the citizens was the exclusion of a whole range of political offences from the jurisdiction of the regular courts. Instead special courts were created, comprising hand-picked men, which were governed by extraordinary rules or procedure.

According to the White Paper, mere restriction of the High Courts' powers and curtailment of their jurisdiction could not go far enough to ensure the subservience which Mr. Bhutto demanded of the judiciary. In 1976, Mr. Bhutto had the Constitution amended twice to change the time-honoured system for the appointment of the Chief Justice, and transfer of High Court Judges.

Ever since the establishment of High Courts nearly 200 years ago, the appointment of a Chief Justice had been of a permanent nature, and used to end with the retirement or death of the incumbent. In the Fifth Amendment Act (1976), Mr. Bhutto combined with the restriction of the High Court's prerogatives the introduction of a tenure system for the Chief Justice with retrospective effect, evidently to get rid of the then Chief Justices of the Lahore and Peshawar High Courts. The most arbitrary constitutional change was the

Sixth Amendment Act which was designed to enable the Government to retain the services of a particular person as head of the country's judiciary.

Summing up Mr. Bhutto's attitude towards services, the White Paper says that "he held administrative neutrality in contempt, and even as a Minister in the Ayub Government he had proposed the enlistment of Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police as members of the ruling political party. The assumption of supreme power in 1971, gave him an opportunity to put his ideas into practice."

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite commanding an absolute majority in the National Assembly, Mr. Bhutto assumed power under the cover of Martial Law in order to enforce his authoritarian rule in 1971.
- He used Martial Law to unseat Mr. Mukhtar Rana from the National Assembly, a dissident member of his own party.
- He also summarily removed approximately 2,000 officials from the public services under Martial Law.
- Even after the promulgation of the Interim Constitution of 1972, Mr. Bhutto continued to be the President and Chief Executive under a hybrid system which combined presidential rule at the center with a parliamentary form of government in the provinces.
- During the first year of his rule under the Interim Constitution, the Federal Government promulgated as many as 66 Ordinances, although the National Assembly was in normal function for eight months of the year.
- Out of the total of 219 Ordinances that were promulgated during his regime, 55 were enforced within one week before the commencement or after the conclusion of an Assembly session.
- A number of Ordinances were passed within 24 hours before the commencement or after the conclusion of an Assembly session.
- On several occasions, a session was abruptly adjourned to enable the promulgation of Ordinances. This preference for legislation by Ordinance was so strong that many matters of vital concern were never brought up before the people and the legislators.
- At least 17 Ordinances bearing upon issues of a fundamental character, such as civil liberties, political parties, imposition of taxes and nationalization of industries, were promulgated when a session of Parliament had just ended or was about to begin.
- The 1973 Constitution framed on the basis of consensus was subjected to eight amendments and most of these were rushed through Parliament allowing little time for discussion or consultation.
- Most of the amendments were made to assume more and more arbitrary authority against the citizens, the Opposition and even the higher Judiciary.
- In six of the eight Constitutional Amendment Bills, the provision for referring them to Standing Committees and allowing two clear days to members after the committee's report, were suspended. In five cases, the Bill was introduced in and passed by the National Assembly on the same day or the next.
- The Constitution was not even a year old when it was amended to restrict the freedom of association as defined in Article 17. As it stood originally, the Article guaranteed to "every citizen, not being in the service of Pakistan — the right to form or be a member of a political party."
- On May 4, 1974, the Constitution (First Amendment) Act curtailed the fundamental right to form or be a member of a political party.
- The amendment bill was introduced in Parliament within three months of the dismissal of the Provincial Government in Baluchistan and the sympathetic resignation of its counterpart in the North-West Frontier Province.
- In February, 1975, the Constitution was amended again a third time to extend the power of the executive in relation to preventive detention, enabling the Government to keep a person in detention without a trial for an indefinite period of time.
- In April, 1972, when Martial Law was withdrawn on the enforcement of the Interim Constitution, one of the first acts of the Bhutto regime was the use of its emergency powers to suspend

nearly all the crucial fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

- Mr. Bhutto found the formality of referring the continuance of state of emergency to Parliament every six months as irksome and as such had the Constitution amended to empower the Government to continue it indefinitely.
- The proclamation of emergency which remained in force throughout the five and a half years of the Bhutto regime gave vast powers to the Government over the life, person and property of the citizens.
- Under Article 199, the Constitution invested the High Courts with wide powers in the exercise of their writ jurisdiction, but the Fourth Amendment subjected them to restrictions without a parallel in the constitutional history of Pakistan.
- Another series of constitutional amendment was carried out within less than a year which not only further restricted the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts but also drastically changed the provisions governing the appointment and retirement of the Chief Justices of the superior courts.
- The parliamentary privilege was reduced to a fiction. The worst complaints of maltreatment came from members who had once been close to Mr. Bhutto like Mr. Mahmud Ali Qasuri, Mr. Ahmed Raza Kasuri and Mr. Khurshid Hasan Meer.
- Mr. Bhutto's personal interest and involvement are apparent in a directive that he issued to his key men as early as August, 1972, when two prestigious by-elections were impending in the North-West Frontier Province.
- The directive said, "I want the full weight of the PPP to be mustered in support of our candidates. It is essential to win these elections. A comprehensive plan should be prepared and the Ministers and the other functionaries of the Government should go as soon as possible to these places and set up headquarters for the election campaign."
- The White Paper deals with the rigging of the by-elections held under the Bhutto regime which exhibited a common pattern manifesting a deliberate policy of election management.
- By continuing the state of emergency, Mr. Bhutto kept his administration armed with vast arbitrary powers to deal with his political opponents and prosecute them before special tribunals set up under the Defense of Pakistan Ordinance.
- The procedure adopted was that of a summary trial. It was not necessary for the evidence presented to the Tribunal to be taken down in full, and cross-examination of witnesses was limited. Besides the proceedings could continue even in the absence of the accused or could be held in camera.
- In their determined efforts to destroy the higher Judiciary as the ultimate guarantor of the rule of law and the sheet-anchor of the citizens' liberty, Mr. Bhutto and the rest of his regime did not flinch even from directly threatening and humiliating Judges.
- The name of a Supreme Court Judge who was threatened to ensure his submission to the Government's wishes, has not been published but the incident was mentioned by the present Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Anwar-ul-Haq in his reply on his elevation as Chief Justice in September, 1977.
- After the enforcement of the new Constitution and the Civil Services Act, the power of the Government were fully used to throw out any public servant who ventured to take a stand on any matter or fussed too much about his conscience and dignity.
- The White Paper also quotes relevant records to show how a determined effort was made by the Establishment Division to prevent the Federal Service Tribunal from functioning as an independent judicial body.
- Under the later entry scheme, as many as 5,476 appointments were made in Grade-16 and above. Since lateral entrants of the requisite type and qualifications could not be selected through open competitions and according to the rules, arbitrary procedures were adopted.
- Gross irregularities have been discovered in the funds allocated for the People's Works Program. Its funds were used in such a way that the P.W.P. became synonymous with the PPP.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date, Feb. 16, 1979.

Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Depart. Grade-18. Permanent. *Qualifications:* Certificate of Competency or Certificate of service as Master of a Foreignship.

Customers Relations Officer, Pakistan Post Office, Directorate General. Grade-18. Temporary. *Qualifications:* Degree in Journalism or Master's degree in one of the social sciences.

Assistant Chemist, Department of Plant Protection. Grade-16. Permanent. *Qualifications:* M.Sc. (Chemistry) or B.Sc. (Agriculture) with evidence of research experience for about five years.

Principal Research Officer/Deputy Director in the Arid Zone Research Institute, Agriculture Research Council. Grade-18. Temporary. *Qualifications:* Second Class/Grade 'C' M.Sc. in Agriculture Plant Physiology, Animal Husbandry, Forestry or Range Management, Preferably Doctorate Degree in any of these fields.

Skipper, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Livestock Division. Grade-19. Temporary. *Qualifications:* Second Mate foreign going or Master Home trade or Naval Bridge Watch Keeping certificates.

Scientific Officer (Medical Technology) in the National Health Laboratories. Grade-17 plus Rs. 300 - p.m. as non-practising allowance for Medical graduates. Temporary. *Qualifications:* M.B.B.S. or equivalent recognised by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council or Second Division/Grade 'C' M.Sc. in the relevant subject or M.Phil. in the relevant subject.

Two Scientific Officers (Clinical Pharmacology) in the National Health Laboratories. Grade-17, plus Rs. 300 - p.m. as non-practising allowance for medical graduates. Temporary. *Qualifications:* M.B.B.S. or equivalent qualifications recognised by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council or Second Division Grade 'C' M.Sc. in the relevant subject or M.Phil. in the relevant subject.

Lecturer in Pathology, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi. Grade-17 plus usual allowances as admissible under the rules. Non-practising allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 -p.m. for medical graduates. *Qualifications:* M.B.B.S. or equivalent recognized by Pakistan Medical and Dental Council or Second Class/Grade 'C' M.Sc. or M.Phil. in the relevant subject.

Two Plant Physiologists in the Arid Zone Research Institute, Agricultural Research Council. Grade-17. *Qualifications:* Second Class or Grade 'C' M.Sc. in Agriculture with specialization in Plant Physiology or Botany with Plant Physiology or Agriculture Chemistry, Biochemistry.

Deputy Director, Tourism and Hotel Training Institute, Karachi. Salary 2500-100-3500. University degree in either Public Administration, Business Administration, Economics or Commerce together with professional qualifications in any branch of hospitality science.

Applications by Feb. 28, 1979 to: Tourism & Hotel Training Institute, 18, Ch. Khaliq-u-Zaman Road, Frere Town, Karachi.

Two Eye Specialists in Health Department. *Qualifications:* (a) Post-Graduate Degree in specialty with three years experience in the specialty OR (b) Diploma in specialty with 5 years experience in the specialty and (c) Registration with Pakistan & Medical Council for specialized qualifications. Grade 18

One Physician in Health Department. *Qualifications:* (a) Post-Graduate Degree in Medical Faculty or equivalent qualifications OR (b) Post-Graduate diploma in any curative subject with at least seven years experience from the date of graduation of which two years should be in general Medicine and (c) Registration with Pakistan and Medical Council for the specialized qualifications. Grade 18

One E.N.T. Specialist in Health Department. *Qualifications:* (a) Post-Graduate Degree in specialty with three years experience in the specialty OR (b) Diploma in specialty with 5 years experience in the specialty and (c) Registration from Medical and Dental Council for the specialized qualifications. Grade 18

Five Medical Technologists (three in Clinical and two in Radiology Group) in Khyber Medical Hospital. *Qualifications:* B.Sc. or F.Sc. (Medical Group) with B.Sc. Medical Technology in the relevant subject. Grade 16

NO DEFAULT ON EXTERNAL DEBTS — FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT

The Federal Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in a press statement on January 14, rejected the Voice of America's Urdu language broadcast saying that Pakistan was going to default on the payment of its debt services.

The Minister said when the present government took over in July 1977, the total liquid reserves of the country apart from gold were US \$315 million. During the fiscal year 1977-78 the external reserves position improved by US \$331 million, the external balance on June 30, 1978 being US \$646 million. On January 9, 1979 the liquid external balance stood at US \$376.5 million excluding gold and bullion reserves. Gold and bullion position stood at Rs. 388.1 million on January 11, 1979 compared with Rs. 3225 million on December 28, 1978. While there had been a substantial draw down on reserves these were still significantly higher compared with June 30, 1977.

There was no question of Pakistan defaulting on its external debt service obligations. Pakistan had never defaulted and has no intention of doing it in the future, the Minister said.

Regarding the balance of payments position the Minister explained that all developing countries had similar problems. The current account balance of payments deficit of non-oil producing countries has been of the order of US \$30 billion in recent years.

Debt rearrangement or debt relief had been universally recognized as one of the important means for softening pressures on the external accounts of the low income countries. It was universally agreed at a ministerial level conference on debt problems of developing countries held in Geneva in 1978 that appropriate debt relief should be provided to the U.N. category of Most Seriously Affected States (MSAS) and the least developed countries with a view to

enabling these countries to maintain their development at the socially necessary rate.

The modalities of providing debt relief was negotiated on bilateral basis. At the June 1978 consortium meeting the World Bank endorsed Pakistan's request for debt rescheduling for one year pending a detailed study of the problem. The consortium, however, decided that the decision in this regard may be deferred and Pakistan's economic position should be kept under review for about six months with a view to determining whether the country's debt relief request was justified. It has, however, not been possible for the consortium to meet so far.

Pakistan has in the meantime approached the creditor countries on a bilateral basis in line with the UNCTAD resolution approved in March 1978. The US, Holland, Sweden and Belgium for the consortium countries and Switzerland and Denmark from outside the consortium have agreed either to write off the debts or to reschedule them.

NATIONAL TALENT POOL CLARIFICATION

The Government of Pakistan has issued a clarification regarding the filing of NTP-II forms for those Pakistani experts living overseas who may wish to offer their expertise under the National Talent Pool Scheme (*Pakistan Affairs*, January 1, 1979).

The clarification reads: "The correct position is the form NTP-II will be filled in by all Pakistanis living abroad who hold requisite qualifications irrespective of the fact that they are prepared to visit Pakistan or not under the scheme or Regular Visits to Pakistan. Any person who is willing to visit Pakistan will fill in both parts (Parts I & II) of the questionnaire whereas those persons who do not want to make use of the scheme will fill in Part I of the questionnaire only."

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PAKISTAN Affairs

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Summary of Supreme Court Judgement

BY a majority decision of four to three, the Supreme Court on February 6 dismissed the appeals by Mr. Bhutto and former Federal Security Force official, Mian Mohammad Abbas against the death sentences awarded by the Lahore High Court, in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmad murder case.

The court, however, unanimously rejected appeals by former FSF officials Ghulam Mustafa, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Iftikhar Ahmad and confirmed their death sentences passed by the Lahore High Court.

The order was read by the Chief Justice, Anwarul Huq.

The judgement, spread over 825 pages, was written by the Chief Justice with Justices Mohammad Adram, Karam Elahi Chauhan and Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah concurring.

The order on Bhutto's appeal said "according to opinion of the majority this appeal is dismissed and convictions and sentences recorded by the High Court are upheld and confirmed."

Justice Dorab Patel in a dissenting judgement expressed the view that the appeals of Mr. Bhutto and Abbas be allowed and their sentences and convictions be set aside.

DISSENTING JUDGEMENT

Another dissenting judgement, written by Justice Ghulam Safdar Shah and concurred by Justice Mohammad Haleem also proposed that appeals filed by Bhutto and Abbas be allowed. The three dissenting judges, however, agreed that appeals of Ghulam Mustafa Arshad Iqbal and Rana Iftikhar be rejected and convictions and sentences upheld.

Facts on which the judgement is based are that on the night between November 10 and 11, 1974 Ahmad Raza Kasuri, the opposition MNA (member of National Assembly) was

returning home from a wedding party in Lahore in a car with his parents. His father Nawab Muhammad Khan sitting with him on the front seat, received fatal bullet injuries when the car came suddenly under automatic fire.

The Nawab was rushed to the United Christian Hospital, Lahore where he expired about 2.55 in the morning.

OFFICIAL POSITION

Ahmad Raza Kasuri reported the incident at Ichhra police station, Lahore on the same day accusing among others Prime Minister Bhutto in FIR (First Information Report). The case however, could not proceed because of Bhutto's high official position.

Justice Shafiur Rahman's report on the Nawab's murder was suppressed by the Bhutto regime.

After promulgation of Martial Law on July 1, 1977 facts of the case came to light during general enquiries conducted by FIA into the affairs of FSF as a result of which Bhutto was arrested on September 3, 1977 for his alleged complicity in this order.

There were six accused, initially four of whom confessed their guilt before a magistrate while the remaining two volunteered to turn state witness.

The case was tried by a full bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of five judges, including Chief Justice Mushtaq Hussain.

The trial lasted for 70 days.

On March 18, 1978, the Lahore High Court announced its decision convicting five out of the seven accused and sentencing them to death.

They included Bhutto, Mian Abbas, Ghulam M. Mustafa, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Iftikhar Ahmad.

They were also awarded additional punishments such as rigorous imprisonment and fine.

The Lahore High Court in its

judgement ruled that the murder was committed as a result of a conspiracy by Bhutto to get rid of Ahmad Raza Kasuri, and his father had fallen victim instead.

The accused filed appeals with the Supreme Court and a bench consisting of nine judges including the Chief Justice Admitted the appeal for hearing on April 1, 1978.

During the course of the hearing Mr. Justice Kaiser Khan retired after attaining the superannuation age of 65 while another judge, Mr. Justice Wahiduddin fell seriously ill—beyond any hope for an early return to the bench.

The remaining seven judges continued with the hearing till December 23.

During the seven months defense counsel Yahya Bakhtiar addressed the court for 57 days—probably the longest period allowed to a defence counsel in a criminal case.

Special public prosecutor Ejaz Hussain Batalvi presented the State's case for 38 days followed by Bakhtiar for nine more days to reply to the points raised by Ejaz Batalvi.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Without cancelling the power of attorney, Bhutto upon his request, was permitted to address the bench for four days.

Opening his address Bhutto said, "I have full confidence in the Supreme Court and when I say I have the confidence, I have the confidence."

Before concluding his submission Bhutto once again thanked the Supreme Court for "the fullest hearing your lordships have given me." He said "I am completely satisfied and I would not mind if you now order me to be hanged after giving me the fullest hearing."

His counsel Bakhtiar also said later, "I am completely satisfied with the conduct of the appeal."

Summary of Supreme Court Judgement

The Supreme Court held its entire proceedings in open court and on its order part of the record of the proceedings held in camera, were read out.

The Supreme Court held its entire proceeding in open court and announced its verdict on February 6.

In his leading judgement the Chief Justice observed "although in grounds of appeal as well as in oral submissions made at the bar considerable emphasis has been laid on the point that the present case was politically motivated in the sense that there was an international conspiracy to remove the appellant from power and to eliminate him both politically and physically, it is clear that these matters were extraneous to the record of the case and to its judicial determination."

The judgement said facts of the present appeal must depend not on motives of those who opened the investigation of the case following Martial Law on July 5, 1977, but on the strength and weakness of evidence adduced in support of allegations made by Ahmad Raza Kasuri in FIR and as early as November 11, 1974 minutes after his father breathed his last owing to injuries sustained during the attack on the complainant's car.

SUFFICIENT DETAILS

The leading judgement said "two approvers, former Director General of the defunct Federal Security Force, Masood Mahmud and Ghulam Hussain, have given sufficient details of the manner, in which the conspiracy was initiated and subsequently executed through the agency of FSF. This evidence prima facie shows that there was indeed conspiracy between the appellant as well as two approvers to commit murder of Ahmad Raza Kasuri. Even if for any reason evidence of approvers is kept out of consideration for the purpose of determining of application of Section 10 of the Evidence Act, there is ample material to furnish reasonable ground for belief mentioned in Section 10. Evidence of complainant Ahmad Raza Kasuri supported by documentary evidence as to the motive and oral and documentary testimony of M.R. Welch, supporting evidence of Baeed Ahmad Khan, identity of ammunition employed in

the Islamabad incident and the present occurrence at Lahore as well as evidence of witnesses like Fazal Ali, Amir Badshah and driver Mohammad Amir as to supply of arms and ammunition from FSF units, besides oral and documentary evidence as to subsequent conduct of appellant Bhutto, prima facie go to show there was indeed a conspiracy involving the present appellants and two approvers. The cumulative effect of this evidence on the mind clearly is to create reasonable ground for belief that the present murder was the result of the conspiracy involving specified persons. As a result of this view I am of the view that the learned judges in the High Court were right in thinking that requirements for application of Section 10 of the Evidence Act were amply fulfilled in this case." The judgement said the High Court was justified in holding part of trial in camera and also hearing Bhutto's miscellaneous application in chambers as this was necessary in the interest of administration of justice itself so that the High Court was not subjected to scurrilous scandalization.

Appreciating at length the evidence on record the leading judgement said "I have reached the conclusion that the learned judges in the High Court were right in holding that appellant Bhutto had strong motive to do away with Ahmad Raza Kasuri owing to their violent political differences and the manner and language in which Kasuri gave vent to his views against the former prime minister and his policies."

Dealing at length with the evidence of approver, Masood Mahmud and the corroborative evidence, the leading judgement said "in the circumstances I am fully satisfied that the High Court was right in placing reliance upon the testimony of approver Masood Mahmud. Corroborated as it is by the mass of evidence discussed in preceding paragraphs, this evidence fully implicates appellants and Mian Abbas in this crime besides of course, approver himself."

EVIDENCE OF APPROVER

Discussing in details evidence of approver Ghulam Hussain and the corroboration of his testimony the leading judgement said, "it stands proved upon record that Ghulam Hussain was inducted into the

conspiracy by appellant Abbas and that in association with appellants Ghulam Mustafa, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Istikhar he organised and carried out an attack on Ahmad Raza Kasuri's car during the course of which his father was killed."

CONSPIRATORIAL AGREEMENT

Analyzing the nature of the conspiratorial agreement in the light of various authorities the leading judgement observed "even if I were to hold that Masood Mahmud's testimony as to the protest supposedly lodged by him, when the prime minister initiated the conspiracy, is contradicted by circumstantial evidence as to his subsequent conduct, it would have no bearing on the fact that the evidence as a whole clearly establishes his voluntary acquiescence or compliance with the proposal made by the former prime minister so as to constitute necessary agreement essential for the offense of conspiracy."

The leading judgement said in the present case the conspiracy which constituted abetment was to murder Ahmad Raza Kasuri.

In pursuance of that conspiracy a murderous assault was in fact launched on him with automatic weapons. The bullet missed Kasuri but his father who was sitting next to him in the car was killed. The act done, namely the murder of Ahmad Raza's father was thus clearly in pursuance of a conspiracy.

The judgement said the killing of Ahmad Raza Kasuri was the task assigned by Bhutto to FSF which he knew was equipped with sophisticated and automatic weapons.

As a man of ordinary common sense and prudence he was also expected to know that bullets fired from rifles and automatic weapons have long-range killing potential and if they missed the target they could hit and kill another person. "It is, therefore, clear to me that the killing of the Nawab has been rightly held by the High Court to be the probable consequence of conspiracy resulting in a murderous attack on Ahmad Raza Kasuri and also that it was committed in pursuance of this conspiracy. On the point of the appellant's allegations against the trial bench of the Lahore High Court, the leading judgement observed that the allegation was unfounded."

"The trial of the appellant has by and large been conducted substantially in accordance with law and the conclusions reached by the Lahore High Court on the merits of the case have been found to be correct on detailed analysis of evidence and law. "I would therefore repel the contention that the trial was in any manner vitiated by reason of bias on the part of the presiding judge of the bench."

Immediately after the pronouncement of the order by the court Yahya Bakhtiar, counsel of Bhutto submitted that he intended to file a review petition and prayed that execution of sentence should be stayed till the disposal of a review petition which had been admitted by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court also ordered that Bhutto not be transferred to any other jail from the Rawalpindi district jail for seven days. The order was passed on a request made by Yahya Bakhtiar.

PRESIDENT PRAISES JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT Zia-ul-Haq has said nobody in Pakistan "no matter how important he happens to be" was above law.

In an interview with the independent TV Telecast in London earlier this month the President said "if I have given anything to Pakistan during my government it was the rule of law."

During the interview the President paid tribute to the independence and integrity of the judiciary in Pakistan.

Asked to comment on the majority opinion verdict of the Supreme Court with three judges dissenting the President said this was a vivid proof of the fact that Pakistan's judiciary was completely independent.

GOVERNMENT SETS NEW GUIDELINES FOR TRACTOR IMPORT

The Government has announced new guidelines for the import of tractors under which only the following makes and models may be imported by Pakistanis living overseas:

- Bylarus (model MTZ—50 hp).
- Fiat (models 480 and 640—48 and 64 hp).
- Ford (models 3600 and 4600—46 and 62 hp).
- International Harvester (model IH 444—45 hp).
- Massey Ferguson (model 135—47 hp).



Mausoleum of the famous Pakistani poet Shah Abdul Latif at Bhit Shah.

Minorities Enjoy Full Protection Under the Law, Minister Emphasizes

THE Federal Minister for Minorities and Religious Affairs Nawabzada Iftikhar Ahmed Ansari has said that minorities in Pakistan were equal before the law and as such were entitled to enjoy all rights and privileges available to the Muslim majority.

He told the Fourth Annual Convention of the Christian Islahi Committee that Islam and Nizam-i-Mustafa stood for justice and the present Government, being committed to the enforcement of Islam would uphold this.

The Nizam-i-Mustafa could not be introduced in its true spirit as long as the minorities continued to feel themselves as second rate citizen, he added.

He said the problems of minorities had been multiplying in the past mainly due to the fact that real representatives

of the minorities never went to the assemblies. Previously certain minority leaders were nominated by the majority party in the assembly. This, he said, was the basic drawback in the system of joint electorate and the present Government had done away with it in order to ensure that every minority voted its own representative to the assembly where he could highlight the problems of his community and seek solution to any problem.

The Minister made it clear that the minorities in Pakistan would not be required to pay 'Jizya' (tax) under Nizam-i-Mustafa.

The minorities would continue to pay the present form of taxes whereas the Muslims would have to pay Zakat and Usher besides other taxes, he added.

More Islamic Laws are Introduced

PRESIDENT Zia-ul-Haq announced on February 10, the introduction of a package of fiscal and penal laws, framed in the light of the teachings of Islam.

The scheme provides for the collection and utilization of *Zakat* and *Usher* from next July and immediately enforces the maximum Islamic punishment for drinking, theft, adultery and rape.

The President said Islam "is a system aimed at bringing about a welfare, progressive and forward looking society. It guarantees the rights of the poor rather than the rich and of the weak rather than the strong."

Among the measures introduced were:

- A new 25 percent annual tax on bank accounts and other assets is to be used for welfare purposes. Another tax is a kind of tithe of 5 to ten percent a year on different classes of agricultural land.
- The setting up of a *Zakat* fund of Rs. 2,250 million. This includes contributions by Pakistan, King Khalid and Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia and UAE President, Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan.
- *Usher* and *Zakat* would not be levied on non-Muslims.
- The Government was reviewing the present income tax system to make it simple and benevolent.
- The protection of the private sector guaranteeing that in future no industrial units would be nationalised without proper compensation.

About measures to introduce an interest-free fiscal system, President Zia said this would be done gradually and would be in operation in three years.

General Zia called this a first step toward "interest-free banking" in line with Islam's prohibition on charging interest. Under the proposed new system, lending institutions could make a profit by taking an equity share in enterprises for which money was borrowed.

The President also referred to the formation of *Shariat Benches* in the Superior Courts. (*Pakistan Affairs*, December 16, 1978)

The President explained a permanent law commission with the Chief Justice of Pakistan as chairman has been set up to make recommendations to provide expeditious and inexpensive justice to the public. Besides the Chief Justice of Pakistan the Chief Justices of the Provincial High Courts and the

Attorney General would be members of the Permanent Law Commission.

The penal laws provide for the stoning to death for adultery, amputation of the hand for theft and flogging (80 lashes) for drinking.

The President pointed out in the National Assembly chambers, where he made the historic announcement, that



President Zia

the new laws were a needed deterrent to crime.

He, however, said that more extreme penalties were unlikely to be applied, and added that although two sentences of amputations had been imposed under martial law, the penalty had not been carried out.

The President told his audience of Pakistani officials, the diplomatic corps and reporters, that the changes were the beginning of the conversion of the Pakistani social order to the Islamic way of life.

The prohibition law tightens long existing restrictions on alcohol. The new regulations providing for the flogging of offenders, however, exempts non-Muslims but forbids drinking in public and bans the import and manufacture of alcoholic beverages except for approved medical or religious purposes.

He said in spite of their differences all the political parties were committed to the introduction of the Islamic system.

He expressed gratitude to God Almighty that it was the privilege of his government to introduce the Islamic system in the last one and half years.

Election Commission Sets Up Complaint Centers

THE Election Commission has set up a number of complaint centers in the Punjab and other parts of the country to ensure proper and accurate enumeration of voters.

An spokesman of the Commission had said that the centers would pass

complaints daily to the commission, which would forward these to the Assistant Registration Officer for necessary arrangements to register voters in areas mentioned in the complaints.

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PAKISTAN

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AMBASSADOR'S MESSAGE

Following is the text of the message from Mr. Sultan M. Khan, Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States, to the readers of *Pakistan Affairs*:

"It's a great honour for me to be called upon to serve again as Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States. I shall spare no effort to strengthen and expand the bonds of friendship that exist between Pakistan and the United States, and promote the interests and welfare of my Pakistani compatriots. In the discharge of these functions, I shall welcome the advice and active assistance of all of you — our American friends and Pakistanis living here.

"I would specially like to convey to my Pakistani compatriots that the doors of the Pakistan Embassy will be open to them. I and my colleagues will like to profit from your advice and assistance and we will do our best to lighten your burdens. In due course I shall be visiting various centers where Pakistanis are residing in large numbers to meet you and personally discuss mutual problems. Our powers and resources are limited but not the desire to serve Pakistan, or Pakistanis living here."

ZAKAT FUND CONTRIBUTION

A special *Zakat Fund* has been set up in the Federal and Provincial accounts divisions for the purpose of receiving *Zakat*, *Ushr* and *Sadakat*.

Contributions may be made in cash, bonds or savings certificates.

Overseas donations may be made at branches of Pakistani commercial banks and at all Pakistani missions.

PAKISTAN ELECTED TO U.N. BODY

Pakistan was unanimously elected vice-chairman of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the commencement of its 28th session at Geneva earlier this month.

Sahibzada Raouf Ali, Chairman, Pakistan Narcotics Control Board represents Pakistan at the Commission.

SUPREME COURT BEGINS BHUTTO PETITION REVIEW

The Supreme Court February 24 commenced the formal hearing of Bhutto's review petition in respect of its confirmation of the death sentence passed by the Lahore High Court in the Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan's murder case.

Opening his arguments Defense Counsel Yahya Bakhtiar said it was a general principle that the death sentence was not awarded in case of vicarious liability.

State Counsel Ejaz Batalvi pointed out that the Privy Council had dismissed an appeal of Mirza Akbar (1940-Privy Council) who was not present on the spot of the killing but was given the death penalty.

At the outset of the hearing the Court asked Bakhtiar to keep in mind the limited scope of the review petition as contained in the Supreme Court orders and rules.

It said the review was not in the nature of a rehearing of an appeal or another appeal to the Superior Bench.

The Court observed Defense Counsel should also keep in mind that all seven judges had come to the conclusion that Sufi Ghulam Mustafa, Arshad Iqbal and Rana Ifkhar were involved in the incident which took place at a juncture pointed out by the prosecution.

The Court also unanimously came to the conclusion that the ammunition in use of the FSF was employed in the incident.

The court said the judges also agreed that approver Ghulam Husain masterminded the operations and he was in touch with approver Masood Mahmood. Thus question of empties or their substitution or the testimony of Ghulam Husain was irrelevant for the purpose of the review petition.

Bakhtiar asked for more time to prepare his arguments.

The court pointed out this case had already been fully heard and the review petition did not visualize rearguing of

the whole case. Bakhtiar submitted that he would read out his petition, but the Court observed it was unnecessary since the judges had read 97 grounds already filed.

Bakhtiar submitted he had filed some additional grounds and prayed for more time to add still more grounds.

The Court asked Bakhtiar to cite such decided conspiracy cases where a death sentence was not awarded to an abettor.

Bakhtiar said a split decision whereby four Supreme Court judges upheld a conviction and three judges have ordered for acquittal was a factor which needed consideration on the question of the quantum of the sentence. He saw a difference of opinion was good ground for a lesser punishment. The Defense Counsel said this point could not have been agitated earlier as nobody knew what would be the judgment.

The Court observed that the Defense Counsel should prepare his arguments in such manner as to occupy the full time of the court.

The hearing continues.

Impartial Manner

The murder trial of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan: Whatever may be the humanitarian and political perceptions, there is general recognition in Pakistan and abroad that the trial of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan's murder was conducted in a fair and impartial manner by a judiciary known for its independence and integrity.

Commenting on the trial, the *Dawn*, a leading English-language Pakistan newspaper said, "We need not go into the history of the trial but there is no dispute about the Supreme Court being correct and just. Misrepresentation and uncharitable comments from unfriendly quarters need not shock the people of Pakistan. What this country has done is to vindicate the principle that nobody is above the law of the land,

(Continued on page 2)

COURT REVIEWS PETITION

and it is galling to find that the significance of this fact is being missed by some circles that profess friendship for Pakistan".

If the Government had wanted to eliminate its opponent it could have done so on July 5, 1977 when Mr. Bhutto was overthrown in the wake of mass agitation against him. The peaceful takeover, in contrast to brutal killings of overthrown rulers in other countries, and the rejection of a quick summary trial of those involved in the murder case, shows that the Government was not interested in disposing a political enemy or rigging the judicial process but in the dispensation of justice according to the normal law of the land.

The significant features of the trial are:

- The case was processed in civil courts under normal law and not in the military courts under the martial law.

- There was not only no "packing" of the court by the Government but almost all the judges in the Supreme Court and the High Court were those who held office as judges in Mr. Bhutto's time or were appointed by him.

Jealously Guards

- The judiciary in Pakistan jealously guards its independence, and has set aside a number of decisions by the Government.

- The accused were given every opportunity to defend themselves by lawyers of their choice. The case in the Lahore High Court lasted from August 1977 to March 1978 — over six months.

- All impartial observers, including the observer of the International Commission of Jurists, Mr. John Melville Williams, Q.C., who watched the proceedings, have testified to the fairness of the Supreme Court proceedings and the integrity of the judges. One foreign supporter of Mr. Bhutto has contended that the decision in the Supreme Court was only given by seven judges. The fact is that under the law the appellate bench of the Supreme Court consists of a minimum of three judges and the Chief Justice constitutes that bench. But Justice Anwarul Haq, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, went out of his way to preclude selection and decided that all the nine judges of the Supreme Court should constitute the bench. Had he wanted, he could have selected any three judges including himself. Early in the trial, one of the judges, on completion of his full tenure, as laid down in Constitution, retired on

Encouraging Trend in Export

Pakistan exports in January registered a record figure of \$166.2 million, taking the July 1978-January 1979 total to \$855.2 million. This indicates a 36.2 per cent increase over last year's performance. The exports between July 1977 and January 1978 amounted to \$627.8 million.

This year's target is \$1560 million or a monthly average of \$130 million which was excelled during the last three months, namely November \$142.7 million, December \$141.1 million and January \$166.2 million. The corresponding figure for last fiscal year was: November \$90.9 million, December \$105.9 million and January (1978) \$107.4 million. The margin of increase raises high hopes of surpassing the target.

Despite a setback in cotton exports due to production shortfalls — where export was estimated at Rs. 205 crore — there have been significant increases both in quantity and prices of export commodities. This setback is being effectively checked through exports of value added products or other items like rice.

In fact, rice which showed a good price, is going to be a big earner. The target is \$291 million. Though so far the exports are below average, a big jump is expected in the coming months.

According to official sources, the main increase in exports in January were rice, cotton, yarn, cloth, carpets, and leather goods.

July 30, 1978. This happened according to normal practice. Even Mr. Bhutto's lawyers did not request his retention till after the retirement. The other judge was stricken with a heart attack and was incapacitated. The court recessed the proceedings for a period. But as there was no prospect of an early recovery, all the judges of the Supreme Court unanimously decided to proceed with the case without the crippled judge. It would be highly malicious to malign the court for a retirement caused by serious illness. For had the Chief Justice so wanted, he could have constituted a bench of three judges, as warranted by law. The conduct of the Supreme Court has been above board throughout the appeal.

Any insinuation that the judges from the Punjab joined hands to reject the appeal, while those from Sind, Baluchistan and the N.W.F.P., were together, has been highly criticized in Pakistan as an unworthy attempt to malign the judiciary of Pakistan. This has no basis. The judges in Pakistan, the United States or other country do not give judgment on a regional basis. This case has no regional overtones. The baselessness of the insinuation is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Bhutto won only one seat in the 1970 elections in North West Frontier Province and was unable to get a single seat in Baluchistan. He dismissed the popular government in N.W.F.P. and initiated military action in Baluchistan.

The majority of seats he won were in the Punjab. The judges of the Supreme Court did not decide according to Mr. Bhutto's support or opposition in their

provinces but on the basis of evidence and their honest judgment.

The four judges of the Supreme Court and five judges of the Lahore High Court, after examining the evidence, have held that there was ample evidence to uphold the guilt of Mr. Bhutto in the murder of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan. The remaining three judges of the Supreme Court have given dissenting judgments and acquitted Mr. Bhutto. The dissenting judgment is another expression of the independence of the judiciary

HIGH COURT TO RULE ON ISLAMIC LAW

President Zia-ul-Haq, earlier this month issued Order No. 3 of 1979 to amend the Constitution of Pakistan so as to confer on the High Courts the power to decide whether any law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam and to provide that a law declared by a High Court to be so repugnant shall cease to have effect on the day on which the decision of the High Court becomes effective.

Any appeal from an order of a High Court will lie to the Supreme Court.

For the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by the Order, Shariat Benches consisting of three Muslim Judges will be constituted in the Supreme Court and each High Court by the Chief Justice of that Court.

A Rs. 160 million industrial unit for the manufacture of pre-cast housing components in the country will be set up shortly.

White Paper on Misuse of Power (3rd Volume)

Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto used the instruments of State power to browbeat, subdue and even eliminate his political opponents and critics, according to the third volume of the White Paper on the performance of the Bhutto regime.

Mr. Bhutto's public stance as a "champion of democracy," the volume says, was "at variance with his actual use of State agencies to serve his personal and political ends."

It says that "unimpeachable documentary evidence" has come to light since the fall of the Bhutto regime showing that the "persecution and torture of political dissidents were part of a deliberate policy approved at the highest level."

The third volume consists of 135 pages together with 35 annexes of original documents spreading over 93 pages.

The five chapters deal with (1) The functioning of the State agencies, like the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Cabinet Division, outposts in the provinces, the Intelligence Bureau and the Federal Security Force; (2) murder of political leaders and official connivance; (3) Abduction and torture of political opponents; (4) organized violence and suppression; and (5) the preparation of dossiers on political personalities.

Deeply Involved

The Prime Minister's Secretariat, the volume says, was "deeply involved in the partisan activities" of Mr. Bhutto and his Pakistan People's Party. The use of official staff and resources to achieve political end was tantamount to "abuse of authority and subversion of the Government organization," it points out.

It says that the Prime Minister's Secretariat had a set of functionaries whose innocuous titles gave no idea of the power they wielded on the "inner circle and personal confidants" of Mr. Bhutto. "When the elections drew nearer even the facade of official impartiality was pulled under and it became the super-headquarters of the People's Party."

Referring to the working of the Establishment and Cabinet Divisions, it says that the Secretary in-charge, Mr. Vaqar Ahmad, had become "not only a willing but also an eager tool" in the hand of the then Prime Minister,

"turning these key divisions of the Government into partisan, politicized and personal agencies, far removed from their original role."

The volume says that the extensive powers given to the provincial Governments under the 1973 Constitution of the country were nullified by the exercise of authority by the Prime Minister in all important matters, either directly or through favoured individuals in these Governments.

Personal Question

The performance of the Intelligence Bureau during Mr. Bhutto's regime, it says, "amply bears out the great extent to which the organization was made to digress from its assigned charter and virtually converted into a part of the PPP apparatus and a personal Gestapo of the Prime Minister."

According to the volume, Mr. Bhutto also misused intelligence agencies to destroy past records containing "incriminating material" against him.

On the Federal Security Force, which was disbanded by the present Government, the White Paper says that the force was created as a civil task force of the Federal Government, ostensibly to assist the civil administration, but in actual operations the statute governing it remained "virtually a dead letter."

HIGHLIGHTS

- The White Paper exposed the misuse of the instruments of State power by the Bhutto Government to suppress political dissent, and to abduct and torture political leaders.

- The FSF also created an intelligence cell within the force and a secret service fund was placed at the disposal of its boss, the Director General.

- Five truck-loads of hand written notes and documents were destroyed by burning under the directions of the former Director General, FSF who also removed the secret service fund registers for the previous years and other connected papers, which are not traceable.

- Dealing with murders and connivance during the Bhutto regime, the White Paper says that some murders were so cold-blooded that the victims were taken out of jails and from police custody, declared as absconders and then eliminated.

- Often, when Government

investigating agencies probing into these crimes were on the verge of unravelling the clues, some hidden hand would intervene and either stall or deliberately misdirect course of investigations.

- The Prime Minister's Secretariat had been virtually converted into the super-headquarters of the Pakistan People's Party. Its functionaries whose "innocuous titles" gave no idea of the power wielded by them on the "inner circle" and "personal confidants" of the Prime Minister.

- Mr. Afzal Said Khan, Secretary to the Prime Minister, headed a cell of eight Officers on Special Duty which had been created for political work of the PPP and by itself functioned as a "mini-party Secretariat."

- Mr. Afzal Said Khan attended its meetings for award of party tickets for the general elections of March 1977 and supervised distribution of bicycles, scooters and sewing machines to party workers from funds provided by Mr. Bhutto. He knew fully well that the money came from the Secret Service funds.

- Towards the end of the regime even the last remnants of a formal distinction between the party and the Government seemed to have disappeared. Mr. Afzal Said Khan had no compunction then in communicating the party Chairman's directives to the provincial party chiefs on the letter heads of the party Chairman.

(Continued on page 4)

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date, March 15, 1979

Planning Officer, National Transport Research Center, Planning and Development Division. Grade-17. Qualifications: First Class or Grade 'B' Bachelor's Degree in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or equivalent.

System Analysts/Programmers, Statistics Division, Karachi. Grade-17. Qualifications: Second Class or Grade 'C' Master's Degree in Computer Science.

Two English Instructors, Secretarial Training Center for Women Manpower Division. Grade-16. Temporary, likely to continue. Qualifications: B.A. or B.Com. from a recognized university.

Five Statistical Officers, Statistics Division Karachi. Grade-17. Temporary likely to continue. Qualifications: Second Class or Grade 'C' Master's Degree in Statistics or Economics with Statistics or Mathematics or Sociology with Statistics or Commerce with Statistics.

Three Assistant Vertebrate Pest Control Officers (Extension), Vertebrate Pest Control Center, Agricultural Research Council. Grade-16. Temporary, likely to continue. Qualifications: Second Class or 'C' Master's Degree in Zoology/Agricultural Entomology. Women ineligibles.

SPOKESMAN OF FOREIGN OFFICE DEPLORES INDIAN FM'S STATEMENT

A Foreign Office Spokesman on February 24 deplored Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee's Lok Sabha statement that India had conveyed to the U.S. its concern about the danger of an arms sale to Pakistan since "any arms sale to Pakistan will only be counter productive and create instability and tension in the region."

He was commenting on a statement by Mr. Vajpayee made on February 22.

The spokesman said Pakistan could not reconcile this with India's own acquisition of very modern and sophisticated offensive weapons including the Jaguar deep-penetration strike aircraft and India's oft-publicized desire to see a strong and stable Pakistan.

He recalled such statements had been made by Mr. Vajpayee and other Indian leaders with increasing frequency in the recent past.

The spokesman dismissed the suggestion that India's sustained campaign against the supply of defensive equipment to Pakistan was attributable to India's internal political compulsions against Pakistan which also jeopardized the process of normalization of relations to which both countries were committed.

The spokesman drew attention to the fact that the acquisition by India of as many as 200 Jaguars has introduced a highly sophisticated and an entirely new offensive weapons system into the South Asian subcontinent.

The Jaguars' strike capability covered only the territories of Pakistan and other small neighbors of India which posed no threat to India's security, he said.

He pointed out India possessed a vast arsenal of modern armaments and also an indigenous capability of producing offensive weapons on a large scale.

He said, not content with this India was feverishly acquiring more such weapons abroad. In the light of this dangerous military imbalance, which favoured India, any expression of concern by India should mislead no one.

He said it was not Pakistan's modest acquisition of equipment for legitimate self-defense but India's relentless pursuit of an over-whelming military preponderance that heightened security concerns of India's smaller neighbors and created instability and tension in the region.

Misuse of Power

• Mr. Afzal Said Khan was declared by the Tribunal of enquiry to be guilty of gross misconduct as he had allowed himself to be used for purely political purposes. His explanation that it was done under instructions from the Prime Minister was untenable.

• Another key figure in the political records of the establishment was Rao Abdur Rashid Khan, a Police Officer whom Mr. Bhutto had appointed as his Special Secretary in the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

• In one of his notes, Mr. Bhutto had agreed with Rao Rashid's suggestion that Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan should be stopped from assuming the leadership of the opposition. He also agreed with another of his suggestion that the National Democratic Party should be prevented from coming into the fold of the opposition.

• Mr. Saied Ahmed Khan was another important functionary who was

Correction: The last paragraph of a news story under the caption "No default on external debts — Finance Minister's statement" (*Pakistan Affairs, February 1, 1979*) should read: "Pakistan has in the meantime approached the creditor countries on a bilateral basis in line with the UNCTAD resolution approved in March 1978. The UKC, (and not the U.S., as appeared in the items), Holland, Sweden and Belgium for the consortium countries and Switzerland and Denmark from outside the consortium have agreed either to write off the debts or to re-schedule them."

dismissed as a Police Officer and was barred from future Government employment. He was appointed by Bhutto as his Chief Security Officer.

• Mr. Saied Ahmed Khan had assumed functions of a zealous worker of the PPP instead of attending to security duty. The members of the ruling party or the opposition received the taste of his heavy hand whenever they expressed independent views which were out of line with those of the ruling coterie.

• He used to issue orders to all Police and intelligence agencies for registering cases against political workers and making life miserable for them and their families and relatives. He also used to enlist help of the Income Tax authorities to pressure those who dared oppose Mr. Bhutto.

• Mr. Saied Ahmed Khan also subjected those newsmen to harassment who wrote against the Bhutto regime.

• Mr. Vaqar Ahmed, Establishment and Cabinet Secretary, an eager tool in the hands of Mr. Bhutto, turned these key divisions of the Government into partisan and politicized agencies, far removed from their original role.

• Mr. Vaqar Ahmed and Mr. Afzal Said Khan gave an elaborate scheme of action to Mr. Bhutto to meet the "strong attack from dissident members of the People's Party." The scheme included "action to haul up aggressive politicians and handle businessmen and retired Government servants under the Income Tax Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act."

• Section 144 Cr. P.C. was misused to refuse permission to the opposition to hold any public meeting, while the same was withdrawn whenever the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister wanted to address a public meeting.

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FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN REGRETS INDIAN N-STAND

A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman on March 5 expressed surprise that Pakistan's modest nuclear program, which is being carried out under accepted international safeguards, should be debated in the Indian Parliament and its peaceful purposes questioned.

The spokesman said that it was more surprising that this was being done by India which had an entire fuel cycle without safeguards and which had already staged a nuclear explosion close to Pakistan's border.

The spokesman was commenting on a debate in the Indian Rajya Sabha on March 2.

He said that the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, in a statement carried by the weekly *Blitz* on February 3, had denied that India had given up its nuclear option and he belonged to a party which was for the atomic bomb.

The spokesman emphasized that Pakistan's nuclear energy program was oriented towards peaceful purposes and cited as evidence Pakistan's initiative in the United Nations to establish a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia.

The spokesman regretted that India adamantly opposed the proposals for the acceptance of foolproof safeguards on a reciprocal basis.

He said it was incomprehensible that India should feel uneasy about Pakistan's peaceful and safeguarded nuclear program.

The spokesman called on India to make a lasting contribution to peace and stability in the region by agreeing to the establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia, or acceding to the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty.

The spokesman confirmed that the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Desai, has written a letter to President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq about Pakistan's nuclear program and said that a reply from President Zia was on its way to the Indian Prime Minister.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT EMPHASIZES ISLAM HELPS POOR AND WEAK MORE THAN RICH AND STRONG

President Zia-ul-Haq has pointed out in an interview with a West German journalist that Islam helps the poor more than the strong and rich and the weakest more than the strongest.

He told the journalists that "in the eyes of Islam, men and women are alike; they both have their rights and their duties to perform. Islam does not lay down that you should lock your women to the four walls of the room and you go outside and do the work."

He continued that in the history of Islam, during the days of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) and Caliphs, women had acted as nurses, doctors, maids and had taken part in battles.

He added that there was no difference between man and woman in the Qur'an as Islam gives full rights to both sexes.

He said Islam was the first religion which introduced divorce for women.

President Zia ul-Haq has said that the process begun by him to enforce Islamic Shariat would leave nothing repugnant to Islam in the country.

Gen. Zia-ul-Haq spoke on what inspired him to enforce Islamic laws, justiciability of the Shariat, effect of offering prayers during working hours in offices and factories, the position of women in Islam and education of the masses about the values of Islam.

Asked whether in future all laws in Pakistan would be replaced by Islamic laws, the President replied affirmatively and added: "There will be nothing in Pakistan which is repugnant to Islam."

He said he had already taken steps not only for codifying the laws according to Islamic Shariat, but Shariat had also been made justiciable. "In other words, Islamic laws are supreme in this country and anybody who finds that there is anything or any law which is not according to Islam can

go to the superior courts."

In a reference to the Shariat Benches set up in the superior courts, the President said he had given them powers to "see and knock down any law which is not according to Islam."

The President reacted with a firm "no" to a suggestion that Islamic laws would mean loss of a lot of working hours due to prayers offered during working time. In normal office administration, he pointed out, only mid-day prayers would fall during working hours. In the factories, roughly two or three prayers would have to be offered during working hours from sunrise to sunset, each prayer taking only just a few minutes.

He said if the people, now "burning with the spirit of Islam," spent five minutes in offering their prayers, in the next five minutes "they will put in the work which will make up for the deficiency."

Pointing out that most Pakistani Muslims could read the Holy Qur'an but did not understand it, he said it was the duty of the Government and every Muslim "to make every other Muslim understand the Holy Qur'an."

He said the media — radio and television — would be used to explain to the people simple translation of the Holy Qur'an. He stressed the responsibility of parents to teach Islam to their children and also referred to the strengthening of religious education in educational institutions. "So all this combined together will bring home the values of Islam more closer to the people than hithertofore," he said.

Asked what inspired him to enforce Islamic laws, the President said there were basically three things: that he had learnt from his parents to try to be a good Muslim, that when he assumed

(Continued on page 2)

COMPLETE MEETING OF MINDS BETWEEN PAKISTAN & IRAN

The Adviser on Foreign Affairs Mr. Agha Shahi has said that there was a complete meeting of minds between Pakistan and the Revolutionary Government of Iran.

He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad on his return from a four-day visit to Iran earlier this month at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Karim Sanjabi.

Mr. Agha Shahi quoted Mr. Sanjabi as having told him before his departure for home that relations between Pakistan and Iran would definitely further develop based on Islam.

Mr. Agha Shahi said his visit had enabled him and members of his delegation to hold talks with Iranian leaders about changes that have taken place in the region and responses that should be made by the two countries collectively and individually to meet the challenges facing both countries.

He said he had an 80 minute meeting with the Ayatollah Khomeini.

He said Khomeini had expressed his satisfaction over a statement made by President Zia with regard to Islamic laws according to various schools of thought.

Mr. Agha Shahi handed to the Ayatollah a letter from President Zia. He also presented to him a copy of the Holy Qur'an printed in Pakistan.

The Ayatollah Khomeini thanked the government and the people of Pakistan. He stressed the need for greater unity among Muslims all over the world and prayed for the progress and prosperity of the people of Pakistan.

Mr. Agha Shahi said the fact that Pakistan was the first country to recognize the Government had created an enormous impact in Iran.

He said he had invited Dr. Sanjabi to visit Pakistan for further talks and exchange of views and the offer had been accepted.

PRESIDENT ZIA COMMENTS ON ISLAMIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

power on July 5, 1977, he promised to introduce Islamic laws before the elections, and that there had been a "tremendous movement" in Pakistan from March 1977 till July 5, 1977, which reflected the people's aspirations for an Islamic system.

Taking all these three points, he said,

INDIA'S FALSE ALARM

THE Indian Government's decision to communicate its "concern" to the US about alleged sale of American weapons to Pakistan is to be regretted. This is not the first move the Janata Government has made to obstruct Pakistan's efforts to strengthen its defense capacity. The latest protest comes in the wake of a series of statements Mr. Vajpayee has made since October and a number of reports in the Indian Press alleging an "arms build-up" in Pakistan. These expressions of concern on the basis of unconfirmed Press reports are in effect a subtle form of psychological warfare which could strain Indo-Pakistan relations. It is quite evident that the Indian psychological offensive, which is primarily directed against Pakistan's defence needs, is designed to serve a dual purpose. In the first place, by protesting vehemently and repeatedly and posing as the injured party, the Indian Government hopes to pre-empt any potential arms transaction which might be awaiting finalization. Secondly, protests of this nature are intended to create a smoke-screen behind which India can carry out its own massive rearmament program while diverting world attention towards Pakistan. But Mr. Vajpayee must certainly be aware that polemics of this kind carry the inherent risk of creating new tensions which could well re-open the arms race that characterized relations between the two countries in the fifties and the sixties. This would hardly be conducive to the promotion of detente between them which they have lately been working for.

What should come as a surprise to many is the simulated concern the Indian Government is showing over what is essentially an unconfirmed report. Even if the report of the sale of three squadrons of F-5E aircraft to Pakistan by the US is presumed to be correct, this should not be a cause for alarm for New Delhi. It is widely known that the F-5Es are no match for the

he thought it would be much better if he could introduce Islamic laws himself because he was the least controversial from the point of view of politics. "I have no axe to grind on my own and this was one opportunity which God has given me, and I have made full utilization of it."

Jaguars, the highly sophisticated deep penetration strike aircraft, the Indian defense establishment will be acquiring shortly. Pakistan's modest efforts to strengthen its defense can in no way be equated with the ambitious program of modernization and expansion of its armed forces which India has lately undertaken. With its greater indigenous arms production capacity, its larger financial outlay on defense and the size of its armed forces, India is in possession of a formidable war machine which gives it undoubted military preponderance in South Asia. It is this military imbalance which, more than anything else, gives rise to a sense of insecurity among India's smaller neighbors. In view of this military imbalance in the subcontinent which is weighted heavily in New Delhi's favour, the protests emanating from the Indian capital acquire an air of unreality. The reaction appears to stem more from force of habit than from a realistic assessment of the strategic situation in the region. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government will make an effort to do some realistic rethinking on the issue before it decides to raise a hue and cry next time a report of an arms deal involving Pakistan finds its way to New Delhi.

Editorial reprinted from the English language *Dawn* of February 26, 1979.

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE TO BE SITED NEAR PORT QASIM

The Cabinet has approved the establishment of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) at Karachi to encourage foreign and Pakistani investors to set up industrial units, which will be mainly export-oriented.

The site for the EPZ will be located on 500 acres of land near Port Qasim.

Initial estimates of developing the infrastructure for the EPZ is about Rs 3 crore.

A spokesman said that about 30 per cent of the output of the proposed EPZ would be exported. It would be a custom-free zone, but anything which was meant to be sold in the Pakistani market would have to be cleared by customs, on which customs and other duties and taxes would be levied.

Machinery and raw materials which will be imported for the units to be established in the EPZ will be exempt from import duty and there will be no export duty on the exports from this zone.



Tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam at Multan.

PRESIDENT ZIA CALLS ON WOMEN TO PLAY FULL ROLE IN NATIONAL LIFE

In message on International Women's Day (March 5) President Zia-ul-Haq said "we would do our utmost to enable women to play their full role in their national life as prescribed by our religion."

He said Islam has given high status to women which no other culture or civilization has conferred on them.

He said, "the life of our Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) is a beacon light for us." Hazrat Khadeeja, Hazrat Aisha and Hazrat Fatima are illustrious examples of our history and we derive benefit from their wisdom, knowledge and piety.

He said a Women's Affairs Division has been set up in the government in order to create opportunities for women

to serve their religion, nation and their country in every walk of life.

Pakistan may become world's third largest rice exporter

Pakistan may soon become the third largest rice exporter of the world after the United States and Thailand, according to Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture Khawaja Muhammad Safdar.

He said at present Pakistan was exporting 900,000 tons of rice and stands fourth among the major rice exporting countries. He said the Government was making every effort to boost rice exports to 1.5 million tons through an improved production technology.

ELECTION SCHEDULE BEING PREPARED

President Zia-ul-Haq, earlier this month declared the election schedule would be announced before August 14 — the National Independence Day.

He was answering questions at a Press conference at Lahore airport.

He said that during his talks with PNA leaders the question of election schedule also came up for discussion and he had raised one or two technical points relevant to the subject. He hoped that once these points had been sorted out it would be possible to announce the schedule. He said that within 70 to 90 days of the announcement polls could, and should, be held. This was a mandatory provision of the Constitution and should not be ignored, he said.

In reply to a question, he said that a period of 30 to 40 days was enough for election campaign, but the PNA insisted on 60 days.

He was of the opinion that the country should take a lesson from the experience of the 1970 elections and should realize that a long period of campaigning was not in the national interest.

The President denied that he was contemplating to hold a referendum on the question of elections in the country. Referendum, he said, was nothing more than an election, except that it was held on some very vital issues. He said although it could be debated as to when the elections should be held in the country, there was complete consensus that elections must be held.

The President said that the topic of local elections also came under discussion. He said there were two ways of looking at this matter. One was to hold these elections before the general elections in the country. If this was not possible then local elections could be held after the general elections provided that these would be held within a specified period.

The President said that he had never thought of basic democracies when talking about the local elections. What he had in mind was elections to the local self-government units like union councils, district councils and municipal committees so that elected representatives were brought up at every level.

The President said that the question as to when the local elections should be held was under discussion and whatever decision was in the interest of the

(Continued on page 4)

PAKISTAN-U.S. TIES IMPORTANT TO REGIONAL PEACE — CARTER

President Jimmy Carter said late last month that the United States relationship with Pakistan was an "important element" of a peaceful relationship in that entire region of the world.

He was speaking to reporters before Pakistan's new Ambassador Sultan Mohammad Khan who presented his credentials to him at the White House. Mr. Sultan Khan, a former Foreign Secretary, took over his assignment here in January last.

President Carter said: "We derive great benefit from the friendship that exists between our two countries. The assignment of this very experienced diplomat, I think, is an indication also of the great importance with which Pakistan looks upon good relations with the United States."

Ambassador Sultan Khan reciprocated President Carter's warm words, saying: "On behalf of the Government of Pakistan and myself, I highly value the gracious remarks and sentiments expressed by you. Pakistan and the United States have been traditional friends and we attach great importance to this relationship. We hope that this friendship will continue to develop."

ELECTION SCHEDULE

country would be taken at a proper time.

The President said that there was no justification in demanding the resignation of political personalities in his Cabinet. There was no country in which a Government handed over power only because elections were going to be held in the country. He said his was essentially a military Government and he had included certain individuals in the Cabinet for the convenience of the proper running of the administration.

The President said he had in fact invited all the parties to join the Government, and that offer was still open.

Some of the parties preferred not to join the Government for their own good reasons, but there was no reason for him to tell those who came into the Government to leave it now.

President Zial-ul-Haq said that the main reason for the enforcement of Martial Law in the country was the movement led by Pakistan National Alliance, which clearly brought out the wishes of the people for the introduction of Nizam-i-Islam.

PAKISTAN ANNOUNCES ITS DECISION TO WITHDRAW FROM CENTO

PAKISTAN has announced its decision to withdraw from CENTO. This was announced at a news conference in Islamabad on March 12 by the Adviser for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi.

A formal statement released to the press by Mr. Agha Shahi said that Pakistan's withdrawal from CENTO would in no way affect its abiding and brotherly relations with Iran and Turkey nor would its traditional friendship with the United States and the United Kingdom be impaired.

The statement said the Pakistan Government has been engaged for some time in appraising its membership of CENTO in the context of the geopolitical developments in the region and the changing international situation.

The statement said that in a series of consultations with Iran and Turkey, as well as the nonregional members of CENTO, Pakistan apprised them of its view that in the light of these new realities, the alliance had lost its relevance to Pakistan's security concerns. Accordingly, after a careful and objective assessment, the Pakistan Government took a decision some time ago in principle to terminate Pakistan's membership of CENTO.

The statement said the other members of CENTO had been informed Pakistan was considering a progressive disengagement from the alliance so as not to disturb its bilateral relations with them. The extent of Pakistan's participation in CENTO activities was reviewed and initiatives were taken to associate Pakistan with the nonaligned

movement. Accordingly, in July last year, Pakistan attended the non aligned Foreign Ministers Conference at Belgrade with guest status.

The most recent round of consultations took place during the visit of Mr. Agha Shahi to Iran where the future of the alliance was discussed with the leaders of the Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government of Iran. These discussions showed that the two countries held identical views on the failure of CENTO to serve the interest of peace and security in the region and the irrelevance of their continued membership of the alliance.

Replying to a question, Mr. Agha Shahi said Pakistan had effectively ceased to be a member of CENTO from March 12 but technically its membership would end in February, 1980.

RURAL ROAD NETWORK SOON

A Rs. 1000 million project to provide roads connecting farms with markets in the country is under active consideration by the government.

A study on the subject has proved that one of the major deficiencies in Pakistan's present transportation infrastructure is the lack of rural roads connecting villages with markets.

The Planning Division has now given top priority to these roads and has made it an integral part of the rural development.

The construction of roads is expected to be carried out through the local authorities while Highway Departments of the provincial governments would provide technical assistance.

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PAKISTAN

Affairs

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KASHMIR QUESTION MUST BE SOLVED

President Zia-ul-Haq has said that the Kashmir question is the only hindrance to the normalization of Pakistan-India relations.

He stated this in an interview with visiting American columnist Smith Hempstone.

He told Hempstone that it would be a mistake to think that Pakistan would sell its interests or give up its principles on this issue.

The President pointed out to the columnist that under the United Nations resolution the people of Kashmir had to be given the right of self determination — to choose between Pakistan or India. Pakistan wanted nothing more than the implementation of the resolution.

Turning to Pakistan's internal affairs President Zia said the people were imbued with a sense of pride since the proclamation of *Nizam-e-Mustapha*.

Referring to the takeover on July 5, 1977, the President said there was no remedy to the grave situation but for the army to intervene to remove the former regime and prepare for elections.

ISLAMABAD, MOSCOW TRADE PROTOCOL

A trade protocol between Pakistan and the Soviet Union for exchange of goods worth \$262 million each way during 1979 has been signed in Islamabad.

Under it Pakistan will export to the Soviet Union cotton textiles, readymade garments, carpets, tanned goat hides, leather garments, spectacle frames, surgical instruments and handicrafts.

In exchange, the Soviet Union will supply fertilizer, steel mills, kerosene oil, asbestos fiber and machinery for Karachi steel mill and Oil and Gas Development Corporation.

PRESIDENT ZIA ANNOUNGES GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR NOV. 17

President Zia-ul-Haq has announced General Elections would be held on November 17 this year.

He made the announcement in an address to the Pakistan Day Joint Services Parade in Rawalpindi March 23.

He said this date had been recommended by the Election Commission and it had been accepted.

The election would be held under the supervision of the Judiciary and the Armed Forces within the framework of the 1973 Constitution.

He said on this day voters would elect members of the national and provincial assemblies on the basis of the revised electoral rolls to be published soon.

The President emphasized that the election campaign should not be too long and the campaign should in no way be allowed to degenerate into political chaos and all the processes should be completed in a peaceful manner. Further the basic questions already settled through consensus in the 1973 constitution would not be allowed to become election issues. These included, Pakistan's Islamic ideology, the Federal Parliamentary system of government and provincial autonomy.

He said the election schedule as well as a code for electioneering would be announced soon.

The code would be binding on political parties and candidates. The present restrictions on political activity would continue for the time being.

Referring to the division of powers between the president and the prime minister in view of the experience of the past he pleaded for devising a comprehensive methodology whereby the powers between the two should be so divided as not to make one an unbridled dictator and the other a mere figurehead.

Referring to the changes taking place in Pakistan's immediate neighborhood

he said Pakistan could not remain indifferent to the recourse to rearmament taken by some countries. Pakistan, had therefore, taken measures as a result of which the country's defense capability was gradually improving.

The President also reaffirmed Pakistan's desire to maintain friendly, peaceful and cordial relations with its neighbors. This he said would be on the basis of the principle of non-interference and complete equality so that the country might continue its march to progress as a sovereign nation.

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION IS ESTABLISHED

The Government has appointed a 15-member commission on Eradication of Corruption, headed by Mr. Justice Shafi-ur-Rehman of the Lahore High Court.

The Commission began functioning from March 24.

Among the terms of reference of the Commission are:

- To examine briefly, the genesis, method, extent and scope of corruption in society with special reference to public services, private and public sectors of the economy and public office holders.
- to analyse and determine the causes of corruption;
- to examine the existing anti-corruption laws and procedures and to suggest improvements to make them more effective;
- to study the performance of ministries / divisions / departments in

(Continued on page 2)

SAVING MOENJO-DARO

The recent approval given by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council to the first phase of the Master Plan for the preservation of Moenjo-Daro will be greeted with universal relief.

The archaeological remains of Moenjo-Daro are in grave danger from the menace of salinity and water-logging.

The water table in the area has risen alarmingly in recent years and urgent measures are required to preserve the ruins which are internationally recognized as one of the most magnificent relics of a highly developed ancient civilization of the world.

A Master Plan to save the remains of the extinct civilization was prepared in the early seventies with the help of a distinguished team of Pakistani and foreign archaeologists, scientists and engineers.

The UNESCO showed a keen interest in the project and actively took part in the preparation of the Master Plan.

It has adopted Moenjo-Daro as one of its projects and has issued an international appeal for funds to help save it. The funds thus raised would supplement the expenditure to be incurred by Pakistan.

The first phase is estimated to cost Rs. 50 million. The phased program of work proposed includes lowering of ground-water table, river training work, preservation of the structural remains and their protection from salt and landscaping, which will include growing salt-tolerant plants.

(Continued from page 1)

- combating corruption and to suggest inbuilt measures to enable them to check and detect corrupt practices more effectively;
- to identify factors both inside and outside the courts responsible for delays in the disposal of corruption cases and to suggest measures for the expeditious disposal of such cases;
- to examine the organization and methodology of the existing anti-corruption agencies both at the Federal and provincial levels and to determine why anti-corruption agencies have not been able to create the desired impact;
- to suggest measures for enhancing the efficiency of anti-corruption agencies; and
- to suggest what other measures should be adopted to eradicate corruption from society in general and public services in particular.

Federal Minister Outlines Basic Thrust On Islamic Resurgence

The Federal Minister and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Prof. Khurshid Ahmad, has said that Islamic resurgence in the entire Muslim world today is not merely spiritual but multi-dimensional, because, in Islam the spiritual expresses itself in the social, the political, the economic and cultural areas.

In an interview with German Television recently, the Minister said the fact of Islamic resurgence all over the world, Pakistan included, was a phenomenon which was expressing itself in all walks of life. The basic idea was that the Muslims wanted to live in accord with the values and principles which they believed in.

Replying to a question from correspondent M. Volker Zielke on whether the revival of Islam was a reaction to the modernizing trends that had come from the West, the Minister said it was not so at all. In fact the renaissance of Islam had its roots in the history and values of the people. Modernization, under the impact of the West, had, in a way, come in some kind of a conflict with this trend of Islamic revival and, the Muslims had tried to face this challenge creatively which had sharpened their endeavors.

It was not a reactionary movement.

Islam was a positive force in the life of the Islamic people. It was important for the West to realize that Islam is not a religion in the limited sense of the word, meaning just prayers and rituals, Prof. Khurshid Ahmad explained.

He said that it was a way of life and an ideology, and as such, it offered its own vision of man and society and enjoined upon man to restructure his social order so that justice was established among human beings.

Answering another question that it was very hard to understand how in Pakistan cutting of hands of a thief would constitute human justice, the Minister said the problem with the West was that it was trying to see things in isolation and through colored glasses. "You have to look upon it in its total perspective. Islam wants to build a society in which life, honor and property were respected, in which crime is eliminated and in which social aberrations and perversions are reduced, in which people live in harmony and dignity."

To build such a society, the Minister said, Islam on the one hand motivated man to lead a life of commitment and positive service to humanity and on the other tried to attack the problems of crime at its root, that is, at the level of motivation for crime and at the level of social factors which caused crime.

(Continued on page 3)

Rural electrification is vital factor to economic development

Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan Hoti, Federal Education Minister said earlier this month that rural electrification was vital to the economic development of the country.

He was inaugurating the ninth convention of electrical engineers held at the WAPDA auditorium at Lahore under the auspices of Pakistan Electrical Engineers.

The Minister said he hoped the electrical engineers would be able to end ways and means to overcome the problem of finance constraints to accelerate the pace of extending electricity to the rural areas.

A survey showed that out of a total of

42,736 villages in Pakistan, only 6,655 (or one village in every six) have so far been electrified as detailed below:

- Punjab: 24,996 villages, 3,452 electrified: 13.8 per cent.
- Sind: 5,907 villages, 1,607 electrified: 27.2 per cent.
- N.W.F.P.: 6,768 villages, 1,440 electrified: 21.3 per cent.
- Baluchistan: 5,065 villages, 156 electrified: 3.1 per cent.
- Total: 42,736 villages, 6,655 electrified: 15.6 per cent.

Although only about 15.6 per cent of the total villages in the country have been partially electrified, yet the socio-economic benefits from rural electrification are perceptible.

(Continued from page 2)

Prof. Khurshid Ahmad said the idea was not to cut hands and terrorize the people but to make life and society free from crime. The contemporary West took the problem of crime lightly with the result that in spite of all the fancy theories of crime and punishment and also all the affluence, crime rates were increasing.

In a Muslim society the problem was tackled at all levels: Motivational, educational, moral, social, economic and legal.

It was in that context that deterrent punishment was imparted and history bore testimony to the fact that while only very few hands were cut, crime was eliminated.

Today in those countries where such laws were obtaining, even the United Nations reports admitted that the crime rate was the lowest in the world, he pointed out.

Asked as to what were his views about clemency, if the main point of the Islamic law was deterrence, Prof. Khurshid Ahmad said it was not correct to assume that the main characteristic of Islamic law was deterrence. In fact, he said, the main point was motivational change, education and reform. Deterrence was only a part of the objective.

As far as clemency was concerned, he said, the West had certain notions about this but according to him, there was no conflict between justice and mercy.

If there was clemency in violation of justice, it could not be described as mercy; it was only through establishing justice that mercy could be ensured for all human beings.

So deterrence came only as a part of the total milieu.

Nonetheless, mercy was very much built into the Islamic system he stressed.

Because "we can be merciful to the people only if we are prepared to respect their rights; their rights can be respected if violation of rights is properly taken care of. So we look upon justice as fulfilling the objectives of mercy."

Asked if he felt that the Islamic revolution had been completed in Pakistan, the Minister said Pakistan was in the process of an Islamic revolution and had made a firm beginning in that direction. The process did not consist of mere promulgation of a few laws. These laws, he added,

represented a movement towards a new concept of life and society. The real thing was that the nation had the vision of a new future where moral and material progress went together and where spiritual, cultural and economic development took place simultaneously.

Asked how he saw the fate of Mr. Z.A. Bhutto in the wake of heads of government appealing for clemency, the Minister said as far as Mr. Bhutto's case was concerned the actual outcome depended upon two things: The final view of the Supreme Court and the rights which were enjoyed by the President under the Constitution.

He said: "I can only tell you about the stand of the Pakistani nation and the Islamic Ummah. We believe that fulfillment of justice is supreme and any one whether he had been a prime minister or a president or a minister or an ordinary citizen, if he has committed a crime, there is no reason why he should not be punished according to law. We do not differentiate between the high and the low. Unfortunately, the problem with the West at the moment is that it is adopting double standards. For example, look to the case of the former leader of the Liberal Party in United Kingdom, Mr. Jeremy Thorpe. If he is involved in a certain criminal case i.e. inciting someone to commit a murder which did not take place and he is brought to book, this is regarded as fulfillment of justice. But if a prime minister of Muslim country orders the murder of a person who is actually murdered — notwithstanding 23 other murders which are also attributed to him, and this crime is established by the High Court through ordinary judicial process, his action invites clemency.

To the suggestion that up to now there was no precedence in Pakistan in which an execution had taken place in which the split decision was involved, the Minister said that was not correct. The judgment of the Supreme Court under the law was a judgment whether it was a majority judgment or a unanimous judgment. It was not the judgment of so many judges and so many dissenting persons. Should such crime be condoned only because the person who committed it was a politician and had connections outside? he asked.

The rights of a common man and his life are as important as that of a minister or a prime minister. "This is the vision of society for which we stand."

GOVERNMENT AIMS AT BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

President Zia-ul-Haq has said that the Government wanted a balanced development of industry and agriculture to bring about a speedy progress to enable the country to be free from foreign dependence.

He was speaking at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Fauji Fertilizer Company in Goth Machhi earlier this month.

He said national objectives would not be achieved if more importance was given to one sector over the other.

He said the need of the time was that the two sectors should be developed simultaneously. He disclosed the Government had taken a number of steps to restore confidence by providing opportunities for investment. He said the steps included the constitutional cover so that in future no industry could be taken over without proper compensation and valid reasons.

In the agricultural sector the Government had provided many incentives to the farmers which were expected to result in increased agricultural output.

The President believed that if the country made enough progress in agriculture to be self-sufficient in food, and the industry progressed enough to meet local requirements and be able to export also, Pakistan would enter a golden era of development.

He expected the country would be self-sufficient in fertilizer after the new factories started production.

Overseas employment procedures simplified

The Federal Government on March 23 announced a policy to simplify the procedure for those seeking overseas employment and to check the malpractices of certain recruiting agencies.

Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, Federal Minister for Labour and Manpower, said no recruiting agent would be allowed to receive cash from any person who wished to go abroad after March 23.

Ch. Elahi said that if a licensed recruiting agent was found receiving more than the fixed amount of Rs. 1,450 it would be the responsibility of his ministry to see that the excess amount paid to a promoter was returned to its owner.

WHEAT OUTLOOK IN PAKISTAN

A meeting of senior food officials held the other day has found the wheat crop situation satisfactory after an exhaustive review. The official optimism is based on the fact that the area under wheat has increased from 15.8 million acres in 1978 to 16.4 million acres — a marginal increase of 3.6 per cent.

The condition of the crop was described as satisfactory as there was "no appearance of rust, and, hopefully, the crop will remain free from it until maturity".

Representatives of the provincial governments have informed the meeting that "as a result of extensive efforts that have been made to educate farmers through the media, the production targets would be achieved".

This means that the country will be able to produce 95 lakh tons of wheat this year, a feat that has never been achieved in the past.

Besides the increase in wheat acreage, it has been officially stated that the availability of inputs has proved satisfactory.

According to official figures, compared with 1978 the off-take of nitrogen fertilizer went up by 34 per cent and that of phosphatic fertilizer by 47 per cent.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Scientific Adviser (General Science), Ministry of Science and Technology. Grade 18. Second Class or Grade 'C' M.Sc. in the required science subject.

Six Assistant Directors (Security), Airports Security Force, Department of Civil Aviation, Aviation Division, Ministry of Defense. Grade 18. Graduate. Ability to understand and appreciate the delicate problems or to suggest ways and means to check hijacking, sabotage of equipment, aircraft and protection of key points.

Twenty nine Male Lecturers (in English—5, Statistics—3, Physics—6, Urdu—3, Mathematics—3, Chemistry—3, Botany—3, Zoology—1, History—1 and Persian—1), Federal Government Educational Institutions in Cantonments/Garrisons, Army Education Directorate, General Headquarters, Rawalpindi. Women ineligible. Grade 17. First Class or Grade 'B' Master's Degree in the relevant subject.

Thirty Lady Lecturers (in English—8, Mathematics—3, Statistics—3, Urdu—3, Physics—2, Chemistry—2, Botany—2, Psychology—1, Economics—1, Home Economics—2, Fine Arts—2, and Islamiat—1), Federal Government Educational Institutions in Cantonments/Garrisons, Army Education Directorate, Rawalpindi. Grade 17. First Class or Grade 'B' Master's Degree in the relevant subject.

Four Assistant Naval Store Officers, Pakistan Navy. NPS. Grade 16. Graduate

Statistical Investigator, Directorate of Tuberculosis Control, Karachi, Health Division. Grade 16. Master's Degree in Statistics or Mathematics or Economics.

Pakistan denies allegation on Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD: A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed surprise March 20 at the appearance in the Moscow newspapers Pravda and Izvestia, of articles alleging that Afghan refugees in Pakistan were being allowed to carry on hostile activities against the Government of Afghanistan and that radio stations located in Pakistan were engaged in anti-Afghan propaganda.

The articles also alleged that the Karakorum Highway was being used for transporting arms and ammunition and propaganda material from China for subversive activities in Afghanistan and that Chinese instructors were imparting training to Afghan guerrillas.

Describing these allegations as totally baseless, the spokesman regretted that such false and mischievous charges had been made in complete disregard of the facts. He said that the Government was aware of unfounded rumors being circulated within and outside Pakistan regarding Afghan refugees, who had been given asylum in Pakistan purely on humanitarian grounds, and deplored attempts by interested parties to create discord between the two neighboring countries.

In this context, the spokesman drew attention to the statement made by the President in response to newsmen's questions in Peshawar, March 19, in which he said Afghan refugees were allowed to enter Pakistan on humanitarian grounds and on the condition that they did not use Pakistan's soil for any activities which might jeopardize Pakistan-Afghan relations.

The President had also pointed out the various steps taken by Pakistan as gestures of its goodwill towards the government of Afghanistan.

The spokesman said that Pakistan was firmly committed to a policy of good neighborliness, mutual cooperation and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs, in its bilateral relations with Afghanistan.

He said Pakistan's efforts towards developing closer relations with Afghanistan as well as the Soviet Union should be further strengthened by its withdrawal from CENTO which opened up new possibilities in this direction.

He expressed the hope that these positive factors would be specially noted by those who stood for the promotion of friendly relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan and wished the two countries well.

Meanwhile the government is considering to approach the United Nations and other international agencies for help for the Afghan refugees.

An official spokesman has said there are about 35,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

PSA Office Bearers

The PSA of Nashville, Tenn. has elected new office bearers for 1979. They are: Dr. Saadoon Kadir (president), Dr. Ghazala Hussain (vice president), Ms. Amina Mighat (secretary), and Mr. Aftab Qureshi (treasurer).

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PAKISTAN

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Nuclear Program is For Peaceful Purposes Only

ISLAMABAD: A Foreign Office spokesman on April 7 has categorically denies Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program had behind it the intent or purpose of developing a nuclear weapon. Its aim and orientation were directed solely towards peaceful ends, he said.

The statement was in reply to a U.S. statement in Washington on April 6 that the Carter Administration had decided to cut off developmental aid to Pakistan both for the current and the next fiscal years, because the U.S. suspected Pakistan's activities in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy were directed towards non-peaceful purposes.

The spokesman regretted the decision to cut off aid which he said was an act of discrimination against Pakistan.

He said other countries which had either exploded a nuclear device or had clearly acquired the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and had rejected the application of international safeguards to their nuclear fuel cycle facilities including plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment plants were being aided or armed by the United States.

International Inspection

On the other hand, Pakistan which had subjected its nuclear facilities to international inspection was being denied development assistance. Such a policy could not be termed even handed, he said.

The spokesman emphasized that Pakistan's concern over the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons was second to that of no other country. This was a matter of international record from 1966 to date. He recalled Pakistan's initiatives in the United Nations and other important international forums and the conference of the Organization of

Islamic States, to alert and activate the international community to address itself effectively to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and to assure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against nuclear threat or blackmail.

In this context, he referred to Pakistan's proposals in the General Assembly of the United Nations, which were adopted by overwhelming majorities for a nuclear weapons free zone for South Asia, and nuclear guarantees for non-nuclear weapon states.

Accepts Full Safeguards

If accepted and acted upon by all the nuclear weapon powers and the countries of this region, this recommendation would ensure against the danger of a spread of nuclear weapons, he stressed.

The spokesman reiterated the readiness of Pakistan to accept full safeguards to cover its peaceful program of nuclear research if such safeguards were applied on a non-discriminatory basis — if the United States was willing to ensure its application without preferences and exclusions, to the nuclear program of other countries who are known to have acquired or are on the threshold of acquiring nuclear weapons capability.

The spokesman noted the U.S. policy was a global one and not confined to Pakistan.

If so, he said, the threat of nuclear proliferation called for a global response which could best be mounted in the United Nations forum on a basis of universality, non-discrimination and sovereign equality of states, whether large or small. To approach the problem on an individual or selective basis and apply different standards to different states would imperil regional

security and strengthen the forces of hegemonism in various parts of the world.

The spokesman rejected as false the charge that Pakistan was developing its nuclear program with assistance from or in partnership with Libya or any other country.

RENOUNCE MANUFACTURE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PRESIDENT URGES

President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has proposed that Pakistan, India and other states in South Asia should agree to make a joint declaration renouncing the manufacture or acquisition of nuclear weapons.

A Foreign Office spokesman said April 6 that the proposal had been made by the President in a letter to the Indian Prime Minister early this month.

He said the President emphasized in his letter such a declaration would have to be solemnized internationally and be binding on present, as well as future governments.

The spokesman said that President's letter was in reply to one he received from the Indian Prime Minister in February. The Indian leader has expressed concern about what he called Pakistan's efforts to acquire nuclear explosion capability.

The President in his reply pointed out Indian apprehensions were based on misleading reports about Pakistan's nuclear program.

The President said the program was entirely geared for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The purpose of Pakistan's peaceful program was to meet the country's energy requirements and to ensure the availability of technology, when conventional fuel supply runs short.

The President emphasized that

SPECIAL HOUSING SCHEME FOR OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS

The Government is considering to carry out a survey of Pakistanis living abroad to find out their number and their housing requirements.

The development authorities in Karachi, Islamabad, Quetta, Hyderabad, and Lahore will initiate schemes and sell Pakistanis living abroad lands for housing purposes and the cost will be recovered in foreign exchange.

The benefit of such a scheme, it was explained, was that without any financial involvement, there will be more than half a million developed plots available and between 200,000 and 300,000 housing units will be constructed each year.

It was estimated that at least Rs. 8,000 million in foreign exchange will come back to Pakistan in addition to the present foreign exchange remittances.

N-Weapons Proposals

(Continued from page 1)

Pakistan had no intention to acquire or develop nuclear weapons and had accepted international safeguards to dispel any doubt about its nuclear program and for its commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The President in his letter also referred to various initiatives taken by Pakistan to curb nuclear proliferation among which are: security assurances to non-nuclear states; and establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone.

The President however recalled that regrettably progress in this field had been impeded by India's opposition to Pakistan's initiatives.

The President drew attention to India's possession of an entire fuel cycle which was outside any safeguard and which meant that future Indian governments had the option to use nuclear capability for military purposes at any time they choose.

The President urged the Indian Prime Minister to lend his Government's support to the establishment of nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia and to accept international inspection or bilateral inspection on reciprocal basis of all nuclear facilities in India and Pakistan.

He also suggested that India could make a lasting contribution towards the curbing of nuclear proliferation by accepting full scale safeguards for nuclear facilities or by acceding to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

WEST HAS NO REASON TO FEAR RESURGENCE OF ISLAM—BROHI

The Federal Law and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. A.K. Brohi, has said that the West has no reason to be alarmed at the resurgence of Islam.

Talking to newsmen late last month, he deplored the "evil publicity" given to Pakistan because of the introduction of Islamic laws in the country.

He explained that Islam is a religion of peace standing for the welfare of the entire mankind and wondered why should the West be irritated merely because Muslims wished to practice their own way of life. Western critics were also violating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guaranteed freedom to profess and practice a religion, he said.

Mr. Brohi said the Western world should know that it was to the good of humanity that Muslims should be allowed to "sink back into their own tradition" and project their universal mission which included welfare not only of Muslims but also of all creatures of God.

Islam Means Peace

"Islam means peace, even the Islamic salutation — Assalamu Alaikum — means peace be on you", he said.

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him), he said, came to "make us brothers", and quoted a saying of the Prophet which said the best was he who wished the best for all.

He said it was a matter of sorrow that the West, although claiming to be all-knowing, did not appreciate — not even giving the benefit of doubt — that what we are doing was not only for Muslims but for the entire mankind.

The Minister said that some Muslim countries had passed through a period of colonial rule and after independence they were free to practice Islam. "Why should this phenomenon be looked upon with distrust and anger?" he asked.

"Islam does not need any defense", he said, pointing out that the Holy Qur'an was there for everybody to read.

He said the teachings of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) enjoyed historical authenticity because he was not a legendary figure but a man who lived under the searchlight of history.

About the foreign media who met him and asked him questions about Islamic laws, Mr. Brohi said his impression was that they went away satisfied with his answers.

But, he said, the end-product as reflected in their dispatches and broadcasts — apart from "a few honorable exceptions" — tended to show that they were "not open and receptive." He would not wish to deny them their right to express their opinion but expected them to allow us to state "our point of view" as well.

Mr. Brohi quoted Articles 18 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights regarding the right to freedom of thought and religion and manifestation and practice of religion or faith, either alone or in community with others, and the right to the freedom of opinion and expression, and said those opposing the introduction of Islamic laws were violating the charter.

Mr. Brohi said Muslims were open-minded by nature and they recognized as true all religions which came before Islam and were mentioned in the Holy Qur'an. Even those pre-Islamic religions, unmentioned in the Qur'an were not outrightly rejected, he said.

The Minister agreed with a correspondent's suggestion that the critics of the Islamic laws might be fearing that a "handshake with Islam" could create complications for them vis-a-vis their own religions.

He also agreed with another suggestion that this opposition might be because of the fear of Islam emerging as a powerful political force.

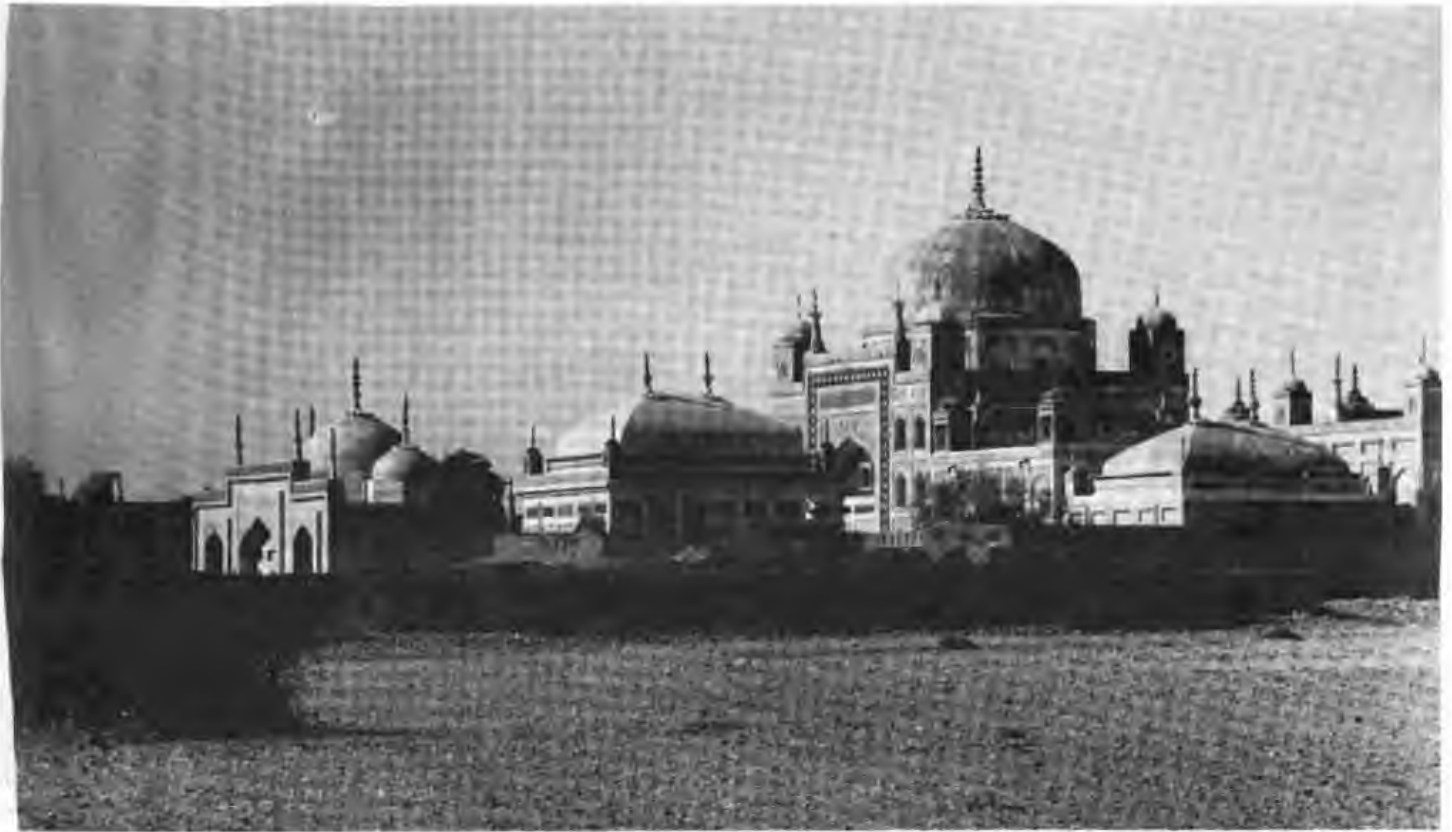
Muslims were not going to be provoked by their critics, he said and hoped that one day the West would exhaust its vocabulary of abuse and read the Book of God.

He said Muslims loved life in this world also — "we are not monks" — but in the enjoyment of this life they were restrained by the Divine laws.

IRAN TO BUY BEEF

Pakistan may supply meat to Iran. A proposal to this effect is under consideration and the government is working out the feasibility of supplying meat and beef to Iran without disturbing the local price index.

Iran requires meat and beef worth Rs. 600 million annually and it wants to buy the entire quantity from Muslim countries.



The imposing tombs of Kalhora and Talpur kings at Hyderabad, Sind.

DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS ARE PUT ON DISPLAY

The Election Commission had put on public display draft electoral rolls, prepared on the principle of separate electorate for the general elections to be held on November 17.

Over 30 million eligible voters are to vote to elect members of the National and Provincial Assemblies.

The draft rolls have been widely displayed in electoral areas throughout the country at 40,300 centers to enable people to file claims, objections and application for correction within a period of 21 days. The Commission has already appointed 237 Revising Authorities mainly drawn from judiciary to perform the task.

Specific instructions have been issued by the Commission to the Registration Officers to give maximum publicity to the preliminary lists of voters.

Election Commission sources said 28,000 display centers have been established in the Punjab, 7,000 in Sind, 5,000 in the NWFP and 300 in Baluchistan.

Pakistan Only Wants Friendship

The English daily *Dawn* of Karachi has said that the categorical statement by Pakistan President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq that developments in Afghanistan are an internal affair of that country and Pakistan has no intention of interfering in them should help to dispel any doubts that might have been created by some tendentious reporting by foreign news media.

In an editorial "*Pakistan's policy of non-interference*" the paper hoped that the statement will assure the government in Kabul that Pakistan has no interest whatsoever in stirring up trouble or assisting the malcontents in its neighbouring country. What suits Pakistan is to have a peaceful neighborhood, it added.

The paper said: "The precise extent and nature of the trouble in Afghanistan is difficult for us to judge in view of the absence of objective reports from non partisan and neutral observers of the scene."

The paper was of the view that Pakistan cannot remain unconcerned at "such reports altogether, even if it wanted to, is quite obvious for the simple reason that it is being directly

affected by the influx of the refugees from Afghanistan. Already 35,000 people are officially said to have crossed the Durand Line into Pakistan at regular check posts; and the number of those infiltrating across the border at other points not being known.

The paper said: "The Pakistan Government has been providing these refugees shelter and food from its own limited resources on purely humanitarian grounds. It is unfortunate that the Government's role in this context has been misinterpreted in some reports. The Government of Pakistan has been twice constrained to deny these reports. Now that it has been officially announced that the government intends to approach the UN and other international relief agencies for help, it should be easier to kill false rumors regarding the existence of guerrilla training bases in Pakistan. In its dealing with its neighbors Pakistan believes in observing the universally accepted principles of peaceful co-existence. It is in these terms that this country has sought and seeks good neighborly relationship with Afghanistan."

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR EQUITABLE SHARE OF WEALTH

President Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has called for constant efforts to inculcate the collective spirit of social welfare among the people and said if they did not discharge their social obligations, society would become an abode of sufferings.

Such efforts, the President stressed, should not remain confined to a few ceremonies and the moneyed people must be reminded that whatever they possessed had been given to them by this very country and the society, which too had some right on their riches. The Government received very little of this right in the form of taxes and the rest of their wealth remained idly held in their personal coffers.

He said moral justice demanded that these coffers be opened and a part of this wealth be utilized for social welfare.

In that regard, the President said, the Zakat Fund had been established towards which "Sadqat" and donations were also being received. A portion of these donations, keeping in view the limits of Shariah, would be given to welfare organizations like the Red Crescent Society, so that they could serve the suffering humanity in a better way.

He appealed to all sections of the society, particularly the affluent people, to come forward and participate in the noble deed by giving donations to social welfare organizations from their honest earnings.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date: April 30, 1979

Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad: (a) *Associate Professors* (one in Arabic and one in Islamic Studies) in N.P.S. 19 (b) *Assistant Professor* (in Islamic Studies) in N.P.S. 18.

Apply to Registrar, Allama Iqbal Open University, Sector H-8, Islamabad.

Three Research Assistants, Arid Zone Research Institute, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Grade 16.

Three Medical Officers (Male-2 and Female 1), Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department, Grade-17.

Assistant Scientific Officer (Nutrition Education) National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade-16.

Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Department, Grade-16.

Librarian Custom House, Karachi, Grade-17.

Four Economic Investigators, Finance Division, Islamabad, Grade-16.

Research Officer (Power), Energy Section, Planning and Development Division, Grade-17.

PAKISTAN PROTESTS AFGHAN SHELLING OF REFUGEE CAMPS

Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with Afghanistan over the shelling of a refugee camp in the Zarkai area of Kurrum Agency. The camp is 3,000 to 4,000 meters within Pakistan territory, and the shelling by the Afghan artillery took place on March 13.

Disclosing this, a Foreign Office spokesman has said that Pakistan did not want to retaliate in the interest of good neighborly relations and told the Afghan Ambassador a few days afterwards that the Government of Pakistan viewed with deep concern the violation of its territory.

The Afghan Ambassador was told that in keeping with Pakistan's policy of friendship and good neighborliness towards Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan had exercised restraint and decided against any retaliatory action. It was hoped, the Afghan Ambassador was told, that such incidents would not recur.

Answering questions, the spokesman said that about 60 rounds were fired by the Afghan artillery but there were no casualties. He further said that no incident of the type had taken place since then.

In reply to another question, the spokesman disclosed that there had also been some incidents of air space violations by the Afghan planes. "We decided not to shoot down the planes and only warned them not to repeat it," he said. In all, there had been only two protests, he stated.

According to the Foreign Office spokesman, the Afghan Ambassador was further informed that the Government of Pakistan expected the

Afghan Government to reciprocate its sincere desire for friendly relations on the basis of respect for the principles of strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and the inviolability of international borders. The Ambassador was told that the Government of Afghanistan could not absolve itself from the responsibility for the consequences of any deviation on its part from these principles.

Meanwhile the Government has asked Afghan refugees to appreciate the status of their stay in this country and "refrain from any activity which may put strains on the hospitality being offered to them."

An official statement said the asylum granted to the Afghan refugees on "purely humanitarian grounds" could not be allowed to be stretched to cover actions contrary to the law of the land or tending to affect Pakistan's relations with neighboring countries.

The statement said: "It has come to the notice of the Government of Pakistan that some Afghan refugees who have taken shelter in Pakistan have been holding Press conferences, issuing statements or otherwise releasing reports to the Press about the internal conditions of Afghanistan. The Pakistan Government has granted them asylum in Pakistan on purely humanitarian grounds till such time as they are able to return to the country of their origin. This facility cannot be allowed to be stretched to cover any actions which are contrary to the law of the land or which tend to affect Pakistan's relations with its neighbor."

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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

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PRESIDENT ZIA REITERATES COMMITMENT TO HOLD FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

ISLAMABAD: President Zia-ul-Haq has said that elections would be held under the supervision of the Army and Judiciary and would be completely free and fair, and Martial Law would be lifted after transfer of power.

Addressing a news conference after the swearing-in ceremony of the new cabinet here April 22, the President made it clear that members of the new cabinet would not be eligible to contest the elections.

He said cabinet ministers belonging to the armed forces would continue to hold their offices. In case of civilian ministers, those wishing to participate in the elections would have to relinquish office by May 31, 1979.

The President said ways and means were being examined to subject all political parties to a certain code of discipline so that there would be no difficulties or problems of the nature faced by the nation during previous elections. He said he would like to keep the electioneering campaign as short as possible.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

He said that a constitutional amendment to balance the power between the president and the prime minister would be effected before elections. In this connection he had contacted all political parties and most of them were in agreement with him.

The President declared that he had no political ambition and would not stand for any political office. His foremost concern was to ensure a correct balance of power between the politically elected prime minister and the politically elected president. He emphasized that if such a provision existed in the constitution he was sure the country would not have undergone the present impasse.

Replying to a question about the role

of the armed forces, he said this was the only institution that could guarantee stability of the country. He, therefore considered it necessary that the armed forces, which were a unifying force, should have a constitutional role. He said in the case of political impasse the armed forces should come out to solve the problems within a limited period and then return to their barracks. A decision in this respect would be taken after consulting with the political parties, he said.

In answer to a question on local elections he said the matter was under examination and a decision would be announced at an appropriate time. He also said the process of accountability would be completed before elections. He reiterated that he and his cabinet would be subject to accountability.

The President was also asked to give his views about the stoppage of American economic aid to Pakistan. He said this was in fact a blessing in disguise for the nation as it would now give up its dependence on others and try to stand on its own feet. He stated emphatically that the nation would accept this challenge with a spirit of sacrifice and would prove that Pakistan could live on its own. At the same time the President emphasized the nation's determination to go ahead with the program of nuclear energy, which was solely directed towards peaceful use. Pakistan would not give up its right to acquire nuclear technology, he stressed.

On the question of Afghan refugees he said that Pakistan had drawn the attention of the U.N. on this matter, and was trying to seek international support, because the number of refugees, which now stood at 47,000 was rising at the rate of 5,000 a month. The matter had also been taken up with the Afghan Government. In fact this was discussed with the Afghan Commerce Minister, earlier this month when he visited Pakistan. The President said he

assured the Afghan Minister that whatever was happening in Afghanistan was Kabul's internal affair. However, on humanitarian grounds it was not possible for Pakistan to push back Afghan refugees. It was also Pakistan's religious and moral duty to help them but at the same time Pakistan has not allowed its soil to be used for any subversive activities. He said that he had requested the Afghan Government to try to remove the basic causes to prevent further exodus of refugees, and if necessary seal its borders.

He said so far there had been only two cases of shelling and one of strafing of Pakistani soil by Afghanistan.

NEW HOUSING SCHEME

A new housing scheme for overseas Pakistanis has been announced by the Housing and Planning Department of the Punjab Government.

Under the plan plots of one kanal (55' x 100') and 10 marlas (40' x 70') are being offered in Gujrat district of the province.

The 50 acre development (comprising at least 279 residential plots) will have a shopping center, a park and mosques.

The provisional price is Rs. 40,000 per 600 square yard.

For details please write: Housing and Physical Planning Department, Government of the Punjab, 6-Bank Square, Lahore, Pakistan.

FIRST SOLAR ENERGY STATION

PAKISTAN entered the solar energy technology with the commissioning earlier this month of the first experimental station to convert sun light directly to electricity near Karachi.

The first solar energy system in Pakistan has been pioneered by Sui Gas Transmission Corporation.

New cabinet inaugurated

A new federal cabinet with 13 ministers, two ministers of state and five advisers was sworn in April 22.

Members of the cabinet are: Mir Ali Ahmad Talpur, Defense; Lt. Gen. F.A. Chishti, Labor and Manpower, Northern Areas and Kashmir Affairs, Petroleum and Natural Resource; Lt. Gen. Ghulam Hasan, Production and Industries; Ghulam Ishaque Khan, Finance, Planning Commission and Coordination; Air Marshal (Rtd.) Inamul Haq, Housing and Works, Water and Powers; Major Gen. Jamal Said Mian, Railways and Local Government; Mr. Mahood A. Haroon, Interior and Religious Affairs, and Minority Affairs; Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti, Education; Mohiuddin Baloch, Communications; Sharifuddin Pirzada, Attorney General, Law and Parliamentary Affairs; Major Gen. (Rtd.) Shaid Hamid, Information and Broadcasting; Rear Admiral Fazil Janjua, Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives; Javed Hashmi, Culture and Tourism.

Ministers of State and their portfolios are: Hamid D. Habib, Export Promotion; Mahmood Ali, National Council of Social Welfare. Advisers and their portfolios are: Justice (Rtd.) Hamoodur Rehman, Constitutional Affairs (he will hold the rank of a cabinet minister); Agha Shahi, Foreign Affairs; Moazzam Ali, Overseas Pakistanis; Begum Waqarum Nisa Noon, Chairman, Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation and Hakeem Mohammad Saeed. TIB. Portfolios retained by the President are: Foreign Affairs, Health and Population, Science and Technology, States and Frontier, Religious, Cabinet Division and Establishment Division.

Soviet tractors

The Soviet Union will supply 4,500 tractors to Pakistan during the current year.

The President of the Tractor Export Corporation of USSR Mr. Vassil N. Myshkov, said that under the \$20 million agreement the Soviet Union would also export 300 ploughs along with the tractors.

He said the tractors and the ploughs would be supplied under barter and cash payments.

The Soviet Union exported 4,500 tractors to Pakistan last year.

• Two Japanese firms have signed an \$18.7 million contract with Pakistan for the supply 400 bulldozers.

PNA's withdrawal from cabinet

The following are two editorial comments in the English-language *Pakistan Times* and *Dawn* which give the background to the recent decision by the Pakistan National Alliance to withdraw from the cabinet:

PAKISTAN TIMES: A state of suspense and uncertainty was implicit in our political life when the final decision of Mr. Bhutto's fate was awaited. Following the execution of April 4, things have begun to move and political parties are now embarking on a new phase of activity primarily focusing on the promised November elections. A very significant move in this context is the decision of the Pakistan National Alliance to withdraw its nominees from the Federal Cabinet.

TWO MAIN OBJECTIVES

PNA President Maulana Mufti Mahmud has made it clear that the decision had nothing to do with Mr. Bhutto's execution. He has reiterated that it was the result of having achieved the PNA's two main objectives: the introduction of the Islamic order and the announcement of the election date. Admittedly, these two developments are of a positive nature and conform to popular aspirations. The stage is now set for the general elections and the PNA's timing appears to be politically judicious. Divested of the responsibility of day-to-day administration, it will now have the time and opportunity for more frequent contacts with the people.

EVERYTHING NECESSARY

While the election day is still seven months away, the time is now to begin to prepare the nation for its tryst with destiny. All political parties owe it to the people to do everything necessary for keeping this appointment. It may not be all smooth sailing, as we know from our past experiences. But the revival of democratic rule in Pakistan is vital for the country's stability and progress. The operation of July 5 must lead to its fruition with the assertion of people's will. By deciding to leave the Cabinet, the PNA is at least removing one point of contention. Tehrik-i-Istiqal and JUP have repeatedly demanded that the PNA should leave the Government well

before the elections, so that its Ministers are not able to use their official position for partisan ends or for promoting their electoral interests.

VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENT

DAWN: There are not many instances of voluntary relinquishment of power, especially in Pakistan, and PNA has to be complimented for setting a healthy precedent. The Alliance was under no compulsion to quit the Government and could have continued in office if it had so wished. But, obviously, in making a move in the matter it was actuated more by considerations of the national interest.

It can derive satisfaction from the fact that concrete steps have in the last nine months been taken for the achievement of the two specific objectives for which it had joined hands with the Martial Law authorities. The process of Islamization of Pakistani society is in an advanced stage, and a firm date for elections has been announced. It puts to an end the state of uncertainty in the country, and the people can now confidently look forward to the future. PNA can legitimately claim credit for contributing to the new, positive turn in the national situation. By quitting the Government voluntarily, PNA has also silenced those who had accused it of power lust and expressed apprehensions that its Ministers might misuse their official position during the coming elections. As far as the polls are concerned, PNA is now on a par with other parties in the country.

PREPARE THEMSELVES ADEQUATELY

With the withdrawal of the PNA from the Government one phase in national politics ends, and another phase begins—the more important one of elections. It is to this end that all exertions of the Martial Law Government are directed, and it would be less than fair if the political parties do not prepare themselves adequately and are found wanting for the coming test. For, there is a world of difference between clamoring for elections and making an intelligent use of the process for the establishment of a stable political order.



A sikh temple at Gujranwala

SIKHS THANK PAKISTAN

HASAN ABDAL—The Revenue Minister of Indian Punjab State, Sardar Jeevan Singh Umra Nangal, said here on April 14 that Guru Nanak Sahib always upheld the principle of justice and fairplay.

Speaking at the conclusion of three-day Baisakhi festival in Punja Sahib, he

said the founder of the Sikh religion had set a noble example of speaking complete truth under all circumstances.

He thanked the Government and the people of Pakistan for according heartiest welcome to Sikh yatrees and said they were carrying home a message of warm sentiments from Pakistan.

Pakistan shares concern over nuclear proliferation

The English-language *Pakistan Times* on April 8, 1978 in an editorial comment on the U.S. decision to stop development aid to Pakistan says:

Pakistan has time and again affirmed that its nuclear program is completely peaceful and it has not only openly renounced the acquisition of offensive nuclear capability but is even ready to sign an agreement with the other nations in South Asia banning nuclear weapons from the region. Its proposal for making South Asia a nuclear weapons free zone is directed towards that end. At the same time, it has accepted the most stringent safeguard conditions for its nuclear installations, and the agreement that it has signed with France for the purchase of a nuclear reprocessing plant has the approval of no less a body than the IAEA itself.

Pakistan fully shares America's concern over nuclear proliferation but believes that the danger cannot be warded off by the kind of policy

Washington is pursuing. On the one hand, the U.S. Government is against some countries acquiring nuclear know-how for peaceful purposes but, on the other, it turns a blind eye to, and even supports, attempts by others, despite their dubious record, to develop nuclear capability. The continued supply of sensitive nuclear materials to India is one example. This is a clear case of double standard and shows that America's nuclear policy is more a matter of political expediency than of principle. This conclusion is supported by the provision in the Symington Amendment itself which empowers the U.S. President to make exceptions to the rule where "vital U.S. interests" are concerned. In view of all this, it hardly behoves the U.S. to adopt a holier-than-thou attitude and shows up the discriminatory nature of the action taken against Pakistan. Such one-sided U.S. decisions may or may not advance that country's stated aim, but they would surely lose the goodwill of friends.

Pakistan calls for new World Strategy

UNITED NATIONS—Pakistan on April 5, called for gearing the new world development strategy towards progressive implementation of the principles and objectives of the new international economic order, aimed at reducing the gap between the rich and poor countries.

The developing countries could only opt for change towards a better world, Pakistan permanent representative Niaz A. Naik said, hoping that the rich countries would see that this was the only prudent option for them as well.

He was addressing the Preparatory Committee for the new international development strategy, which opened its first session earlier this month.

The new strategy must explicitly aim at the progressive implementation of the new international economic order, he said.

Equally, he said, there must be appropriate revision of the trading rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established more than 30 years ago.

The developing countries must be given a fair chance to earn their way to development, Mr. Naik declared. Towards that end, Pakistan would commend the holding of a new round of trade negotiations devoted to trade problems of the developing countries as early as possible and within the framework of the new international development strategy.

Currency ruling

The State Bank has announced that any person arriving or leaving Pakistan may bring in or take out State Bank of Pakistan notes not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

The new ruling which takes effect immediately also states that:

- Any person may take out from Pakistan to Afghanistan notes and coin which are the currency of Afghanistan without limit.
- Currency which has been brought into Pakistan in the safes of vessels or aircrafts or which has been taken on board a vessel or aircraft with the permission of the State Bank of Pakistan may be taken out.
- Any person not ordinarily resident in Pakistan may take out of Pakistan subject to compliance of such conditions as may be laid down by the State Bank of Pakistan in the form of administrative instructions from time to time, any foreign currency brought by him into Pakistan.

Pakistan N-program for peaceful purposes

ISLAMABAD: The Chairman of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Munir Ahmed Khan has said that the country's nuclear power program was solely for peaceful purposes and Pakistan is opposed to the building of all types of nuclear weapons.

"The real purpose of our nuclear program is to reap its benefit in all fields particularly in the field of nuclear power generation," he said.

In a radio interview broadcast on April 21, 1979 he said that Pakistan would not succumb to any external pressure to give up its peaceful nuclear power program because it was essential to its economic and technical development and to improve the lot of the people.

The PAEC chairman pointed out that Pakistan had always placed all its nuclear plants and imported nuclear fuel under IAEA safeguards. Munir Ahmad Khan said that Pakistan had been repeatedly advocating that South Asia should be declared a nuclear weapon free zone.

Referring to the stoppage of American economic aid to Pakistan the chairman said that this was only a new form of pressure being exerted on Pakistan to abandon its peaceful nuclear power program.

Describing the stoppage of the aid as an act of discrimination against Pakistan, he cited the example of India which was still being supplied with enriched uranium despite the fact that it had exploded a nuclear device which was contrary to the non proliferation treaty.

He also said that massive economic

and military aid was being given to Israel despite the fact that it possessed unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and had achieved the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons. South Africa was another example, he pointed out.

N-FREE ZONE REITERATED

PAKISTAN has reiterated its proposal for the establishment of a nuclear free zone in South Asia as the best way of assuring against nuclear proliferation.

The head of the Pakistan delegation to the UN Committee on Disarmament, Jamshed Marker told the Committee April 20, 1979 that Pakistan took an extremely serious view of the discriminatory practice of major

powers in their treatment of various non nuclear weapon states.

He was speaking in a debate on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

He said it was incomprehensible that a country which had exploded a nuclear device, possessed a clear capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and had rejected the application of international safeguards to its nuclear fuel cycle facilities, including plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment plants, continued to receive nuclear and other forms of assistance. However, on the other hand, he pointed out, a country which had subjected its nuclear facilities to international inspection and had expressed its willingness to extend complete mutual pledges for non proliferation was being denied even economic development assistance.

Afghan commerce minister visits Pakistan

The Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan has said that there was vast scope for expanding cooperation between Pakistan and Afghanistan in economic, culture, commercial and other areas which would bring the two neighboring countries closer to each other to the benefit of their peoples.

He made these observations during his meeting with the Afghan Commerce Minister, in Islamabad on April 18.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan said Pakistan has been pursuing policies to strengthen these ties and to achieve the best possible neighborly relations with Afghanistan based on the universally

recognized principles of non-interference, respect for each other's sovereignty and peaceful co-existence.

In this connection he referred to various goodwill gestures which Pakistan had made towards Afghanistan from time to time, particularly the facilities it extended to Afghanistan's transit trade.

The five member Afghan trade delegation was headed by Minister for Commerce, Abdul Kuddus Ghorabandi.

The Afghan delegation has been invited by the Pakistan Government and its visit has resulted in the further strengthening of trade relations and goodwill between the two countries.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

May 5, 1979

Three medical technologists, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi.

Research Officer, Agriculture and Food Section, Planning & Development Division, Islamabad.

Assistant Agricultural Census Commissioner, Agricultural Census Organization, Lahore.

Officer, Industries and Commerce Section, Planning and Development Division, Islamabad.

Fifty-three Statistical Investigators, Statistics Division. Grade-16.

Chief Statistical Officer, Statistics Division, Karachi.

Civil Surgeon, Federal Government Dispensary, Peshawar. Grade-18.

Assistant Chief, Agriculture & Food Section, Planning and Development Division, Islamabad.

Thirty Statistical Investigators/Registrars/Registration Inspectors, Directorate General of Registration, Islamabad. Grade-16.

Project Director, Islamabad Milk Plant, Islamabad. Grade-19.

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ELECTION COMMISSION RELEASES LISTS OF CONSTITUENCIES

ISLAMABAD: The Election Commission has released for general information the preliminary lists of constituencies for the national and provincial assemblies.

The National Assembly consists of 218 members including 200 Muslim seats, 10 seats reserved for women and eight for non-Muslims.

The breakdown of the National Assembly seats is: The Punjab 115; Sind 43; NWFP 26; Baluchistan 7; Federally Administered Tribal Areas 8; and the Federal Capital 1.

Muslim Members

Provincial Assemblies seats for Muslims members are: The Punjab 240; Sind 100; NWFP 80; and Baluchistan 40.

A spokesman of the Election Commission said that changes had been proposed in the delimitation of 108 constituencies out of 200 general seats of the National Assembly and 204 constituencies out of 460 Provincial Assemblies general seats.

The constituencies had been reviewed because the public generally had expressed doubts about the delimitation made for the 1977 elections.

He said the 1977 delimitation was made under political pressure, but the proposed changes for the coming elections had been made purely on merit.

Summary Powers

He said drastic and summary powers were proposed to be incorporated into the Representation of the People Act of 1976. If malpractices were reported the Commission would act expeditiously during the polls and after the polls. This would ensure the holding of elections honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with the law.

GREATER ROLE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR IN 5TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

ISLAMABAD: A gigantic Rs. 39 billion industrial investment schedule, spelling out the government strategy and priorities in the industrial sector during the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1978-83) has been unfolded by the government.

The broad objectives of the schedule, which embraces 129 industries in 16 groups, include reduction of inter-regional disparities, greater self-reliance through capital goods industries and major increases in the local manufacture of industrial machinery, transport equipment and intermediate goods and enhanced availability of essential consumer goods.

An official spokesman has said that under the schedule the investment strategy would be to restrict the public sector investment primarily to the completion of on going-projects and encourage private investment to play a more active and prominent role in the industrial development of the country.

He said that the Rs. 4.5 billion investment indicated for the public sector in the schedule was in addition to the expenditure already earmarked for major on-going projects including the Karachi Steel Mills.

The Fifth Plan allocation for steel mills is over Rs. 11000 million.

In the private sector the Rs. 19 billion proposed investment is also in addition to what the government expects by way of non-repatriable investment by overseas Pakistanis or by small-scale entrepreneurs. The financial provisions take into account the fact that some of the proposed investment may spill over to the next five year period. Of the program, an investment of Rs. 3000 million has been sanctioned over the current fiscal year.

The program also aims at a growth rate of 12.5 percent per annum in large manufacturing and 10 percent per annum in industry as a whole. By 1983,

the expectation is that the contribution of manufactured goods to the national income will rise to over 18 percent as against the current 15 percent.

The earlier policy regulating the location of industries is being reinforced with additional measures to ensure the dispersal of industries over wide areas in the country.

The spokesman said that new industrial capacity would be created in each province on the basis of resource endowments of the region. Some of the major industrial fields common to the provinces would be identified. Similarly, fiscal and monetary incentives for the less-developed areas would be kept under review to determine their adequacy.

He said the size of the new investment schedule is Rs. 39,308 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 21,378 million. Of the total size Rs. 31,841 million have been provided for new capacity and Rs. 7,467 million for the balancing, modernization and replacement of the existing industries.

The schedule is not in any way restrictive. It merely provides guidance to prospective investors. In practice, investment will be governed by economic trends which imply that even if the provision for an industry or a group of industries is used up, sanctions will continue to be given subject to such adjustment as may be required.

The investment schedule has a built-in structure of priorities. Provisions have been made for all industries for which physical targets have been prescribed in the Fifth Plan both for private and the public sectors. Provisions for production and processing of minerals have also been made on the same basis.

Higher provisions have been made for industries which produce inputs for

(Continued on p. 4)

PAKISTAN TABLES DRAFT CONVENTION ON SECURITY ASSURANCES

UNITED NATIONS: Pakistan has proposed a draft convention providing for security assurances to non-nuclear countries against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

The proposal was circulated last month as a working paper to the Committee on Disarmament which began a general debate on the cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament in Geneva.

The 39-member negotiating body was set up last year by the General Assembly as part of a revitalized United Nations machinery on disarmament. In the final document establishing it, the Assembly declared that, of all the disarmament measures required to ensure the survival of mankind and the elimination of the danger of war, effective measures for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the danger of nuclear war deserved the highest priority.

Introducing the proposal on security assurances to non-nuclear weapon states, Pakistan's Ambassador Jamshed K.A. Marker said this question had been on the disarmament agenda for more than a decade. No effective and concrete solution had been evolved so far to provide "credible assurances" against exposure to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, he said.

Pakistan, he stressed, believed that effective arrangements for such an assurance could best be provided in an international instrument with binding legal effect. His proposal reflected Pakistan's current thinking on the subject.

WHEAT SITUATION

THE Federal Government has announced the procurement target of 25 lakh tons of wheat from the current crop which has registered optimistic forecasts. Official indications are that the production target of 95 lakh tons of wheat may be achieved this year after all. Unofficial reports also speak well of the production prospects. Fears of yet another cycle of damage to the standing crop on account of late heavy rains and rust attack have mercifully not come true. The imported and indigenous high-yield varieties have behaved well and no complaints have been made about them so far. The procurement drive should meet with the expected

Finance Minister urges concessional terms for external resources

Minister for Finance, Planning, and Commerce, Mr. Ghulam Ishaque Khan has said in Manila earlier this month that countries like Pakistan which are endeavoring to improve the quality of life of the people, need an inflow of external resources at concessional terms.

The Minister made this appeal at Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Asian Development Bank.

He said, the stark and awful truth was that after three decades of international development corporation, there were more poor people in the world than ever before.

According to the world development report of the World Bank, around 800 million human beings live in absolute poverty. The Minister described it as a condition so characterized by malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, squalid surroundings, high infant mortality and low life expectancy as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency.

Nearly 55 percent of these unfortunate poor live in Asia, he added.

The Minister said at end of 1978, the total outstanding debt of developing countries had reached figure of a \$300 billion. Foreign debt of the poorest 48 countries of the world alone may reach \$50 billion by the end of 1979, which is 30 to 40 percent of their gross national product (GNP). In some cases it is as high as 80 percent. He said there were

success as the Government had already enhanced the purchase price from Rs. 37 to Rs. 45 per maund in August last year. The new support price, which compares favourably with the price of imported wheat, must act as a strong incentive to growers to sell their produce to Government agencies. While the Government has maintained the policy of procuring wheat on a voluntary basis, it has provided the incentive of an attractive price. Moreover, arrangements are reported to have been made for on-the-spot payment to the cultivators at procurement centers which have been set up at most of the 'mundies' in the country. The location of these centers close to the growers will prove an important factor in the success of the drive. Previously, the long distances involved in transportation were a factor of inconvenience and discouragement

expectations that after the adoption of a resolution at the ministerial meeting on debt held in March 1978, positive measures would be adopted to alleviate the burden of debt by rescheduling or through other appropriate arrangements.

Unfortunately, actual progress in this area has been patchy and limited. It has to be appreciated that debt relief, in short term is a most effective mechanism for augmenting net availability of external resources, he said.

The minister appreciated efforts of the World Bank in providing finances to member countries, which have been expanded in past years, and expressed the hope that this trend would continue.

PAKISTAN WINS WORLD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

PERTH: Pakistan crushed Australia by 4-2 in the final to win the Esanda World Hockey Tournament here earlier this month.

It was a most convincing victory by the world champions, who came from behind to sweep Australia off its feet with their hockey skill watched by a record crowd.

Earlier, Holland took the third position over Great Britain 6-5, the match-winner coming only during the extra-time. India finished fifth after defeating Olympic champions New Zealand without much difficulty.

for small growers. This had provided an opportunity for the middlemen to step in and buy the produce at a rate much lower than the procurement price and make large profits. As such, the small grower was generally denied the benefit of full procurement price. The opening of a larger number of procurement centers, coupled with the provision for on-the-spot payment, should remove a major flaw in the old procurement system. With a higher production forecast and procurement target, the country may not be required to resort to heavy imports as was the case this year. But the necessity to import about 10 lakh tons of wheat for the coming year will still be there in order to build up adequate reserves for meeting any unforeseen emergency or a production shortfall.

Editorial comment in *Pakistan Times*, April 24, 1979

AGRICULTURE IS IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY — ZIA

MULTAN: President General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq said late last month that the strength of the country depends on the development of agriculture and in this connection the Government is providing liberal facilities to farmers to enable them to increase yield per acre.

Speaking on the occasion of the wheat harvesting inauguration ceremony at Pirwal Government Seed Farm, near Khanewal, Multan district, the President stressed the need for further promotion of agriculture in the country.

He said that better results could be achieved through a realistic and judicious utilization of all available resources. He said that the Government was continuing its efforts for the development of agriculture in Pakistan.

President Zia further said that the Government was taking every step for the welfare and progress of the peasants. Small land holders were being given tractors, seeds and fertilizers at concessional rates.

He said that Government was also making efforts for the improvement of communication for easy transportation of wheat, rice and other agricultural items to the towns from rural areas.

He said that top priority was given to the solution of growers' problems. He added that he was very happy to know that the Punjab Government was implementing a scheme of modern technology for the promotion of agriculture.

RULING ON USED CAR

ISLAMABAD: The import of used or reconditioned cars under the gift scheme was banned with effect from Dec. 28, 1978. However, to avoid hardships to overseas Pakistanis who had booked reconditioned cars and had paid for such cars before that date permission has now been given to import such cars provided they arrive in Pakistan by May 31, 1979.

COACHES FOR BANGLADESH

PAKISTAN has despatched to Bangladesh another 55 railway passenger coaches valued at more than Rs. 50 million. The coaches were built by the railway workshops under the second order received from that country. In 1978, 58 were delivered to that country.

A third delivery of 35 coaches will be made this November.

PAKISTAN'S CHOICE

Mr. Munir Ahmed Khan, Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, has made out a convincing case for continuing the country's nuclear power development program irrespective of any amount of foreign pressure to abandon it. He has said that the project, conceived within the framework of the national development process, is vital to continued progress in economic and technical fields and can be given up only at incalculable cost to the country. He has rightly pointed out that there is no other way for Pakistan to meet its energy requirements than to develop nuclear power since it is relatively deficient in fossil fuel resources. It fulfils about 90 percent of its oil needs by imports which are getting ever more costly. Coal deposits too are extremely meager by world standards. As for gas, of which Pakistan has sizable reserves, it would certainly not be wise to burn it for power generation instead of conserving it for more worthwhile uses in industry. The same applies to oil—if and when the resource is discovered in large quantities. As things stand today, Pakistan suffers from acute shortage of energy, which is one reason why its development process has not developed at a fast pace; why its industry and agriculture remain backward; and why about 80 percent of its rural population are condemned to a "dark" existence. Nuclear power offers the cheapest and the quickest way out of this situation and, objectively speaking, no exception can be taken if Pakistan has decided to follow this most eminent course. That is going about the task Pakistan has no ulterior motives is clearly shown by the fact it has placed all its nuclear installations under international safeguards. Its peaceful intentions in the matter are further confirmed by the fact it has proposed that South Asia should be denuclearized and has expressed its readiness to sign an agreement on the

subject with the other countries in the region. It goes without saying that Pakistan would not have taken these policy initiatives had its nuclear program been even remotely aggressive.

In view of all this the hue and cry raised by certain quarters over Pakistan's nuclear project would seem to make little sense. It is clearly a mote-in-the-eye situation. The U.S., which has pressured France into unilaterally calling off the reprocessing deal with Pakistan and has now stopped economic aid to this country on the assumption that it is engaged in research work to acquire the capability to manufacture weapon grade nuclear material, has itself been making vital supplies to India which has furnished clear proof in the shape of the 1974 Rajasthan blast that its nuclear program is not so peaceful. Added to this is the fact that Delhi has also refused to sign the NPT. And yet America sees no harm in continuing its policy of nuclear co-operation with India. Washington's attitude towards Israel, South Africa and Taiwan, which are known to have acquired nuclear weapon capability, is equally benign. The only conclusion that one can draw from this is that America's much-trumpeted concern over nuclear proliferation codified in the Symington Amendment, is only a smokescreen to help along the aggressive designs of some, while denying others even their legitimate rights in the nuclear field. This doublefaced policy would achieve no purpose other than to feed suspicion about U.S. objectives and speed up the nuclear race between nations. The only way for America to achieve its aim to apply its economic sanctions policy uniformly and to back, and not penalize, countries like Pakistan which have expressed themselves in favour of establishing nuclear weapons-free zones.

Editorial comment in *Pakistan Times*, April 22, 1979

WIDE SCOPE FOR SAUDI-PAKISTAN JOINT VENTURES

ISLAMABAD: Prince Mohammad al Faisal al Saud of Saudi Arabia, who visited Pakistan earlier last month, in an interview with Radio Pakistan said there was a wide scope for joint ventures between his country and Pakistan and a number of major joint projects are likely to come up in the very near future.

He revealed that his discussion with

the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan and leading bankers in Karachi centered on the implications of Islamic laws on the economic and financial structure in Pakistan.

He said he was very much impressed by the zeal and enthusiasm in Pakistan for the introduction of the Islamic system in the country.

EXPORTS MAY HIT NEW HIGH

KARACHI: Export figures are expected to total \$1,600 million during the current fiscal year as against \$1,315 million dollars last year.

This was disclosed by the Federal Minister of State and Chairman of Export Promotion Bureau, Mr. Hamid D. Habib late last month.

He said that Pakistan's exports during the first nine months of the current year (July-March) totalled \$1,178 million against \$871 million during the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Hamid said that increase in export was in all items except tobacco. The export of tobacco was likely to fall from last year's \$20 million to about \$16 million this year.

He said that the export trade had been diversified which could be judged from the fact that Pakistan's trade with no single country was more than eight percent.

Giving a comparative picture of export items during the first nine months of the current year, he said that rice topped the list with \$32 million, followed by cotton yarn \$151 million, cotton fabrics \$147 million, carpets and rugs \$115 million, raw cotton \$62 million, and miscellaneous items \$325 million. The export figures of these items during the corresponding period last year were: rice \$146 million, cotton yarn \$64 million, cotton fabric \$129 million, raw cotton \$16 million, carpets and rugs \$87 million and miscellaneous items \$298 million. The average increase during the period was 35.2 percent over the corresponding period last year.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date: May 31, 1979

Costodian, Archaeological Museum, Banbhore, Department of Archaeology, Grade 16.

Assistant Physiotherapist, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Grade 16.

Data Processing Officer, Agricultural Census Organization, Lahore, Grade 16.

Fourteen Education Officers, Ministry of Education, Grade 17.

Research Officer, (Power), Energy Section, Planning and Development Division, Grade 17.

Assistant Programmer, Agricultural Census Organization, Lahore, Grade 16.

Two Assistant Directors, (Computer), Ministry of Religious Affairs and Minority Affairs, Grade 17.

Two Assistant Directors (Inspection), Electrical, Department of Supplies, Karachi, Grade 17.

Assistant Engineer (Electrical), Pakistan Post Office, Directorate-General, Islamabad, Grade 17.

Two Zoologists, Zoological Survey Department, Karachi, Grade 17.

NEW CABINET

CONTINUITY is the dominant feature of the new Federal Cabinet sworn in by President Zia-ul-Haq last month. It is not only that some of the old faces have been retained. What is notable is the present regime's persistent thrust towards its avowed goal: holding of fair and impartial elections and transfer of power to the representatives of the people. The formation of a new Cabinet was necessitated by the decision of the Pakistan National Alliance to withdraw its nominees from the Government. The PNA decision was based on what it called the fulfilment of its two objectives: introduction of the Islamic system and the announcement of a firm date for elections. But PNA's withdrawal should be appreciated for one more reason. As a leading contender for the forthcoming elections, PNA's continued stay in power would have made it vulnerable to charges of using the official positions of its Ministers for promoting its electoral interests. In fact, a number of parties had demanded that PNA withdraw from the government well before the elections. To foreclose any further apprehensions in this regard, the present Cabinet is composed mainly of non-politicians, including Armed Forces personnel and experts. The members of the new Cabinet are not expected to run for any elective office; a few politicians who are still there in the new set-up have now the option to quit their posts by May 31 if they decide to contest the November elections.

The present Cabinet is smaller in size than the one it has replaced, having 13 instead of 21 ministers. As the President explained, this was necessitated by considerations of economy. He has also made it clear that after May 31, the new

Cabinet will engage itself in the work of elections and transfer of power. In that sense, this Cabinet is entrusted with a task of historical significance. Its complexion can be taken as an assurance that the promised elections will be free and fair. From now to November 17 may not be an easy trek. A number of crucial issues, such as the proposal for providing a constitutional role for the Armed Forces, creating a balance between the powers of the President and the Prime Minister and introducing a legal framework for the conduct of elections, will have to be sorted out. The task is bound to be a delicate one, considering the need for a broad consensus among the political parties on the issues involved. The process of accountability is yet to be completed. Ultimately, the creation and maintenance of an environment conducive to the holding of free and peaceful elections should be a matter of prime national concern. Though the new Cabinet is composed of men of proven talents and of considerable experience, the Ministers would be primarily judged by what they do individually and collectively in helping the people and the country through the present transition to democratic restoration. That rightly is the focus of national attention.

Editorial comment, *Pakistan Times*,
April 23, 1979

Fifth Plan (Continued from page 1)

agriculture or use its output for further processing. Particular attention has also been paid to export-oriented industries. Adequate provisions have also been made for industries producing capital or intermediate goods.

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ADB LAUDS PAKISTAN FOR IMPRESSIVE GAINS IN GDP

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has singled out Pakistan and one other country for "the most impressive improvement in their Gross Domestic Product (GDP)" during the 1978 calendar year.

This distinction was spelt out in the annual report of the ADB for 1978, made public on May 3. The report had been prepared for the 12th annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister for Finance, Planning and Development who is also Pakistan's Governor at the bank, led the Pakistani delegation.

Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, Secretary, Finance and Economic Affairs Division, who is the alternate governor for Pakistan, also attended the meeting.

Besides Pakistan, the ADB report mentioned Bangladesh for impressive improvement in the GDP.

The report said that in 1978, "Pakistan's satisfactory performance was due, largely, to the recovery in industrial activities following a period of relative stagnation in 1977."

It said, "the increase of 10 percent in 1978 in the manufacturing sector in Pakistan represented a substantial recovery from the recession during 1975-1977, when the growth rates were negative."

Reviewing the foodgrain production in the member countries the bank said that Pakistan made "substantial gains" in rice production—a commodity which is exported.

A number of developing member countries of the Asian Development Bank experienced reduced rates of inflation during 1978.

The decreases were particularly significant in Burma, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, according to the report.

The FAO and UNDP are to give Pakistan assistance valued at \$1,700,000 for fruit development in Baluchistan.

President Praises Baluchi Leaders For Farsightedness; Vows To Speed Up Development of Province

NOSHKI, Baluchistan: President Zia-ul-Haq praised here May 17 the farsightedness of the leaders of Baluchistan in taking the historic decision to join Pakistan. He said they had foreseen that their destiny was linked with Pakistan created on the basis of Islam.

The President was on an extensive six day tour of Baluchistan which took him to several major cities in the province.

He told leaders of Chagai district that although the people of Baluchistan belonged to different tribes, they chose to be identified as Pakistanis by making their tribal and cultural distinctions subservient to Islam.

The President said the dream of reconstruction of Pakistan could not come true without the development of the underdeveloped areas like Noshki and Kharan. He said the government had decided to pursue a policy of bringing forward the underdeveloped areas.

He expressed his keenness to develop Baluchistan in every manner pointing out that due attention had not been paid to this province in the past. There was a tremendous need for development to promote the standard of living of the Baluchistan people. He added that there was also a need for removing the misgivings prevailing in the minds of people about their sense of deprivation.

He laid particular emphasis on the development of roads and electricity and urged people to work hard and assist the Government in the development activity.

The President said Baluchistan had a great potential for development, so it needed immediate attention by the Government. If developed properly, the province could be in a position to render great help to other areas of Pakistan, he emphasized.

He said new plans were under way to

provide electricity and construct more roads in Baluchistan. Power, he pointed out, was a major source of development in modern time. It could not only increase agricultural production but also help attain industrial development.

He said the people of Baluchistan had played a most commendable role in the Independence Movement. Baluchistan, he said, constituted half of the total area of Pakistan though it had lesser population. No Government could ever afford to ignore this area as it was the backbone of Pakistan, he added.

He regretted that while man had reached the moon, significant portions of the population in Baluchistan still lacked the facilities of drinking water. The Government had embarked upon plans to ease this problem in as many areas as possible, he said.

Meanwhile *Pakistan Times* on May 18 in an editorial under the caption "Caring about Baluchistan" said:

The President found much in Baluchistan from which he could draw a degree of satisfaction. The first is the law and order situation which has shown definite signs of improvement in the past two years thanks to the policies of the present Government. The atmosphere of confrontation and tension that kept the province in its grip during 1973-77 is no more, and Baluchis of various political persuasions are now leading a peaceful life free from undue executive interference.

This has restored their sense of confidence, leading to greater stability than there had ever been in the past. The process of rehabilitation is to be speeded up towards which end President Zia has taken concrete measures, including expeditious scrutiny of claims.

The other major concern during his tour was the pace of economic

(Continued on page 2)

Aid Consortium Requested To Reschedule Debt Payment

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan has communicated its comprehensive case for a new four-year debt relief arrangement to all the members of the Western Aid Consortium scheduled to meet in Paris on June 5 and 6.

The new request seeks rescheduling of 75 per cent of repayments on the outstanding debt to the Consortium up to the last fiscal year. If accepted, the repayments of 75 percent of over \$1,200 million accruing during the next four years will be rescheduled. This will mean an annual relief of about \$240 million on repayments beginning from the next year.

Pakistan also expects a relief of over \$150 million from other donors—both the Muslim oil producing countries and other non-Consortium sources like the Soviet Union. In fact, some of these countries have already agreed to defer some of the repayments on their loans. Moscow has made some adjustments in

repayment of instalments on its big loan for the Karachi Steel Mill.

The case for debt relief has a strong economic rationale. It is over the next four years that Pakistan will be completing its major projects. An annual saving of about \$400 million on repayments will facilitate a smooth implementation of on-going projects like the steel mill, a new port, essential power program for increasing industrial and agricultural production, effective commissioning of Tarbela projects, important fertilizer and cement units.

Meanwhile *Pakistan Times* on May 17 editorially commented on the move:

Islamabad has formally asked the Western Aid Consortium to reschedule three-quarters of its debts over the next four years as well as make new commitments of \$800 million for the next fiscal year. The news reflects fairly, adequately the spot the country is in. In

fact it has been trying for such a rescheduling ever since the 1974 relief ran out last year.

It is quite legitimate for a donor to be concerned about repayment of his loans. In this case, however, he should also perhaps be equally, if not more concerned about his pains having served their purpose well.

Pakistan's case is not of course peculiar. Most oilless developing countries are afflicted with the aid-payment-repayment syndrome, compounded by boosted oil prices and imports of Western inflation.

The aid-donors do have to strike a creative balance between the dual concerns of their loans serving their purpose as well as being timely repaid. There can be an excess of emphasis on one at the cost of the other, which can do lasting damage. And not necessarily only to one side.

President visits Baluchistan

development, particularly in view of the large-scale squandering of resources under the previous regime.

The President was happy to find that the allocation of Rs. 41 crore made to the province during the current financial year has been judiciously spent, making a visible impact on the life of the common man.

There has been considerable improvement in communication facilities; educational opportunities have increased; housing is receiving greater attention; and the situation regarding the provision of water and power too is much improved. But the President at the same time recognized that whatever had been done was only in the nature of a beginning to overcome the legacy of past neglect and much more was needed to be done to bring the province at a par with the other provinces.

Towards this end more funds are to be allocated in next year's budget, and the pace particularly of electrification and development of water resources is to be accelerated. The annual electrification target has been fixed at 80 villages, which is no mean task considering the vast distances involved. Similarly a special sum of Rs. 1.25 crore has been sanctioned for the exploration of ground-water resources and sinking of tube-wells.

The President has also given the

assurance that Loralai and Kalat would soon be linked to the national grid to give impetus to agricultural and industrial production. As steps towards that direction more bulldozers are to be provided to the province shortly; the road network is to be widened by accelerating the pace of work on the RCD highway and linking Khuzdar with Shahdadkot in Sind; and Quetta is to be supplied gas on a priority basis.

The President showed himself particularly concerned about creating more employment opportunities for the educated youth of Baluchistan. He promised them more jobs in the Federal Government, the armed forces and the corporation under Federal control.

He also assured them of preferential treatment in the matter of army appointments and even a relaxation in prescribed standards for taking them in Government service. The Public Service Commission, the army and the corporations will send special teams to Baluchistan to recruit local youth for jobs outside the province.

All in all, it has been a most useful visit which has created a new sense of belonging and trust and feeling of participation in national affairs among the people of Baluchistan by demonstrating to them that the Government genuinely and deeply cares about their welfare and is keen to raise their standard of living to the same level as in the other provinces. This is inestimable in the larger national context.

During his tour of Baluchistan the President also commented on:

Foreign relations: He said whatever was happening in neighbouring countries was a matter of the internal affairs of those countries and Pakistan had no desire to interfere in their internal affairs. Similarly, the President said Pakistan would not allow any interference in its internal affairs by others.

He said Pakistan did not want a policy of provocation, nor would it like others to do likewise. He drew attention to Pakistan's good relations with all countries, in particular those in the neighboring areas.

Elections: He said he would hold local elections before the general elections, if the national interest so warrants it and a decision in this regard would be taken soon. He pointed out that the scheduled general election would not be affected if the local elections were held earlier.

He made clear that he had no intention to turn the local elections into an electoral college like the basic democracies of the Ayub regime. All he wanted was a strong local self government that could solve the problems of the people at lower levels. He also urged the people to elect only those people who had sincere faith in Islam and Pakistan.

Islamic laws: The President has reiterated that all the remaining penal laws would be brought in conformity with Islam in the next six months.

PAKISTAN REGRETS AFGHAN ALLEGATIONS

ISLAMABAD: A Foreign Office spokesman on May 16 regretted the recent statements of Afghan leaders and the persistent propaganda in their news media alleging interference by Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan including support to the dissident elements in the country.

The spokesman said that allegations that military training was being imparted to the refugees and that guerrilla bases had been established on Pakistan soil from which attacks were mounted by dissidents with the help of Pakistani soldiers, were preposterous.

The movement of refugees has been restricted and they have been asked to refrain from granting interviews to press correspondents and issuing press statements. Efforts were also being made, he said, to shift as far as possible their camps to the interior of the country. There are, however, inherent limitations to the implementation of the policy of keeping a check on their movement since all the refugees do not seek assistance from the Government.

The spokesman invited attention to the fact that a large number of refugees had taken shelter with their kith and kin in the tribal belt making it extremely difficult for Pakistan to keep a close watch on their movement. The crucial element in the solution of refugee problem, according to the spokesman, was the creation of conditions of normalcy and stability within Afghanistan. Restoration of tranquility and harmony in Afghanistan would provide an incentive to those who had already left their country, to return voluntarily to their homes.

The spokesman reiterated the sincere desire of Pakistan to have friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with Afghanistan in accordance with the recognized principles of peaceful co-existence. Pakistan's decision to send a delegation to Kabul headed by a minister to participate in UNIDO-sponsored conference of finding ways and means of accelerating economic development of Afghanistan, was a practical demonstration of Pakistan's sustained goodwill towards Afghanistan, he pointed out.

He expressed the hope that the Afghan government would refrain from levelling unfounded allegations against Pakistan and reciprocate its policy of good neighborliness, which is in conformity with the long term interests of peoples of the two countries.

The spokesman also deplored

Government-sponsored demonstrations outside the Pakistan Embassy in Kabul in which anti-Pakistan slogans were raised. He denied categorically an Afghan allegation of an attack by Pakistani soldiers on a village in Paktya province. He remarked that repetition of such baseless allegations could only lead to the deterioration of relations between the two countries.

The spokesman emphasized that despite provocations from the other side, Pakistan's policy of good neighborliness towards Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs remains unchanged. This was manifest in restraint exercised by Pakistan in regard to repeated violations of its air space and territory by the Afghan armed forces. In fact, Pakistan has continued to take initiatives to strengthen cooperation with Afghanistan. It has been made clear to Afghan refugees to refrain from acts incompatible with their refugee status in this country.

The President said on May 17 Pakistan only wanted friendly relations with Afghanistan and had no intention

to interfere in that country's internal affairs. He said Pakistan wanted to promote and maintain brotherly and friendly relations with Afghanistan. In this context he referred to the recent visit of the Afghan trade minister who had a very cordial meeting with him.

He said the developments in Afghanistan were purely the internal affairs of that country and Pakistan had no intention to interfere in her affair.

As regards Afghan refugees, the President said since they are Muslims, the Pakistan Government was under obligation to provide them necessary help purely on humanitarian grounds. He said the issue of Afghan refugees had been taken up with the United Nations. The President said the Government of Pakistan could not push these refugees back, but they were free to go back to Afghanistan on their own will.

The President said Pakistan had told Afghanistan to take such steps as made the conditions conducive for the return of refugees to their homes.

The refugees would certainly like to go back if the conditions became favorable to them, he said.

Pakistan offers Kabul technical aid

Pakistan is prepared to extend technical assistance to Afghanistan in a number of fields. This was stated by Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan, Federal Minister for Education and leader of the Pakistan delegation to the Ministerial Meeting of Technical Cooperation among the Developing Countries held in Kabul from May 14 to 17.

The Minister said that soon after the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the President of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, in his goodwill message to the President of the Revolutionary Council, Mr. Noor Mohammad Taraki, declared that Pakistan would welcome the opportunity of contributing towards the successful implementation of the development program of Afghanistan.

The Minister said that President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, during his last visit to Kabul in September, 1978, also mentioned the possibility of initiating joint ventures between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Mr. Mohammad Ali Khan Hoti said that Pakistan's present ties with

Afghanistan were based on a comprehensive trading relationship which provided for maximum trade and transit facilities to Afghanistan under the existing bilateral agreement. The transit agreements had evolved and improved over the years. These provided not only for most favored treatment in respect of procedures, but extended an altogether preferential dispensation in the actual flow of transit traffic.

The procedure for inter-governmental consultation also existed to review the working of that agreement and ensured smooth and trouble free movement of transit trade.

The Minister said that the presence of the Pakistan delegation in the conference was concrete evidence of Pakistan's sincere desire to further the development of ties of friendship and good neighborliness with Afghanistan and to render whatever assistance was possible within its resources. He, however, quoted a famous Pushto proverb in this connection: "It needs two hands to clap".

He said that the cooperation between neighbors was possible only in an atmosphere of reciprocity and trust.

Agha Shahi urges N-weapon free zone in Africa, M.E., S. Asia

FEZ, Morocco: The advisor on foreign affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi underscored here on May 10 at the Islamic conference of foreign ministers the importance of creating a nuclear weapon free zone in the regions of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

He drew the attention of the foreign ministers to the nuclear weapons ambition of Israel and South Africa and the nuclear weapons capability demonstrated by one country in Asia. He was speaking at the plenary session of the conference.

Mr. Agha Shahi said that the Kashmir dispute remains the only major obstacle to complete normalization of relations between Pakistan and India. He said a just solution to the problem would provide an impetus to the strengthening of peace and stability in South Asia. He also reaffirmed Pakistan's full commitment to achieving this goal in the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

He said the people of Jammu and Kashmir could not but be of continued concern to the Islamic world. The people of the state were entitled to the support of Islamic countries in the realization of their right to self determination.

He told the foreign ministers that under no circumstances it can compromise on the issue of Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem.

The leader of the Pakistan delegation said Pakistan was equally firm in its support for the realization of the national rights of the Palestinians including their right to establish a sovereign state of their own.

He also lent support to the oppressed people in various countries and expressed concern at the plight of Muslim minorities in certain countries.

Mr. Agha Shahi told the delegates that Pakistan regretted the lack of meaningful progress in the establishment of a new international economic order despite extensive negotiations at the United Nations and other international forums.

He endorsed Saudi Arabia's suggestion that while pursuing negotiations with the industrial world, the Islamic countries should concurrently expand the areas of mutual cooperation among themselves.

The political and information committee of the conference approved Pakistan's proposal for the creation of a Muslim world jurist commission.

A ten member commission had been appointed to study details of the proposal and submit its report to the next Islamic Foreign Ministers conference to be held in Pakistan next year.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date, June 18

Senior Scientific Officer (Small Pox-Vaccine Production), National Health Laboratories, Grade 18.

Senior Scientific Officer (Parasitology), National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade 18.

Professor of Physiology, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Grade 20.

Senior Scientific Officer (Clinical Pharmacology), Drugs Control and Research Division, National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade 18.

Deputy Director (Bacteriology), Central Drugs Laboratory, Karachi, Grade 18.

Assistant Professor of Physiology (Biophysics), Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Grade 18.

Deputy Director (Pharmacology), Central Drugs Laboratory, Karachi, Grade 18.

Junior Master, Military College, Jhelum, Grade 17.

Senior Scientific Officer (Microbiology Non-Medical), Drugs Control and Research Division, National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade 18.

Assistant Professor of Anatomy, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Grade 18.

Senior Scientific Officer (B.C.G.-Production), National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade 18.

Assistant Professor of Anatomy (Electro-Microscopy), Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Grade 18.

Assistant Professor of Physiology, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Grade 18.

Deputy Director (Pharmaceutical), Central Drugs Laboratory, Karachi, Grade 18.

Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology, in the Southern Circle of Archaeology, Hyderabad, Grade 17.

Assistant Secretary (Wildlife), National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Islamabad, Grade 17.

Four Members, National Industrial Relations Commission, Islamabad, Grade 20.

Junior Engineer, Department of Plant Protection, Karachi, Grade 17.

Deputy Chief (Nutrition), Nutrition Planning and Development Division, Grade 19.

Two Scientific Officers (Clinical Pharmacology), National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade 17.

Forty Seven Lady Lecturers, (in English—9, Mathematics—4, Statistics—4, Persian—1, Urdu—4, Physics—5, Biology—1, Zoology—2, Chemistry—5, Botany—3, Psychology—1, Economics—2, Home Economics—3, Fine Arts—2, and Islamiyat—1), Federal Government Educational Institutions in Cantonments/Garrisons, Army Education Directorate, General Headquarters, Rawalpindi, Grade 17. Men ineligible.

Thirty Six Male Lecturers (In English—3, Statistics—4, Physics—6, Urdu—3, Mathematics—7, Chemistry—3, Zoology—2, Biology—1, History—1, Economics—2, Botany—3, and Persian—1), Federal

Government Educational Institutions in Cantonments/Garrisons, Army Education Directorate, General Headquarters, Rawalpindi, Grade 17.

Senior Scientific Officer, (Pathology), Public Health Division, National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade 18, Temporary.

Assistant Director (Electrical Engineering), Energy Resources Cell, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Islamabad, Grade 17, Temporary, likely to continue.

System Analyst/Programmer, Statistics Division, Karachi, Grade 17.

Five Orientation and Briefing Officers, Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (Manpower Division), Grade 16.

Deputy Director (Arts and Design), Directorate of Films and Publications (Publication Wing), Islamabad, Grade 18.

Scientific Officer, Food Contamination Study and Control in Pakistan, National Health Laboratories, Islamabad, Grade 17.

Librarian, Securities and Exchange Authority of Pakistan, Grade 16.

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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., June 16, 1979 (Rajab 20, 1399) No. 12

No evidence of Pakistan aid to Afghans—UN team

GHOTKI, Upper Sind: President Zia-ul-Haq said here June 2, that a United Nations team has fully vindicated Pakistan's assertions that this country is not providing any military training or military equipment to Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The United Nations team sent by the UN High Commission for Refugees was in Pakistan last month to assess the magnitude of the refugee problem. The team has categorically stated that it had not found any evidence to show that Pakistan was giving military training or providing arms to the refugees. The team also stated that it has seen no training camps.

The President said so far 80,000 refugees have entered Pakistan and they are here on humanitarian grounds only.

Scheduled Date

The President said that elections would be held on the scheduled date and they would be held under the 1973 constitution.

Earlier in Sukkur, the President on May 26 emphasized that Pakistan was not interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. He said, Pakistan's policy was based on non-alignment and it wanted to maintain relations with all countries on an equal footing.

But he made it clear that Pakistan was capable of defending its territorial integrity. Pakistan, the President said, was not alone or friendless. The country has friends who are ready and capable to provide Pakistan with every assistance, the President stressed.

No N-weapons plan

The Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, said in Colombo June 8 there should be no cause of worry to any country about Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. Mr. Agha Shahi who attended the Colombo Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau meeting said Pakistan had no program to manufacture nuclear weapons.

FOREIGN OFFICE CATEGORICALLY DENIES SOVIET ALLEGATION

ISLAMABAD: A Foreign Ministry spokesman on June 3 categorically and forcefully denied the latest Soviet allegation that Pakistan's territory was being used for the training of saboteurs and sending them into Afghanistan. He stated this when asked to comment on a commentary on June 1 as broadcast by Moscow Radio that accused Pakistan of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and of training saboteurs for their infiltration into Afghan territory.

The spokesman described these allegations as unjustified and expressed disappointment that they were being made despite Pakistan's repeated reputation in the past. Answering a question, the spokesman said a continuing dialogue was going on between Pakistan and the Soviet Union on the situation in Afghanistan and with regard to the problem of the influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan. The latest contact, he said, was made June 1 and that the dialogue was a deep one. Replying to a question about the level at which dialogue was going on the spokesman said: "At a very high level." Asked to state precisely the nature of the dialogue, he said they were discussing the ways to restore good neighborly relations with Afghanistan.

Refugee camps

The Afghan refugees who have not sought shelter with their tribal kinsmen have been accommodated in government organized refugee camps. These locations were recently visited by representatives of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. The very fact that they were exposed to an inspection by a UN agency testifies to the fact that they are purely refugee camps. Referring to the allegations that Pakistan's territory was being used by outside powers, the spokesman characterized them as equally baseless. He emphasized Pakistan, as a self-

respecting sovereign country, would never lend its territory to be used by any foreign elements as a base for hostile activities against a neighboring state.

The spokesman dismissed the apprehensions of Pakistan Army's alleged plans to conduct a lightning raid into Afghanistan as totally misconceived and preposterous. On behalf of the Government of Pakistan he could categorically state that Pakistan had no military plans whatsoever against Afghanistan nor did it wish to exploit the internal turbulent situation of Afghanistan.

The spokesman reiterated Pakistan's friendship and goodwill towards Afghanistan.

Practical Proof

He pointed out that Pakistan had given practical proof of its desire for friendship and amity with Afghanistan by repeated high level visits beginning with the visit of the President of Pakistan in September 1978. Since then, there have been two visits at ministerial level. Pakistan would welcome a dialogue with the Afghan leadership at any level in order to dispel misunderstanding and overcome differences with regard to the refugee issue.

The spokesman stated that Pakistan had been persistently seeking the improvement of its relations with the Soviet Union and sincerely desired to dispel any doubts or misgivings that might exist in the mind of the Soviet Government regarding its policy of promoting good neighborliness and friendship with Afghanistan. The five principles of peaceful coexistence, including strict adherence to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and non-aggression provide a solid basis for strengthening the stability and security of the region as well as for the restoration of

(Continued on page 2)

Procedure for sponsoring Haj is announced

The Ministry of Religious Affairs & Minority Affairs have announced the procedure for the sponsorship of Haj by overseas Pakistanis of their relatives in Pakistan upto a ceiling of 7,000 persons.

Under the procedure overseas Pakistanis shall remit foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 13,535 to cover the cost of air fare and foreign exchange quota of US\$900 needed to meet the expenses during their stay in Saudi Arabia.

The remittance should be in draft in the name of the sponsored person individually. The persons making remittances will also have the option to send either PIA ticket (Karachi-Jeddah-Karachi) or PIA *plus* a draft for US\$900 in the name of the sponsored person, specifically for Haj.

Relatives who can be sponsored for Haj are given below: Grand father/grand mother; father/mother; son/daughter; brother/sister; husband/wife; cousin; brother/sister-in-law; uncle/aunt; nephew/niece.

After receipt of the draft and ticket the sponsored persons will contact the nearest branch of the State Bank of Pakistan which will further guide them in connection with the completion of the necessary formalities on a form obtainable from it. Before approaching the State Bank the sponsored persons must ensure that they have the following documents: International Passport and Identity Card, PIA return ticket/PTA and encashment certificate from the bank in which the demand draft has been deposited.

The persons sponsoring Haj for their female relatives in Pakistan must ensure they are accompanied by their respective Mahrams whose cases must also be sponsored. In case the Mahram is already in Saudi Arabia or will join her in Saudi Arabia during Haj, this should also be mentioned in the application form obtainable from the State Bank.

The last date for the receipt of remittance from abroad is July 3, 1979.

ID card registration date

The Government has decided to further extend the date for registration and issuance of Identity Cards under the National Registration Act, 1973 upto *September 30, 1979*. All Pakistanis who have not yet obtained their Identity Cards should do so before the expiry of this date at the Pakistan embassy or consulates in the United States.

PRESIDENT ZIA UNDERSCORES PAKISTAN-U.S. RELATIONS

ISLAMABAD: President Zia-ul-Haq said on May 31 that sooner or later Pakistan and the United States of America would get over some of their differences and like good old friends would forge the bonds of greater and stronger friendship.

He said this while replying to the welcome address in his honor by the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Peter D. Constable, at a reception held at the American Embassy here to celebrate Memorial Day.

Describing America as "a great republic," the President said he shared some of the views Mr. Constable expressed in his address. One of these was that the US was an older republic and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan a younger republic.

But in international relationship, especially relations between two countries, the age sometimes did not matter; what mattered was what was inside the heart, he remarked.

He assured Mr. Constable that Pakistan had been proud of its good relationship, a very cordial relation-

ship, between Pakistan and the US since the inception of Pakistan in 1947.

But sometimes, the President said, like good old friends "we have something to quarrel. That's but natural." However, he was sure that such frivolous things, little disputes in a family among friends did not constitute stumbling blocks for paving the way for better relationships.

The President then proposed a toast for good health and happiness to President Carter and the people of the USA and for everlasting, ever-increasing bonds of friendship between peoples of the two countries.

Mr. Constable said the United States shared with Pakistan a history of close and friendly relations based on frank exchange of views. The difference between the two countries did not alter the truth of the values shared by the two countries. He said the United States would continue to share and support Pakistan's aspirations for peaceful relations with its neighbors based on the principles of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Foreign Office categorically denies Soviet allegation

(Continued from page 1)

normal relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan, he said.

A Radio Pakistan representative who visited the refugee camps in the province said 50,000 of these Afghans have sought refuge in the N.W.F.A. alone. The Government is providing them assistance by giving them wheat, sugar and other necessities of life, including medical treatment and grazing grounds for their livestock.

They have been lodged in three camps set up in Chitral, Warsak and near Tarbela. Others have been accommodated in 1,500 tents, schools and hospital buildings. A large number of refugees are also living with their relatives in the tribal areas.

Impossible to check

The representative pointed out that it was almost impossible to check the influx of Afghan refugees because of the peculiar and difficult terrain along the 1,000 mile border with Afghanistan. Tribesmen living along the border from Chitral to Waziristan belonged to common tribes and in most of these areas tribesmen had been crossing the border without any passport or visa.

The representative said there was no question of Afghan refugees being trained in Pakistan. In fact the government had put restrictions on their movement, he said.

Earlier on May 26 in a note handed to the Afghan envoy Pakistan expressed hope that Afghanistan would respond positively to the many gestures of friendship made by Pakistan and would refrain from activities which might jeopardize peace and stability in region.

The note categorically rejected the baseless allegations made by the Afghan government in a note handed over to the Pakistan ambassador in Kabul May 25 alleging that Pakistan militia had launched armed attacks on Afghanistan from Chitral, Mohmand and Waziristan.

The Pakistan note also deplored their repetition despite forceful denials issued recently by Pakistan.

Meanwhile in Colombo, the Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi on June 8, denied allegations by the Afghan delegate that Pakistan was interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He said there was a problem of 80,000 Afghan refugees pouring into Pakistan and Pakistan has offered to hold talks on this matter.

IQBAL'S ROAD TO POETRY

Pakistan recently celebrated the 41st death anniversary of the great poet and philosopher Dr. Muhammad Iqbal.

Iqbal was a versatile genius, a man with a wide range of talents, interests and pursuits. Besides being a poet, he was a philosopher, a social critic, a religious writer, a political thinker and, to crown all, something of an active politician.

But essentially and above everything else he was a poet. He wrote poetry from early youth almost to his dying day. Yet, strangely enough, he never fully acknowledged it as his life's vocation. Indeed, his relationship with it was of an ambivalent character. On the one hand, he eulogized poetry and the poet, and especially his own poetic achievement, sometimes even in hyperbolic terms. On the other hand, he decried poetry, denied being a poet, and resented being called one. Between these extremes are cries of anguish at being afflicted with an obsessive urge to write poetry, which, he felt, was a useless and thankless business on the whole. On a superficial view, this bipolar approach is easily explained: his mind was divided between poetry and his other pursuits. But, in fact, it had its root in something more deep-seated. There was in his inmost being a conflict between two ambitions—that of becoming a great poet and that of becoming a great man of action.

Till the end

The conflict developed gradually, but remained with him till the very end. He started his poetic career at a time when the amorous ghazal in a witty conversational style was the vogue in Urdu poetry. He tried his hand at it under the tutelage of Dagh, the ruling master of the genre. But he soon gave it up and turned to the writing of poems in a modern style modelled on English poetry. These poems, though some of them were on public themes, were written more for the sake of lyrical self-expression than with any clearly envisaged purpose in view. In keeping with his poetic practice during this early period, Iqbal assigned to the poet a merely passive role—that of a community's eyes, that is to say, a sensitive organ which observes and responds sympathetically to the community's experience, but which has no aim or power to influence it.

A turning-point came when Iqbal, observing the impressive all-round



The Poet of the East.

progress of the British during his stay in England as a student, thought of giving up writing poetry and devoting himself instead to something useful towards the betterment of his people. He told his friend Abdul Qadir that nations which were doing something worthwhile had no taste for poetry. He was, of course, wrong, for the progress of the British that had impressed him so much was a legacy from the Victorians, who had combined a taste for poetry with worthwhile achievements in other fields.

Abdul Qadir and his teacher, Sir Thomas Arnold, were successful in arguing him out of his idea of giving up poetry and convincing him that he could use his poetic gift as an instrument for awakening and activating his people. From then on he wrote poetry with his mind fixed on one purpose — that of engendering among his people awareness of their potential. Side by side with this, he developed a concept of the poet as an inspired visionary charged with a message and a mission for enlightening and elevating peoples, and of poetry as a miracle-working agency for releasing the forces of life.

The conflict in his mind was not, however, fully resolved. It expressed itself every now and again in notes of self-questioning, frustration and loneliness. But these notes served to save his frequent crescendoes of assertion, exhortation and prophecy from sounding like mere rhetorical flourishes or pontifical sermons. They lent an amiable human quality to his

poetry, which, as a whole, was a grand symphony of faith in his mission and of hope about its ultimate fulfilment.

Events have justified the faith and the hope. Without indulging in a poetic conceit, we may well describe Pakistan as a metapoetic creation of Iqbal's poetry, a masterpiece in a human and material form, and at the same time a crowning achievement of his as a man of action working in a field of his own, namely, that of life-enhancing poetry. Both his ambitions were fulfilled in his lifeworth, which was the engendering of self-consciousness in the Muslims of India. Great as his poetry was in its own right, that is to say, as poetry, it aimed at going beyond itself in accordance with his philosophy of ceaseless journeying, which makes of every goal a stage to be passed.

Realm of Action

Going beyond itself, his poetry entered the realm of action, where it enabled him to achieve what men of action of other categories—military heroes, statesmen, reformers and revolutionaries—achieve by other means. He could never have achieved what he did, had he not been the kind of poet that he was; nor could anybody else have achieved it without the aid of his poetry. It was as a poet that he prepared the imagination of the Indian Muslims for the vision of a sovereign state of their own, and it was as statesman—a combination of a poet-seer and a political sage—that he gave a realizable form to that vision.

BANGLADESH BUYS 100,000 TONS RICE

KARACHI: Bangladesh signed an agreement with Pakistan on June 3 for the purchase of 100,000 tons of rice.

The Bangladesh food minister, Mr. Abdul Momen Khan said here June 2 that his country would have a short fall of about 2.2 million tons of foodgrain which would be met partly by imports from friendly countries like Pakistan.

The World Food Program has approved aid to Pakistan totalling \$30.7 million. This was announced in Rome June 7.

Of this, \$25.4 million are for irrigation and \$5.3 million for watershed management projects.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The Fauji Fertilizer Company, Limited is inviting applications from Senior Process/Project/Production/Planning engineers for immediate appointment.

Selected candidates will be initially associated with the Technical Department and will be required to assist in activities such as:

- Development of training program for engineers/foremen/operators/technicians.
- Development of engineering procedures.
- Analyze/review equipment design specifications/procedures.

- To act as site inspector during construction phase.

- To work as members of startup team under expatriate guidance period.

- To work with regular Technical/Production Department teams during normal operation in post startup phase.

Specific qualifications and experience for each category are indicated below:

Senior Process Engineers: First class degree in chemical engineering with 4-6 years of process design, plant monitoring, debottlenecking, troubleshooting, optimization and economic analysis experience in ammonia/urea/utilities units.

Senior Project Engineers: First class degree in mechanical engineering with 4-6 years of experience concerning detailed mechanical engineering including preparation of fabrication drawings of structures, pressure vessels, piping, heat exchangers and other processing equipment using process specification sheets, organizing mechanical information which would include drawings, spool sheets, mechanical catalogues from vendors. Preparation of mechanical procedures. Costing and budget control. Candidates will be expected to have a good knowledge of international conventions, codes and procedures.

Senior Production Engineers: First class degree in chemical engineering with 8-12 years of production and process engineering experience in ammonia/urea/utilities production units. Suitable candidates should have capacity to review operational procedures supplied by vendors and process engineers. Also, they will have the capability to produce/review training program/material for production staff.

Senior Planning Engineers: First class degree in mechanical engineering with M.B.A. (from a foreign university preferred). Suitable candidates will have 4-6 years experience of planning and monitoring shutdown/turnaround/erection activities. They will be conversant with C.P.M. techniques, contracted labor force evaluation/procurement/monitoring procedures and contractual arrangements.

For all positions higher degrees from overseas universities desirable. Please apply in confidence to Personnel Manager, Fauji Fertilizer Company, Limited, 13-Harley Street, P.O. Box 253, Rawalpindi.

TOWARDS NUCLEAR PEACE

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai has said that he believes Pakistan is not developing an offensive nuclear capability. He expressed the view in reply to a newsman's question on reports in the foreign press about alleged attempts by Pakistan to produce nuclear weapons. In this context he referred to President Zia's letter and added that he had no reason to doubt the assurance given by him that Pakistan was not interested in nuclear weapons.

This is the first time that the top Indian leadership has taken a line that takes into account this country's oft-repeated stand on the issue, and to that extent it marks a welcome departure from Delhi's old policy of reacting skeptically to whatever Pakistan has said about the peaceful nature of its nuclear development program all these years.

In retrospect, the atmosphere of mutual distrust seems to have been unnecessarily created, for this country has not only formally renounced the manufacture of nuclear weapons but also furnished tangible proof of its peaceful intentions by accepting the most stringent safeguard conditions for its nuclear installations and throwing them open to international inspection. Nor would it have proposed the denuclearization of South Asia and persistently sought security guarantees for non-nuclear states had its plans been even remotely offensive. Lack of direct contact was what fuelled mutual suspicion, but an important element in the whole episode has been the irresponsible role of the foreign press.

It is good that Delhi has not, in the final analysis, let its judgment on what has essentially been a non-issue be influenced by the subjective considerations of a foreign party, which has no *locus standi* in the matter, and decided to take a friendly neighbor on its word. This should go a long way towards creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and greatly boost the prospects of peace and stability in the area. India should rest assured that Pakistan would not lag behind in reciprocating any gesture of peace and goodwill on its part and would most willingly co-operate with it in any plans to banish the specter of war, death and destruction from the region.

Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear weapons free South Asia is one such initiative and its support to the effort to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace is inspired by the same objective. Now that Delhi has accepted that Pakistan has no offensive nuclear intentions, the next logical step for the two countries is to work together, to ward off the threat of a nuclear holocaust facing 800 million people inhabiting the sub-continent and this can be achieved only by banning nuclear weapons from the area.

No one can question the desirability of such a course, although there may be more than one opinion on how such an arrangement can be brought about. This is not something that cannot be talked out. The only condition is that the parties concerned should be willing to talk.

Editorial comment in *Pakistan Times*, June 3.

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WHEAT PRODUCTION EXCEEDS 9.5 MIL. TON TARGET

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan's wheat production this year has gone beyond the target of 9.5 million tons and is almost 10 million tons according to the final estimates.

This information was given to the Economic Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet on June 5.

According to the estimates, the total production of wheat in the country was 9.913 million metric tons or 9.758 million long tons, showing an increase of 19 per cent over last year's production. The area under the crop has also increased by 166,000 acres. The biggest increase was recorded in Baluchistan. Till June 2, 1,092,000 tons of wheat have already been procured as against only 666,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1977-78.

If the crop estimates of 10 million tons prove correct, the country's requirement of 10.5 million tons would be met by importing 500,000 tons.

However, a clear picture of the requirements would be available in the next few weeks. While the provincial government calculate the crop at over 97 lakh tons, some estimates put it even above 10 million tons. The target this year was 95 lakh tons.

Thus the strain on the national exchequer on wheat imports would be substantially reduced.

Of this year's import Pakistan is yet to receive 2.88 lakh tons of wheat from Australia and one lakh tons from aid-giving countries.

The wheat position throughout last year was good, there being no shortages, which in the past caused price escalation.

Meanwhile the European Economic Community (EEC) has pledged a grant of 50,000 tons of wheat to Pakistan during the current wheat year—May 1 to April 30, 1980.

Similarly, West Germany has offered 15,000 tons of the grain during this period.

PAKISTAN HAS NO INTENTION OF PRODUCING H-BOMB

A section of the U.S. media has published highly tendentious, selective and unfounded reports about Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. We are reproducing below Pakistan's response as contained in a letter which the Press Counsellor has written to a number of Editors.

The report that Pakistan has joined the nuclear club and has become the first Muslim nation to develop the hydrogen bomb is baseless. The fact is that Pakistan has not developed a nuclear bomb and as Pakistan President has said, has no intention of developing one.

The nuclear program of Pakistan, whether in the shape of power plants or research and development efforts, is entirely for peaceful purposes. Pakistan has never sought or received any financial assistance from Libya or any other country to develop its peaceful nuclear program. The assumption to the contrary and the scenario built on it is untrue.

Pakistan's concern in regard to nuclear proliferation is second to none. Even after India exploded a nuclear device in 1974, Pakistan's response was to propose a nuclear weapon free zone for South Asia. We recognize that today the major

nuclear powers between themselves possess nuclear weapons with over 14 billion tons of explosive power—i.e. three tons each for every man, woman and child on earth. We do not have the capability or the intention to add to the awesome arsenal of destruction.

The danger of nuclear proliferation, however, cannot be met by unprincipled, discriminatory and coercive policies and a holier than thou attitude. To ignore about 10 other countries which today have the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and to single out Pakistan—which is nowhere near the capability—for discriminatory treatment is unfair and unjust.

The objective will be easier to attain if we accept that in our world of change and transformation the idea of order—political or nuclear—must mean not domination and discrimination but a respect for principles. Pakistan would be willing, as it was in the past, to undertake all meaningful steps to prevent nuclear proliferation on a collective or regional basis. We have not only openly renounced acquisition of nuclear weapons but are ready to sign an agreement with other neighboring countries banning nuclear weapons from South Asia.

PAKISTAN, USSR SIGN EDUCATION PROTOCOL

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol on the equivalency of certificates of education and scientific degrees between the two countries.

The protocol was signed in Moscow on June 4 by Sahibzada Yaqub Ali Khan Pakistan's Ambassador to the USSR for Pakistan and by Nikolai Sofinsky, Deputy Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education for the Soviet Union.

Speaking on the occasion Mr.

Nikolai Sofinsky said the protocol was the product of bilateral ties in the field of education and would provide an impetus to further cultural exchanges between the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

At present about 300 Pakistani students are studying in various institutions in the Soviet Union. They include mechanical and civil engineers and other specialists being trained for the Pakistan Steel Mills being built with Soviet assistance.

PAKISTAN'S EXPORT PERFORMANCE

by M. Babar*

For the first nine months ending on March 31, the country's earnings from commodity exports increased by 34 per cent from Rs. 8,689 million in 1977-78 to Rs. 11,643 million in 1978-79. Based on the previous year's seasonal pattern, exports during the full trade year 1978-79 would be valued at the record level of Rs. 17,389 million compared with the preceding year's level of Rs. 12,977 million.

Complete stagnation of export earnings in earlier years may be judged from the fact that they varied from Rs. 10,116 million in 1973-74 to Rs. 10,286 million in 1974-75, Rs. 11,253 million in 1975-76 and Rs. 11,294 million in 1976-77. From 1973-74 to 1976-77, the highest rate of growth of exports was 9.4 per cent in 1975-76, but it was also as low as 1.2 per cent in 1974-75. Even in 1977-78, export earnings grew only at the annual rate of 14.9 per cent.

The recovery in exports, which began in 1977-78, gained momentum in the current year. An export target of \$1,560 million, representing a 20 per cent increase, had been set in the Annual Plan for 1978-79. Merchandize exports during the three quarters of 1978-79 have actually recorded an increase of 34 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1978.

The performance so far indicates that earnings will be around \$1,750 million and is more creditable in view of the disappointing cotton crop and can be only partly attributed to higher prices. At least half the increase is due to larger volume. Although the quantity and price of rice exports will be significantly higher, most of the improvement took place in manufactures. Yarn, cloth, leather and carpets alone account for about 75 per cent of the incremental export earnings and in each case volume of exports rose along with the price. The success of export drive was due to a combination of buoyant world demand and

the conscious policies of the government.

MAJOR EXPORT ITEMS: Among the major export items, earnings in the first nine months of 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 2,170 million for rice, Rs. 1,498 million for cotton yarn, Rs. 1,457 for cotton fabrics, Rs. 613 million for raw cotton, Rs. 1,087 million for carpets and rugs, Rs. 827 million for leather, and Rs. 332 million for fish and fish preparations.

The two main commodity groups that dominate Pakistan's exports trade are rice and cotton and cotton manufactures. For the first nine months, earnings from rice exports in 1978-79 recorded a growth of 53 per cent and those of cotton and cotton manufactures of 58 per cent. Accelerated exports of rice were in no small measure a result of efficient transport and port handling by the army-manned *National Logistic Cell*.

But for the failure of the domestic cotton crop, which recorded an output of only 27 million bales against the planned target of 36 million bales, the growth in export earnings from cotton and cotton manufactures would have been even more spectacular. Export earnings from raw cotton actually declined by 27 per cent from Rs. 835 million in the first nine months of 1977-78 to Rs. 613 million in the same period of 1978-79. Meanwhile the value of cotton fabric exports increased by 14 per cent from Rs. 1,279 million in 1977-78 to Rs. 1,457 million for the period under review. There was an even more significant increase in export earnings from cotton yarn, which rose 134 per cent from Rs. 641 million in 1977-78 to Rs. 1,498 million in 1978-79.

EXPORT DRIVE MEASURES: As far as the exports of cotton and cotton manufactures are concerned, an important policy initiative taken during the year was to terminate the subsidized sale of cotton to the textile mills and replace this by the removal of excise duties on mill output, and the provision of generalized export

rebates at the rates of 7.5 per cent of export value for yarn, 10 per cent for gray cloth and 12.5 per cent for finished cloth and cotton made-ups. This step resulted in enhanced profitability for exports both in absolute terms and relative to domestic sales.

The export drive was further intensified by streamlining the functioning of export rebate procedures for all products. In particular, the scheme for standard export rebates was extended to many items to remove the cumbersome and time-consuming processing required for obtaining rebate on each sale. These measures supplemented the lower interest rate provided in 1977-78 in the case of export refinancing. The increase in manufactured exports during 1978-79 was to a significant extent in response to these steps.

A set-back in the export sales of the textile sector as a whole was prevented by a suspension of staple cotton export from the 1978-79 crop. This measure reinforced a resurgence in exports based upon strong world demand and incentives provided by the Government. As a consequence, the volume of yarn exports is anticipated to increase by 85 per cent, against an increase in domestic yarn production of only 14 per cent. The increase in yarn exports in absolute terms is thus much higher than the increase in the level of yarn production.

Due mainly to a spurt in exports of cotton yarn, the combined share of the rice and cotton groups in Pakistan's total exports increased from 42 per cent in the first nine months of 1977-78 to 49 per cent in the same period of 1978-79. As for the other important commodity groups, export expansion in 1978-79 was 96 per cent in the case of leather, 28 per

Consortium aid may

ISLAMABAD: The quantum of aid from the Aid-to-Pakistan consortium is expected to rise to \$800 million as requested by Pakistan with the pledges yet to be made by the remaining two members of the Consortium.

This was stated by the Federal Finance Secretary, Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan, in an interview with Radio Pakistan on June 12.

cent for carpets and rugs, and 19 per cent for fish and fish products.

OVERALL INCREASE IN EARNINGS: Some of the increase in earnings from Pakistan's commodity export was undoubtedly a result of a general rise in the unit values of prices of exports. This rise was of the order of 34 per cent for leather, 32 per cent for rice, 30 per cent for fish and fish products, 16 per cent for cotton yarn, 6 per cent for raw cotton, and 2 per cent for carpets.

Increases in the quantum of exports were also significant. The quantity of cotton yarn exported more than doubled from 36,000 metric tons in the first nine months of 1977-78 to 76,000 metric tons for the comparable period of 1978-79. Rice exports increased from 545,000 metric tons to 636,000 metric tons, cotton fabrics from 328,000 metric tons to 379,000 metric tons, carpets from 1,366 metric tons to 1,723 metric tons and leather from 6,000 metric tons to 8,800 metric tons.

In the first six months, the qualitative change in the composition of Pakistan's exports between 1977-78 and 1978-79 may be judged from the fact that the share of primary commodities increased marginally from 28.5 per cent to 28.7 per cent, whereas the share of semimanufactures, which include cotton yarn, increased dramatically from 12.8 per cent to 28.2 per cent. As a result of increasing protectionism in the developed countries, the share of manufactured goods in Pakistan's exports declined from 58.7 per cent in the first six months of 1976-77 to 48.1 per cent in the first six months of 1978-79.

* Mr. M. Babar is a senior Pakistani economist associated with finance and economic planning in Pakistan.

h \$800 million

He said Pakistan was also hopeful of getting sizable economic aid from non-consortium countries, particularly from the brotherly countries of Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait. A number of Pakistani projects and development schemes were already under consideration by these countries.

The Secretary said Pakistan had also requested the consortium countries for rescheduling the existing debts.

President Zia says he wants to establish civilian government

ISLAMABAD: President Zia-ul-Haq, has said he is determined to establish a civilian government and hopes to hold general elections as promised on November 17.

In an interview with the BBC last month he said he was concerned that elections should produce a government which would be able to run the country on democratic lines. He added that he was worried about the performance of political parties.

The President strongly defended measures to introduce an Islamic system in Pakistan.

He blamed a lack of cohesiveness in Pakistan and its political instability over the years for a gradual move away

from Islam—the basis on which the state was created.

Answering a question about the execution of the former prime minister, the President said his duty was to prove that the rule of law existed for everyone, and he could not have allowed a person to get away with murder just because he happened to be a former prime minister.

It was a hard decision for him but he was determined to uphold the law. The President denied that there was any torture before the execution took place as alleged by certain quarters. In reply to a question about the reentry of Pakistan into the Commonwealth, he said it would be beneficial for the country.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY IS MORE PURPOSEFUL

A new education policy now under execution is designed to give education a purposeful, egalitarian and dynamic direction to the present generation and to posterity. This was stated by Federal Education Minister Mohammad Ali Hoti in Quetta on June 10.

He said the federal government had taken realistic steps to implement a national education policy at a cost of Rs 30 billion.

The policy, he said, ensures preservation, promotion and practice of the basic ideology of Pakistan.

He said a beginning has been made to open 5,000 mosque-schools and an equal number of *muhallah* schools in

different provinces and federally administered areas.

Steps are also being taken to set up community workshops for boys to enable them to become skilled workers.

The Minister said the education policy also provides for making mathematics a compulsory subject at secondary level.

Earlier the minister, while inaugurating the fourth summer college of physics in Nathiagali said a complete reorganization and modernization of the curriculum in scientific, technological and vocational fields at all levels of education has been envisaged in the policy.

National Talent Pool Scheme

As a part of the National Talent pool scheme the Government of Pakistan has worked out specific job descriptions and duration of visits for the visit of Pakistani experts in the following field:

- Dairying
- Livestock management for meat production
- Farm mechanization
- Farm management
- Identification and feasibility studies on agro-products

Experts are required to send three copies of the NTP-II forms to the Director-General, National Talent Pool, Manpower Division, P.O. Box 1095, Islamabad. Details of the job descriptions and the NTP-II forms can be obtained from the:

- Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan Washington, D.C. 20008
- Consul General of Pakistan 12 East 65th St. New York, N.Y. 10021
- Honorary Consul of Pakistan Houston Natural Gas Blvd. 16th Floor, 1200 Travis Houston, Tx. 77002
- Honorary Consul of Pakistan 739 Boylston St. Boston, Mass. 02116
- Honorary Consul of Pakistan 316 West Willow St. Chicago, Ill. 60614
- Embassy of Pakistan 170 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada K2P41P3

Automobile may be manufactured locally

KARACHI: The National Motors may start manufacturing cars locally.

The government has once again taken up the project and National Motors, a unit of the Pakistan Automobile Corporation, has been asked to submit a detailed report.

At present National Motors undertakes assembly of cars, trucks and pickups which are imported in CKD condition.

ERRATUM

In the story "procedure for sponsoring hajj" (*Pakistan Affairs*, June 16, 1979) the last date for the receipt of remittance for those being sponsored by relatives abroad should be *July 31, 1979* and not *July 3, 1979*.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing date: July 23, 1979

One Stores Officer and One Equipment and Supply Officer Geological Survey of Pakistan. Grade-16.

One Printing Officer, Geological Survey of Pakistan. Grade-16.

Two UPDU Instructors, Secretarial Training Center for Women. Grade-16.

Three English Instructors, Secretarial Training Center for Women. Grade-16.

Anaesthetist Central Government Hospital, Rawalpindi. Grade-18.

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE: Six temporary (likely to become permanent) posts of Senior Registrars in following subjects for Medical Colleges/Attached Hospitals. Subject and Zonal Allocation as under: Eye (Ophthalmology), All Pb. basis: 1, Zone No. 2: 1, Zone No. 1:3, Total: 5. 2. Psychiatry, All Pb. basis: 1, Total: 1.

Separate application for each subject. Pay: NPS-18.

Qualifications: (a) MBBS or equivalent Medical qualifications. (b) Postgraduate degree or Diploma in relevant specialty recognized by Pakistan Medical Council from time to time and (c) Five years practical experience in a recognized Institution. In case of diploma holders 2 years experience following the acquisition of diploma. Age: 27 to 40 years on 7-6-1979. **Eligibility:** Both Men and Women, domiciled in the Punjab.

One temporary (likely to continue) post of Supervisor Workshop (Government Medical Store Depot, Lahore), Health Department. **Zonal Allocation:** All Punjab. Pay: NPS-17.

Qualifications: Graduate in Mechanical/Electrical Engineering. Age: 21 to 28 years on 7-6-1979. **Eligibility:** Both Men and Women domiciled in Punjab.

One temporary (likely to continue) post of Purchase Officer (Government Medical Store Depot, Lahore) Health Department. **Zonal Allocation:** All Punjab. Pay: NPS-17.

Qualifications: MBBS or M.Sc. Pharmacy. Age: Between 21 and 35 years on 7-6-1979. **Eligibility:** Both Men and Women domiciled in Punjab.

President Zia ready to meet Taraki after preparatory work is completed

ISLAMABAD: President Zia-ul-Haq has reiterated his warm invitation to President Noor Mohammad Taraki of Afghanistan to pay a state visit to Pakistan after preparatory work for his visit is completed.

This was stated by a Foreign Office spokesman on June 24 when he commented on a statement by President Taraki to some Afghan elders implying that President Zia had declined his invitation to pay an immediate visit to Kabul.

The spokesman said that President Zia had pointed out to President Taraki that if he was unable to visit Pakistan he was ready to welcome First Minister Hafizullah Amin or any representative of the Afghan government to Islamabad at the earliest convenience.

President Taraki's statement which was broadcast by Kabul Radio on June 24 had also suggested that by not visiting Kabul, President Zia was not in favor of holding talks to resolve differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan. The broadcast also said that by postponing his visit to Kabul President Zia intended to exert pressure on Afghanistan.

The spokesman categorically rejected the implication and said that Pakistan had consistently advocated a dialogue with Afghanistan for the resolution of differences between the two countries and remained firmly committed to this approach. The correct position regarding the invitation, he said, was as follows:

The President of Pakistan had issued a formal invitation to President Taraki, soon after his assumption of power, to pay a state visit to Pakistan. The invitation was renewed by the President during his visit to Kabul in September 1978 and was reiterated on several occasions subsequently, the last being on the visit of the President's special envoy to Kabul in May. It was also indicated to President Taraki that if it was not possible for him to accept the invitation Pakistan would welcome a visit by First Minister Hafizullah Amin. Earlier in June, President Zia again expressed his willingness to meet President Taraki to remove the differences between Pakistan and Afghanistan. But in order that the outcome of the summit meeting should be successful, it was suggested that a meeting at a lower level should first take place to prepare the ground. Accordingly, an invitation was extended to Mr Shah Mohammad Dost, Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan to pay a visit to Islamabad.

While these invitations from the Pakistan side remained outstanding, a letter was received from President Taraki inviting President Zia to pay a state visit to Kabul in June.

President Zia has sent a reply to President Taraki, thanking him for his invitation and regretting that his heavy preoccupations would not permit him to undertake a journey abroad in the near future. He has reiterated his warm invitation to President Taraki to pay a state visit to Pakistan.

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PAKISTAN Affairs

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., July 16, 1979 (Sha'ban 21, 1399) No. 14

Afghan Minister visits Pakistan to prepare for summit

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed on holding further high level talks to prepare the ground for a summit meeting between the Presidents of the two countries.

This was decided during the talks held in Islamabad earlier this month between the Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Shah Mohammad Dost and the Pakistan Foreign Secretary, Mr. S. Shah Nawaz.

During the two rounds of talks here July 2-3, both sides reiterated their adherence to the five principles of coexistence on the basis of the Bandung Conference. They agreed that relations between the two countries would continue to be conducted on the basis of these principles, which enjoined non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

The Afghan side raised the problem of Afghan refugees and said that after the declaration of general amnesty by Afghanistan, Afghan refugees should return home. While sharing this view, the Pakistani side maintained that the refugees had been granted asylum in Pakistan purely on humanitarian grounds and in accordance with international conventions and practice on the condition that they would not indulge in any hostile activity against Afghanistan from the soil of Pakistan.

The Pakistan side hoped that necessary conditions would be created enabling the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland as soon as possible on a voluntary basis.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness and various matters concerning bilateral relations were also discussed with a view to removing the obstacles in the path of a mutually acceptable approach to problems of common concern.

(Continued on page 4)

Press reports on Nuclear program is false and baseless—Foreign Affairs Advisor

ISLAMABAD: The Advisor on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi has described as false and baseless Western Press reports that Pakistan's nuclear program was geared towards nuclear weapons manufacture.

Briefing journalists here on June 30, he specially cited a recent article in the weekly "Eight Days" of London and said that this was a prime example of the propaganda campaign launched against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program in certain circles.

Refuting the allegation that Pakistan reacted to the Indian nuclear explosion in 1974 by embarking on a crash program to acquire nuclear weapons capability, the Advisor said that actually Pakistan reacted by undertaking a campaign in international forums to strengthen its security against the threat of a nuclear attack. Later, Pakistan submitted a proposal in the United Nations General Assembly calling for the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in South Asia.

Mr. Agha Shahi said that the allegations of Libyan or Arab money being received by Pakistan to manufacture what was described in the article as an Islamic bomb was utterly false. He stressed Pakistan was not in any financial collaboration with any other country and was pursuing its peaceful nuclear program on the basis of self-reliance.

About the allegation that Pakistan was producing a hydrogen bomb, the Advisor on Foreign Affairs said this would be impossible for a developing country like Pakistan. He said that there was a small research reactor at Nilore which was being operated under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards since 1963.

Mr. Agha Shahi said that no banned items or equipment had been purchased by Pakistan in foreign countries. This had been confirmed by concerned

governments after exhaustive enquiries. He said the report that a site near Multan, or according to Tass in Chitral, had been chosen for a nuclear explosion was utterly false, as also the statement that an explosion was scheduled this autumn.

The Advisor reiterated Pakistan's commitment to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the unassailable right of all states for equal access to peaceful nuclear technology. He said that the malicious propaganda campaign was aimed at tarnishing



Mr. Agha Shahi

Pakistan's image as a peace loving country and thereby to stop it from exercising its sovereign rights. He asked journalists why no word was said or printed about other countries which were carrying out far more advanced nuclear research? He pointed out that certain quarters and news media had even gone to the extent of inciting aggression against Pakistan by suggesting that a preemptive strike could eliminate its nuclear facilities within fourteen minutes. Mr. Agha Shahi described such statements as instigatory and irresponsible. The Advisor said that it was unfair and discriminatory to single out Pakistan and put pressure to throw open its research centers. He asked why were such demands not being made on Israel and South Africa?

Budget depicts massive resource mobilization

RAWALPINDI: While pursuing the twin policy of completing the on-going capital incentive development projects on time and correcting the existing distortions in the national economy, the Federal Budget presented July 27 for 1979-80 depicts a massive resource mobilization effort to net an additional income of Rs. 5,100 million. This, however, still leaves a resource gap of Rs. 3,000 million.

The total resources for the year 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 41,037.7 million as against the overall Budget expenditure of Rs. 52,139.9 million, including Rs. 23,000 million for the Annual Development Program.

An overall resource gap of Rs. 11,102 million is estimated which is proposed to be covered by an arrangement of Rs. 3,000 million additional inflow of foreign aid and new taxation measures yielding Rs. 5,100 million.

Some of the items on which taxes have been raised or their prices increased include: natural gas, liquefied natural gas, vegetable ghee, aerated water, imported milk powder, betel leaves and betel nuts, electricity, upper class railway fares, and postal services.

Relief has also been announced on a number of items with a view to provide effective protection to the home industry by reducing import duty on raw material on capital goods.

Estate Duty Abolished

The taxation measures include a levy of a 2.5 per cent Wealth Tax on the value of urban property in the possession of each family, in excess of Rs. five lakh, while the present Estate Duty has been abolished.

Cement price has been raised to Rs. 900 per ton ex factory.

Prices of petroleum, oil and lubricants have been raised at varying rates, and will yield an additional Rs. 400 million. The prices have been raised by 25 to 45 paise per liter. The revised price of motor spirit will be Rs. 3.61 per liter, kerosene oils Rs. 1.25 per liter, high speed diesel Rs. 1.97 per liter and light speed diesel Rs. 1.40 per liter.

The prices of all essential petroleum products in Pakistan will continue to be lower than those in neighboring countries.

While there will be no change in Customs duty on smaller cars, the duty on all cars above 1,600 capacity will be

350 per cent.

The price of vegetable ghee has been increased by Rs. 1.05 per kg.

Duty has been imposed at half the rate applicable in the case of normal commercial imports on television sets, airconditioners, refrigerators, deep freezers, sewing machines and radio-cum-tape recorders. At the same time Sales Tax on locally assembled TV sets is being levied at the standard rate of 20 per cent.

A duty of 40 per cent ad valorem is being restored on tennis balls.

A levy of Central Excise Duty of Rs. one per kg. at the yarn stage will be equally applicable to cotton as well as to discontinuous synthetic and mixed yarn spun locally. It was also decided to reduce duties on continuous filament yarns (other than acetate yarn) from Rs.

cost of living, as measured by the consumer price index, should not exceed four per cent.

He emphasized that this was certainly not too great a price for economic stability and progress, for safeguarding our national security and preserving our national sovereignty and honor.

Giving a quick overview of the national economy which, he said, was firmly moving towards recovery, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, however, warned that there should be no illusion that "our difficulties are over". "Our basic problems accumulated over a number of years are much more stubborn and sticky. It will take at least another couple of years of sustained work and hard and painful economic decisions to overcome the pressures we continue to face."

Budget at a glance

Receipts	REVENUE		
	1978-79 budget	1978-79 revised (Rs. in millions)	1979-80 budget
(a) Tax revenue	22432	22990	24952
(b) Non-tax revenue	7050	7288	8268
(c) Total gross revenue receipts	25624	26142	28631
(d) Net Federal revenue	25624	26142	28631
(e) Non-development revenue expenditure	23657	26109	29140
	CAPITAL		
Resources	16742	13125	11898
Internal resources	4604	2371	1640
Development outlay	19000	20181	23000
Total resources	16742	13125	11898
GAP	2258	7056	11102

7.75 per kg. to Rs. 4.75 per kg. and on man-made fiber from Rs. 11.05 per kg. to Rs. 2.50 per kg.

The Budget provides relief in Customs duty for import of machinery for capital goods industry, secondhand clothing, gas cylinders, graphic art films and plates, cone-winding machines, and vials, ampoules and collapsible tubes.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Federal Finance Minister, however, promised that the residual deficit of Rs. 3,000 million would not have destabilizing inflationary implications.

The Finance Minister hoped that even though the proposed additional taxes and charges would push up costs to a certain extent, their impact on the

Objectives

The Budget has four policy objectives:

- A reduction in the balance of payments gap by strengthening the export drive, and discouraging imports, through economic measures rather than arbitrary controls.

- To correct various distortions in the economy aimed at reducing pressure of subsidies paid by the Government and to improve the balance of payments.

- To make a more concerted effort to complete the on-going projects quickly and bring down public sector commitments in areas which can now be easily taken up by the private sector.

(Continued on page 4)

Government earmarks Rs. 23,000 M. for development

RAWALPINDI: The Federal Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan on July 27 presenting the fiscal budget for the next year proposed government expenditure of Rs. 23,000 million on the execution of the Annual Development Program from the budgetary resources.

During his two-hour address over radio and television the Finance Minister said that in addition to Government expenditure the development programs of Corporations and autonomous bodies being directly financed with the help of their own resources or borrowing would amount to Rs. 4,150 million.

The Annual Development Program provides Rs. 4,500 million for implementation of programs by the Provincial Governments.

The total program of Rs. 27,150 million shows an increase of 17 per cent compared with the preceding year, a part of which is due to cost increases. He pointed out that much of the development funds were earmarked for projects at an advanced stage of implementation and any further delay in their completion could be harmful.

He, however, promised that the development program, which he said the Government had inherited and was unmanageable on the basis of resources, had been reduced to make it manageable.

The Finance Minister outlined five target areas where Government effort would be directed to remove the prevailing economic problems of the common man. The targets include encouragement to subsistence farmers to raise the levels of productivity, enlarging electrification, easing transportation problems in metropolitan cities and financial assistance to cottage industries and small business.

The share of agriculture in the development program has been raised by 10.2 per cent as compared with the preceding year and for the industry sector by 11.4 per cent for the same period.

Some of the major projects claiming share in the development program are Karachi Steel Mills Rs. 2,840 million in addition to Rs. 790 million and Port Qasim Rs. 840 million.

The Finance Minister said there has been understandable criticism on the Government's decision to postpone some of the projects whose priority in absolute terms cannot be denied. But,

he said, even completing the on-going projects required sacrifices by all sections of the society.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan said Pakistan could not afford simultaneously to accept more commitments however important they might appear to be. But the Government is following a strict policy of bringing the role of the public sector to a level which would be in line with the available resources. He said there are physical limits to such reduction in the short run and minimum commitments have to be met. The Finance Minister further announced that the size of the Annual Development Program has been carefully determined to strike a proper balance between the necessary and the desirable.

The share of agriculture sector in financial allocation under the federal program has improved further from Rs. 1090.0 million (7.3 per cent) in 1978-79 to Rs. 1951.4 million.

Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan said the total allocation for the transport and communications sector has increased by 26.7 per cent from Rs. 2818.8 million in 1978-79 to Rs. 3570.4 million in 1979-80. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 874.2 million has been allocated to railways, Rs. 895.5 million to ports and shipping (including Rs. 839.2 million to Port Qasim), Rs. 393.4 million to Telephone and Telegraph Department, Rs. 21.9

million to special communications organization, Rs. 312.6 million for Federal roads and bridges program, Rs. 296.8 million for Frontier Works Organization roads, Rs. 190.6 million for civil aviation, Rs. 18.8 million for post offices, Rs. 294.9 million for Urban Road Transport Corporations and Rs. 131.1 million for the National Logistic Cell.

He said the major physical targets for 1979-80 in the transport and communications sector include provision of 20,000 telephones and opening of 600 new post offices.

He said in the education and training sector, a number of policy decisions have been taken which have resulted in a substantial increase in the allocation for 1979-80. These decisions relate to the Federal funding of university education in the country and inclusion of the programs of the newly-established women division in the education and training sector till its sectoral break up is available.

The total allocation of Rs. 498.9 million for 1979-80 shows an increase of 48 per cent compared with Rs. 336.9 million for 1978-79. As in the case of other social sector programs, the main provision for education would be in the provincial programs.

He said health sector allocation for 1979-80 is Rs. 287.8 million. It is 5.9 per cent more as compared to 1978-79.

UNESCO aid for Moenjodaro restoration

KARACHI: The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will assist Pakistan in the implementation of a Rs. 108 million Master Plan for the preservation of Moenjodaro.

This information was conveyed to the Board of Governors of the Authority

Coal Survey in Baluchistan

KARACHI: A comprehensive drilling program to confirm coal reserves and collect information for detailed designing and planning of mines and power plants will be undertaken shortly in Baluchistan.

A Japanese exploration team consisting of two geologists a surveyor and six drilling engineers have already arrived to firm up the pre-investment proposals in the Lakhara Coal bearing areas of Baluchistan.

for Preservation of Moenjodaro which met here recently to review the latest position of contributions received by and pledged to the UNESCO towards the save-Moenjodaro-fund by foreign countries.

An agreement for drawing the UNESCO contributions is expected to be signed soon between the Pakistan government and the UNESCO. After the agreement is signed the UNESCO will release necessary funds to the Pakistan government for execution of the project. Pakistan will provide matching funds — half of the UNESCO contributions during the 1979-80 financial year.

At present, the government has allocated Rs. 4 million in its Annual Development Plan for the purpose. After the release of the amount by the UNESCO, the government would also increase this amount to Rs. 5 million.

Pakistan physicians announce plans for health talks

The Association of Pakistani Physicians has announced plans for a conference titled "Health Care in Pakistan".

It will be held on Saturday, September 15, 1979 at the Plaza Hotel, Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan.

The exact timings and topics of the subjects will be mailed as a brochure to all members. Those requesting more information at this time may write to: Dr. Iftikhar Salahuddin, Chairman, Conference Committee, 1067 Professional Drive, Flint, Michigan 48504.

The topics will include a wide range of subjects, including Population Dynamics, Health Manpower, Economics of Medical Care and other topics intended to sensitize Pakistani professionals living overseas to health-related problems in Pakistan and to discuss avenues for improvement in health care.

The meeting will be inaugurated by the Ambassador from Pakistan, Mr. Sultan Muhammad Khan.

The King Edward Medical College Alumni Association will coordinate its meeting with this conference, thus ensuring a large turn out. Members of the Conference Committee feel that this will be a most exciting day for all members and guests culturally, academically and socially. Dr. Amanullah Khan is coordinating these arrangements.

BUDGET (Continued from page 2)

The public sector will focus on badly needed services.

- To continue efforts towards revival of private investment in agriculture and industry so that production, employment and exports continue to increase.

In line with these policy objectives, substantially higher allocations have been made to the various sectors, as part of the 1979-80 ADP.

Explaining the philosophy behind the new Budget, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan said: "The task of the present Government, since July 1977, has been to try to restore a normally functioning economy — in other words, to set up an economic order and pursue policies which enable the economy to realize its full potential. The Budget for the past year and the policies which it enshrines are designed to take the country a big step forward along this road," he added.

AFGHAN MINISTER VISITS PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 1)

The Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister left Islamabad July 3 for Kabul at the end of his two day visit to Pakistan.

Earlier a letter from President Noor Mohammad Taraki of Afghanistan was delivered to President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq by Mr. Shah Mohammad Dost who called on him in Rawalpindi July 2.

Pakistan Times on July 5 editorially said: The visit to Pakistan of the Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Shah Mohammad Dost, has given the lie to speculations in the international Press that Pakistan and Afghanistan might go to war as a result of the recent tensions between them. The resumption of dialogue shows that the two wish to live as good neighbors. The act of communication is a guarantee against acts of war. The visit of Mr. Shah Mohammad Dost has not only reestablished this vital relationship of mutual dialogue it has strengthened the foundation of a regular exchange of views in the future. An invitation from the Afghan Foreign Minister, Mr. Hafeezullah Amin to Mr. Agha Shahi, the Presidential Advisor on Foreign Affairs, has been accepted. These visits, which will pave the way for a summit meeting highlight the resolve of the two neighboring and culturally related countries to isolate their differences and live peacefully together.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, Islamabad is ready to waive all protocol. The Afghan guest has been treated as a high emissary and his visit has been interpreted as a gesture of willingness on the part of the Afghan

Government to resolve differences while allowing bilateral relations to pursue their normal tenor.

BASIS OF THE TALKS

The letter from President Noor Mohammad Taraki delivered to President Zia-ul-Haq has once again proposed a summit meeting in Kabul, a prospect which the dialogue now unfolding between the two will go a long way in realizing. The five principles of co-existence between States decided at Bandung have been the basis of the talks held in Islamabad. Pakistan has underlined its support to the principle of non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, thereby making clear its stance vis-a-vis Afghanistan and dispersing doubts as to its attitude towards the problem of Afghan refugees now on Pakistani soil. The visiting Deputy Minister has expressed the hope that the refugees would return to their homes after the declaration of amnesty by Kabul. He has been assured that the Afghan nationals taking shelter in Pakistan have been allowed to stay purely on humanitarian grounds; that they were prohibited to indulge in activities hostile to Afghanistan and that they were allowed to return to their homes if they so wished and conditions in Afghanistan permitted. The cordiality and frankness which has marked the Afghan Deputy Minister's visit has dispelled fears and restored confidence in the two countries' ability to solve their problems peacefully.

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PAKISTAN

Affairs

INDEPENDENCE SUPPLEMENT

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., August 1, 1979 (Ramadan 8, 1399) No. 15

The struggle for Pakistan

The emergence of Pakistan on the map of the world, on August 14, 1947, was the culmination of a long struggle for freedom by the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Certain aspects of this freedom struggle invite our attention. The national liberation movement, in its last phase, was waged without the benefit of arms or external assistance. It was an unarmed movement drawing its support from millions of people that compelled a colonial power to give independence and agree to the establishment of a state in the areas in which the Muslims were a majority.

Though the demand for Pakistan was finally presented by the All India Muslim League on March 23, 1940 in the city of Lahore, it was rooted in the life and history of the areas. The British rule gave an artificial geographic and political unity but the cleavage of culture, religion and aspirations was writ large on the sub-continent. Two religions—Hinduism and Islam—with their own world views, claimed the allegiance of the people. The Hindus and the Muslims met at a thousand points, on battlefields and at festivals, around market places and in homes, on spiritual heights and in the lowlands of mundane affairs. They have learnt from each other, interacted with each other, their tongues have mixed to produce new and rich languages, in music and poetry, painting and architecture, in styles of dress, and in ways of living they left their mark on each other. And yet they remained distinct with an emphasis on their separateness. They mixed but never fused, they have coexisted but never became one.

There were differences in world views and principles of social organi-

Continued on page 2



On this anniversary of its birth, the nation gratefully remembers the millions of people whose devotion and perseverance led to freedom. And above all the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah about whom the late Prime Minister aptly said: "Our freedom is the reward of the services and efforts of a single man that you know is our most beloved Quaid-e-Azam."

The struggle for Pakistan

zation and these were reinforced by a difference in historical experience. The Muslims came to India in 712 and ruled over large parts of India for over six hundred and fifty years—from the first Muslim Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak in 1206 to the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadurshah in 1857. Inevitably this experience presented itself to Hindus and Muslims in diametrically opposed aspects. The population of Muslims in India grew through migrations and conversions. But the spread of Islam owed little to the efforts of Muslim rulers. Islam spread through the exertions of scholars and *Sufis* (mystics). In the northwest (present Pakistan) and northeast (now Bangladesh) they formed a majority. But it is a measure of religious tolerance practised then, that they remained a minority in the seat of Muslim Empire. The British appeared on the scene and by 1857 the Mughal Empire had been extinguished and the British rule was established. The English used their power to crush the former rulers—the Muslims—and the Hindus became their natural allies. The Hindus took avidly to English education, which opened for them careers in law, engineering, medicine, teaching and journalism. A new middle class arose, consisting almost entirely of Hindus, which assumed the leadership of the India that was taking shape under British rule.

After 1857

Too proud to cooperate with the victor, too embittered to think objectively, the Muslim society presented a picture of desolation in 1857. In the darkest hour of its life in India the Muslim community presented a great and courageous leader Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He presented a program of modern education for the Muslims to prepare themselves for taking their place in the new order. His monumental achievement was the founding of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1877. It was more than an educational institution, it was the symbol of a broad movement affecting every phase of Muslim life—social, economic, political and literary and religious. He started a movement that opened the

door to modern knowledge and economic progress.

As long as effective power was in the hands of the British, conflicts between Hindus and Muslims were confined to cultural and social matters. But with the introduction of representative institutions, political questions came to occupy the center of attention. If the two communities had been evenly matched in numbers, wealth and education, it might have been easier to make adjustments. But the fact was that Muslims were outnumbered and outdistanced in every walk of life. Prospects of democracy thus intensified the struggle between Hindus and Muslims. Democracy is rule by majority, but if the majority is religious, fixed and hereditary, and enjoys superiority in other fields, the minority is doomed forever to a position of subordination.

Mass Movement

Toward the end of 1906, the All India Muslim League was formed at a meeting in Dacca (the capital of present Bangladesh) and the invitation to this historic meeting was issued by Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dacca and the meeting was attended by Muslim leaders from all parts of India. The Muslim opinion was shocked by events abroad:—the occupation of Muslim countries in Africa and Asia by the European colonial powers and the policy of Great Britain towards the major Muslim power—Turkey.

On the outbreak of World War I many Muslim leaders—Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Zafar Ali Khan—were arrested and their newspapers were stifled. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Jinnah, who was hailed as the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity, an agreement was reached between the Congress and Muslim League in 1916. Despite many doubts, the Indian people had stood by the British during the war. They had hoped that this cooperation would hasten the attainment of freedom. But rising prices, coercion and repression symbolized by the blood bath of Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar—aroused a spirit of fierce resentment against the British Raj. An interna-

tional event—the Treaty of Sevres—stirred the deep disquiet of the Muslim masses into the white-hot glow of emotion and anger. Its harsh terms made it clear that the victorious Allies were not content with the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, but were determined to destroy even the Turkish homeland. To Indian Muslims the Treaty appeared to be a deliberate attempt by the Christian West to exterminate forever the political power of Islam symbolized by Turkey and the Caliphate. The dynamic leadership of the Ali Brothers aroused the Muslim masses to a mass struggle and sacrifices for freedom of India and the honor of Islamic political power. Hindus and Muslims joined the struggle and scenes of unprecedented Hindu-Muslim cooperation were witnessed. But the sudden stoppage of this movement by Gandhiji on February 5, 1922, produced bewilderment and dismay among the masses and especially the Muslims. Slowly the revolutionary spirit evaporated. The spirit of Hindu-Muslim unity became a thing of the past—old differences had been resurrected. Some Hindu leaders started a movement for converting Muslims to Hinduism and a large number of Hindu-Muslim riots erupted all over India.

Three Amendments

In November, 1927, the British Government appointed a Commission to report on India's future constitutional progress. Since the Commission did not represent the people of India, it was boycotted by the Congress and a large section of the Muslim League, led by Mr. Jinnah. An all parties conference, appointed a committee, headed by Motilal Nehru to frame the principles of India's future constitution. But the committee's report disappointed the Muslims. Mr. Jinnah moved three amendments at the convention held in Calcutta in December 1928, to consider the Nehru report. Mr. Jinnah's amendments suggest one third representation for the Muslims in the Central legislature, Muslim representation in the Punjab and Bengal on the basis of population for ten years, and residuary powers for



The Pakistan Monument, Lahore commemorates the site where the Muslims of India moved the famous Pakistan Resolution on March 23, 1940.

the provinces and not for the central government. All three amendments were rejected by the Hindu majority. This led the Muslims to demand the retention of separate electorates and the formulation of 14 points. These demands were supported by most of the important Muslim leaders from Mr. Jinnah to the Ali Brothers and the Agha Khan. In retrospect it must astonish thoughtful Hindus and impartial foreign observers that the demands, which were moderate and reasonable and only sought to protect Muslim interest in a free Indian federation were so summarily rejected. Gandhiji however, chose to launch a mass civil disobedience movement in 1930, to pressure the government to accept the Nehru report, which was totally unacceptable to the Muslims. The Muslims kept aloof. As Maulana Mohamed Ali put it, "We refuse to join Gandhiji because his movement is not a move-

ment for the complete independence of India but for making the 70 million Mussalmans dependent on the Hindu Mahasabha (an extremist Hindu communal organization).

Surveying the Indian political scene, Muhammad Iqbal, by common consent the greatest poet-philosopher produced by Muslim-India indicated a goal to which Muslims were moving. He said "I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state." The idea itself was not new. Many others had expressed it. But now for the first time a person with high status and prestige propounded a scheme for the establishment of a Muslim state from an authoritative platform. Except for the Muslim youth, few paid attention to Iqbal's words. The eyes were rivetted toward London where the first session of the Round Table Con-

ference began on November, 1930. The efforts to settle the Hindu-Muslim political differences by mutual agreement failed. Finally, in 1932, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the British government's decision. It later found expression in the Government of India Act 1935, which provided for a federation of India. Mr. Jinnah, who in disgust at the state of Indian politics had decided (in 1931) to settle in Britain for a time, was persuaded to return to India, a little more than a year before the elections. Flushed by its success at the polls, the Congress insisted that it was the sole national organization. Jawaharlal Nehru declared in March, 1937, "There are only two factors in India today, British imperialism and Indian nationalism as represented by the Congress". Mohammad Ali Jinnah reminded him sharply that there was a third party to be reckoned with—the Muslims.

Equality Denied

The experience of Congress rule in the provinces outraged the Muslims. They were denied equality of opportunity and their rightful place in the administration. Symbols of Hindu Raj and culture were adopted in government institutions. Schools began the day by saluting the Congress flag by singing "Bande Matram" a notoriously anti-Muslim song. The precedence of Hindu interests, which guided the policies of the Congress in administration, educational and cultural affairs manifested itself in the economic fields also. The Muslims of the minority provinces were the bulwark of the Muslim League. The Punjab and Bengal Muslims also realized the danger of Hindu domination for Muslims throughout India. The session of the Muslim League held in Lucknow, under the sagacious leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, saw the closing of Muslim ranks. At this session the Punjab Premier Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Bengal Chief Minister Fazlul Haq, and the Chief Minister of Assam, Muhammad Saadullah, pledged their support to the League and accepted Mohammad Ali Jinnah as their leader. He became the *Quaid-e-Azam*. The experience of the next five years led the Muslims to the decision, taken at a meeting in Lahore on March 23, 1940, that "the

Continued on page 6

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan came into existence as an independent State on August 14, 1947.

The whole country covers an area of 794,630 sq kilometers and is divided into four provinces: the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab.

Pakistan extends from 23°31' to 36°45'N Latitude and from about 61° to 75°31'E Longitude.

It has common borders with India, Afghanistan, Iran and China, the USSR is separated from Pakistan by a narrow strip of Afghan territory called Wakhan. To the south lies the Arabian sea.

Pakistan is divided into six natural regions:

1. The Northern Mountains.
2. The Western off-shoots of the Himalayas.
3. The Baluchistan Plateau.
4. The Potwar Plateau and Salt Range.
5. The Lower Indus Plains.
6. The Thar Desert.

Total population of Pakistan according to the 1972 Census was 64,892,000. Of this 34,417,000 were males and 30,475,000 females.

Pakistan has continental type of climate, characterized by extreme variations of temperature.

It suffers from a general deficiency of rainfall. It is extremely arid except for the southern slopes of the Himalayas which have a rainfall from 30" to 35". Baluchistan is the driest part with an average rainfall of 8". On the southern ranges of the Himalayas 50" of precipitation takes place while in the lee of these mountains rainfall is hardly 6".

Main mountain ranges of Pakistan are Himalayas, Kirthar, Sulaiman, Pir Panjal, Karakoram, K-2, Nanga Parbat and Trich Mir.

Major rivers are the Indus, Sutlej, Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi.

Famous mountain passes are the Khyber (N.W.F.P.), Bolan (Baluchistan), Babusar, Lowari, and Shandur (Northern Area).

Pakistan's main exports are raw cotton, raw wool, leather goods, cement, cotton textile and other manufactured goods.

It imports machinery of all kinds, iron and steel, mineral oil, vehicles, chemicals, and non-ferrous metals.

Agriculture is the largest single sector of

Facts about Pakistan

Pakistan's economy. It contributes about 39% to the Gross Domestic Product and accounts for about 40% of export earnings. It employs more than 50% of the civilian labour force.

Total land area of Pakistan is 198 million acres of which only 75 million or about 38% can be used for cultivation, but only 48 million acres or 24% is currently cultivated. Of the cultivated area two third depends on rain. Three quarters of the irrigated area is

have been located in Pakistan but only a few have been developed. Coal mining is one of the country's oldest industry. There are plans to develop iron ore in an effort to feed its newly set up steel industry. There are enormous reserves of easily exploited limestone that form the basis of the gas-run cement industry. Pakistan's gas reserves rank among the world's largest (estimated at 16.74 million cubic feet).

Most distinctive flora of Pakistan is deodar, kail, spruce, fir and chir which flourish in the northern areas where rainfall is good. Oak, chestnut and walnut are also found on warmer summer slopes. Shisham is found on the lower bank of the Indus river.

Distinctive fauna include deer, wild boar, python, wild sheep, morkhor, teal, partridge, pheasant and snipe.



fed by canals and the remaining by tubewells.

The main crops are wheat, rice, maize, barley, millet, cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, tobacco and fodder crops.

Textile is the country's largest industry (155 mills) followed by cigarettes, sugar, vegetable oil, metal, steel and engineering, electric generation, gas production and transmission, transport equipment, pharmaceutical goods, chemical fertilizers, cement and paper.

About 22 different types of minerals

Important and historical cities are Karachi, Thatta, Hyderabad, Quetta, Multan, Lahore, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Islamabad and Peshawar.

Places of tourist interest are Kaghan, Gilgit, Hunza, Abbottabad, Murree, Swat, Chitral, Moenjodaro, Taxila and Harappa.

ISLAMABAD: An agreement providing for the establishment of Pakistan-Bangladesh joint economic commission was signed in Islamabad July 21. The Commission will promote trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Is an 'Islamic bomb' really in the offing? According to the Western media, Pakistan's nuclear research program is being financed by an Arab power and is directed towards making an atomic bomb which would be made available to Muslim countries. This allegation is the latest in the smear campaign launched last year and intensified since March to malign Pakistan's nuclear program. Although Islamabad has been under attack ever since its nuclear reprocessing plant deal with France was made public in 1976, the latest move cannot but be traced to malignity. Not only is it well orchestrated, but it has also degenerated into a vilification campaign with serious allegations being made against the Pakistan Government of indulging in smuggling, forgery and clandestine methods to secure equipment for the manufacture of a bomb from a number of Western countries. Thus, the issue now is not just one of nuclear proliferation, as it was made out to be when Mr. Henry Kissinger visited Lahore in August 1976 to dissuade the Government from carrying through the reprocessing plant deal. What are at stake are the Pakistan Government's credibility and intentions. The latest report to appear in one of the Western papers has serious implications since it throws doubts on Pakistan's trading ethics by alleging deception in procuring equipment through fraudulent means.

No grand design to become a N-power

What gives the lie to the entire campaign is the oft-repeated, assertion of the Pakistan Government that its nuclear program is not geared to military purposes. Secondly, the dichotomy in the approach of the Western Powers towards the issue of nuclear nonproliferation and the political orientation of the various countries involved and their lineup in this campaign also make it difficult to believe that no political motives are involved. That Pakistan has no grand design to become a nuclear Power should be clear enough by now. Its nuclear plans are based on down-to-earth considerations of its energy requirements for industrial development. In view of the shortage of fossil fuels and hydroelectric power and the rising cost of imported oil, it is economically imperative for Pakistan to develop nuclear energy as an alternative source for the generation of

Myth of the Islamic Bomb

electricity. As for the fears expressed in some quarters that Pakistan could at any time use its nuclear technology to explode an atomic device, its record on the issue of nuclear nonproliferation speaks for itself. Not only has the Government accepted the maximum safeguards proposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency on nuclear reactors, it has categorically announced its willingness to agree to the controversial full-scope safeguards provided these are applied on a non-discriminatory basis. A Government concealing plans for a nuclear bomb up its sleeve would surely have shown greater reluctance to open its nuclear program to international inspection. Any reservations Pakistan has expressed are in respect of discriminatory treatment and proceed from considerations of sovereignty and national pride. Moreover, Pakistan's repeated calls for a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in South Asia since 1974 testifies to its good faith in this context. Were it on the threshold of becoming an atomic power, Islamabad would not have shown such a keen interest in a denuclearized South Asia. Hence, in the absence of an indigenous nuclear military program of its own, it is quite inconceivable that Pakistan would undertake a project to manufacture an atom bomb for other likeminded States. The issue of sharing the technology of nuclear weapons has been a highly sensitive one even between States which are politically and ideologically very close. It appears quite naive to presuppose common ownership of a nuclear bomb which does not even exist — an idea so preposterous that it is sufficient to debunk the reports being circulated in the Western media.

Absence of any scruples

What further betrays the ulterior motive of the lobbies decrying the so-called 'Islamic bomb' is the absence of any scruples or principles in their approach. Although they profess to stand for nuclear non-proliferation, many of the Western Powers appear to get alarmed only when the risk of nuclear proliferation ostensibly comes from Pakistan or one of the independent-minded Muslim countries. The same apprehensions do not apply

to Israel and South Africa or even India all of whose nuclear programs seem to enjoy tacit Western sympathy and approval. The dual standard adopted by the media in the West is even more shocking. While it is prepared to go to any extreme to fabricate a story which is not very plausible and allege the use of clandestine and unethical methods by Pakistan to secure a few pieces of machinery, the Western media has never armed itself with the same missionary zeal towards investigating Israel's and South Africa's acquisition of uranium by clandestine means. How is it that the case of large quantities of uranium missing from American, British and West German laboratories which found their way into Israel with the connivance of these Governments, has not interested the Press and television in these countries sufficiently to warrant full-fledged investigative reporting by them? Is it that a smaller country where they have their own ax to grind and which cannot threaten their interests presents better opportunities to the Western papers for sensational journalism to please their readers?

Political leanings of different powers

The most significant aspect of the entire campaign is the political leaning of the different Powers said to be involved. On the one hand are the United States and its Western allies, and on the other are Pakistan and some of those Arab States which by no means enjoy the sympathy of the West. While Libya has been singled out from the beginning of this campaign as Pakistan's supposed financier in the project, Saudi Arabia has also been implicated after its refusal to support the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. As for the PLO, for whose "terrorists" the bomb is supposed to be under production, it has not even received recognition from the leading Western Power. It is no coincidence that only those countries should be involved in this media-bred nuclear bogey whose policies in the region do not meet with the approval of the U.S. Lastly, those who have woven this yarn about an Islamic bomb conveniently forget that its supposed target, Israel, is not only a long way ahead of Pakistan in the field of nuclear technology but also enjoys a total American guarantee for its security.

Reprinted from the English Language Dawn of July 6, 1979

RAWALPINDI: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has invited comments from prominent political leaders on the question of conducting the coming general elections under a system of proportional representation, modified to suit the conditions of Pakistan. For this purpose, he has circulated among them a paper which spells out a simplified system of proportional representation for adoption by Pakistan.

In a letter addressed to the leaders, the President has asked them to give their comments on the system suggested by him before August 14 this year.

According to the paper, a discussion has been going on in the press for some time past on the system of proportional representation and its advantages compared with the existing system of election by relative majority. In this connection, it is pointed out that under the existing system, it is possible for an individual polling a minority of the total votes cast to get elected and for a political party to secure many more seats than it would otherwise be entitled to if the proportion of votes actually obtained by it were to be the criteria. This is what actually happened in the 1970 and 1977 elections.

On the other hand, it is argued that under the system of proportional representation such an eventuality cannot take place because, a majority of the electorate will always have a majority of the representatives. This will be real democracy, as every section of opinion will be represented in the legislature in proportion to its strength in the country.

The paper points out that the existing system of election by relative majority from single-member constituencies suffers from several defects. It results in the choice of men who regard themselves more as representatives of local interest's rather than as representatives of the interests of the country as a whole, because, the constituencies being formed on the basis of districts, the successful candidate is usually a local wielding influence in the district. It also tempts legislative majorities for the time being to seek to manipulate for future elections by constructing electoral districts in such a way as to give the majority party more representatives than its voting strength would entitle it to.

Again, it may well result in the return of a candidate who is disliked by the bulk of the voters in a constituency. For instance, if a total of one thousand votes

President invites comments from prominent political leaders on method of election

cast in a constituency are divided among four candidates, securing 280, 260, 240 and 220 votes respectively, the candidate securing 280 votes will win, although the majority, that is, 780 voters will have gone against him. In other words, a candidate not voted by the majority will represent it against its wishes in the legislature.

Such an eventuality, says the paper, cannot take place in a system of proportional representation for, under it, large groups of voters will not feel that they have gone without any representation or that their wishes have not been taken into consideration in the framing of laws which they will be compelled to obey later.

The paper points out that two commonly known methods of calculation or distribution of votes in a system of proportional representation are the single transferable vote system and the list system. But both these systems, however, are complicated and may not be successful where the vast majority of the electorate is illiterate. Even in Europe these two methods have not been liked. Consequently, in some countries like the Republic of West

Germany, a mixed system has been devised under which a certain percentage of seats are filled on the relative majority basis and the rest by proportional representation.

After discussing the variations of this system practised in several countries of the world, the paper suggests that a more simple system can be evolved for Pakistan by borrowing three basic principles of the West German system, namely:

- That 50 percent seats ought to be filled by the relative majority method from single-member constituencies.
- That remaining seats should be filled from party lists.
- That parties which have failed to secure at least three seats or failed to obtain at least five percent of the valid votes cast will not be entitled to participate in the system of "Proportional Representation".

Such a system may be found workable in Pakistan without any great difficulty, if:

- The 200 general seats to be filled by Muslim voters, at the general

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The Struggle for Pakistan

(Continued from Page 3)

areas where the Muslims were numerically in a majority such as the North West and Eastern Zones of India" should be grouped to form sovereign independent states. A 100 million Muslims from Kashmir to Assam threw themselves into the movement under the charismatic leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah and within seven years the dream of independence became a reality on August 14, 1947.

Unfortunately the great leader, who was resolutely fighting against a mortal sickness, passed away on September 11, 1948. And his successor fell victim to an assassin's bullet in 1951. The passing away of tested and sagacious leadership, in that early phase, has presented serious problems. But the dream lives and the people of Pakistan remain pledged to preserve their independent state which is the culmination of Muslim struggle spread over several

centuries. The State and the great principles of Islam continue to beckon the people to greater aspirations to establish a just and democratic order, based on the principles of their great spiritual heritage.

ISLAMABAD: There has been a large influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan in the last four weeks.

According to the latest official figures from various camps, their number has reached 124,000. Of these 85,000 have sought refuge in the Northwest Frontier Province and 39,000 in Baluchistan.

These figures do not include those refugees who have not registered themselves with Pakistan authorities and are staying with relatives and friends.

ISLAMABAD: About 2.1 million tons of wheat have been procured by the government against a target of 2.5 million tons. This was stated by the Federal Minister for Food and Agriculture July 22.

Envoys' conference provides very useful opportunity for reviewing foreign policy and bilateral relations.

ISLAMABAD: The second conference of Pakistani envoys which began on July 7 ended here on July 12. In his concluding remarks the President observed that the conference had been most useful and had provided a very good opportunity for reviewing Pakistan's foreign policy and bilateral relations with countries of accreditation of participating ambassadors.

The talks examined proposals for improving facilities for Pakistani nationals abroad and measures for strengthening the machinery for a more effective projection of Pakistan's image overseas. The envoys also discussed overseas administrative matters relating to Pakistani missions overseas and considered proposals for economy in expenditure. Pakistani envoys in Europe, South Asia, Far East, United States, the Soviet Union, China, Iran and Afghanistan took part in the conference.

The Advisor on Foreign Affairs Mr. Agha Shahi said the President had given directives to the envoys about the conduct of the country's international relations.

He said Pakistan's endeavor was to pursue the dialogue with the United States to convince Washington that Pakistan's nuclear program posed no threat to any country. Pakistan, he said, intended to hold a round of discussions with the United States in a couple of months.

Mr. Shahi said Pakistan desired improvement of relations with the United States, but pointed out that there were continuing differences about the peaceful nuclear energy program. He regretted that what the United States sees as its global policy interest collides with what we in Pakistan consider our vital national interest. He, however, added that through a process of consultation and dialogue it would be possible to obtain a constructive outcome and restoration of traditional relationship with the United States.

Mr. Shahi reiterated that propaganda about the 'Islamic bomb' and that Pakistan was receiving aid from any foreign country in this context was totally baseless. He expressed the hope that there would be greater understanding of Pakistan's intentions throughout the world and the propaganda from the interested quarters would come to an end.

Mr. Shahi said Pakistan retained its friendship with all the countries as before and it would strive to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Pakistan, he pointed out, occupied a very important strategic position and a point of convergence of super powers' interest.

He said China had a vital interest in Pakistan's stability and that the situation in Afghanistan and the development in Iran were matters of "very close concern to us".

Efforts were continuing to forge closer and stronger bonds with Arab countries. Initiatives were continuing with neighbors, particularly with India and Afghanistan with whom "we are in constant touch".

Relations with India had improved considerably, he added.

Pakistan's friends remain responsive

The Advisor on Foreign Affairs said that the conference also reviewed Pakistan's aid relationships and it was felt that Pakistan's friends remained as responsive as before. In this context the attitude of the Consortium countries was also deliberated.

He said the problem of the stoppage of project aid from the United States was also reviewed at length by the

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO HOLD GENERAL ELECTIONS

KARACHI: President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has reaffirmed his resolve to hold general elections this year, even if it meant putting off the polls for local bodies.

He said this in an interview to Newsweek's Tony Clifton, appearing in the American magazine's July 18 issue.

Gen. Zia-ul-Haq also said he intended retiring after elections. He said he could very well continue as the Chief of Staff until March 1980, but it would be better if the Government, inducted after the elections, appoints a new army chief.

He said the Pakistan People's Party would have full freedom to participate in the general elections. He remarked that he could legitimately claim the credit for restoring the supremacy of law in the country. However, if someone still considered him to be a

envoys during six days of deliberations. It was emphasized in the conference that every effort should be made on the basis of self-reliance to make up this deficiency by mounting a true national effort.

He said the envoys' conference had been extremely worthwhile in reviewing the country's relations with Super Powers, its neighbors and the brotherly Muslim countries. Every attempt had been made to find out any fundamental weaknesses in Pakistan's foreign policy and it is a matter of satisfaction that the conference had reached the conclusion that there were no such weaknesses.

Mr. Shahi said this was a moment when the people of Pakistan should dwell upon their own deepest springs of faith and inspiration and should not feel isolated.

Replying to a question about the efforts for the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and the Palestinian rights, he said the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the Jerusalem Committee were very important and far-reaching.

He said the Islamic countries had been called upon to sever diplomatic relations and also economic relations to the extent possible with any country establishing its embassy in occupied Jerusalem. This is a very important decision, he added.

traitor or usurper, he would be free to try him and even send him to the gallows if he so liked, he added.

The President said that external threat or internal disorder could affect the election schedule, but none of these conditions were foreseen at the moment.

He said he wanted to introduce democracy from the grass-roots level but politicians were unanimous in opposing the local bodies polls. His own assessment was that politicians wanted to get themselves elected at the national level first so that they could influence the local bodies elections.

Answering a question he added that the release of Begum Bhutto and her daughter from detention did not absolve them from facing accountability. Mrs. Bhutto, in fact, was already involved in tribunal cases, he said.

Heavy Rebuild Factory is commissioned

President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has said that the Heavy Rebuild Factory (HRF), whose engine rebuild facilities were formally commissioned on July 8 at Taxila Cantonment, would give Pakistan "tremendous self-reliance in a vital field."

In a message that was read out at the commissioning ceremony, the President said: "We shall henceforth be in a position to overhaul rebuild tank engines domestically for which we have been turning to foreign countries in the past."

In his message the President said: "I am pleased to know that the Heavy Rebuild Factory is commissioning into service its engine rebuild facilities on July 8, 1979. It marks the successful completion of the first and important phase of the project which will give us tremendous self-reliance in a vital field. We shall henceforth be in a position to overhaul/rebuild tank engines domestically for which we have been turning to foreign countries in the past. The facilities in HRF will give us the essential infrastructure for the assembly and progressive manufacture of tanks in the country."

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing date: August 28, 1979

Bio-chemist, Zoological Survey Department, Ministry of Science and Technology. Grade 16.

Project Director, Brain Research Center, Health and Social Welfare Division. Grade-19.

Associate Surgeon (neuro-surgery), Central Government Hospital Rawalpindi. Grade-18.

Deputy Agricultural Census Commissioner, Agricultural Census Organization. Grade-18.

Thirteen Research Officers/Assistant Directors, Local Government and Rural Development Division. Grade-17.

Four Third Engineers (armament-electrical), Pakistan Navy. Grade-17.

Communication Officer, Department of Civil Aviation. Grade 17.

Ten Economic Investigators, Finance Division, Islamabad. Grade-16.

Three sub-divisional forest officers (one each for watershed management, raising of fire wood and timber and establishment of standard nurseries), Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs Division. Grade-17.

Epidemiologist, Health and Social Welfare Division. Grade-18.

Assistant Dental Surgeon, Health and Social Welfare Division. Grade-17.

Fifteen lady lecturers (in English-3, Urdu-1, Economics-1, Political Science-1, Sociology-2, Statistics-2, Chemistry-1, Home Economics (Related Arts)-1, Housing and Home Management-1, Physics-1 and Philosophy-1) in Federal Government Colleges for Women Islamabad. Grade 17.

President invites comments from prominent political leaders on method of election

Continued from page 1

election for the National Assembly, are reduced to 100 constituencies by combining together into a single constituency two adjoining constituencies.

- Each constituency so formed is to return two members; one by relative majority and the other by the list system.

In this way, there will be 100 multi-member constituencies where the modified "Proportional Representation" system can be put into operation without any great difficulty.

Each party will file two nomination papers one in respect of its individual candidate seeking election on the basis of relative majority and a list placing the candidates of the party according to its own order of preference. The Election Commission will scrutinize both the nomination papers to see that the candidates nominated in both, the list and the individual nomination, are duly qualified.

According to the existing procedure, there will be a date fixed for withdrawal of nominations and for scrutiny.

Thereafter, in view of the fact that the vast majority of voters are illiterate, the paper suggests that the system followed in the first post-war elections in Germany be adopted, namely, that the voter will cast one vote in favour of the candidate of his choice seeking election on the relative majority basis but this vote will also be treated as a vote cast simultaneously for the candidate's party. The total votes cast for all candidates of each party throughout the country will then be added together and used as the basis for the distribution of

list seats. The quota will be worked out by dividing the total number of votes cast in the elections by the total number of seats available on the list basis. The quotient will form the quota. After the entitlement of the parties to the number of seats is so worked out, on the basis of this quota, the number of seats secured by each party on the basis of relative majority will then be deduced therefrom. If any party is found entitled to any more seats, it will get them from out of its list in the preference indicated therein. Similarly other parties will also get the seats they are found to be entitled to from their respective lists.

Parties which have failed to secure either three seats throughout the country, or polled less than five percent of the valid votes cast, will not get any seats, but if they have already secured a seat on the basis of relative majority, they will retain the same. Similarly, candidates seeking election as independent candidates will also retain any seat secured on the basis of relative majority, but will not be entitled to any list seats.

Parties or individuals will be permitted to enter into combinations or form groups for the purposes of election. Where they contest the elections as such a group, they will be treated as a single political party and will be treated in the same manner as other political parties.

Such a system, the paper says, will be workable in Pakistan, and will obviate the defects of the existing system of elections by relative majority from single-member constituencies. It will also, by adoption of the three seat and five percent of votes clause, eliminate splinter parties.

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PAKISTAN

Affairs

Happy Id to all our readers

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PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION, CALLS FOR SACRIFICE

The President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq addressed the nation over Radio and T.V. networks on July 27. Following are excerpts of the English rendering.

During the last two years, we have done our best to resuscitate the broken economy of the country. We have tried to restructure it brick by brick. We have tried to develop our national resources in order to reduce dependence on foreign aid and loans. We have given incentives to farmers, workers and industrialists and have taken every possible step which could restore the health of our sick economy. With the Grace of Allah and the cooperation of the people, we have achieved considerable success.

Pattern

During the last two years, we have broken the past pattern and signs of improvement are becoming visible. For instance, there has been a rise in industrial production and after remaining static for a number of years, our exports this year have registered a 30 per cent increase. In addition, with the Grace of Allah, the efforts of the people and as a result of the agricultural policy of the Government we have established new records of production in rice and wheat crops. This is a good beginning but we have still a long way to go before we reach our goal in the economic field. We need a long period of constant effort and sacrifices to off-set the effects of the ruinous policies of the past several years.

It has been our endeavor during the last two years that if we cannot offer to the next government a healthy economy, at least we should be able to overcome difficulties. Our difficulties

(Continued on page 2)

Pakistan expresses concern at escalation of campaign against peaceful nuclear program

ISLAMABAD: The US Ambassador to Pakistan was summoned to the Foreign Office August 14, 1979 and informed of the Government of Pakistan's serious concern over the escalation of the campaign of threats and intimidation in regard to Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program.

The Pakistan newspapers have reported that his attention was drawn to the article by Richard Burt in the *New York Times* of August 12, in which he had reported the establishment of a US interagency task force, headed by Mr. Gerald Smith of the State Department, with the responsibility of taking deterrent measures against Pakistan, which could include commando action, by a US paramilitary force to destroy Pakistan's nuclear facilities.

The ambassador was told that the establishment of such a US Government task force constituted an escalation of the campaign which began with the CBS broadcast of June 12, inciting Israel, India and even the Soviet Union to "destroy Pakistan's budding nuclear facilities." The CBS broadcast had been followed by reports quoting an Indian official statement to the correspondent of the *Hindustan Times* suggesting that if India could take out East Pakistan in 14 days, there was no reason why it could not take out Pakistan's nuclear facilities in 14 minutes.

As recently as August 10, Senator Percy, according to Indian press reports, was reported to have said in Calcutta that Pakistan was going ahead with its development of a nuclear device, which would have within its range the cities of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

This reported statement, amounted to an incitement to India with which Pakistan desired the best of relations. The Ambassador was informed of the Government of Pakistan's deep regret

that an ally and a traditional friend should be considering a course of action the consequences of which for the peace and stability of the region could be incalculable.

It was also pointed out to the Ambassador that the brief denial of the *New York Times* report by the State Department spokesman referred only to covert action. It did not rule out the possibility of action by paramilitary forces which had been included among the options considered by the task force and which would amount to outright aggression.

The Press Counsellor of the Embassy of Pakistan, Mr. Khalid Ali, has sent the following letter to certain newspapers regarding the news item appearing in the New York Times of August 12, 1979 written by Mr. Richard Burt, who cited official circles when he reported that the US had established an interagency task force in the State Department charged with the responsibility of taking deterrent measures against Pakistan which would include covert operations and the use of US paramilitary forces to destroy Pakistan's nuclear facilities:

Richard Burt's report (*New York Times*, August 12) if correct, that US officials are considering the use of paramilitary forces and other measures against Pakistan is to put it mildly, an extraordinary concept towards a country in whose security the United States professes to be keenly interested. This posture is hardly in keeping with the spirit of the times and can only be interpreted as a gross violation of all the principles governing relations between sovereign states.

In the name of nuclear proliferation, a fear psychosis is being whipped up against Pakistan's modest and peaceful nuclear program.

(Continued on page 4)

PRESIDENT ZIA IN ADDRESS TO NATION CALLS FOR SAC

to hand over the economy in a condition that the next government is not confronted with the same amount of difficulties as were inherited by us.

While framing the new budget we had two options before us. One, the national economy should be allowed to move in old grooves, meet the increased expenditure through borrowings and hand over to the next government a bad economy in a still worse condition. The second option was that we should buttress the sagging economy, rely increasingly on our national resources, muster courage and try to stand on our own feet, and in this manner, make a beginning towards living like a dignified and honorable nation.

It is never an easy task to prepare a budget in a developing country but in an election year, the task becomes still more difficult. In view of this, some persons advised me to opt for the first course because the second alternative would make us unpopular. Similarly, some persons reasoned with me that as the present government had announced the date of general elections why should it take upon itself to impose taxes and earn the hostility and hatred of the people. Their advice was that let the country trudge along the beaten path for the next few months and let the new government face the music with whatever national resources there are.

Dishonesty

My government could have adopted this course but I smelled dishonesty in this approach. I felt that in order to keep me in good humor, these people were bent upon destroying the economic foundations of the country. It would have been the height of moral dishonesty for me to accept this advice. Consequently, I did not pay any heed to these suggestions and preferred the enduring national interest to transitory popularity.

But how unfortunate it is that instead of accepting this approach in the same spirit which had prompted us to adopt it, certain persons chose to make political capital out of it. In particular, they tried to make Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan the target of their criticism. This is totally unfair.

There are two aspects which are taken into account in the preparation of a

budget. One is political and the other economic and the two cannot be separated from one another. The political guidance is provided by the cabinet and the financial experts prepare the budget in accordance with the economic priorities laid down by it. The present government, in its own judgment, came to the conclusion that instead of relying on others, the country should be persuaded to stand on its feet. For this purpose, the nation should be asked to make economic sacrifices. The present budget was prepared in the light of these guidelines. Its responsibility cannot be laid on the shoulders of any one individual.

Approach

Basically, the budget has been criticized on two counts. One, that it increases the financial burden of the people, and, two, that while the common people have been asked to make sacrifices, the privileged class has been left untouched.

Ladies and gentlemen! So far as increase in the financial burden of the common man is concerned, I admit that dearness has increased, but there are several reasons for it. The primary reason is that as a result of inflation, prices the world over have been gradually going up for the past several years and their impact on a developing country like Pakistan has been great. Secondly, our production has not increased proportionately as it should have because of lack of discipline. Thirdly, the craze for getting rich overnight has encouraged tendencies towards profiteering and hoarding.

Impact

So far as the world inflationary trends are concerned, we have no control over them. As prices abroad increase, their impact is reflected in the prices within the country. For instance, during the last two years oil prices have been enhanced three times. As a result, at least one-fourth of our total budget is spent on oil imports only. I will go into details a little later.

Of course, we can increase our production through hard work. If our industrial workers and industrialists were to exert themselves in the same manner as our farmers did in increasing the production of wheat

and rice, there is no reason why they should not be able to achieve adequate increase in industrial production.

So far as the craze for becoming rich overnight is concerned, no doubt the government has certain responsibilities but the major responsibility lies with the society itself. If the society were to discharge its responsibilities, there is no reason why profiteers and hoarders should escape accountability. In some of the towns, Price Resistance Committees have been constituted on a voluntary basis. To my mind, it is a step in the right direction.

Profiteering

I do accept that there are elements in the business community with the fear of God in their hearts but it is not only me but the entire nation who have legitimate grouse against the majority of businessmen. I would like them to ask themselves whether they are not guilty every year of profiteering and hoarding before and after the budget and during the month of *Ramadan* and of arbitrarily raising prices. Is it not an unpardonable crime against society?

Criticism of the budget on the ground that it leaves the privileged class untouched stems from ignorance. In the present budget, the burden of income tax and some other taxes has been mostly placed on the affluent segments of society. While preparing it, it was specially kept in view that the burden of taxes should be put on a segment of society which can bear it. As a result, the so-called privileged class has been greatly affected by taxation.

I am conscious of the fact that it has become difficult for the common people, particularly salaried class, to make both ends meet. Their tragedy is that while other people go on increasing prices of their goods and services, the lower and middle-range salaried people are forced to live on their fixed incomes.

These are our problems. But what is the solution? Does the solution lie in not imposing taxes on the people of the country and moving from one country to another with a begging bowl in our hands? Would the self-respecting people of Pakistan like that national honor should be put at stake for the sake of obtaining foreign

EXPLAINS BUDGET REFLECTS ECONOMIC REALITY

assistance at every cost? Would they like that their self-respect should be bartered away for the sake of making available to them necessities of life at cheap rates? I know this nation well. It has never been prepared to sell its honor for the sake of pelf. It has never traded its national honor. It is a Muslim nation which does not accept the over-lordship of anybody except that of Allah, the Almighty.

Peaceful N-Program

You would recall that for some time past Pakistan is being pressured to accept certain uncalled for an discriminatory restrictions on its atomic energy program, which militate against the sovereignty and authority of an independent and sovereign nation. We have given assurances that our objectives are peaceful and that in view of the paucity of energy resources, Pakistan has no option but to acquire nuclear technology. Despite this, our economic aid has been affected. But we have absorbed its impact and the entire nation supported the Government stand because it was united on this issue. I assure you that we shall remain steadfast in our noble resolve and will not compromise on national interest. We shall bear our vicissitudes ourselves. We shall lift our own burden. We shall eat crumbs but will not allow our national interest to be compromised in any manner whatsoever. I will, Insha'Allah, dilate on this subject in my next address.

As I pointed out a little earlier, the main reason for our economic difficulties is the constant and major rise in the prices of oil in the international market. According to the 1972-73 price structure, we were spending a total of Rs. 660 million annually on the import of oil but during the year 1976-77, the cost went up to Rs. 4,210 million. On the basis of the current prices, we will be spending as much as Rs. 9,350 million on the import of oil during the current financial year. Still there is a possibility of further rise in the prices of oil.

In order to cope with the situation arising out of the oil prices, we have decided to operate on two fronts. One, efforts should be stepped up in the search of oil in the country, allocating greater funds for it despite our present financial difficulties, and two, austerity should be undertaken in the

utilization of the present energy resources. The Federal Government has decided to prepare a comprehensive plan for conserving and economizing energy.

As you are aware, most of the developed countries are also paying special attention to economize on energy. For a developing country like Pakistan it is even more important. I would therefore appeal to you to practise austerity, on a voluntary basis, in the use of electric power, oil, petrol and gas.

In a nutshell, although our economy has progressed during the last two years yet the burden of old loans is gradually increasing. This year alone, we have to pay back Rs. 7,000 million. Similarly, as I stated earlier, the expenditure on import of oil would be about Rs. 9,350 million, on these two items alone. The expenditure on these two counts alone comes to Rs. 16,350 million. Pray tell me from where all this money will come.

Budget

There are two ways to generate it. One, we should go in for additional burden of loans, and, two, we should mobilize it as far as practicable through additional taxes from our own resources. The more we thought about it, the more convinced we were that as a self-respecting nation there is no way out for us except that we should stand on our own feet. However, we should put the burden of taxes on those segments of society that can bear it and provide relief to the common people and the salaried class.

In this connection, the decisions I have taken in consultation with my colleagues are as follows:

1. Tax on kerosene oil imposed in the new budget is withdrawn.
2. Duty imposed on dry milk recently is removed.
3. Increase in natural gas rates made in the new budget will not apply to domestic consumers.
4. One house of a family being used as residence will be exempt from wealth tax. Details in this regard will be announced separately.
5. Government servants drawing salary upto Rs. 1500 a month will be paid a dearness allowance of Rs. 40 a month. Payment of this allowance will start from the

salary payable on August 1, 1979. In addition, the increase in the House Rent and Conveyance Allowance allowed recently to low-grade employees will remain intact. In this manner, Government servants working in cities will get a monetary benefit of a minimum of Rs. 80 and a maximum of Rs. 245 a month. For instance, Grade-1 employees will get a benefit of Rs. 80, Grade-5 of Rs. 84, Grade-10 of Rs. 96 and Grade-16 of Rs. 118 a month. All these benefits, in addition to the Dearness Allowance, will also be available to the members of the armed forces.

6. While announcing these concessions, I have also kept in view the labor class. Measures for their welfare form part of the report of the Labor Commission. This report has already reached the Ministry concerned and I have issued instructions that after necessary consideration it should put up its recommendations to the Government quickly so that a decision can be taken on them.
7. The condition of the pensioners also deserves consideration. While their expenses go on increasing on account of dearness, there is no increase in their income. A committee is being constituted to review their pensions and submit recommendations to the Government within two months.

Austerity

I would like to reiterate that inflation still holds the field and the Government is trying its best to control it. But the prices of the necessities of life cannot be brought to a reasonable level unless three steps, which I have already mentioned, are taken, namely, that:

1. consumers should reduce their consumption;
2. businessmen should be satisfied with a reasonable margin of profit only; and,
3. the entire nation should concentrate on increasing production and developing a habit of savings.

Nations do face crises. Living and independent nations accept them as a challenge. We have gone through greater trials and come out successfully. This

(Continued on page 4)

PRESIDENT URGES SACRIFICE

(Continued from page 3)

nation dreamt of freedom and within a short span of seven years broke the shackles of slavery. It took the battlefield whenever war was thrust on it. When it decided to enforce the Islamic system, it set itself on the path to its destined goal. It is a nation with great potentialities and high ideals. I am confident that it will also pledge to face the present economic challenge with confidence and determination and will prove to the world that we can put up with difficulties but will not allow our national honor to be tarnished.

Insha'Allah, this pledge made in the holy month of *Ramadan* shall be redeemed and the bounties of Allah, the Almighty and the blessings of the Holy Prophet (may peace be upon him) will provide sustenance to us in our efforts. Amen!

Pakistan Paindaba.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Competitive Examination, 1979

The Federal Public Service Commission will hold the Competitive Examination, 1979, for recruitment to posts in Grade 17 and 16 under the Federal Government simultaneously at Peshawar, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Lahore, Quetta and Karachi from Sunday, October 7, 1979.

Minimum educational qualifications for admission to the examination is second Division Bachelor's Degree. For Competitive Examination, 1979, the condition of second Division has been relaxed by the Government for candidates from Sind (Rural), Baluchistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Northern Areas.

Rules, application forms, etc., will be available against large stamped and self addressed envelopes from the office of the Federal Public Service Commission, Adil Chambers, Eftikhar Khan Road, Rawalpindi and Branch Offices at (i) HM-2 Bath Island, Karachi and (ii) c/o Punjab Public Service Commission, 2-Davis Road, Lahore. Application forms may also be obtained from the Establishment Division, 400 Ruby House, Sector No. F.6/3, Islamabad, from the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Baluchistan, Quetta, and N.W.F.P., Peshawar, Political Agents of N.W.F.P., and Baluchistan and all Deputy Commissioners and Universities and Provincial Public Service Commissions.

Candidates from outside Pakistan must submit their applications on prescribed forms to the Commission's office at Rawalpindi by August 30, 1979.

Closing Date: August 28, 1979

Civil Engineer, Environment and Urban Affairs Division, Grade-18.

Two Statistical Officers, Statistics Division, Grade-17.

Assistant Director (socio-economics) Marine Fisheries Department, Grade-17.

Pakistan expresses concern at escalation of campaign against peaceful nuclear program

(Continued from page 1)

Who is creating nuclear proliferation? The nuclear arsenal of today has in it over 14 billion tons of explosive power—3 tons each for every man, woman and child on earth. Pakistan is not a contributor to that arsenal nor does it have the intention of becoming one.

It is said that the "administration is making a last ditch effort to keep Pakistan from acquiring nuclear weapons and that pleas from high officials had not succeeded in getting President Zia to renounce the nuclear option."

No such effort is necessary for Pakistan has renounced the acquisition of nuclear weapons and has offered concrete and constructive proposals to prevent nuclear proliferation.

It is also a matter of record that President Zia-ul-Haq has categorically stated in official statements and discussions with US officials that Pakistan has no intention whatsoever of making nuclear weapons.

Pakistan's concern in regard to nuclear proliferation is second to none. The Pakistan President has repeatedly expressed his readiness to make a declaration with India and other states in South Asia to renounce the acquisition or manufacture of nuclear weapons.

He has also said that Pakistan is ready to proceed with the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone to ban the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons in South Asia.

Pakistan, he has stated, would also be prepared to accept international in-

spection of all nuclear facilities, on a non-discriminatory basis, in the South Asian region.

Mr. Desai, the former Prime Minister of India accepted the assurances of Pakistan regarding the peaceful intent of its nuclear program.

It is an unassailable right of all states to have equal access to peaceful nuclear technology. One may not approve of Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program, but it is less than fair to proceed from there and make wild accusations that such a program will *ipso facto* bring the world to the brink of nuclear disaster.

In our world of change and transformation the idea of international order—political or nuclear—must mean not domination and discrimination but a respect for principles.

The danger of nuclear proliferation, against which Pakistan has been crusading for long years, cannot be met by discriminatory and unprincipled policies.

Nearly 10 countries in the world—apart from the five nuclear powers—are currently engaged in uranium enrichment programs or other forms of highly advanced nuclear technology, and some of them have already reached the stage of nuclear weapons capability.

One never hears any concern being expressed about that potential threat to non-proliferation, while Pakistan continues to be singled out for special selective treatment.

Such selective and discriminatory measures do not represent a principled approach to nuclear non-proliferation.

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
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PRESIDENT CARTER GREETS PAKISTAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

ISLAMABAD: President Jimmy Carter of the United States on August 13 sent a message of greetings to the President, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, extending warm congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the Independence Day of Pakistan.

President Carter, in his message of greetings, said:

"Dear President Zia:

"As you celebrate Pakistan's Independence Day, please accept my warm congratulations and best wishes to you and the people of Pakistan. The continuing independence of Pakistan is of great importance to us and we value highly our long friendship with your nation. I hope that our two countries can work closely together and further strengthen our friendship and our relations in the years ahead."

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS PAKISTAN'S PEACEFUL NUCLEAR PROGRAM

ISLAMABAD: President Zia-ul-Haq on August 23 denied that Pakistan planned to make a nuclear bomb despite persistent reports, chiefly from the United States that such plans were continuing.

He said Pakistan's nuclear program was designed to acquire nuclear technology because of growing energy shortages from other sources and the high cost of imported oil. "By 1983 we will have to find alternatives or we will be in trouble," he said in an interview with the English-language *Arab News* during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

Referring to United States opposition to Pakistan peaceful nuclear program the President said it was unfair of the U.S. to discriminate against Pakistan. He pointed out that Pakistan's friends are being pressured by the U.S. to curtail aid.

(Continued on page 4)

US Congressional delegation hopeful of strengthening relations with Pakistan

ISLAMABAD: The visiting U.S. Congressional delegation Chief, Mr. Lester Wolff, who heads the Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs said here August 15 that "we have great hopes for the strengthening of relationship between Pakistan and America."

He told a news conference that the two days in Pakistan were "well-spent and discussions were held in depth" on a number of issues. There was much common ground, and "we have some differences, but surely they can be resolved," he said.

These differences, he said would be resolved in the future and relations between the two countries would be strengthened. . . . He reaffirmed that the United States was not against Pakistan's acquiring nuclear technology for the purposes of energy but it was against nuclear proliferation.

He categorically denied that the United States had any intention of carrying out a commando raid to destroy Pakistan's nuclear facilities as had been erroneously reported in the Press.

Science Fiction

The Press conference was attended by other members of the delegation. They were closely questioned on American attitude towards Pakistan's program of developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Their attention was particularly drawn to the *New York Times* report which appeared to have been based on a briefing by the State Department officials.

Mr. Wolff refuted the *Times* report and said it was a mere science fiction. Another Congressman said that the Americans, if they had really planned a commando action, would be fools to have it leaked out. No such alternative was discussed, he said, because in such a

program Congress was directly involved.

The leader of the 14-man delegation read out a statement of the U.S. Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. Arthur Hummel, which contained a categorical assurance that "the United States has no intention to use force or any other extra legal means in Pakistan, nor does the United States have any intention to encourage anyone else to do so."

Foreign Aid

The delegation leader explained that the U.S. Government was concerned about nuclear proliferation in Pakistan because of the Symington Amendment on foreign aid. Under this legislative provision U.S. aid to a country could be cut if there were doubts that it was indulging in nuclear proliferation. Since this amendment was enacted after the Indian atomic explosion it did not apply to India. But in the near future, it would be further amended to include India also.

Mr. Wolff went on to say that the United States was not opposed to the reprocessing plant. "We are against uranium enrichment facility which we think is not needed by Pakistan," he said, adding that uranium enrichment process led to the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

One of the reasons why the Congressional delegation was here, Mr. Wolff said was to bring about a resolution (of this issue) between the two countries.

Helpful

Asked if their talks in the capital had cleared their minds about Pakistan's intentions or they got more confused, he said: "These were helpful."

The U.S. Congressional delegation later paid a visit to the Foreign Office,

(Continued on page 4)

PRESIDENT ZIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

ISLAMABAD: The President on August 13 in a message to mark Independence Day said this year had an added significance because it fell in Ramazan during which Pakistan emerged on the world map 32 years ago fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of the Muslims of the South Asian Sub-continent.

Following are excerpts of the President's message:

"Inspired by their leader, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, spurred by belief in their cause, and fortified by their faith in Allah, they moved intrepidly towards their goal of a homeland where they could establish an Islamic order, in which they would re-structure their society in the light of the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah.

Motivation

"Unfortunately, over the years, the ideological motivation that transformed the dreams of a Muslim homeland into a reality began to be replaced by ephemeral urges for transient gains, and shadows, instead of substance, came to be pursued. In the process, the nation started drifting away from its Islamic moorings.

"But this is not the occasion for remorse or recrimination. This is a day for thanksgiving that we have, once again, found our direction. Our goal is no longer out of sight. We can clearly discern in Islamic ideology the *raison d'etre* of our nation. Besides the eternal teachings of the Holy Qur'an and the Prophet (peace be upon him), we have the Quaid's abiding principles of unity, faith and discipline, to guide us to our destiny. If we follow these teachings with zeal and dedication, we will, Insha-Allah, reach our destination.

"Let us, therefore, pledge ourselves, on this solemn day, that we will devote all our thoughts and actions to serve the cause of Islam and reinforce the Islamic foundations of Pakistan. Let this holy month of Ramazan bestow upon our pledge inviolable sanctity.

"Pakistan Paindabad."

TOOT OIL TARGET

KARACHI: The Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) hopes to produce about 1.88 million barrels of oil from Toot oilfield in the current fiscal year resulting in foreign exchange savings of Rs. 282 million.

DEBT RELIEF

THE Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium's refusal to accept this country's request for the rescheduling of some of the debts owed by it is quite incapable of justification on economic grounds. The main objection to the rescheduling of debts has been made by the United States is not surprising, considering that that country has also suspended much of its economic aid to Pakistan because of the suspicion that Islamabad is embarked on a nuclear program geared to military purposes. Besides the United States, some other major donors have also looked unfavourably at the request for debt rescheduling, prominent being West Germany, France, Italy and Japan. The political side of the matter aside, there are compelling economic reasons for acceding to Pakistan's request. These facts are well known, both to the Consortium countries and to international financial agencies.

Consequence

Pakistan's net foreign debt stands at the mind-boggling figure of \$7.4 billion, this comes to almost 40 per cent of the country's gross national product. A natural consequence of this is very high debt service payments, having now reached a stage which is alarming, to say the least. Over the last seven years upto 1977-78, an average of 17.2 per cent of total foreign exchange earnings has gone towards debt service, the peak being in 1975-76, when the figure was 22.4 per cent. Debt service payments are even more serious when compared with the country's merchandise export earnings: in 1977-78 they were 12.9 per cent against total foreign exchange earnings but 29 per cent against export earnings. In the last fiscal year this was estimated at around 40 per cent because of the increased debt service payments necessitated after the expiry of the moratorium.

Sufficient

While bilateral agreements have been reached with some member countries of the Consortium on debt relief, this has not been sufficient for any significant easing of the country's financial circumstances. Unless the Consortium, which is the largest aid donor, agrees to a substantial debt relief program, the country is bound to face major setbacks in its economic development. This,

along with increased assistance, is even more crucial now because Pakistan is nearing a take-off stage from where it can utilize economic assistance to gain greater benefits than in the past, when so much of the aid was used for long-term projects which were not immediately productive. That it has not been able to get past this stage earlier is not entirely its own fault.

Significant

The four-fold oil price increase of 1973 was perhaps the most significant event in retarding economic development. This was followed by the recession in the industrial countries and an inflation which not only reduced the value of international aid in real terms but made its impact felt in this country also, with near-disastrous effects. Along with this was the fact that assistance from the usual sources was falling and even in this the element of grant was being downgraded in favour of loans and credits repayable in foreign exchange. Aggravating these causes were domestic factors which contributed to a slowing down of economic growth — prominent among them being natural disasters and a fall in investment. The Consortium when it meets and considers Pakistan's case for debt rescheduling should bear these facts in mind.

Consideration

A refusal to provide debt relief may be of some economic benefit to the countries concerned at the moment, but in the longer run even those countries will profit, however minimally, from economic development here. The decision taken will, of course, not be based on these considerations to any significant extent — political matters as well as the effect of the decision on other developing countries will perhaps count for more.

The Consortium countries must, however, realize that by refusing debt relief at a critically important stage in this country's economic development they may just possibly be negating the results achieved so far, and towards which they, and some others, have contributed quite significantly. —

(Editorial comment in the English-language *Dawn*, August 13, 1979)

US CONGRESSMEN VISIT AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP

ISLAMABAD: The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has now risen to 165,000. This information was given to the U.S. Congressional delegation during its visit to a refugee camp in Chitral on August 18.

The Northwest Frontier Province Chief Secretary, who briefed the delegation about the circumstance that led to the exodus of Afghan refugees, expressed the fear that Pakistan might have another heavy influx of refugees by early October or November. He said if this happened it would immensely add to the burden on Pakistan. Pakistan he pointed out had been trying to do whatever it could within its meager resources to meet the needs of the refugees. He said Pakistan was expecting another visit soon of another delegation from the UN High Commission for Refugees.

The Chief Secretary said in view of the nature of the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan, it was just not possible for Pakistan to prevent the influx of refugees among whom were doctors, engineers, professors and highly skilled people.

The Chief Secretary also drew the attention of the Congressional delegation to daily cases of air space violations, strafing and rocketing by Afghanistan across the border. As a matter of policy, Pakistan had been only lodging protests against these incidents and was not doing anything beyond that.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Lester Wolff said the information of the plight of Afghan refugees his delegation had gathered would enable the American people to understand the problem better.

Defense Minister: Pakistan will not succumb to pressure on N-program

KARACHI: The Defense Minister, Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur, said on August 12 that Pakistan would not succumb to external pressures on the question of its nuclear program and was fully prepared to safeguard its vital national interests.

Mr. Talpur made this observation in an interview when asked to comment on Press reports that attempts may be made to sabotage nuclear facilities of the country.

The Minister said Pakistan was a sovereign and self-respecting nation and it would not tolerate dictates from outside on the issue of developing its nuclear technology or on any other matter.

He was confident that the patriotic people of this country would thwart any attempts to sabotage nuclear facilities in Pakistan.

The Minister said as far as any external threat was concerned, the Government was capable of meeting it

forcefully and defending its vital installations.

The Defence Minister said Pakistan's nuclear program was for peaceful purposes. He pointed out that President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, the Adviser for Foreign Affairs, other Ministers and spokesmen had, time and again, clearly stated that Pakistan's nuclear energy program was for peaceful purposes. He said that Pakistan was a less-developed country with little energy resources. In this background, he said, Pakistan had to find ways and means to meet the challenge of development, especially in view of frequent increases in the energy prices.

Mr. Talpur said it was the sovereign right of Pakistan to make its own options about energy sources and the arguments of the opponents to its nuclear program were completely untenable.

Pakistan is most viable—World Bank official

ISLAMABAD: Dr. Mahbubul Haq, Director of the Policy Planning Department in the World Bank and a former Chief Economist of the Planning Commission in Pakistan, said on August 9 "probably Pakistan is one of the most viable regions in the world on a long-term basis."

Talking to newsmen during a private visit to Pakistan, he said "Pakistan's long term economic viability cannot be doubted."

He suggested decentralization in the decision-making process, and more power to the people and planners at the provincial level and below in order to speed up the development process. He said: "The provinces ought to have full powers to operate themselves

economically and politically."

Suggesting reforms in the taxation structure of the country, he proposed that the Federal Government should collect the customs duties, income tax and the corporate tax while all other taxes should be collected by the provinces. He thought by limiting the collection of taxes, the expenditure of the Federal Government can be reduced because "there will be no temptation to spend more, because more revenues cannot be raised.

He said in view of the past experience and the temperament of the people in which private property is ingrained, the private enterprise system would have to be expanded.

Afghan envoy told why Agha Shahi's visit to Kabul is cancelled

Following is the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Islamabad on August 14, 1979:

"The Afghan Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office and informed that in view of the deliberate violation of the atmosphere by the Afghan Government on the eve of the Adviser on Foreign Affairs' visit to Kabul, that visit was being postponed. Pakistan had been falsely accused of having a hand in the mutiny in the Bala

Vissar Front in Kabul on August 9 in regard to which a categorical denial had already been issued by the Foreign Office. Additionally, an employee of the Embassy kidnapped six weeks earlier had been brought on radio and television and forced to make preposterous allegations.

"These actions of the Afghan Government clearly suggested that it was not seriously interested in a dialogue with the Government of Pakistan. It had, therefore, to be

concluded that no useful purpose would be served by the visit of Mr. Agha Shahi to Kabul in the climate of hostility engendered by the Afghan Government.

"The Government of Pakistan continues to desire the best of relations with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and hopes that the Government of Afghanistan would create conditions favorable to the speedy resumption of the dialogue between the two governments."

CONGRESSIONAL TEAM VISITS PAKISTAN

(Continued from page 1)

It exchanged views with the Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the Presidential Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Agha Shahi, on various aspects of Pakistan's foreign relations and the economic policies. The meeting lasted about three hours.

The delegation later called on President Zia-ul-Haq who hosted a dinner in their honor.

In a separate statement, the American Ambassador reminded the Government of Pakistan of U.S. concerns, previously expressed, about the thrust of Pakistan's nuclear program and suggested that reports of continuing discussions on this subject within the American Government should, therefore, come as no surprise to the Government of Pakistan.

Mr. Hummel assured the Government of Pakistan that all such discussions within the United States Government were aimed at finding a way "to resolve our current differences" in a manner which is both mutually acceptable and consistent with Pakistan's own expressed peaceful purposes and non-proliferation concerns.

The U.S. Ambassador also expressed to senior officials of the Government of Pakistan the concern of the United States Government about sensational and untrue stories in both the American and Pakistani Press, which are causing damage to Pakistan-American relations.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date: Sept. 23, 1979

Two posts of Public Prosecutors, Federal Investigation Agency, Rawalpindi, Lahore. *Grade 18.*

Five posts of Instructors (one each) in Biological Sciences, Education, English, Pakistan Studies, & Test and Measurement cum Psychologist. In Federal College of Education, Islamabad. *Grade 17.*

Research Officer, Agriculture and Food (special studies) Planning and Development Division. *Grade 17.*

Economic Investigator, Directorate General of Technical Training (National Training Bureau) Manpower Division. *Grade 16.*

Blood Bank Officer, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi. *Grade 18.*

Librarian, National Health Laboratories, Islamabad. *Grade 16.*

Deputy Director, National Talent Pool, Manpower Division. *Grade 18.*

Three examiners of Trade Marks Registry, Ministry of Commerce. *Grade 16.*

Senior Mining Geologist, Geological Survey of Pakistan. *Grade 18.*

President reaffirms peaceful nuclear program

(Continued from page 1)

The President said Pakistan did not wish to strike a kind of nuclear balance with India and China. He said they are good neighbors and that relations with India had improved since his coming to power in July 1977.

He said Pakistan was not competing with anybody.

Indeed it was Pakistan he said which proposed a nuclear free zone in the area, and offered to permit international supervision and safeguards of Pakistan's nuclear program if others would do likewise.

Turning to the economy the President said Pakistan was still not out of the woods. He explained that the position was precarious because of past economic policies. Production had decreased and the country had an enormous foreign debt. He said Pakistan needed help to revive its economy and this used to come from Iran, the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank.

Grateful

Pakistan, he added, was especially grateful to Saudi Arabia for its assistance in difficult times. Saudi Arabia he said, had always responded to Pakistan's request for aid.

On the question about retaining a constitutional role for the armed forces he said his proposal to this effect had been misunderstood. He wanted the Army to owe its allegiance to the head of state rather than to the chief executive, to safeguard democracy rather than to jeopardize it. He said the head of state could order the armed forces to hold elections in times of trouble. He said the armed forces were a

most stable and a productive institution after former prime minister, Mr. Bhutto had prostituted almost everything else.

On the elections the President said there would be two elections — one for local self government institutions and other for provincial and national assemblies. He said: "We have to reach the grassroots first and hand over power on that level before going on to general elections." He said these elections would be contested by individuals and not by parties. If parties want to boycott them they were welcome to do so, he added. About proportional representation, the President decried propaganda against the system. He said under proportional representation a party would get the majority it deserved on the basis of number of votes it had gained. Replying to a question whether he would stand for election as an independent candidate the President said there was nothing to stop him from doing so but first he would have to resign from the Army as Chief of Staff.

ADB LAUDS PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD: The Asian Development Bank, in its annual report released on August 13 has said that Pakistan was one of the three developing countries of the region which made the most impressive improvement in gross development product growth rate last year.

Pakistan's satisfactory performance was due largely to the recovery in the industrial activity following a period of relative stagnation in 1977, the ADB report said.

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PAKISTAN Affairs

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Pakistan's nuclear program is peaceful — President Zia

RAWALPINDI: President Zia-ul-Haq in an address to the nation on August 30 said that it is the desire and effort of all nations to acquire modern technology and Pakistan's atomic research program is meant for peaceful purposes.

He said: A study of world history would make it manifestly clear that no technology has remained confined to any one country or a few circles. Every nation has tried to acquire each new technology according to its own capacity and resources in order to eliminate poverty and want and set itself on the path of progress. The same is true of the atomic energy. At present, there are about 50 countries which are engaged in atomic research and generation of electricity through nuclear power. Dozens of other countries intend adopting the same course.

The ratio of energy consumption in Pakistan is far less than that of the other countries of the world. The consumption of electricity in Pakistan is one-tenth of the average world

consumption and one-third of the consumption in Asian countries. Pakistan is finding it difficult even to meet its present requirement because Pakistan is greatly lacking in indigenous resources of energy and has very limited means of generating hydel-electric power.

Energy Gap

The main sources of generating electric power in the country is hydel power. Even if we can put all these resources to practical use we would be able to meet only one-third of our requirements by the end of this century. Our gas resources are also limited and hardly meet our requirements of domestic fuel, chemical fertilizers and some other industries. We are short of coal and it in any case can never help fill the gap of energy.

We have to import oil from other countries in large quantities and its prices are daily rising. By way of illustration it may be stated that six years ago, we were spending 600 to 700 million rupees annually on oil imports.

But as I said last time we are today incurring an expenditure of 9,350 million rupees. This constitutes 40 per cent of our annual foreign exchange earnings while the developed countries expend at the most, only 10 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings on oil imports. In these circumstances there is no option for us but to go in for the most modern technology to improve the lot of our poor, backward people.

Economic experts in the West have gone so far as to say that in the near future it will just not be possible to achieve industrial and economic progress without atomic energy. Pakistan wants to set itself on the path of modern progress. Pakistan is a developing country but poverty is not its destiny. How can the self-respecting people of Pakistan reconcile themselves to the position that with each passing day they should become poorer while the rest of the world should continue crossing one milestone of progress after another.

(Continued on page 2)

WASHINGTON POST PUBLISHES PAKISTAN EMBASSY LETTER

The Press Counsellor of the Embassy of Pakistan sent the following letter to the Washington Post which was published in that newspaper on Sept. 7:

"WE ARE NOT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATORS"

Thirty-two years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the clock for humanity is not ticking in Kahuta, Pakistan, as alleged by your correspondents on Aug. 27. For Pakistan has no nuclear bomb and has no intention to develop one. We are not nuclear proliferators.

The clock is ticking in the awesome arsenal of nuclear destruction — 14 billion tons of nuclear explosive power — possessed by the world powers. And the nuclear escalation continues despite SALT I and SALT II.

It is also ticking in nuclear arsenals of, for example, countries like Israel, which, according to your correspondent, "is believed to have its own nuclear weapons stockpile."

While Pakistan, which has no nuclear bomb, is being maligned and threatened, no serious concern, not to speak of a demand, for punitive action, is expressed in regard to Israel, South Africa and other nuclear proliferators. It reveals the hypocritical and discriminatory nature of current concern for non-proliferation.

The campaign against Pakistan's nuclear program is not only discriminatory but instigatory. Despite denial that Libya or any other country was financing its peaceful nuclear program, this report is retailed without

any proof, again and again. The fact is that the report is utterly baseless. It is only calculated to encourage other countries to violate Pakistan's sovereignty through aggressive actions. It reveals an extraordinary attitude toward a country in whose security the United States professes to be keenly interested.

It is not through coercion and unprincipled discrimination that an international order — political or nuclear — could be built. The state of uncertainty and insecurity in the nuclear field could be banished by building up on Pakistan's readiness to establish a nuclear-free zone in Asia and incorporating the unilateral renunciations of nations of South Asia and other regions into a binding regional agreement.

Pakistan's nuclear program is peaceful — President Zia

Pakistan is not the only country which is trying to acquire atomic technology. Most countries of the Third World do not have it. Is it just and fair that the Third World should be kept deprived of this technology for the sake of preserving the monopoly of a few countries? Is it consistent with human rights that the developing countries should remain dependent on others? Is it not the basic right of all independent and sovereign countries that they should be able to illuminate their future with the light of this energy? Which religion, society, law or principle of this world permits that on the face of this globe, some of its inhabitants should continue to enjoy ever-new comforts of life while dozens of countries of the Third World and millions of human beings should continue to grind under the mills of backwardness, and suffer from lack of basic necessities of life.

Detailed Negotiations

Pakistan's atomic research program is meant for peaceful purposes. In order to implement this program, we entered into an agreement with France for the purchase of an atomic reprocessing plant. This agreement was neither concluded in a hurry nor in a clandestine manner. For years detailed negotiations were conducted on an international level. The entire world and the International Atomic Energy Agency were fully aware of them.

During these negotiations, Pakistan willingly agreed to all those safeguards which were considered necessary by the International Atomic Energy Agency. I have gone further and said that we are willing to agree to additional safeguards provided that similar safeguards are made applicable, without discrimination, to other countries also. We are making this offer because we wish to use this technology for economic progress. It is a matter of regret that in spite of our assurances, due to reasons on which I would not like to dilate here, an independent, sovereign and self-respecting country like France is trying to back out of a solemn international agreement at the insistence of others. It is our legal and moral right to insist that France should fulfil this agreement. Anyhow whatever be the attitude of others, Pakistan Insha Allah will be able to acquire this plant.

Another Aspect

There is another aspect of this. An organized effort on an international

level, according to a well thought-out plan, is being made to create difficulties in the way of Pakistan's atomic energy program. For instance, America has stopped our economic aid and the Western media have mounted a vigorous propaganda campaign against Pakistan. In addition, unfounded imputations are being made against some of our brotherly and friendly countries. An effort has been made even to connect this imaginary bomb with the sacred name of Islam. There seems to be no limit to this opposition. Some countries are in fact being instigated to aggress against Pakistan. Unholy plans are being promoted to destroy our research program.

Honor Lives

If any country believes that Pakistan can be cowed down by this approach, then she has not understood the true mettle of the Pakistani nation and its spirit of self-respect. This nation will prefer death with honor to domination by others. History bears testimony to the fact that a nation which can face death for the sake of its honor lives for ever. Ours is a great and courageous nation.

It can look far into the future; its aims are noble and its spirit is young. It knows how to meet the challenge and face difficulties. All attempts to subdue it have only steeled its determination. The Pakistani nation is convinced that the acquisition of atomic technology for economic progress is its basic right, which cannot be denied to it by any foreign Power nor can any Government in Pakistan surrender it.

Bitter Experience

We have also to learn a lesson from the bitter experiences of the past. You would recall that it was India which carried out an atomic explosion in 1974 but it was Pakistan which was punished for it. Canada suddenly stopped the supply of spare parts and atomic fuel for the Karachi nuclear power plant. The ban still continues. So long as a nation does not attain the goal of self-sufficiency, such difficulties have to be faced.

As far as the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is concerned, Pakistan has always been in the forefront in this field. She has repeatedly declared in the United Nations and other international forums that we are against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We have been advocating for many years

that the Indian Ocean and South Asia should be declared as nuclear-free zones but I regret to say that perhaps under the influence of propaganda launched by other countries, the Prime Minister of India declared on the occasion of the recent anniversary of their independence that in the present circumstances, India will have to review its atomic policy. The Indian Prime Minister also expressed the apprehension that the target of Pakistan's so-called bomb can only be India. Such doubts and suspicions are without foundation and if India or Pakistan fall a prey to them, no advantage will accrue to them. Only those countries will benefit from it which are deliberately trying to create them.

In this connection, I have recently written personal letters to the Prime Minister of India and the American President.

Before I close this subject I would like to declare it once again that our atomic program is peaceful and it is a question of life and death for us to acquire this technology for our economic progress. But we have no intention of using this technology for manufacturing or acquiring atomic weapons.

Havana Address

Later on September 6 in Havana in his speech to the sixth Non-Aligned Summit Conference the President declared that Pakistan would not succumb to the pressure and propaganda against its peaceful nuclear program.

He deplored the campaign against the acquisition of advanced nuclear technology by the developing countries on the pretext of the fear of proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In particular, he said, Pakistan had been made a focus of a "campaign of hostile propaganda and pressure" to compel it to abandon its peaceful nuclear program.

He referred to the talk of an "Islamic bomb" and said the specter of an imaginary Pakistani bomb threatening the cities of India was conjured up by an American Senator. This was obviously calculated to revive the old fears which divided Pakistan and India in the past, he pointed out.

Covert Action

President Zia-ul-Haq regretted that a section of the Western Press had even suggested recourse to sabotage and

(Continued on page 4)

HAVANA: President Zia-ul-Haq on September 6 emphatically called for maintaining the fundamental character of the Non-Aligned Movement, which, he said, was not directed against any bloc nor should it identify with any bloc.

Addressing the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit, President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said Pakistan's participation in the 94-member group was an "event of great importance" for the people of Pakistan in the common struggle for a just and equitable economic order.

"Pakistan perceives the Non-Aligned Movement as an affirmation of independence of opinion and action and a force for peace, justice, equality and progress," he said.

In his speech, the President not only stated how Pakistan looked at non-alignment, but also dealt with the key issues before the summit, the first to be held in a Latin American city. These included the question of the Middle East, Palestine, Southern Africa, Kashmir, disarmament and the new international economic order.

He also surveyed Pakistan's relations with its neighbors and major Powers, saying Islamabad had always endeavored to maintain good ties with all nations, large and small, and would continue to do so.

Hostile Propaganda

President Zia-ul-Haq deplored the campaign and hostile propaganda against Pakistan's nuclear program, and said: "Our nuclear program is peaceful." At the same time, he declared that Pakistan would not succumb to the pressure aimed at compelling it to abandon its peaceful nuclear program.

On the Middle East, the President said it was most unfortunate that the Camp David accords had ignored the essential prerequisite of peace in the area and sought to impose partial, one-sided arrangements which compromised the rights of the Palestinians and the obligation of total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

President Zia-ul-Haq said that Pakistan's participation in the conference constituted a recognition of its rightful place in the common struggle for a just and equitable world order.

Exploitation of Man

He said 14 centuries ago Islam gave a clarion call for Jihad against tyranny, oppression, domination and exploitation of man by man and of

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT SHOULD NOT IDENTIFY WITH ANY BLOC — ZIA

people of people. The message of the great revolutionary Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) is a message of peace, equality, universal human brotherhood. This message is as valid today as it was 1,400 years ago and it would remain so for all time to come.

He said 1,400 years ago the world witnessed a unique revolution which changed the course of history by throwing a challenge to the empires and domination of the powers of the time.

Islamic Character

He said the Islamic character of Pakistan's policy formed the foundation of its commitment to the principles of universal human brotherhood, justice and equality. Respect of human rights and social justice are the cardinal principles of Islam.

He said it was this very message which inspired and moved the people of Pakistan to wage a relentless struggle for self-determination and independence under the peerless leadership of the great leader Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. In 1947, they broke the shackles of the alien rule and became a sovereign nation. It is this nation of 75 million people whom he had the honor to represent at the august assembly of the Non-Aligned Movement leaders. Pakistan's participation in the Sixth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement was thus an event of great importance and satisfaction to the people of Pakistan, he said.

Economic Order

On Southern Africa, the President said the Non-Aligned Movement must exert itself to aid the struggle of the people in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against racist tyranny.

On the new international economic order the President said it would need, among other things, unity and cohesion in the ranks of non-aligned countries and the utilization of their collective bargaining strength in the difficult negotiations with the developed world.

At the same time, he said, the search for new areas of collective self-reliance and mutual co-operation should be

intensified. The existing trends leading to the further impoverishment of developing countries and the widening of international economic inequities must now be halted and reversed, he said.

In this connection, he called for substantial concessional assistance and effective debt relief measures in favor of the most seriously affected countries.

Total Prohibition

On disarmament, the President called for renewing the call for a total prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

As a first and minimum step, he said, the non-aligned countries had the right to ask the nuclear Powers to undertake, in a legally binding manner, not to use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States which are not involved in the nuclear military alliances of the great Powers.

Dealing with relations with Pakistan's neighbors, he said the ties had improved and the areas of co-operation continued to be expanded on the basis of mutual benefit.

Pakistan was determined to seek the resolution of the dispute with India regarding the future of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the Simla agreement.

Peaceful Solution

"A just and peaceful solution of this problem will usher in a new era of co-operation and amity in South Asia."

With Bangladesh, the areas of co-operation would continue to grow.

Pakistan has consistently sought the establishment of good neighborly relations with Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, namely, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit. He said: We have no political differences with Afghanistan. But if Afghanistan thinks that there is a difference, we are prepared to open a dialogue on the subject at any level and at any place. Regrettably, the development of mutual trust such as we desire has been inhibited by the influx into Pakistan of more than 150,000 refugees. This influx has also imposed a heavy burden on our resources which for Digitized by ons we can

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 2)

covert action or para-military operation to destroy Pakistan's peaceful nuclear facilities.

"Let me say that Pakistan will not succumb to such pressure and propaganda," he declared.

He said Pakistan's nuclear program was peaceful, pointing out that the country's dependence on nuclear energy in the absence of adequate fossil fuels was "inescapable."

A developing country, he said, should not be required to forego the attainment of a modicum of self-reliance in this vital field.

Pointing out that while no effective measures had been devised to mitigate or contain the threat of the existing nuclear arsenals, the President said that even more ironic was the fact that the danger posed by the clandestine acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa "is conveniently overlooked."

In his address to the nation the President also said:

- Local bodies election, on non-party basis, will be held in the four provinces and Azad-Kashmir during September.

- Local bodies would utilize the development funds for the schemes in their areas and will get additional powers including judicial power to settle petty disputes among the people.

- Local Government institutions would not be converted into electoral colleges for elections to National and Provincial Assemblies.

- Provincial Governments would delegate executive powers to local Government institutions under the Local Bodies Act.

- Every political party will have to register itself with the Election Commission before participating in the elections.

- No party would be allowed to work against the ideology of Pakistan, law and order, or to cast aspersions, on the integrity of the Judiciary or the Armed Forces of Pakistan.

- Political parties would be required to hold their internal elections and any party which fails to do so before the general elections would not be allowed to participate in the elections.

- Every political party would be required to submit its account of party funds and its resources. Parties receiving financial help from foreign countries would be disqualified for elections.

EXPORTS EXCEED TARGET BY 29 PERCENT

RAWALPINDI: Pakistan's exports during the last financial year (1978-79) amounted to \$1697.9 million as against \$1311.2 million during 1977-78, representing an increase of 29.5 per cent. The final export figures show that the revised export target of \$1650 million has been exceeded by \$47.9 million.

The substantial growth in export earnings mainly comes from rice, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, leather and carpets and rugs.

This information was given to the Federal Export Promotion and Production Board which met in Rawalpindi last month under the chairmanship of the Chief Martial Law Administrator, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Export earnings from rice amounted to \$341.4 million as compared with \$243.2 million during 1977-78, showing an increase of 40.4 per cent. For the first

time, Pakistan's rice exports crossed the 1,000,000 metric ton mark. A total of 1,015,000 metric tons of rice was exported.

Earnings from cotton yarn exports amounted to \$196.1 million as compared with \$107 million in 1977-78, showing an impressive increase of 33.3 per cent. This increase is mainly due to the introduction of compensatory rebate on cotton yarn exports and improvement in international demand.

Cotton cloth exports amounted to \$209.1 million, an increase of 18.9 per cent over 1977-78 level of \$175.9 million.

Export earnings from leather almost doubled—from \$64.3 million in 1977-78 they rose to \$123.1 million in 1978-79.

Earnings from carpets and rugs stood at \$170.8 million as compared with \$118.0 million during 1977-78, reflecting an encouraging increase of 44.7 per cent.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date: October 20, 1979

Two commandant, Civil Defense Training School/senior instructor, Civil Defense Academy, Assistant Director Civil Defense. Grade 17.

Director General. (Energy Resources). Ministry of Petroleum and National Resources. Grade 20.

UNIVERSITY OF PUNJAB

Applications are invited from Pakistani nationals for the posts of Professor (grade Rs. 2600-125-3225), Associate Professor (grade Rs. 2250-100-2750). Higher initial pay within the grade possible if qualifications and experience justify. Benefit of pension according to University Statutes.

(1) Professors (Permanent): Journalism, Industrial Chemistry and Mathematics. (one each)

(2) Associate Professors (Permanent): Economics, Business Administration, English, Fine Arts, Islamic Studies, Botany, Mechanical engineering, Geology, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmaceutical and Mathematics (one each).

Professor: (1) Master's degree/M.Phil. with 18 years' teaching/research experience in a recognized University or professional experience in the relevant field in national or international organization plus 8 research publications in journals of international repute. or

(ii) Ph.D. with 15 years' teaching/research experience in a recognized University or professional experience in the relevant field in a national or international organization plus 8 research publications in journals of international repute.

Associate Professor: (1) Master's Degree B.Sc. (Engg.) with 13 years' teaching/research experience in a recognized University or professional experience in the relevant field.

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PAKISTAN Affairs

ol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., October 1, 1979 (Zul-Qi'dah 10, 1399) No. 19

PAKISTAN HAS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ACQUIRE N-ENERGY —President Zia

KARACHI: President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said here September 20 that Pakistan has no alternative but to acquire nuclear technology for meeting its growing energy needs, specially in view of the increasing price of oil.

Addressing prominent citizens at the Governor's House he said the present Government had withstood unprecedented foreign pressures during the past two years to give up its peaceful nuclear program. Yet the fact was that Pakistan must use nuclear energy for its development.

The President said he was grateful to the Almighty Allah for giving him the strength and confidence to withstand foreign pressures and thus sustain the nuclear program.

He said foreign media were spreading all sorts of false and fictitious stories about Pakistan building an "Islamic bomb" to be handed over to the Libyans or the Palestinians for use against Israel.

These circles were also trying to incite the Indians by saying that Pakistan would explode nuclear devices on cities like New Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta.

Another story was that the nuclear bomb would be exploded in October and used as an excuse to postpone the general elections in November.

Local bodies elections are held in Pakistan; heavy voter turnout recorded

ISLAMABAD: Local bodies elections were held in the last week of September in Punjab, Sind, the Northwest Frontier Province, Azad Kashmir and Baluchistan. There was a heavy turnout of voters. Counting of the ballots is still going on as *Pakistan Affairs* goes to press.

The President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq said in Multan on September 24 that local bodies members would not be used as an electoral college or for any other purpose.

Earlier in Kohat on September 22, the President told a gathering of Baluchi notables that the local bodies system was a true democratic system, which if worked successfully would help solve 90 percent of the country's economic problem.

Proportional system

The local bodies elections are being held prior to the general elections which are to be held under a proportional system.

The President had disclosed in Kohat that the provincial governments had already allocated funds for developmental purposes in their respective province.

On September 20 in Karachi the President called upon the people to elect

to the local bodies those who were not power hungry and were committed to serving the people selflessly. He said the local bodies would provide the country with a base for a truly democratic set up and open ways for solving the day-to-day problems of the people. He emphasized that the betterment of society depended on the improvement of individuals and that was why the Holy Prophet (Peace be Upon Him) and his Caliph devoted themselves to improvement of the character of the individual.

Tremendous pressure

He referred to pressures now being exerted on Pakistan to make it abandon its nuclear program. He said he could say without hesitation that no government had stood such tremendous pressure that he had successfully faced.

He said Pakistan was embarked upon a peaceful program for development of nuclear technology to meet the country's requirement of energy in the coming years. This was imperative for a country which had been spending 40 percent of its foreign exchange earnings on the import of oil and had limited hydel power resources to develop alternative sources of energy.

GENERAL ELECTIONS ARE SCHEDULED

ISLAMABAD: The Election Commission on September 25 announced the schedule for general elections and provided a full one week for filing of nomination papers.

As already announced by the President, polling will take place on November 17.

The same schedule is applicable to the

National Assembly and the four Provincial Assemblies, and polling for national as well as provincial constituencies will take place simultaneously. Apart from the non-Muslim seats, there are 200 Muslim seats for the National Assembly and 460 for the Provincial Assemblies.

October 9 has been fixed as the last

date for the withdrawal of papers and on the following day will be published the final list of candidates. October 13 has been fixed as the last date for filing of appeals against allocation of symbols.

The Federal Cabinet has decided to hold general elections on the basis of a proportional system to ensure

(Continued on page 4)

Government moves to streamline manpower export

ISLAMABAD: A national register having full particulars of skilled and semiskilled workers is being opened to streamline export of manpower in the official sector, Director-General of the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment, Brig. (Rtd) Mohammad Akbar said here July 14.

He said the register would have names and particulars of job-seekers trade-wise and assistance of various professional associations would also be sought.

The Director-General said Government demands would be met from the register. This would reduce the inconvenience and hardships caused to prospective emigrants who come from far-flung areas and wait for days for interviews, and the majority of whom is not selected due to limited vacancies.

Brig. Mohammad Akbar said that the registers would be maintained by each Protector of Emigrants as well as at the headquarters of the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment with the help of Employment Exchanges and Directors of Labour of each province. The register will be made available for public inspection to avoid any malpractice.

He advised prospective emigrants to register themselves by submitting complete applications mentioning their field of specialization.

Officially appointed

He said promoters have been directed to maintain a register of the families of emigrants proceeding abroad for providing them help through officially appointed welfare officers.

They will ensure that foreign remittances are received by the families in time, assist in arranging medical coverage at their family's expense, help settle local disputes in cases not involving courts, and assist in arranging admission to schools and colleges of children of emigrants.

The Overseas Pakistani Wing has been merged with the Bureau to facilitate the task. The working of the Bureau has been streamlined and various departments have been integrated as one arm under the Protector to coordinate the activities such as orientation and briefing as well as welfare of emigrant families left in Pakistan.

POPULATION STRATEGY

The Population Planning program is being reorganized with a view to increasing its effectiveness in the context of the new objectives outlined for the sector in the fifth Five Year Plan. These include, among other things, an improvement in the living standard and quality of life of the common man through the integration of the Population Planning services with activities in other sectors such as health, education, social welfare, housing, agriculture, etc. It is also intended to increase the effective knowledge about family planning from 30 to 68 per cent by the end of 1983, towards which end more emphasis is to be placed on the younger age group. In terms of specific targets the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is to be brought down from the existing 41.6 per thousand to 35.5. There has been a sizable increase in the allocation for the sector in this year's Budget—from Rs. 17 crore to Rs. 20 crore—so that activities in the field are not hampered for lack of funds.

Outright failure

The reorganization is aimed at removing some of the glaring deficiencies from which the program has suffered throughout its existence. In fact one can go so far as to say that it has been an outright failure as is clear from the gradual acceleration in the national birth rate over the years — from 1.9 per cent in 1951 to 2.4 per cent in 1961 to over three per cent at the end of the sixties. The existing rate of population growth is estimated at 2.96 per cent, one of the highest among Third World countries.

Sociocultural realities

The truth is that the project went wrong from the very beginning because the basic approach adopted — that of treating population control in isolation from other factors — was totally out of harmony with sociocultural realities. Given the deeprooted, traditional attitudes and taboos, the project could have gained general acceptability only as part of a larger health, nutrition, social welfare, family and child care program, but this aspect was overlooked.

Lack of proper supervision and regular monitoring of progress at the implementation stage created further

problems. Field work has never been up to the mark; media campaigns have suffered from a curious lack of directness and direction; there have also been allegations regarding misuse of fund and recruitment of wrong hands. The latter group of problems are directly traceable to the faulty premise on which the project had been based and pursued irrespective of the results achieved.

Standard of living

The institutional and structural changes contemplated to be made should take care of this. The new strategy rightly is to treat population control as part of a package of health services aimed at improving the general standard of living, which will certainly be more acceptable to the common run of people than purely Population Planning advice or service.

An average villager will be able to see the benefits of a smaller family more easily if he is simultaneously offered facilities to meet his basic health needs. The aim should be to demonstrate that one is part of the other. The projected merger of the clinical and field services of the population program with the basic health unit under the provincial health departments should go a long way towards realizing this objective. Where rural dispensaries or health centers are not in existence, the services of homeopaths could be enlisted to establish and run basic health units.

Basic facilities

For the program to achieve the maximum in the minimum of time, it will be necessary to give it a strong rural bias. For compared with the cities where the use of contraceptives has been steadily on the increase, large parts of the countryside have not yet heard the message and, where they have, lack basic facilities for family planning. Even in urban areas much quicker and better results can be obtained if field workers go out to work among individual families and provide practical facilities at the doorsteps of those found receptive to the idea.

Editorial comment in the Pakistan Time of July 12, 1979.

Overseas Workers Foundation is Established

ISLAMABAD: The Overseas Workers Foundation has been established in Pakistan to help advance the welfare of more than one million Pakistanis working overseas.

The Foundation can be contacted through the Ministry of Labour and Manpower, Islamabad.

A spokesman of the Foundation explained that the main objectives are to help those workers advance their welfare overseas while at the same time help their families in Pakistan by identifying their problems and contributing to their solutions.

The Foundation will also help:

To establish, maintain or aid vocational training institutions for providing training in such trades as are in demand overseas.

To establish housing societies, colonies, townships for overseas workers and their families in Pakistan.

To give scholarships, stipends or grants to the children of workers for studies in the fields of technology, science, art and management, in Pakistan and overseas.

To establish, manage or give grants to run educational/religious institutions including alternative methods of learning, in Pakistan and overseas for the children of overseas workers.

To give grants to Pakistani workers societies, associations, community centers, mosques, libraries established overseas for welfare, educational and religious activities.

TALENT POOL

As a part of the implementation of the National Talent Pool, the Planning and Development Division and the Ministry of Commerce have worked out their specific requirements for Pakistani experts abroad to assist them in the following fields:

- Railway
- Ports
- Aviation
- Life Insurance

Job descriptions have been circulated to the Consul General, New York, Honorary Consuls of Pakistan and Pakistani Associations in the United States.

The prospective experts will be required to fill out three copies of NTP(11) forms and send them to the Director General, National Talent Pool, Post Office Box 1095, Islamabad with a copy to the Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C.



The massive gateway of the Lahore Fort, built by Emperor Aurang-Zeb, facing the great Badshahi mosque also built by him in the late 17th century.

MAULANA MAUDOUDI PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK: Maulana Abul Aala Maudoodi, Founder of the Jamaat-i-Islami, Pakistan, died of a heart attack in Buffalo on September 22.

On hearing of the passing away of the Maulana, President Zia-ul-Haq phoned his son Dr. Ahmed Farooq Maudoodi in the United States to express his condolences.

The President said in a message to another son of the Maulana, Mr. Mohammad Farooq in Lahore that he was deeply grieved and shocked by the sudden death of the Maulana.

He called the Maulana "a profound religious scholar whose fame had spread to the entire Muslim World. Millions of people in and outside the

Indo-Pakistan sub-continent had benefited from his scholarship and interpretation of the Holy Quran. Not only in Pakistan but the entire Muslim world has lost one of the greatest religious scholars of the century. May the Almighty Allah rest his soul in peace and give the bereaved family fortitude to bear the loss."

A representative from the Pakistan Embassy, Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Minister) flew to Buffalo to express the government's condolences and to offer all assistance to arrange for the remains to be flown to Pakistan.

The Maulana was laid to rest on September 26 at the Jamaat-i-Islami Headquarters at Mansoorah.

NUCLEAR EXPERT UNDERSCORES NEED TO HARNESS ATOMIC ENERGY

HELSINKI: An international expert on nuclear affairs said here September 20 that he was astonished at people who opposed the peaceful use of atomic energy while letting military nuclear power go unchallenged.

Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Chief of the Vienna based International Atomic Energy Agency, said people accepted the existence of atomic powered warships at sea but objected to nuclear reactors ashore.

"There are some 60,000 nuclear

weapons in the world at present," he said. "These weapons pose the greatest threat of all time to mankind. Why don't the people who oppose nuclear power speak out on this problem?"

"It has been internationally estimated that the present annual consumption of primary energy equivalent to some 6.7 billion tons of oil will rise to between 12 and 15 billion tons by the year 2000. We must go in for the peaceful use of nuclear energy to manage this," he said.

—Reuter

GENERAL ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

genuine representation of the people.

The decision was taken September 13 by the Cabinet which met under the chairmanship of the President, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

The report of the Special Committee, appointed to examine the proportional representation system as explained by the Presidential Adviser for Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Justice (Rtd.) Hamoodur Rehman, was thoroughly discussed before arriving at the decision.

A Presidential Order has been issued providing for election of National and Provincial Assemblies on the basis of the new system. The Order comes into effect immediately.

Announcement

The Order will have effect notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution or in any law relating to elections to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies.

Under the new system, the number and boundaries of constituencies will remain unaltered. There will be single-member contest in these constituencies as at present.

Unlike other proportional representation systems, the political parties will not submit any lists of candidates. They will merely nominate candidates for constituency elections as they have been doing in the past.

Opportunity

Voting will take place as at present. The voters will have the opportunity to vote directly for the candidates of their choice. However, votes cast for a candidate will be assumed to be votes cast for that candidate's party also.

Votes polled by each candidate in a constituency will be counted and tabulated in the presence of the party candidates or their agents as under the existing system. However, the results of the elections will be frozen and will not be declared immediately.

In the case of the National Assembly, the total votes obtained by each party within a province in the constituency elections will be added up and on this basis, the comparative party percentage of votes in the province will be calculated. The number of seats to which each party is entitled, on the basis of percentage of votes, will then be calculated. The winning candidates of each party will thereafter be listed in the order of percentage of votes obtained by

each of them within his own constituency. For example, a person who has won 50 per cent of the votes cast will be placed higher on his own party list than another person who has won with only 40 per cent of the votes, and so on.

IMPORTANT DATES

Vital dates, fixed by the Election Commission, in the election schedule are:

- Filing of nomination papers from Sept. 26 up to 12 noon on Oct. 2.
- Scrutiny of nomination papers on Oct. 2 (from 1 p.m.) and Oct. 3.
- Filing of appeals against rejection acceptance of nominations on Oct. 4 and 5.
- Last date for deciding appeals—Oct. 7.
- Last date for withdrawal of candidature—Oct. 9.
- Publication of final list of contesting candidates—Oct. 10.
- Last date for filing of appeals against allocation of symbols—Oct. 13.
- Polling day—Nov. 17.

The new system will not apply to Federally-Administered Tribal Areas, where there is a limited electorate and where political parties do not operate. In these areas, the system already in vogue will continue.

As regards the single seat of the Federal Capital territory of Islamabad, it will be linked with the Punjab for the purpose of calculations for party entitlement.

Under the new system, directly elected independent candidates will be considered to have been finally elected and the votes cast for them, and the seats won by them, will not be counted in the calculations for the party entitlements.

SPLINTER PARTIES: In order to discourage splinter parties, any party obtaining less than five per cent of the total votes in a province will not be entitled to be considered for percentage entitlement of seats, and the votes cast for such parties will not be counted towards the provincial total. Similarly, no candidate who has polled less than one-eighth of the total number of valid votes cast in a constituency and has thus forfeited his security deposit will be entitled to be declared elected.

The votes polled by candidates standing from more than one constituency will be counted only in respect of the constituency in which they have secured the highest percentage of votes. Votes in other constituencies secured by the same candidates will be treated as votes secured by an independent candidate and not taken into account for working out party entitlements.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date: October 22, 1979

Assistant Chief, Physical Planning and Housing Section, Planning and Development Division. *Grade 18.*

Two Scientific Officers (Clinical Pharmacology), National Health Laboratories, Islamabad. *Grade 17.*

Six Lecturers in Islamic Studies, two and one each in mathematics, psychology, physics, and history, Federal Government colleges for men, Islamabad. *Grade 17.*

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PAKISTAN Affairs

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., October 16, 1979 (Zul-Qi'dah 25, 1399), No. 20

President Zia Accedes to Suggestions by Political Parties To Allow Them More Time to File Nomination Papers

ISLAMABAD: The Chief Martial Law Administrator and President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has decided to accept the suggestions of political parties and to allow them to furnish requisite information along with relevant documents to the Election Commission at Islamabad by the ninth of October. The commission will scrutinize the information furnished by the political parties on the same day. After this scrutiny the parties found to have complied with the legal requirements may then file nomination papers by the thirteenth of this month.

A press note issued from the CMLA's Secretariat on October 7 says the decision was taken to accommodate the point of view of the political parties to make the forthcoming elections as representative as possible. The necessary law for this purpose has been promulgated.

The press note says because of the allocation of more time to the political parties as demanded by them, the polling date may have to be readjusted to hold elections within 1979.

The note says the President had voluntarily announced the date of General Elections on March 23 and had, since then, taken the necessary steps for holding free and fair polls with a view to giving an Islamic, democratic, stable and truly representative government to the country.

Comply

One of the steps taken by him on this behalf was the amendment of the Political Parties Act, 1962. Unfortunately, some political parties, for their own reasons, had decided not to comply with the requirements of the Amended Political Parties Act. Non-compliance with this prerequisite has

rendered them ineligible for participation in the general elections.

The note adds since the President has always tried to carry leaders of public opinion with him in his plans to restore democracy in the country, he recently held a series of meetings with them on this issue.

The main points which emerged from these discussions were that, while some defaulting political parties were willing to furnish all the required information to the Election Commission, they were averse to the use of the word, "registration", in this connection. They also wanted more time for the filing of nomination papers. The President has accepted both these suggestions.

This gesture has been made by the President to permit participation by the maximum number of political parties in the coming elections and to make the polls as representative as possible.

Pakistan's Advisor on Foreign Affairs Reviews International Relations

[Excerpts of a statement by Mr. Agha Shahi, Advisor on Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Delegation of The Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly delivered on October 1, 1979.]

Mr. President, the past year witnessed a most disturbing increase in the use of force as an instrument of policy. Armed attacks and military interventions in internal affairs of states have become recurrent. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been uprooted from their homes and driven out of their countries.

These tragic events underscore the fragility of international peace and the pervasive sense of insecurity which haunts the small and weaker nations of the world.

The United Nations is the sole universal organization which can respond to such threats to peace and human tragedies.

Pakistan's policies are firmly rooted in the principles of the U.N. Charter and of peaceful coexistence. Our unanimous admission to the Non-Aligned Movement at Havana constitutes recognition of our fidelity to these principles. We condemn the use of force in international relations. We are committed to the peaceful settlement of international disputes. We remain dedicated to the right of self-determination of peoples. We have withdrawn from membership of military alliances. We are opposed to policies of intervention, domination, hegemony and spheres of influence. We

have sought to build relations of friendship and cooperation with all states, great and small.

With our neighbor, India, the process of normalization of relations continues. We are engaged in the enlargement of areas of cooperation on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. We are determined to seek a resolution of the dispute regarding the future of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the Simla Agreement. A just and peaceful solution of this dispute will usher in a new era of cooperation and amity and stability in our region.

Pakistan will continue its endeavors to promote good neighborly relations with Afghanistan on the basis of the

page 2)

Pakistan's Advisor on Foreign Affairs Reviews International Relations

principles of peaceful co-existence which enjoin respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. Pakistan has no political difference with Afghanistan, but if Afghanistan thinks there is a difference, we are prepared to open a dialogue on the subject. Regrettably the development of mutual trust such as we desire, has been inhibited by the influx into Pakistan of more than 200,000 Afghan refugees. This massive influx has also imposed a heavy burden on our limited resources, but it is a burden, which for humanitarian reasons, we cannot shirk. The grant of refuge to this uprooted humanity is not an act of ill will towards Afghanistan. As the Secretary-General has noted in his Report on the Work of the Organization for this year, I quote:

"The Arusha Conference (on refugees) reaffirmed the principle that the granting of asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act which should not be regarded as unfriendly by any State."

The strengthening of the solidarity of the Islamic World is a cornerstone of our foreign policy.

Dimension

The victory of the Iranian revolution leading to the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran has added a new dimension to our relations with Iran. The cultural and historical affinity and the community of interests that exist between the two countries are now reinforced by their resolve to reorder their national life in accordance with the eternal precepts of Islam.

We are confident that the friendly and fraternal relations between Pakistan and Turkey will be further strengthened.

We deeply cherish our abiding relationship and brotherly cooperation with Saudi Arabia in all fields.

We greatly value our close ties with the Arab countries.

Our relations with Bangladesh continue to develop in a spirit of cordiality and mutual goodwill.

Test of Time

Our friendship with the People's Republic of China is based on principles. This friendship has withstood the test of time. We greatly

value the generous assistance to our economic development extended by China over the years and China's resolute support to Pakistan in its determination to uphold its independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We continue to attach a great importance to our bilateral relations with the United States, and express the hope that our present differences will be overcome in a spirit of goodwill, understanding and equity. We acknowledge the extensive assistance provided for many years by the United States to Pakistan.

Important

The scope of our friendly relations with the Soviet Union is being expanded continuously on the basis of principles of peaceful co-existence and good neighborliness. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union plays an important role in the development of our economy.

Both China and the Soviet Union are Pakistan's neighbors. They are two of the greatest and most powerful states of the world. Tension between them exerts an adverse effect on the political climate of Asia and the world. We therefore welcome the dialogue between the two governments for normalization of their relations.

Arms Race

International security will remain precarious so long as it is predicated on a balance of terror and the escalation of the arms race. As stated in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session devoted to disarmament, I quote:

"Nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and the survival of civilization. In the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear weapon states, and in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility."

We welcome the SALT II Treaty as a major effort at limitation and control of strategic nuclear weapons systems although the Treaty falls short of effecting any reduction in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. We recognize its importance as a step which should lead to significant reductions of and

qualitative limitations on strategic arms in SALT III. It would be a serious disappointment to the world if SALT III negotiations do not begin without delay. We believe that other agreements on specific and high priority measures to halt the nuclear arms race can and should be pursued concurrently with SALT negotiations without waiting for an entire SALT III package.

Justification

It is a matter of profound concern that the last year has witnessed over 250 nuclear tests, almost all conducted by the major nuclear weapon powers which have the least justification for continuing to improve their nuclear weaponry. A comprehensive test ban treaty among the three nuclear weapon powers parties to the ongoing negotiations is long overdue. It is regrettable that the Committee on Disarmament could make no progress on this priority item.

Until nuclear weapons are eliminated, the nuclear powers are under obligation to assure the security of non-nuclear weapons states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. In this connection, Pakistan has submitted a draft international convention in the Committee on Disarmament. There is no objection in principle in the Committee to the adoption of such a convention. The Havana Summit has also called for the conclusion of a convention during the next year. The Pakistan delegation hopes that the General Assembly will endorse this call and urge the major nuclear powers to extend, under an international convention, unconditional guarantees against the use or threat of nuclear weapons, to non-nuclear weapon States which are not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of the nuclear weapon states.

Permanent

Urgent measures are required to avert the ever-present danger of nuclear war. Pending the permanent prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, an agreement on *non-first use* of these weapons of mass annihilation merits the urgent consideration of the nuclear weapons states. An early agreement in the Vienna talks on an acceptable balance of forces and conventional armaments in Central Europe should open the way for the prohibition of first use of nuclear

weapons.

Without prejudice to the Vienna talks, the convening of a European Conference on Disarmament could also contribute to peace and security in the European region.

Disarmament

In other areas as well, a regional approach to disarmament could be more efficacious in assuring the security of regional states, depriving none of a level of forces essential for its security. Pakistan, for its part, stands ready to explore the possibility of mutual reduction of forces in the regional context.

Regional security against the nuclear threat can be assured by the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones. The concept of such zones has been realized successfully in Latin America. We are convinced that it is also applicable to other regions of the world, especially Africa, the Middle East and South Asia for which concrete proposals have been adopted by the General Assembly.

Initiative

The efforts to denuclearize these three regions are closely related to the broader initiative to create a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean. This strategic area has become an arena of rivalry and competition between the two major powers. Their talks on the Indian Ocean are limited in scope and have faltered more than once. We hope they will be resumed before long.

Pakistan is concerned over the escalation of tensions and conflicts among states in the Indian Ocean region. In this context, we welcome the conclusions of the recent meeting of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean calling for: the total elimination of great powers' presence and rivalry; measures to ensure conditions of peace and security in the area; and the denuclearization of the Indian Ocean and the littoral states.

The growing need for energy in all countries is an acknowledged fact, as is the increasing cost and uncertainty in the supply of fossil fuels. In the foreseeable future, nuclear power presents an inescapable option to close the energy gap for many developed and developing countries.

A study was conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1972 to estimate the power needs of Pakistan and how best these could be met by an optional combination of various sources of energy. The survey concluded that Pakistan would require

27,000 MW of installed capacity by the year 2000 if it were to achieve the modest target of 700 Kwh/per capita consumption by that time. At present the consumption is only 160 Kwh. For the poor countries of Asia, it is 300 Kwh; the world average is 1500 Kwh. For the United States the figure is 10,000. The IAEA study estimated that of the 27,000 MW needed by the Year 2000, not more than 11,000 MW could be generated from the water, coal and gas resources of Pakistan. 16,000 MW will have to come from nuclear power.

Practical

Pakistan's oil import bill has risen from \$60 million in 1973 to \$935 million this year, amounting to 43% of our hard currency earnings. The industrialized countries of the world spend little more than 10 per cent of their foreign exchange on the importation of oil. Nuclear energy therefore offers the only economical and practical answer to Pakistan's energy requirements.

Neither this consideration, nor our assertion that our nuclear program is devoted entirely to peaceful purposes, are new factors. We have maintained this position from the very commencement of our long pursuit for the acquisition of nuclear technology, and I avail of this opportunity to once again affirm, from this rostrum, that Pakistan's nuclear program is designed only for peaceful purposes.

Pakistan's record in the pursuit of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation is impeccable. As far back as 1968, Pakistan was instrumental in convening the conference on non-

nuclear weapon states in Geneva to complement the non-proliferation treaty by measures to strengthen the security of these states against the contingency of nuclear threat or blackmail.

Assurances

For over a decade, Pakistan has advocated proposal for this purpose and as I mentioned earlier, has now submitted an international convention on "negative" security assurances to non-nuclear states in the Disarmament Committee.

We have always supported the IAEA safeguards and their application to the nuclear facilities of all non-nuclear weapon states on a non-discriminatory basis.

We have consistently pursued the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia.

We have advanced the suggestion for a joint declaration by the countries of our region to commit them to the renunciation of nuclear weapons.

We have proposed reciprocal inspection of our respective nuclear facilities.

We are prepared to explore with India, other ways to ensure non-proliferation in our region.

Notwithstanding all these positive and purposeful steps which Pakistan has either taken or initiated, we continue to be the victim of a campaign of propaganda and vilification carried out by a section of the international news media. This is a campaign which, in its inflammatory reference to an

(Continued on page 4)

US Lauds Pakistan's Efforts on Refugees

ISLAMABAD: The U.S. has expressed its "concern about the 200,000 Afghan refugees who have fled to Pakistan in the last year".

Stating this during his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Sub Committee on Asia and Pacific Affairs Mr. Harold H. Saunders, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, said that "we believe the United States has a deep humanitarian interest in seeing that the world community does everything possible to assist the Government of Pakistan in caring" for the refugees.

Mr. Saunders commended Pakistan "for its humanitarian action" in providing food, clothing and shelter to the Afghan refugees. However, he said, it was clear now that the financial "burdens of this generosity are unfairly

taxing Pakistan's limited resources". The international community must step forward to offer its help, he said. He estimated that at least ten million dollars would be required from international sources over the next year.

Tennessee Proclaims Pakistan Day

The Governor of Tennessee and the Mayor of Nashville, Tenn., have proclaimed August 12, 1979 as "Pakistan Day" in the state under their various jurisdictions.

The proclamation was made during celebrations in August to mark the thirty second anniversary of Pakistan Independence in Nashville. The celebrations were sponsored by the Pakistan Students Association of Nashville.

(Continued from page 3)

Threat to Peace

"Islamic Bomb", and preparations for pre-emptive strikes against Pakistan's nuclear research and development facilities, invests the power and organization of the twentieth century media with the crude and dangerous emotional irrationality of the medieval age. Regrettably, Mr. President, Pakistan has to cope with matters which are even more serious and substantive than this international press campaign. These are the pressures exerted upon us to impose on our peaceful but independent nuclear program, restrictions so discriminatory as to compromise our sovereignty. In this context, let me recall what President Zia-ul-Haq declared at Havana:

"Pakistan will not succumb to such pressures and propaganda. Our nuclear program is peaceful. Pakistan's dependence on nuclear energy in the absence of adequate fossil fuels, is inescapable. A developing country should not be required to forego the attainment of a modicum of self-reliance in this vital field."

ARTICLES ON ISLAM

Scholars of Islam are invited to contribute well documented articles on either a theme of their own speciality or on the "Contribution of Islam" or "Resurgence of Islam" in the 14th Century of Hijra. A synoptic survey of the latter topic is *not* intended. It should be divided into geographical, national, or thematic parts, and only one such part may be chosen to write the article. The suggested length of an article is 5000 to 6000 words and may be written either in Urdu or in English.

Selected articles may be published later in the form of a booklet.

An honorarium of Rs. 3,000/- would be given to two articles, one in each language judged to be the best articles by a panel of experts in the field. Another Rs. 2,000/- each will be paid to eight more articles four in each language to be judged as significant contribution to the field of Islamic research.

These articles should reach the Secretary, National Hijra Centenary Committee, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Islamabad, not later than November 1, 1979, with a declaration by the author that they have not been published before.



"The Flame of Love" by Abdul Rahman Chughtai (1899-1975)

Book to Commemorate Chughtai's Paintings Is Planned

The paintings of the late Pakistan artist Mr. Abdul Rahman Chughtai mark the high point of art in Pakistan in our times.

To commemorate his contributions to art in Pakistan, it is proposed to bring out a book on his work.

The noted Pakistani art critic and author of the book "Art in Pakistan" Mr. Jala Uddin Ahmed, has been invited to compile the volume.

The volume would seek to bring together a sampling of Chughtai's works along with personal tributes and professional comments from art lovers everywhere, who as artists, critics or art collectors have known and admired his paintings.

Readers of *Pakistan Affairs* in the United States and Canada are invited to provide information about Chughtai's works available in any private or public collection or with any individual and contribute critical comments to the book to the Editor of *Pakistan Affairs*, Embassy of Pakistan, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date: October 30, 1979

Ten Communication Engineers, Department of Civil Aviation, Grade 17.

Lecturer (Physiotherapy Treatment and Technique), Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Grade 17.

Three Executive Engineers: Civil-Two and Electrical Mechanical-One Aviation Division, Grade 18.

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PAKISTAN Affairs

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., November 1, 1979 (Zul-Hijjah 11, 1399), No. 21

President reviews situation in Pakistan

Following are excerpts from the English rendering of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq's address to the nation on October 16.

It is generally the tradition in politics that while the ruling party keeps on making secret preparations for the elections, it keeps its election program hidden from its rivals so that they get the minimum time for the contest. Since we had no political ambitions, we cut across this tradition and announced the date of elections eight months in advance on March 23.

The object of making this announcement so much in advance was that all political parties should get equal opportunity to make full preparations for the elections and should not be able to complain afterwards that they did not get enough time for preparing their manifesto, organizing their party, laying out their election strategy or for selection of their candidates. During this entire period, political activities were allowed fully inside the four walls.

Simultaneously with giving the political parties time for doing their homework, I have been emphasizing in my speeches and Press statements that the main need of this country is an Islamic, democratic and stable government for which elections for the sake of elections have no meaning. The elections must yield positive results and from positive results, I meant that the country should get a government which, while adhering to the ideology of Pakistan, should be able to guarantee stability at least for some time so that the country can be put on the road to progress. To achieve this aim I took a number of steps including the principle of proportional representation and amendment in the Political Parties Act.

Both these steps were taken in the best interest of the country and the nation. The principle of proportional representation is not a new principle. It

is already in vogue in several countries and is also included in the manifestos of most of the parties in our own country. When I sent the draft of this principle for the first time to prominent political leaders, it was explained that half of the candidates to the National and Provincial Assemblies will be elected under the existing system of relative majority and the remaining half of the seats will be filled in proportion to the votes polled by the parties.

Most of the political parties, papers and the leaders of public opinion welcomed the principle of proportional representation and termed it as beneficial for the country. But their advice was that if the principle of proportional representation were to be adopted it should be adopted in toto. I accepted their proposal without hesitation. Later, some persons suggested that it should be made

incumbent on independent candidates to secure more than 50 per cent votes to get elected. This will discourage persons from leaving political parties and fighting elections as independent candidates, and will help strengthen and stabilize political parties. This was a valid point which I accepted without delay.

In all countries of the world, institutions working for collective good, whether they are in the field of industry, trade, banking or insurance, in the private sector or the public sector, operate under some law or the other. Should therefore politics be the only walk of life which remains above discipline?

In spite of the countrywide acclaim accorded to these amendments, some political parties made them the target of their criticism. There were several

(Continued on page 2)

Nation remembers Liaquat Ali Khan

On September 11, the nation observed the death anniversary of the Quaid-i-Azam, the Father of the Nation about whom the first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan had said: "Our freedom is the reward of the services and efforts of a single man and that you know is our most beloved Quaid-i-Azam."

On October 16, Pakistan observed the 28th death anniversary of Liaquat Ali Khan.

In a message President Zia-ul-Haq said: "Today, 28 years ago, we suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan. We were deprived of a leader who had so resolutely assisted the Quaid-i-Azam during the Independence Movement, and so ably guided the Nation in its formative years. In his martyrdom is, undoubtedly, bequeathed a noble heritage of unflinching commitment to the cause of our Muslim homeland.

"Unfortunately, with his martyrdom, we witnessed the general impairing of established values, the scramble for power and the pursuit of personal gains. But a nation can prosper only if its leaders adhere to moral principles and conduct affairs of the State with honesty, dedication and selflessness. The Quaid-i-Millat provided an inspiring model, in this respect, honoring his pledge that he would shed his last drop of blood for Pakistan.

"Our chequered history reflects that we have suffered incalculably for swerving from our founding principle of ideological commitment to Islam. Let us, therefore, pledge on this solemn occasion to remain steadfast to this principle, and perform our duties with singleness of purpose, placing nation and community above the self. This would be the most befitting tribute to the memory of Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan."

(Continued from page 1)

motivations for this criticism but fundamentally they had two objections. In their view it was not appropriate to call upon the political parties to render an account of their income and expenditure and it was humiliating for them to get themselves registered.

So far as the auditing of the funds of the political parties is concerned, this is the requirement of clause 17 of the 1973 Constitution and this Constitution was adopted unanimously by all parties. It is clearly stated in clause 17 that political parties shall give an account of their funds in accordance with the law. To meet this requirement, we have made law which should have been enacted a long time ago.

Other amendments made in the Act are also unexceptionable. The political parties were asked merely to furnish their basic documents namely the constitutions of their parties, their manifestos and lists of their members so that the parties taking part in the elections fulfill in writing the requirements which they themselves accept. Is there any party which does not claim to stand for the fundamental ideology, stability and unity of the country. We have only fulfilled a national need by putting in these requirements in black and white through amendments to the Political Parties Act.

After all, under what law or moral principle it should be considered necessary to hold elections in the country while the political parties should be exempt from holding their own elections, the country's finances should be laid before the nation every year in the form of a budget but the political parties should be under no obligation to render their accounts, discipline should be enforced in the country but the political parties should be considered above it.

It is not a moral crime that the political parties should keep on pressing for elections in the country but should refrain from presenting before the people either their manifesto or their program for the elections.

It is really surprising that while most of the political parties recognized the need for registration, its requirements and procedure, they were allergic to the word 'registration'. They made it a question of their prestige by labelling it as a 'license' or a 'permit'.

When I found that political parties were trying to run away from the elections either on the pretext of audit

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or of registration, I came to the conclusion that the November 17 elections would not be truly representative. I therefore entered into a dialogue with the political leaders. During these talks I found that after eliminating the word 'registration' they wanted a few more days for filing nomination papers. I did not make it an issue of personal prestige and accepted both their demands. The word 'registration' was dropped and the dates for submitting basic documents and filing of nomination papers were extended up to October 9 and 13 respectively. This was openly welcomed.

The press note which made this announcement also stated that in view of the extension in time given it might become necessary to make certain adjustments in the election schedule but elections, in any case, would be held during this year.

The PNA leaders asked me during the recent talks whether it would be possible to hold the elections on November 17 despite the extension in time. I examined this in detail and replied that it would not be possible. Thereupon the PNA leaders told me that if due to technical reasons elections cannot be held in November, polls in December would not be acceptable to them. They made this announcement in the newspapers also.

To a certain extent, it was a matter of satisfaction that despite all this, some other political parties took the benefit of extension in time and fulfilled the requirements of law. In this manner, they were declared eligible for taking part in the elections. Then came the stage of filing nomination papers, the last date for which was October 13. It is a matter of regret that they preferred party interest to national interest and did not file the nomination papers by the fixed date although they themselves have been asking for extension in time for this purpose. I leave it to the nation to judge the expediencies behind this drama. But the net result of this is that we are back to the position where we stood some time ago.

Opposition

If we look back over the last few months it would be amply clear that whatever steps — whether it was the issue of proportional representation, submission of accounts or of registration — the government took to hold the elections, most of the political

parties kept on opposing on one pretext or the other. Their latest plea was that they should be allowed more time for filing nomination papers and a prolonged period of election campaign. In fact what they want is that every demand that they made should be accepted but the elections should none the same be held on November 17. If I had an Alladin's lamp it would have perhaps been possible to meet all their contradictory demands.

On the one hand, the politicians are trying to shirk their responsibilities, and, on the other hand there are problems of the common people which need immediate attention. The main reasons for the rise in the prices of essential commodities is low production and international inflation. But the profiteers and the hoarders have also a big hand in making matters worse. Crime and corruption is to some extent endemic in every society but no effective and satisfactory steps have been taken in our country to eradicate them.

The main reason for this is that in spite of martial law we continued to follow the traditional judicial procedures. You are aware that the structure of our civil laws and judicial procedures is so complex that it takes a long time to secure justice. Some of the cases do not reach the stage or decision for years together. Even if a court delivers the judgment, further delays are caused as a result of appeals and other procedures.

One result of following this procedure was that judgments given by military courts were rendered ineffective by challenging them in civil courts. Consequently neither the expectations of the people were fulfilled nor the objectives of martial law were realized.

I allowed this system to operate because I thought that as the elections were to be held on November 17 and the next government would run the country in accordance with ordinary laws, it would not be appropriate to change the existing procedure. Some circles did vigorously urge upon me to abrogate the Constitution in order to improve matters. But my colleagues and I did not accept this suggestion. However, it has now become inescapable to make certain adjustments in order to realize the objectives of martial law effectively. Martial law will now be enforced as martial law and this would be fully in accord with the spirit of the Proclamation of July 5, 1977.

Criminal cases heard in Martial law courts shall not be challenged in civil

courts. The net effect of this will be that no one who is found guilty of either adulteration in food or corruption or profiteering or dacoity, shall escape the stringent and prompt punishments of martial law.

In addition, supplies and prices cells will be established in every district to keep a watch on the trend of supplies and prices of essential commodities. Elected members of the local bodies, the traders, the consumers and representatives of the administration will constitute these cells.

In every district, the responsibility for maintaining law and order belongs to the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioner. In districts where crime is not curbed, the administrative heads will be called to account. Similarly, the Station House Officer will be answerable for any theft, dacoity or murder taking place within the jurisdiction of his police station. Complaints have reached me that people are being made to pay illegal gratification under the threat of registering cases against them under martial law. In future, only the higher martial law authorities will decide which case is to be tried in martial law courts.

People have many genuine grievances against the administration. Whatever the reasons for this, those in the administration must clearly understand that they are not the rulers but the servants of the people. They have to use their entire capabilities for solving the problems of the people.

During the last seven or eight years, only nominal investment has taken place and the national economy has remained static because of uncertain conditions and wrong economic policies. In order to improve the national economy, the principal of mixed economy will be followed in the real sense of the term. Only those industries will be kept in the public sector which are either basic or in which the private sector does not show any interest or whose nationalization is in the national interest. If it is considered necessary to denationalize taken-over industries, each case will be examined separately.

During the last two years both agricultural and industrial production have increased. Exports have gone up and the overall economic situation has improved. But the recent performance can not obliterate the effects of the last eight to 10 years. It would be necessary to maintain the present rate of progress.

National production primarily depends on discipline in the industrial

sector. But unfortunately during the last few years, it has become a tradition in our country to claim wages without work. National development can take place only through increased production and there is only one way to do it. Every one whether he is a factory owner or a worker should discharge his duty fully. In view of the present conditions, neither the workers shall have the right to strike nor the factory owners to declare lockouts. But to protect the legitimate interests of the worker, the present system of the labor courts and collective bargaining agents shall continue with their jurisdiction restricted to trade union activities only.

The government has recently received the report of the Labor Commission. It is being examined and the final decision on it will be announced soon.

The future of the nation is in the hands of the new generation. But it cannot assume this role unless it goes through the crucible of fire. And the crucible of fire in their case is the educational institutions.

The condition of the educational institutions will therefore be improved. Politicking and goodaism will be purged and discipline enforced. Schools, colleges and universities will be turned into real seats of learning.

Decisions

In order to implement the above steps effectively and rid the country of uncertainty about the elections, certain important and fundamental decisions have been taken, which I am announcing today:

(i) The general elections have been postponed indefinitely.

(ii) Political activities of all kinds have been banned throughout the country with immediate effect. The political parties have been dissolved, their offices sealed and their accounts frozen.

(iii) Ban has been imposed on all meetings and processions of a political nature.

(iv) Newspapers and periodicals which have been working against the interest of the country and poisoning the minds of the people under the cover of journalism have been closed down. Censorship has been imposed on all media of mass communications.

(v) The Federal Cabinet will be reconstituted shortly.

In order to provide legal cover for these measures, a number of martial law Regulations and Orders have been issued today.

Insha'Allah, as a result of these measures, the country will come out from the shadow of uncertainty and enter a new era with renewed confidence and new aspirations. No longer industrialists will have fears about their investments nor farmers face uncertainty about the continuance of the present agricultural policies. Neither parents will have to worry about the education of their children due to political turmoil nor government employees about the attitude of future rulers. All of them will now be able to devote themselves to complete the task of reconstruction with complete peace of mind.

Simultaneously, the government will take steps to expedite the enforcement of *Nizam-i-Islam*. I know that during the last two years, the efforts which we have made in this direction are being regarded by the people as tardy. But it is an incontrovertible fact that what the present government has done in a brief period could not be achieved during the last 30 years. Insha'Allah we shall now take effective steps to implement *Nizam-i-Islam* quickly.

In the end, I would like to refer to my first broadcast on July 5, 1977 in which I had declared that democracy was essential for our national existence and that the armed forces genuinely wanted to entrust the reins of the country to the elected representatives. My faith in democracy remains unimpaired and the armed forces even now do not want to remain in power. It is their desire even now that elected representatives should run the affairs of the country. But no responsible person can allow, as was done in the past, the destruction of democracy in the name of democracy and chaos, terrorism in the name of politics. I want that our democracy should be imbued with the spirit of Islam and those people who are elected in such a democratic system should have genuine love for Islam and the country and the spirit of service to the people. In this connection, necessary steps will be taken at the appropriate time for the restoration of the democratic process.

You would recall that the action which the armed forces took on July 5, 1977 to save the country from destruction was welcomed by the entire nation. I know that during the last two years, the armed forces in spite of difficulties have discharged their responsibilities dutifully, diligently and with a great sense of patriotism. I would congratulate them on their good

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performance. I hope that in the new phase of their responsibilities they will come up to the expectations of the nation.

During the additional time that has become available to the Government as a result of the postponement of the elections, it shall work according to the following priorities:

The process of Islamization will be speeded up.

National production will be increased and exports expanded in order to improve the national economy.

Efforts will be made to keep the prices of essential commodities at an appropriate level.

Corruption, thefts, dacoities will be curbed. Beggar camps will be eliminated.

Persons guilty of serious crimes will be tried in martial law courts.

As a result of following these priorities, Insha'Allah, conditions will improve. The ground will be prepared for Islamic democracy and the country will be set on the path to its destined goal. But it will take some time. I am sure that during this interregnum, I will continue to get co-operation of the people and together all of us, Insha'Allah, will be able to put the country on a sound Islamic, economic and democratic footing.

Visits of Pakistani Experts Under National Talent Pool

91 Pakistani experts living in the United States have registered their names with the Director-General, National Talent Pool under the National Talent Pool Scheme. Out of these, visits of 11 experts are being finalized by the different agencies in Pakistan.

All Pakistanis who possess at least a M.S. in either social, physical, natural, veterinary or agricultural sciences or hold a degree in Medicine, Engineering or any other technology are eligible to register under the scheme.

The experts have to send three copies of the NTP-II form to the Director General, Manpower Division, P.O. Box 1095, Islamabad.

The NTP-II forms can be obtained from the Consulate General of Pakistan, New York, Honorary Consuls at Boston, Chicago, Miami and Houston and Education Division, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C.

Pakistani Wins Nobel Prize

The news that Pakistani scientist Abdus Salam had been awarded the Nobel prize for physics with two other American physicists has been received with great joy by Pakistanis all over the world.

Professor Abdus Salam won the Nobel prize for work in a field which baffled Albert Einstein — the search for one common force which he suspected bound together the entire universe.

Professor Abdus Salam, the first Pakistani to win the honor, is professor of Theoretical Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology at the University of London. He is also the director and one of the founders of the International Center for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy and also serves as Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology.

The *Pakistan Times* on October 17, in an editorial comment said that Professor Abdus Salam throughout the 50's and 60's had been preoccupied with the quest for order within the atom; how the electrons spun; were the variety of particles all elementary, or some more so than others; and how Einstein's four

dimensions (three of space plus time) could be related to the unitary symmetry linking up families of particles into dynasties.

In the highly competitive field of nuclear physics, more than once Salam was beaten by others by days in the exposition of his theories, but he had clear precedence over others in introducing the concept of relativity into the theory systematizing the relationship between the miniscule sub-nuclear particles which form matter. The contribution, as the Swedish Academy has noted, "has been of great importance for the development of particle physics in the decade."

His work is far from over and he may in future even more fully justify the discriminating description of him as the Asian Einstein.

The award has particular significance for Pakistan. It puts this country for the first time on the distinguished rolls of Nobel Prizes, and is a confirmation that whatever Pakistan's deficiencies, lack of talents is not one of them.

Professor Hamiuddin Passes Away

Well-known Pakistan scholar, Professor Hamiuddin passed away on October 19 in Boston, Mass. The news of his demise was received with sadness by Pakistanis in the U.S.

The Ambassador of Pakistan Sultan Mohammad Khan has sent a cable to his wife expressing the government's condolences. In his cable the ambassador said: "We are filled with the deepest sadness at the passing away of your distinguished and dedicated husband.

"His outstanding scholarship,

courage, dedication to Pakistan and deep humanity was a source of strength and aspiration.

"We have lost a great human being who was a pillar of Pakistan's strength in the United States. His death is not only an immense loss to you, the Pakistani community in the United States, but the whole country.

"Please accept the deepest condolences from all of us in the embassy.

"May God give you the strength to bear this loss."

Information Division
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
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PAKISTAN GOVT PER *Affairs*

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Prices of daily necessities drop 10-15 percent

The campaign against hoarders, profiteers, smugglers and people operating Begar camps (forced labour camps) has been underway in Pakistan.

Some circles abroad have shown concern about punishments awarded to such criminals but officials in Islamabad point out that these elements encroach the rights of general citizens through their corrupt practices.

The severe measures are not directed against law abiding citizens, but are aimed at elements involved in crime, corruption and other social malpractices, the officials added.

A news agency had conducted a sample survey shortly after the campaign was launched. It showed prices of daily necessities of life to have come down by about 15 to 20 per cent. The trend is still downward, largely because of the vigor with which the reinforced Martial Law is being applied.

Downward trend

According to official sources, prices of about eleven essential commodities in the country showed downward trend during the first week of November. These included broken basmati, gram pulse, potatoes, salt, mustard oil, gur, chillies and kerosene oil.

The current campaign is not confined to merely keeping the prices under control. As envisaged in the presidential broadcast, the objectives in view are the eradication of un-Islamic social evils that include crimes of all sorts, social malpractices and inefficiency and corruption in the administrative set up of the country. News reports indicate a good beginning has been made. People will wait for the results willingly enough, as some observers have noted.

EXPORT IMPROVEMENT

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan's export performance has shown a remarkable improvement this year due to larger domestic production and better unit prices abroad.

Official statistics for the first quarter, July-September, 1979 indicate that exports totalled \$450 million up 56.5 per cent from \$287 million in the like period of 1978. The exports in the month of September alone were \$180 million—nearly double the \$96 million figure of the same month in 1978.

In view of the good performance in the first quarter, the export target may be revised upwards in January.

The actual exports in fiscal 1978-79 were \$1700 million, while the export target for the current fiscal 1979-80 is \$1900 million.

The principal items exported, and the quantity of which was larger in the first quarter than the like period of last year, included rice, raw cotton, leather and fish and fish preparations.

The Pakistan Times on October 29 in an editorial comment said: The long-awaited breakthrough on the export front seems to have been achieved at last. After stagnating for a long time, Pakistan exports started picking up some two years back as a result of the special package of incentives announced by the government. During 1978-79 our sales abroad totalled \$1700 million, up 30 per cent as compared with the return the year before and exceeding the revised target by \$200 million. This was no mean achievement if we keep in mind the fact that, in spite of our best efforts, exports first failed to go beyond \$1000 million and then with difficulty inched up to \$1200 million.

The year 1978-79 thus can be termed as a turning point in the history of our exports.

For several years the rate of growth of our exports remained far below the world average—less than 15 per cent. This is no longer so.

Last year it was 30 per cent and, to all indications, will go further up in the current year.

Given the recent increases in unit prices and improved conditions for domestic production, the upward trend in exports is likely to continue. A good cotton crop strengthens the prospect. In fact, so encouraging are the signs that there is even talk of revising this year's export target of \$1900 million further upwards. Experts believe that the total earnings for the current fiscal year could be as high as \$2300 million, which, of course, won't be a surprise given the speed with which exports have been expanding.

Missed opportunities

The acceleration in our exports achieved over the past year only goes to show the extent of missed opportunities and it is true, as emphasized by experts, that the scope for such expansion is still far from being exhausted.

For instance, both Turkey and Taiwan have been ahead of us in terms of yearly progress made, although our economic potential is much greater and range of agricultural and engineering products wider. This is mainly due to lack of adequate effort on the sale promotion and marketing side. With the country earning the bulk of foreign exchange from a few items like rice and textiles, our exports clearly have a soft underbelly.

The international commercial climate can at any time turn hostile, putting us in serious trouble. We must therefore try to get over this vulnerability and quickly.

Let us sell rice and in ever-increasing quantities by all means, but our future security lies in enlarging the share of manufactured goods in total earnings. Some of the areas in which we need to concentrate more are engineering goods

(Continued on page 4)

Realm of understanding between US-Pakistan would grow through dialogue—President Zia

RAWALPINDI: President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq on October 28 in commenting about Pakistan-United States difference on Pakistan's nuclear program said that the government had asked Washington as friends to "believe each other" and if differences continued then the two sides should talk and convince each other.

He made the remarks when he met representatives of the foreign press here.

He recalled that when the US government was told that they could have as many safeguards as they liked in Pakistan's reprocessing plant "so that we don't steal any plutonium" to make the bomb "they said no."

He said Pakistan did not deserve a discriminatory attitude.

He expressed the hope that the realm of understanding between Pakistan and the US would grow in the process of dialogue.

In the wide ranging interview the president also discussed elections, Islamic democracy, the people's aspiration and law and order.

ELECTIONS: The president told representatives of the foreign press that he would hold elections in the country when the time was ripe. He said perpetual martial law was not the answer to the problems of Pakistan and eventually "we have to have elections."

The president said the moment "the conditions are ripe" and there was improvement in the situation regarding the four mandates he had given himself in his last Oct. 16 address to the nation, he would announce when the election would be held.

The four mandates, he pointed out related to the improvement in the law and order situation, improvement in the national economy, ready availability of justice to the people and elimination of corruption—all within the scope of the Islamization process.

Asked whether he would enter politics, the president said he had "a feeble mind" in this case and had not yet decided about it.

He said he was fulfilling the task he had assigned to himself, adding: "We will cross the bridge when we reach it."

Replying to a question about his holding the two offices of President and of the Chief of Army Staff, he said time had come to consider what should be the future structure of government of Pakistan. "As I said we can't perpetuate

Martial Law regime for ever, you can't have the Chief of the Army Staff running the country for ever. Therefore, sooner or later, we have to take a decision as to what should be the form of future government."

Talking about Islamization of laws, he said he would like the change to take place as a matter of evolution rather than revolution.

He disclosed that Islamic law about punishment for murder had passed through the Council of Islamic Ideology and the Federal Law Ministry, and was now to come before the Federal Cabinet. All formalities have been completed and the Council has given the law its final reading, he said.

He said the Islamic Ideology Council was also codifying the present penal code into Islamic laws and this process would take 12 to 18 months.

The president told a questioner that Islam does not lay down any specific punishment for all types of crimes. It lays down four limits known as 'Hadud' for four or five crimes and these 'Hadud' have been enforced in Pakistan in entirety.

He said no Islamic courts had yet been established in the country and the enforcement of Islamic laws had been assigned to the existing courts functioning under the Anglo-Saxon law. Because of the procedure of these courts, he pointed out, no hands had been chopped off and no person had been stoned to death so far in Pakistan.

He cautioned the Western correspondents that punishments awarded under Martial Law regulations should not be confused with Islamic punishments.

Asked if he had any particular structure of Islamic democracy in mind, the president said that Islam prescribed fundamental principles and not any particular form of government, and added: "It is my duty to preserve those fundamental principles."

He said the 1973 Constitution, which he had not abrogated, provided that the Islamic Republic of Pakistan would not only abide by that Constitution but would also ensure that there was nothing said or done and no law was promulgated against the injunctions of Islam.

He said he had no specific structure of government as such in mind. "You can rest assured that Islam does not say that

we should have a theocratic state, a democratic state or a monarchy. . . Islam does not lay down the form of government. Islam lays down the principles. It is my earnest desire to follow those principles within the framework of the 1973 Constitution as far as possible."

He said in his opinion Islam is the "most flexible" of ways of life and it could conform with the modern age.

He did not think difference of opinion on the interpretation of certain Islamic laws could be a hurdle in the process of Islamization, and pointed out that such a controversy had never divided the Islamic world.

The president categorically denied suggestions that he wanted to disenfranchise the majority of the country's population, particularly women, on the basis of literacy.

He said there should be responsible individuals at the helm of affairs but it did not mean that a large part of population should be disenfranchised.

How could women, forming 50 per cent of the population, be deprived of their right to vote? he asked.

The president reiterated that Pakistan's nuclear program was for peaceful purposes to have nuclear energy and not for making a bomb.

About the differences between Pakistan and the United States over Pakistan's nuclear program, the president expressed the hope that the realm of understanding would grow in the process of dialogue now going on.

He said there should be no discriminatory attitude in this regard.

He said friends should believe and convince each other.

MINORITIES: Replying to a question, the president said that an Islamic state gives more protection to its non-Muslim citizens than even those enjoyed by the Muslim citizens.

He referred to the special representation given to the minorities in Pakistan under the system of separate electorate and said they had as much rights as any other citizen of Pakistan.

LAW AND ORDER: He agreed with a foreign correspondent's observation that there was an improvement in the law and order situation and the price situation following the recent measures of Martial Law authorities.

But, he said, he thought it was a . . . which might

be the result of a sudden crackdown or harshness or the severity of the administration. If this process were to continue for six to eight weeks, the actual position could be known "whether we have been able to achieve something or not".

He said the problem of Pakistan was not political but economic for which the present government had both short-term and long-term measures.

He said Pakistan, a developing country, had plenty of resources which had remained unharnessed.

He said Pakistan had a tremendous scope for developing into a very strong and stable country provided some fundamental problems were taken into consideration. If the country's economy were put on the right line, politics would sort itself out, he said.

Asked how he could obtain consensus of the people on any question when political parties were banned, he said it was a misconception that only certain identified persons calling themselves political leaders were the representatives of the people.

He said while all the political leaders were asking for elections, he and his colleagues found out that elections were not the answer and were proved right.

He said he and his colleagues were again right when they held local bodies elections for grassroots democracy in the face of opposition from all political parties.

He said his government had means to assess the public opinion and by consensus he meant what the people of Pakistan wanted.

The president on November 10 discounted all speculations about the possibility of a major reshuffle of the government.

The president made the remarks when he met with editors and senior journalists at the Karachi state guest house to exchange views with them on the situation in the country. He said he was very happy with his visit to Karachi and it was his impression that there had been a very positive response to measures taken by the government in recent weeks. He had also found a very positive response in Islamabad to recent government measures.

The president said that martial law would continue to deal with the situation firmly so long as the country was not placed on the right path.

INVESTMENT FACILITIES

The government has announced a number of important measures designed to simplify the procedure for private investment in the country. The present government has been making efforts to promote private investment as part of its mixed economy strategy, and these have begun to produce results. The investment market has begun to show signs of confidence as is indicated by the figures quoted by the chief of the Investment Promotion Bureau recently.

According to him, the private sector has mobilized investments in the amount of Rs 3,355 million. The government's Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme has proved fairly successful. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs 1,081 million has been raised by Pakistani investors on their own.

The next important source of investment has been private foreign loans amounting to a total of Rs 1,024 million. The balance of Rs 1,250 million has come from repatriable and non-repatriable sources. When compared with the private investment inflows of 1977-78, the inflows during 1978-79 increased seven times under the Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme, and 121 per cent in terms of private foreign loans.

According to the new pattern of investment, the private sector is showing interest in some of the capital-intensive industries which guarantee safe returns. The cement group of industries has exerted the greatest pull on the private sector which has shown recognition of the opportunity afforded by the current shortage. The next group in terms of investment funds is that of fertilizers, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, industries which are assured of a brisk demand and high rates of return. Conspicuous by its negligible investment is mechanical engineering—a reaction which speaks of the traditional inability of the private sector in Pakistan to tread new paths or tackle challenging tasks.

Meaningful and real industrialization will never be achieved without self-sufficiency in the manufacture of capital and engineering goods. An economy largely dependent on the imports of machinery and spare parts cannot become self-reliant. The private sector should, therefore, consider opportunities for investment in the engineering sector.

The new procedure as laid down envisages a speedy investment process. The removal of some of the unnecessary

constraints and bottlenecks should help the prospective entrepreneurs a great deal. Bureaucratic hurdles have often increased costs. Sometimes they have even forced entrepreneurs to give up projects in sheer frustration.

The present government largely recognizes the right of an investor to choose a branch of industry and its location. However, his scope is still limited as many industries and locations have been or will be declared out-of-limits for new investors. This may create some genuine difficulties for the investor if he is not in a position to set up an industry at a place where he considers economically advantageous.

The legitimacy of a public policy in regard to location is not in doubt, but until industrialization gathers a momentum it may perhaps be enough to rely mainly on providing extra incentives for industrial units set up in the preferred areas. The newly set up Federal Facilitation and Coordination Board will, hopefully, prove of immense help and assistance to the prospective investors.

But the government might consider the advisability of extending its scope of operation beyond its present assignment which relates to the provision of industrial inputs like power, gas, water and raw materials.

DAWN, October 26, 1979

Sikh pilgrims visit Pakistan

NANKANA SAHEB: The 510th birth anniversary of Baba Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, was celebrated with great fervor for three days, by more than 4000 Sikh Yatrees from all over the world, at the Gurdwara Janam Ashtan earlier this month. The anniversary celebrations began on November 2. The President of Pakistan, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq in a message to the pilgrims said that he was keenly interested in the proper maintenance of Sikh shrines in Pakistan. The President also, as a gesture of goodwill, allowed the Sikh Yatrees to make a stopover at Lahore on their way back for a visit to the Gurdwara Dera Sahib and the Smadhi of Maharaja Ranjeet Sing.

Later on November 6 a group of prominent Sikh leaders, who led the Yatrees, met the President at Ra-

Consul General in Houston is honored

The Ambassador of Pakistan Mr. Sultan Muhammad Khan on November 6 presented the award of Sitar-i-Quaid-i-Azam to Mrs. Joanne J. Herring, Honorary Consul of Pakistan at Houston at an investitory ceremony here in Washington. The function was attended by Dr. Henry Kissinger, Mr. Schlesinger former secretary of defense and energy and over a dozen important senators and congressmen.

In presenting the award the Ambassador said that Joanne Herring had been making a tremendous effort in promoting trade between Pakistan and the United States. She is specially interested in promoting the interest of the Pakistani artisans and finding markets for their goods in the United States.

In accepting the award, Mrs. Herring said that "this means ever so much to me for no country is as wonderful as Pakistan."

Ruling on import of automobiles

The import of second hand/reconditioned cars under the gift scheme has been totally banned by the Government of Pakistan since December 12, 1978. However, a second-hand car which is registered in the name of a Pakistani living abroad can be imported by him under the Personal Baggage Scheme, provided the registration in his name is dated prior to the date of departure for Pakistan.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing date: December 15, 1979

APPRENTICE ENGINEERS for an upcoming petrochemical complex in Pakistan.

Suitable candidates will have a degree in any of the following fields: Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronics, Electrical, or Instrumentation Engineering.

High academic achievements, honors, foreign qualification and/or prior related work experience may be considered as an added advantage.

The period of training shall be for two years. Selected candidates will be provided on the job opportunity to develop a sound base in each of the above disciplines through exposure to the latest technology involving process project engineering, maintenance and production techniques.

All positions carry handsome consolidated stipend with bright prospects of joining the company after satisfactory completion of training.

Last date of application to reach personnel manager: Fauji Fertilizer Co. Ltd. P.O. Box-253, Rawalpindi is Dec. 79.

TO THE RESCUE—SLOWLY

UNESCO's chief and Pakistan's Ambassador signed an agreement in Paris the other day on the work to save Moenjo Daro. This is the first positive step in more than 10 years since world attention was first drawn to the imminent threat to this 5,000 year old relic of human civilization. It was believed then that the historic remains would not be able to withstand the constant erosion from salinity and waterlogging for another 20 years. The need in the first instance was to set about lowering the water table and adopting measures for river and ground water control. A master plan was drawn up early in the decade, but then the matter was more or less allowed to rest there. There was some tinkering with the task, at a cost of some 70 lakh rupees to the national exchequer, but the core still remains untouched. The work has included such items as "renovation of the custodian's quarter: Rs. 4 lakh".

UNESCO too hadn't involved itself sufficiently in the task, beyond ticking off the agenda item each time with issue of appeals for contributions. Until the

(Continued from page 1)

and handicrafts which have shown good marketability abroad. Results in this regard will depend both on increasing the production of these items and finding new outlets for them abroad. A totally neglected area is jewelry and precious stones. According to a foreign expert who visited here some time back, Pakistan could easily earn up to \$100 million a year from this source provided the sector is organized on a scientific basis.

Pakistan Times, October 29, 1979

last reported count no more than a million dollars had trickled in. It is hard to complain. In such matters it is the extent of the host country's own anxiety that determines the level of response of outsiders: there has to be genuine show of concern and activity for the others to begin to feel that they too ought to lend a hand. The size of the undertaking clearly exceeds Pakistan's own capacity. But on the wider scale the expense is small change even at today's inflated rates. What is 11 million dollars? Less than the price of a DC-10 or a B-52, less than one day's earning of most OPEC countries. Surely this is not too big an expense to spare from today's demands to rescue yesterday's landmarks. The realization requires only a moment's disengagement from the overwhelming preoccupations of the present. And the realization should begin at home. There is no time to waste if this eloquent, awesome relic of man's ancient past is to be saved for posterity. The agreement signed in Paris last week should mark the beginning of thorough and unsparing effort.

DAWN, October 29, 1979

Passport requirement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that production of the original identity card for issuance of passport is mandatory under the provisions of the National Registration Act, 1973.

Under the passport rules, a photocopy of the identity card is also required to be submitted along with the application for passport.

Information Division
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2315 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

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PAKISTAN

Affairs

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., December 1, 1979 (Muharram 11, 1400), No. 23

Pakistan Government's Deep Regrets at the Attack on the U.S. Embassy — Statement by Information Secretary

ISLAMABAD: The Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Major General Mujib-ur-Rehman Khan said here November 17 that the Government of Pakistan deeply and sincerely regretted the loss of two American and four Pakistani lives in the incidents in Islamabad on November 21. The President and Government of Pakistan have strongly condemned the mob action, based on incorrect reports, against the U.S. mission in Pakistan.

The trouble was sparked off when unidentified foreign radio broadcasts hinted at the involvement of the U.S. in the occupation of the Kaaba, the holiest place in Islam. The news of its desecration caused a wave of anger.

The Information Secretary emphasized that it was an isolated incident and did not reflect the existence of a deepseated resentment in Pakistan against the U.S.

In the days preceding the incident, the strength of the guard of the American Embassy had been increased from nine to 23. They had been able to contain the first onslaught of student attack. But the crowd reappeared in much greater strength — approximately 2,000 to 3,000. They could not be stopped by the guards and they succeeded in setting fire to the building. The police guard opened fire and the crowd suffered casualties. The police guard was reinforced by two further contingents of 60 to 70 policemen.

Subsequently at about 3:30 P.M. two companies of troops arrived. They were able to ensure the safety of about 20 persons soon on arrival. By 7:00 P.M. they were able to ensure the safety of all inmates.

The loss of two American and four Pakistani lives is deeply regretted. But the tactful handling of the situation did avert a tragedy of much

larger and far more serious dimensions.

The Government is reviewing and strengthening the arrangements for the protection of foreign missions. With the advantage of hindsight one can make a number of suggestions. There may have been some delay in the arrival of police reinforcements, but it was neither deliberate nor did it stem from any lack of will to fulfill our international obligations. The fact is that the incident happened with an unexpected speed. The resources of the security agencies which were engaged in making arrangements for Pakistan President's meet-the-people tour of the city, were overextended, he explained.

Because of the number involved, the security forces did not want to resort to indiscriminate use of force. This would have resulted in heavy casualties among the demonstrators whose number had swelled to 20,000. It would not only have endangered the lives of the Americans trapped in the Embassy, but also the safety of the diplomatic colony in general.

RECORD WHEAT HARVEST OF 10 M TONS

ROME: Pakistan had a record wheat crop this year of 10 million tons, up from 8.3 million tons last year as a result of measures adopted under an official agriculture development program according to the Federal Food and Agriculture Minister, Rear Admiral Mohammad Fazil Janjua.

Addressing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Conference here on November 16, Rear Admiral Janjua said this record crop would allow wheat imports during the current financial year to be reduced

to about one million tons from 2.2 million tons during the previous year.

Judging from the result, the approach had been proved correct.

The President of Pakistan also broadcast an appeal to the people to refrain from emotional outbursts and observe utmost discipline and affirmed that no Western countries were involved in the outrage against Kaaba. (See page 2)

In this connection the following statement by the U.S. Embassy's First Secretary Mr. Tom Martin, published in the Washington Star of November 24 may be of interest.

Mr. Martin told how he had fled the U.S. legation at Rawalpindi in a car he had secreted after an angry mob had "knocked us out of there." After driving the 12 miles to Islamabad Mr. Martin found another mob already attacking the Embassy. "We didn't know who was inside and who was outside," he said.

Mr. Martin was one of a small group of U.S. officials outside the building who helped coordinate the rescue of some 100 Americans trapped in the vault. At first, the Embassy demonstration was small, Mr. Martin told reporters during the Frankfurt stopover, and a company of Pakistani troops was dispatched to control it.

"But the people started arriving by buses and trucks, everybody was on a national strike; this is where the action was and the people were coming.

"It was an angry mob," Mr. Martin said in Frankfurt. The troops were outnumbered."

"I think the timing was crucial because if the army had moved in any sooner, it would have taken two divisions."

IT IS OUR DUTY TO PROTECT AND SAFEGUARD EMBASSIES, SAYS PRESIDENT ZIA

ISLAMABAD: The President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has expressed his deep grief over the attempt of certain renegades to desecrate the Holy Kaaba, but said that not only 900 million Muslims of the world but God himself are its guardian.

In an address to the nation on November 21, he narrated how a group of people entered the Holy Kaaba at the time of *Fajar* prayers. He said that he was in touch with the Saudi Government and our Embassy there. He also spoke with King Khaled who informed him that the situation was under control.

The President said that he was confident that the Saudi Government with its material resources and the entire Muslim world at its back would be able to set things right. The President said that Saudi Government had been informed of Pakistan's concern and assured of every possible help on his behalf, and on behalf of the Government and valiant people of Pakistan.

The President also referred to the emotional outburst in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore, and regretted that certain foreign news media had tried to give an erroneous color to every thing. He said that those who entered the Holy Kaaba and took possession did not belong to any western country, and were also not non-Muslims.

Emotional reaction to this was natural, he said, and the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, the Consul General's office in Lahore and American Center in Rawalpindi were attacked and buildings and vehicles were destroyed.

The President described this as unfortunate and said that necessary measures were being taken on this behalf. He said according "to Islamic spirit and other norms of international relationship it was our duty, and also of every other Muslim country, to protect and safeguard all embassies located in our country, and it would be done". He called upon the people to demonstrate true Islamic behaviour and remain calm, disciplined and refuse to be dragged into emotionalism.

He too was grieved, he said but to be over-ridden by emotionalism was contrary to Islam. The President said he was fully confident that the Government of Saudi Arabia would control the situation soon and the *Haram Sharif* would remain open till eternity as it had remained open for Muslims at every time and Muslims of every region, nation, color and race would be able to perform "*Ibadat*" there freely, as before.

The President said it was a matter of regret that some non-Pakistan mass communication media indulged in exaggeration and tried to

give the impression according to their particular interests although the details known after investigation did not confirm these impressions. Information so far received, he said showed that these armed persons did not belong to any western country, they were not non-Muslims according to their claim, and there was no political or sectarian hand as they appeared to be religious fanatics.

He said that when the people of Pakistan heard the news of the incident, a wave of grief and anger naturally spread through the country. At some places, sentiments went out of control and enraged mobs burnt a portion of the American Embassy in Islamabad, the office of American Consul General in Lahore, some buildings, including the American Center, and vehicles and other property in Rawalpindi, for which "I am extremely sorry", he added. The President emphasized that it was "our duty" under Islamic traditions and other norms to ensure the safety and protection of foreign embassies in Pakistan and in all other Muslim countries. While respecting their sentiments, he said he would appeal to his countrymen to demonstrate the real Islamic conduct. He reminded the people of the Quaid-i-Azam's motto of "Unity, Faith and Discipline" and expressed the hope that they would maintain discipline.

Kot Diji — One of the World's Oldest Civilizations

The pre-historic site of Kot Diji is another place in Pakistan which is gaining importance as one of the oldest of civilizations. The other two places are Moenjo Daro and Harappa of the Indus Valley civilization.

Situated about 15 miles south of Khairpur town in upper Sind on the eastern side of the River Indus and lying on the national highway, Kot Diji is steeped in antiquity. It is at this site that some evidence of the early stages of Indus Valley civilization came to light and a new culture of pre-Harappan times was discovered below the Harappan settlements.

As a result, the upper limit pre-history was pushed back by another 500 years — from 2500 to 3000 B.C.

Excavations first started in 1955, have revealed that it had nourished the early stages of the Indus Valley civilization. The Kot Dijians can be taken as forerunners of Moenjo Daro and Harappa civilizations.

The findings have helped in throwing light on the life and culture of the people in the days of Kot Diji, and have paved the way for further archaeological work, which can provide valuable clues to a better understanding of the early periods of the Indus Valley civilization.

The Kot Diji site consists of two parts — a high citadel and a lower city. The upper half of the citadel represents the Harappan civilization while the lower half that of Kot Dijian culture. The

lower city seems to have been occupied by the Kot Dijians only. This early settlement is distinguished by massive mud-brick structures and a new type of ceramic culture. Its interesting features are its most impressive stone defense wall, the earliest known fortifications in the sub-continent and its fine pottery.

The fortified remains reveal well-built houses of brick and mud. Apart from the citadel area which was protected by defensive walls, there is the outer part of the city, which must have been inhabited by artisans.

The Kot Dijians possessed a highly developed and sophisticated culture of their own and a superior skill in pottery. The people of Harappa appear

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

to have borrowed from these early people certain ideas regarding painted pottery design, town planning and fortifications.

A large number of artifacts have been unearthed. These include pottery, toys, bangles, beads of clay and stone, bronze arrowheads and stone implements.

AROUSSED

The specimens of pottery have aroused considerable interest among the archaeologists. Kot Dijian pottery is characterized by a fine, thin body, short headed rim and broad band around the neck. It had no clear affinity with the Harappan ware. Relics of pottery found vary in size, color work and simplicity of design.

No designs of the type unearthed have been found in Moenjo Daro.

Further excavation work in this region is in progress and is expected to uncover more details about Kot Diji. Like that of the people of Moenjo Daro and Harappa, the origin of the people of Kot Diji, who came before the advent of Indo-Aryans into the sub-continent, is unknown.

The settlement of Kot Diji appears to have been destroyed by fire and ravaged by repeated floods. Evidence of burnt-up deposits found at the site proves the possible destruction of the settlement by fire.

Pakistan Steel Mills Project

ISLAMABAD: The overall progress of Pakistan Steel Mills Project, in September, this year has been 53 per cent against the 52 per cent attained in the preceding month.

The laying of 35,000 feet long natural gas pipeline was completed in November and the work on metering stations is also in progress.

Equipments and material of 356,743 tons, 74 per cent of the total supplies, have also been received from the U.S.S.R.

As regards the dwelling units at the township, 1,487 units have been completed out of 3,195 units and 1,708 units are under construction.

The Pakistan Steel Mills have 14,453 employees at its roll and so far 1,237 persons have been trained abroad and 1,736 artisans at the Metallurgical Training Center, Pakistan Steel Mills. Besides 562 Soviet experts and 33 interpreters are also engaged at the project.

The Child in Pakistan

The recent conference on child development in Islamabad should help to bring into focus the basic needs of the Pakistani child. That these needs are innumerable and much has to be done if our children are to have a better future can hardly be denied. But nothing would be really accomplished if we drew up over-ambitious programs which it might not be possible to implement in view of the scarcity of resources and the magnitude of the problems to be tackled.

While the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child no doubt sets the ultimate goals every civilized society should seek to achieve, given the poverty and economic backwardness prevailing in the country, it would be more advisable for the authorities here to draw up a program with modest targets for the child.

RESPONSIBILITY

Here, it should also be made clear that, while the government cannot be absolved of the responsibility of looking after the welfare of the child, the community, especially the affluent section, also has a role to play in helping the under privileged child.

In the first place, there is the very urgent need to develop a new approach in government planning. Thus, in every sector, be it health, education, city planning, transport or labor policy, the needs of the child should receive the first priority. By adopting a child-oriented approach generally, the government can ensure that the child will remain the focus of all government planning not simply in the International Year of the Child but even thereafter. The importance of this approach can hardly be overemphasized, especially in view of the financial constraints under which the government functions and the absolute poverty in which a majority of the people live.

HUMANITARIAN

In a situation in which there are not enough resources to go round it is but our moral and humanitarian duty that the children's basic needs should not suffer. Moreover, children constitute over 40 per cent of the population and any program of action designed to improve their lot would obviously make its impact felt on the whole society.

As in most Third World countries, the problems of the child in Pakistan are of a dual nature. In the first place, there are children constituting only a small minority who do not face problems of physical survival and growth. For them the obstacles they encounter in their emotional and intellectual development are more serious.

Some of these impediments come from the social norms, superstitions and unscientific beliefs we have inherited which are difficult to do away with. Other obstacles to the growth of a child's personality come from the severe limitations he faces in his educational environment, scarcity of literature, absence of healthy recreation facilities and the neglect shown by the mass media which devote only limited time and attention to children's programs.

A number of these obstacles can be removed by better planning, only if the perspectives of the child can be specifically taken into account. We generally fail to elicit the ideas of the under-fourteen, even for programs ostensibly designed for them. Moreover, there is greater need to create an awareness among parents of the physical, emotional and intellectual needs of the child.

IMPORTANCE

Information disseminated through books and the mass media should go a long way towards creating this awareness. The role of the radio and television in this respect is crucial since they reach even those who are illiterate. In this context, the need to emphasize the importance of small and planned families should not be ignored. Without a concerted family planning program supported by the media, the government can never hope to bring any improvement in the lot of the child.

But more widespread and of a greater magnitude are the problems of the majority of the children in Pakistan. For them the first need is that of physical survival.

Threatened by starvation, undernourishment, sickness, lack of clean water and the poverty of their families which forces them to beg or go to work, the underprivileged child's lot is simply pitiable. Obviously, the prosperity of the child is inextricably linked to the economic progress of the country and that calls for a long-term plan of action. In the meanwhile, the

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government should draw up specific targets in the field of health and education for children for the next ten years and seek to achieve them.

The eight-point program outlined by Dr. Aldaba-Lim, special Representative the UNICYC, deserves serious consideration. Among others, it calls for primary health care measures for children from the most under served groups, ensuring access to clean and safe water supplies to as many families as possible, improvement in literacy rates, intensification of campaigns of immunization against preventable diseases, better housing for the poorest people and effective measures to protect children from exploitation.

Initially, the authorities could consider drawing up targets for a chain of health-care centers, primary schools, recreation grounds for children and creches where working mothers can leave their children. Even a few of these could serve as models when the stage of expansion is reached.

SECURITY BENEFITS

In urban areas, especially in the industrial sector, employers should be encouraged to provide more social security benefits to the children of employees. Although some steps have been taken to provide health care to children of employees, no significant measures have been taken to help in the field of education. Monetary assistance by itself is hardly sufficient. Large commercial and industrial concerns should be encouraged to open educational institutions specifically for the children of those employed there.

It is only by ensuring that children become the focus of national planning and by integrating programs for child development into the economic and social development plans of the country can the government really hope to tackle the needs of the child.

Dawn, November 12, 1979.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date December 20, 1979

Staff Officer-III (Stat) (Programming), G.H.Q. Ministry of Defense. Grade 17.

Tester, Federal Public Service Commission, Rawalpindi. Grade 16.

Three Statistical Investigators, National Talent Pool, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis Division. Grade 16.

Call to End N.-S. Stalemate

UNITED NATIONS: On November 15 Pakistan made a fervent appeal to the international community to come to grip with the fundamental problems of trade, development and finance in order to break the stalemate in the North-South economic dialogue.

"The alternative of growing instability, chaos and eventual breakdown of the international economic order is much too ominous to be ignored," Mr. Jamsheed Marker told the General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee.

Expressing concern over lack of positive results from the Manila session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Mr. Marker, who is Pakistan's Ambassador to the U.N. European Offices in Geneva, said the imperatives of interdependence among developed and underdeveloped nations could not be ignored for long.

Within the context of practical results, the Manila conference left much to be desired. He said the disappointment was understandable, for UNCTAD's response was seriously inadequate on the central question of structural change—an issue on which its success should have been decisive.

"If Manila represented an important milestone on the road to restructuring, it has also made transparent, more than ever before, the continuing resistance of the developed countries to basic and far reaching changes in the system of relationships governing world production, trade and finance," the Pakistan delegate stated.

Growing Role: Pakistan foresaw for UNCTAD a strengthened and growing

role in the coming phase of intensified dialogue on critical North-South issues. The Trade and Development Board, by instituting consultations on the inter-relationships between trade, development, money and finance, would provide an indispensable input into the proposed round of global negotiations between developed and developing countries, he added.

Regarding commodities, Mr. Marker urged all donor-countries to make substantial contributions to the "second window" facility of the common fund with a view to reaching the target of \$280 million. Also, there was an urgent need to launch negotiations specifically aimed at redressing the trade problems of developing countries, with a view to reducing and eventually eliminating all tariff and non-tariff barriers to their manufactured and semi-manufactured exports.

IMPLEMENTATION

Pakistan also urged the full and effective implementation of the UNCTAD Board's agreement of debt relief in the case of all least-developed countries and those most seriously affected by economic crisis.

He saw a need to provide the UNCTAD Secretary-General with greater flexibility in budgetary, financial, programming and administrative matters. In conclusion, he said that the work of the inter-Governmental group of experts set up by the Board, as well as that of the Secretariat, would be of great value in the preparation of the new development strategy.

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PAKISTAN *Affairs*

Vol. XXXII, Washington, D.C., December 16, 1979 (Muharram 11, 1400), No. 24

Conference rejects stand against reprocessing plant

The US stance against the acquisition of a plutonium reprocessing plant of the type desired by Pakistan for development of its nuclear energy, has been re-evaluated by consensus of world experts.

This was the position adopted by the 63-nation International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference called by the US in October 1977 to halt the building of advanced nuclear facilities.

The conference in a draft summary made available earlier this month concluded that fast breeder reactors and plutonium reprocessing plants were urgently required by the world to meet its future energy needs.

SAVE MONEY

Since 1977 the official US position was that there was no need either on economic or supply grounds to reprocess spent fuel for the current generation of nuclear power plants.

A number of countries, however, feel that the reprocessing plants would ultimately save money on fuel for their nuclear power plants. They also said that reprocessing offered them greater energy independence since the plutonium could be separated and reused, thus reducing the need to buy more uranium fuel for their reactors.

Many also said that reusing of spent fuel was the only way to solve the problem of nuclear waste disposal.

The conference has opposed the US position that reprocessing was an illegitimate activity and backed the European stand that breeders are safer, potentially less costly and environmentally better than the current generation of nuclear reactors.

"THERE'S NO INDICATION ABOUT PAKISTAN MAKING N-BOMB," SAYS INT'L ATOMIC ENERGY CHIEF

NEW DELHI: The director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Sigvard Eklund said here November 29 that the IAEA had no indication so far about Pakistan making a nuclear bomb.

Mr. Eklund told a press conference that the IAEA carried out about 70 inspections in respect of Pakistan's nuclear facility—the most recent being in the August-September period—but he had not received any indications in the reports of Pakistan diverting assistance and materials for military purposes.

In commenting on this news the Press Counsellor of the Pakistan Embassy here in Washington pointed to the typically biased view of a section of the US media that while they publish false and unsubstantiated stories about Pakistan's nuclear program, they do not publish

statements by such authorities of responsible international agency.

Later on December 3 at the opening of the 23rd annual conference of the IAEA in New Delhi Mr. Eklund criticized elements of the developed world that he said were selfishly trying to stop the spread of peaceful nuclear power because of misguided assumptions.

Mr. Eklund said more energy was needed just to maintain a constant food supply for the world's growing population and that although conventional energy sources were declining, new experimental methods were not yet capable of filling the need.

Mr. Eklund emphasized: "There is only nuclear power which is immediately available to be used for saving at least part of the hydrocarbon for coming generations."

Media Spreading False Reports on Pakistan's Peaceful N-Program

A section of the media is spreading a number of false reports regarding Pakistan's nuclear program.

One study based on a report published in the Sunday Times (London) and quoted in the Washington Star of November 26 said "that a 'high ranking' (Pakistan) military source' had said in Islamabad that Pakistan hoped to test its nuclear bomb by next April."

The story has no basis whatsoever. Pakistan has no such intention.

FABRICATION

This fabrication has been linked with reports of a loss of uranium ore from the Arlit mines in the Niger while in transit to Cotonou.

An implausible and false conclusion is thus drawn that Pakistan had obtained this uranium through Libya to manufacture an Islamic bomb.

A similar story was aired by CBS on its evening news on December 5.

It is categorically pointed out that no such uranium has been shipped or diverted from Libya to Pakistan. These baseless reports are obviously designed to sustain the specter of an Islamic bomb and deny technology to developing countries.

We reaffirm that Pakistan has no intention to make a bomb and the nuclear program of Pakistan is geared solely to peaceful purposes.

PRESIDENT VOWS TO CONTINUE PEACEFUL N-RESEARCH PROGRAM

ISLAMABAD: President Zia-ul-Haq said here on December 7 that Pakistan was determined to continue its program of peaceful nuclear research.

Speaking at the opening of a symposium on the problems of science and ethics the president emphasized that Pakistan's decision to carry out nuclear research was not only an issue of independence and sovereignty, but also involved a moral principle of international importance.

He also pointed out that knowledge, science, technology and invention were not the monopoly of any one country. Every country had

the right to share in advances in these fields.

He said pressure on Pakistan from certain nuclear powers came from their desire to maintain nuclear monopoly. "They argue that world peace could be endangered by the acquisition of nuclear energy by miniature and irresponsible nations. Our stand is that we want to acquire nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This is the right of which no power can deprive us," the president said.

He pledged to continue "our efforts to acquire nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with our national aspirations and we will definitely succeed in this."

ACCORD WITH IMF

The successful conclusion of the talks with an IMF mission has raised hopes of an early disbursement of about \$150 million in trust loans asked for by Pakistan. Complete understanding is said to have been reached on the issue between the two sides, and the final approval of the agreement by the Executive Board of the Fund, which will meet some time in December, is considered merely a formality.

The negotiations held over the past two weeks, were long and tortuous, which were hardly surprising considering the special background against which they were held. The IMF was said to harbor reservations on the way Pakistan was managing its economic affairs, which is the reason why it has kept Pakistan's request for assistance pending since August. It was reported to be putting difficult conditions, including a change in the par value of the rupee, for Pakistan to fulfill in order to get things moving. The IMF's inaction has had wider repercussions, holding up progress in the talks on the rescheduling of debt repayment in respect of consortium loans.

Improving

Clearly, a first-hand appraisal of the situation has forced the IMF to change its view of Pakistan's economy formed from a distance. Indeed, no neutral observer can fail

to see that things are gradually looking up for Pakistan on the economic front. Industrial and agricultural productivity is gradually improving. Inflation is well under control and the price movement much stabler than in the past. Investment is picking up, and the private sector has begun to play its role in a more confident frame of mind.

Unstable

Pakistan rightly argued that devaluation would create more problems than it would solve, such as pushing up domestic prices without a corresponding increase in exports in an unstable world market. In the meantime, it has even succeeded in finding a positive solution to the problem. Pakistan's exports are increasing at an unprecedented rate—going up by as much as 56 per cent in the first four months of the current fiscal year—and in all likelihood would exceed the two billion dollar mark. This would go a long way towards reducing the payments gap.

It is to be hoped that the Fund's Executive Board would try to put the seal of final approval on the accord at the earliest possible moment so that Pakistan can proceed ahead to solve its other problems, particularly those relating to debt repayment rescheduling.

Pakistan Times, November 28, 1979

QUAIL

On December 25, every year Pakistan observes the birthday of its founder, *Quaid-i-Azam* Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Pakistanis gratefully remember the man who was the Father of the Nation and, but for whose leadership, they would still be struggling for asserting their separate existence because they were poor, comparatively backward, disorganized and unaware of their potentials.

However, they had a sense of destiny and were violently opposed to absorption in the milieu of the South Asian subcontinent in which they had lived for several centuries. It was not easy to lead this mass of humanity to the achievement of an independent statehood. It needed political acumen of a high order, the loftiest standards of integrity and single-minded devotion to the great cause of rescuing an entire people from almost certain political extinction and subjugation by another people who had not forgotten or forgiven the fact that they had been held in subjugation by the Muslims for several centuries.

The task of organizing and leading this community was by no means easy. For one thing the Muslims were hypercritical of any leader who sought their support. They were extremely averse to personal ambition, corruption and political deception in their leaders. They would accept only such leadership as might come up to their canons of ethics.

Rational

Such a man they found in Mohammed Ali Jinnah. He seemed to be so rational that one might consider him to be devoid of all ambition, yet those who knew him closely were aware of the great depth of emotion that he possessed for the future of his people. He, however, knew to keep his emotions under control. He displayed throughout his life a supreme indifference to personal gains of any kind. If there could, in this century, be a man absolutely incorruptible, it was Jinnah. He succumbed to no temptation and showed unparalleled steadfastness in the pursuit of his principles. He knew no fear and it was impossible to cow him down by any means.

AM MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH'S IDEALISM



He was a successful lawyer and possessed a razor sharp intellect. He was a man who saw through all pretenses and could not be hoodwinked. Yet he possessed an acute sense of time and opportunity. He knew that politics is the art of the possible. He knew that the Hindu community would not concede the demand for Pakistan unless it could be brought to a point where the Hindu should feel that they could lose the opportunity of independence if they did not come to terms with the Muslims. This could be done only before India had gained independence. He also knew that the British who were in a position to play a key role in the final dispensation, were no friends of the Muslims and that their sympathies were with the

Hindus. Their weakness was that they could not delay the finding of a solution of the Indian problem because they had come to the end of their resources.

Thus time was the essence of the entire effort and Pakistan could be achieved then and then only. And if the decision was postponed it might never come into existence. It was for that reason that he had accepted a 'truncated' Pakistan, much smaller than was the due of the Muslims. Those who criticize Jinnah today are unaware of the situation that confronted him in 1947.

This would also show that he was a political realist who would not throw away what he could get then for the purposes of getting a larger territory

later, because this 'later' might never come.

Because of his sterling qualities of mind and character, the Muslim community gave him complete support and that he became extremely powerful. Few leaders in modern history have developed that kind of charisma.

In spite of his great influence and power, Jinnah always remained a democrat. He observed democracy in its letter and spirit. He never forced his views on anybody and was always willing to listen to other opinions and actually adopt them if he felt that they were backed by a majority.

Respected

He was an ardent supporter of the rule of law and civil liberties as a principle of his life. He respected the rights of the minorities and made every effort to make them real partners in the affairs of the country. He respected even the minutest regulations whether they were federal, provincial or municipal. Indeed the Muslims could not find a more lawabiding citizen in the entire country and this respect for the law Jinnah had acquired from Islam which gives no special rights or privileges to rulers.

Islam upholds the rights of the citizens — "Muslim or non-Muslim" — and the law remains the same during peace and war, during normal times and emergencies. Jinnah's idealism and thought were based on Islam. Jinnah's life and actions are likely to inspire other Muslim leaders and deserve understanding by the world, because recent happenings in many areas have shown that the Muslim masses are tired of every form of tyranny and want to enjoy rights vouchsafed to every citizen in Muslim polities, provided they are run in accordance with the tenets of Islam. The great struggle of the Pakistani people against the tyranny of Bhutto's Government illustrates this point adequately.

The insistence of the people of Pakistan upon the revival of Islamic Law and mores at present can be understood only in this light. General Zia-ul-Haq's declaration that Pakistan shall be ruled in accordance

(Continued on page 4)

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Closing Date: December 30, 1979

Posts in the Home Department, Government of Sind.

Superintendent Jail Grade 17; Deputy Superintendent Grade 16.

Age Limit: (for S.No.1) Not less than 25 years and not more than 30 years (for S.No.2) Not less than 21 years and not more than 25 years on 12.9.79 releasable up to the prescribed limit for ex-defense personnel and for those whose services under government were terminated for want of vacancy. **Eligibility:** Only male citizens of Pakistan domiciled in and permanent residents of (for S.No.1) Rural area and (for S.No.2) Urban area in Sind. Government servants if otherwise eligible should route their applications through proper channel. Ex-defense personnel if eligible should apply through Ministry of Defense, Government of Pakistan.

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Metallurgical, Chemical, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers holding university degrees are required for the following management positions in an integrated steel works of 1.1 million tons per annum in Karachi, Pakistan.

Deputy superintendents/superintendents for:

- Blast furnace complex
- Raw material preparation plant complex (sintering plant)
- Coke oven & by-product plant complex
- Thermal power plant & turbo blower station.

Only those candidates who have 10 to 13 years of relevant experience may send their complete biodata and references by December 30, 1979 to:

Chairman,
Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation Limited
Bin Qasim,
Karachi-50 PAKISTAN

PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,
LAHORE

25 (17 permanent, one temporary and 7 temporary likely to be made permanent) posts of director physical education (male) in Punjab Education Department. **Zonal Allocation:** -On all Punjab basis = 5, Zone No. 2 = 5, Zone No.1 = 15. Note: -Zonal allocation is subject to revision if necessary. **Grade-16. Qualification:** -bachelor's degree with senior diploma in physical education. **Age:** -21 to 28 years on 15.2.1979 plus one year as one time concession upper age limit vide Govt. Notification No.SOR-III-1/79, dated July 2, 1979. **Eligibility:** -Only male citizens of Pakistan, domiciled in Punjab.

14 (12 permanent, 1 temporary and 1 temporary likely to be made permanent) posts of director physical education (female) in Punjab Education Department. **Zonal allocation:** -All Punjab basis = 3, Zone No.2 = 3, & Zone No.1 = 8. Zonal allocation is subject to revision if necessary. **Grade-16. Qualifications:** -bachelors degree with senior diploma in physical education. **Age:** -21 to 28 years on 15-12-1979 plus one year as one time concession upper age limit vide Govt.

UN Adopts Pakistan Draft to Denuclearize South Asia

UNITED NATIONS: The Political and Security Committee on November 22 adopted by a wide margin a Pakistani draft resolution concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.

India, Bhutan and Mauritius voted against the draft which received 86 votes in favor, with 38 abstentions.

Under its operative paragraphs, the Assembly would reaffirm its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a denuclearized South Asia.

The Assembly would again urge the states of South Asia and other such neighboring non-nuclear states as may be interested to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the six-state region and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective.

Further, the Assembly would call upon those nuclear-weapon states which had not done so, to respond positively to the proposal and to extend the necessary cooperation in efforts to denuclearize South Asia.

QUAID-I-AZAM

(Continued from page 3)

with the principles of Islam, is in consonance with the sentiments of the people of Pakistan who are looking forward to return to the Islamic order which they hope, has

been given a start in their country and the progress of which is being watched anxiously by the rest of the Muslim world. They know that their path is full of difficulties and pit-falls, yet they hope to overcome all difficulties through their earnestness and courage.

Notification No. SOR-III-9-1/79, dated July 2, 1979. **Eligibility:** -Only female citizens of Pakistan, domiciled in Punjab.

Two temporary (likely to be made permanent) instructor (instrument) technical education department, Punjab. **Zonal Allocation:** -all Punjab basis, Grade 17. **Qualifications:** -(a) second class engg. degree in electrical with specialization in electronics from a recognized university or equivalent qualification from a recognized institute; or (b) post matric diploma in instrument from a polytechnic institute recognized by government for the purpose of these rules or equivalent qualification from a recognized institute including a certificate

from the engg. school, Rasul, with four years professional or teaching experience after obtaining the requisite qualification preferably with Tech. Teacher's Diploma; or (c) armament artificers certificate from the relevant branch of the army or an equivalent proficiency certificate from the other service with at least 12 years service of which 5 years should be in rank of JCO/W.O and 3 years as instructor in a training establishment or polytechnic. **Age:** -21 to 35 years plus one year as one time concession towards upper age vide Government Notification No. SOR-III-9-1/79, dated 2.7.1979 on 15-12-1979. **Eligibility:** -Only male citizens of Pakistan, domiciled in Punjab.

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