

1-27-1981

Kabul Times (January 27, 1981, vol. 18, no. 252)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (January 27, 1981, vol. 18, no. 252)" (1981). *Kabul Times*. 882.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/882>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.

Karmal receives representatives of Khowahan people of Badakhshan

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— Babrak Karmal General Secretary of the PDPA CC, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan received the elders and representatives of the noble people of the Khwoahan district of Darwaz Woleswali, Badakhshan province, at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council on Sunday and talked with them in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

Explaining the objectives and aims of the new phase of Saur Revolution Babrak Karmal said: the new phase of Saur Revolution which is rightly the phase of liberation of revolution, party and the people, was not accidental but it was staged as a result of the comprehension of the grave and dangerous situation developed by the rule of Hafizullah Amin, the identified spy of CIA.

As you and other suffered people of Afghanistan know, he added, the conspiracy of the world imperialism, headed by the world US imperialism, was hatched through its identified agent, i.e. Amin, against the revolution of Afghanistan. Had the new phase not taken place the free, high-headed, and proud Afghanistan would have not existed now on the world map.

Pointing out the efforts made towards the construction of new Afghanistan the General Secretary of the PDPA CC President of RC and DRA Prime Minister said: Unless all the patriotic forces take part in this sacred desire,

the party, and government cannot do any thing alone in this connection. Thus as promised in the beginning of the new phase of Saur

3 adm. units set up in Logar, Wardak, Kapisa

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has approved the establishment of three administrative units, at province level, in Logar, Wardak and Kapisa.

For the purpose of maintaining security, better coordinating the affairs pertaining to the establishment of local councils which will soon start their work with the enforcement of the respective law, and in order to establish better contacts with the vast masses of people, meet the needs of the people and provide further facilities in handling daily affairs of the people of the above districts the Council of Ministers had previously set in session under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal General Secreta-

ry of the PDPA CC, President of the Revolutionary Council and DRA Prime Minister and approved the establishment of three administrative units at province level in Logar, Wardak and Kapisa.

On the basis of the decision of the Council of Ministers and confirmation of the RC Presidium of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the capitals of Kapisa, Wardak and Logar are Mahmoud, Raqi, Maidan Shahr and Baraki Barak respectively.

forces. It is expected that the constituent congress of the vast national fatherland front will be convened in Kabul in the near future.

Bakhtar reports that the elders and representatives of the people of Khwoahan district presented a resolution on behalf of the noble people of Khwoahan to Babrak Karmal.

In this resolution the aims of the new phase of Saur Revolution and the establishment of the vast national fatherland front have been supported. While condemning the crimes of Hafizullah Amin and his terrorist band the resolution expressed readiness of the noble people of Khwoahan for setting up revolution defence groups against rebels and for maintaining security of the district.

Congratulatory telegrams sent to Delhi



President of the Republic of India Sanjiva Reddy.



Prime Minister of India Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— On behalf of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister, a congratulatory telegram, addressed to His Excellency Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India has been dispatched to Delhi, on the occasion of 32nd anniversary day of the foundation of the Republic of India.

In the telegram Babrak Karmal has expressed confidence that the traditional

friendship and good understanding which exists between the peoples and governments of the two countries will result in further development of friendly relations and in consolidation of the closer cooperations of the two countries for the benefit of the peoples of Afghanistan and India and world peace.

Similarly, on behalf of Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister, a congratulatory telegram, addressed to Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India has been dispatched to Delhi, on the occasion of the thirty second anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of India.

In this telegram Babrak Karmal has said that be-

India's Republic Day marked in reception

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— The Embassy of the Republic of India in Kabul marked the anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of that country in a reception at the Inter-continental Hotel last evening.

The reception, given by Jaskaran Singh Teja, ambassador of India and his wife was attended by Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Member of Politburo, Vice President of RC and Deputy Prime Minister, some members of PDPA CC, RC Presidium and RC, some members of the Council of Ministers, a number of officers of DRA Armed Forces, high ranking government employees and some heads and members of the embassies of the friendly countries residing in Kabul along with their wives.

ROMAN RUDENKO DIES; AGED 73

MOSCOW, Jan. 27, (Tass).— Roman Rudenko, prominent state figure, member of the CPSU Central Committee, procurator-general of the USSR, died here Friday at the age of 73 follow-

23 families, 232 workers return home

PROVINCES, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— Twenty three families and 232 workers returned home via Islam Qala border post recently.

The returnees were welcomed by officers and soldiers of the Frontier Battalion of Islam Qala who delivered speeches in this connection.

Expressing gratitude to the government for providing facilities for their repatriation, the returnees promised to continue revolutionary struggles in fulfilling the objectives of the new evolutionary phase of the Saur Revolution.

These compatriots have returned home last week, a source of the Frontier Force Command said.

Another report from Farah notes that 50 families of Juwani district who had been forced to leave their dwellings as a result of invidious rule of Hafizullah Amin and his band of criminals, returned home recently.

They were warmly welcomed by Woleswali officials and large number of the working people of that district.

Rebel groups crushed

PROVINCES, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— Soldiers and officers of the armed and police forces and party activists, as part of their fearless struggle to ensure security and tranquility of the people throughout the country, are toppling down agents of international imperialism and world reaction, disclosing the dirty faces of sold-out servants of American world-devouring imperialism.

According to an official source in Balkh rebel groups were punished in Balkh and Chirchik districts of that province and their ringleaders, Sofi Hassan and Mohammad Azim were captured.

Another report from Laskargah centre of Helmand province, notes that a group of bandits and murderers, who resorted to killing and looting in Band Barq and Tajikan villages of Girishk district were crushed by the security forces, party activists and workers of power Dam.

A quantity of British and Egyptian weapons were seized from these murderers, the report adds.

NAT'L FATHERLAND FRONT SUPPORTED

PROVINCES, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— The 1st conference of the national and patriotic forces for preliminary preparations for the constituent congress of the vast national fatherland front and the fundamental statement of

the conference were warmly welcomed and supported in meetings and grand functions in the capital and some provinces by thousands of workers, peasants, intellectuals and the local working inhabitants yesterday.

Popular struggle in el Salvador successful

MANAGUA, Jan. 27, (Tass).— The command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has published a communique noting the successful implementation by Front units of the tasks of the first stage of the general revolutionary offensive launched on January 10.

The Front leadership urges Front fighting men, members of people's self-defence units, working people, all honest servicemen to continue the struggle which must bring peace, justice, freedom and genuine independence to the country.

The communique condemns the sharp escalation of American arms deliveries to the junta and the increased number of American military "advisers" with a view to expanding repressions against the people. The document says that by its interventionist manoeuvres, U.S. imperialism creates a serious threat to peace throughout Central America.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has called on all peoples and peace-loving governments to step up solidarity with the struggling people of el Salvador and stop the escalation of U.S. interference in el Salvador's affairs.

The functions were addressed by party cadres who spoke on the importance and role of the vast national fatherland front and mobilising of all tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan in the front. A number of workers, intellectuals and local inhabitants on behalf of others expressed full support for establishing of the Front expressing all-out cooperation in this connection.

Bakhtar adds that the functions and meetings were held in Qala Naw, Badghis province and three villages of the above province, municipality hall of Lashkargah, Helmand province and Helmand Construction Unit in that province, Chamtal, Balkh province, Ab Band, Ghazni province, Sar Cheshma and Almar, Faryab province.

MOSCOW, Jan. 27, (Tass).— Personal representative of King Hassan the second of Morocco, Minister Azeddin Ghessous, has arrived in Moscow yesterday.

On the same day Azeddin Ghessous was received at the request of the Moroccan side by Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Foreign Minister. During the talk, the two sides discussed bilateral Soviet-Moroccan relations, as well as certain international problems, presenting mutual interest, including the situation in the Middle East.



Sultan Ali Keshtmand, congratulating the 32nd anniversary of Republic Day to Indian Ambassador. (Photo: Bakhtar)

Madrid meeting to resume today

MADRID, Jan. 27, (Tass).— The Soviet delegation arrived in Madrid yesterday to take part in the second meeting of the European Security and Cooperation follow-up conference. The head of the delegation, deputy foreign minister of the USSR Leonid Ilyichov, told a group of journalists on arrival.

"The Madrid meeting will be resumed today January 27. Its place in history will depend on its results. We want the name of the Spanish capital to become a good symbol of peace and security of peoples."

"The Soviet delegation is prepared to do everything possible to attain these noble objectives. Our stand is open, clear and honest, just as our policy."

"As Leonid Brezhnev said, 'ascribing to the Soviet Union some perfidious designs in Europe, Africa, in the Middle East or vis-a-vis the United States' is nothing but an unseemly trick of political struggle. This has nothing in common with facts."

"The facts are that our country consistently comes out in favour of peace and security on earth today, just as yesterday."

"I want to give you a good peace of advice: The great American writer Mark Twain said that truth is our most precious property. Let us handle it with care."

"Write truth about the Madrid meeting".

World youth unites in struggle for peace

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (ADN).— It could undoubtedly be considered a credit to the peace forces that world youth showed unification in the struggle for peace at the international conference in Helsinki which ended on Friday. This view was expressed by the GDR youth paper Junge Welt in yesterday's commentary.

"It was essential for a successful meeting that there was agreement on assessing as fundamental issue the active support of the struggle for peace, for a limitation of armament and for measures for an active disarmament," the paper says. "As has been stated in the final document which was sponsored by the 600 repres-

entatives of 107 national, regional and international organisations, it would therefore be necessary to take first important steps to ratify SALT II, to relinquish the strategy of a so-called limited nuclear war, to revise the policy of intervention which threatens el Salvador and other states. And it is furthermore not in the interest of the European continent to have new nuclear medium range missiles stationed in western Europe. Imperialism and particularly United States imperialism, is in the dock. Delegates from all over the world, however, considered as constructive the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states."

FACTOR OF PEACE IN ASIA

MOSCOW, Jan. 27, (Tass).— "India's constructive approach to the fundamental problems of our times, its peaceful policy aimed at strengthening universal peace and security, its energetic actions against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and many other foreign-policy actions have earned it a well-deserved respect and prestige", Pravda writes.

In an article devoted to India's national holiday, the day of the republic, the newspaper points out

that "India has played a prominent role in the solution of many questions of world development and thereby contributed to stabilizing the international situation and to strengthening peace and security of the peoples. The republic consistently sided with the Vietnamese people in its struggle against the U.S. aggression. It resolutely condemned Israel's aggression in the Middle East and came out in favour of a just solution to the Middle East problems".

"India's growing relat-

ions of friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are a contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Asia," the article says. "The progressive and democratic public has highly appreciated India's recognition of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin".

Touching upon Soviet-Indian relations, the newspaper points out that the history of the relations is

(Continued on P. 4)

Being the procurator of the Ukraine during the difficult war and post-war years, Rudenko made a considerable contribution to the solution of complicated tasks of eliminating the consequences of German-fascist occupation and rehabilitating the Republic's national economy.

(Continued on P. 4)

A picture of unity in diversity

Editorial

Indian National Day

Yesterday the people of our friendly country India celebrated the 52nd anniversary of their Republic Day. The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan share the great joy of the people of India on this important and historic occasion.

Congratulatory messages have been sent to New Delhi, by Babrak Karmal General Secretary of the PDPA, CC, President of the Revolutionary Council and DRA Prime Minister, addressed to President Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India. In these messages Babrak Karmal expressed hope that the traditional friendly relations and mutual understanding existing between the peoples and governments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Republic of India will grow further in the benefit of peace and closer cooperation between the two countries.

Emerging as a third world technological giant India has made sizeable contribution to the industrial development of a good number of the developing countries and the nations making every effort to do away with their heavy backwardness.

India, for example, has already made agreements with the respective authorities of Iraq, Nigeria, Ghana, Philippines, Jordan and Zambia, Syria and a number of other countries to provide technological services in various fields of development. According to official records the government of India has so far given 400 approvals to the Indian firms to carry on joint ventures in the developing countries of Asia and Africa.

India has made great achievements in the fields of science and technology. The Indian technologists are striving to transfer to the developing countries the numerous technologies they have developed to be applied in rural areas for development purposes.

India has been trying to exploit her nuclear sources. In the current year India launched her first satellite and thus became the first country in the third world to launch her own satellite.

India under the wise leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has made great headways in the domestic and foreign policy.

On foreign and international front India has endeavoured to strengthen her position as a leading member of non-aligned movement and a peace-loving nation in this part of the world.

India has been continuing her efforts to contribute towards maintaining peace and security and ensuring detente, democracy and social justice all over the world.

On the domestic front India has made great stride to overcome and solve her economic problems. Food production has increased slightly to overcome food shortage in the country. An increasing improvement has been made in the agricultural development programme. Likewise, improvement has been noticed in the living standard of the people living in the rural areas. The state-run development programmes have been going on satisfactorily to serve the people of India.

The people of India are enthusiastically cooperating with their government to bring about economic and social progress in the country. A great nation with great problems and difficulties, India is convinced, as we are so, that with the technical know-how and the developing technology she is enjoying the country will rapidly forge ahead in overcoming the social and economic problems facing the Indians people.

The peoples of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have had long standing friendly relations with the people of India. Their relations are deeply rooted in the long history of the two countries. In fact the good and friendly relations existing between the two countries have withstood the test of time.

There have been economic, commercial and cultural cooperations between the two friendly countries. These cooperations and good bonds of friendship have been further strengthened after the victory of Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase. India has made great efforts to help in maintaining peace in the region and in putting into effect the peace initiatives proposed by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for normalisation of the relations between the neighbouring countries. Afghanistan has always shared the concern of India for the large deliveries of arms to Pakistan, posing a threat to the peace of the region. Afghanistan and India are the active and leading members of the non-aligned movement. Both countries have devoted their efforts to peace, democracy and progress.

They have expressed their staunch support for the national liberation movements in the world. The people and governments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India have full conviction in dignity of man and democratic rights and freedoms. Both are striving for the cause of humanity and liberation of man from the clutch of social and economic ills and poverty.

In the course of history the peoples of both countries have unfortunately suffered from the British colonialism. They both struggled hard to put an end to colonialism and oppression.

The hard struggles carried out by the people, and the great leaders of India against British colonialism for attaining their independence, are always praised by the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan.

Now that the people of our friendly country India, are celebrating their national day and rejoice over their freedom, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to them our best heartfelt felicitations and greetings and wish them further success in overcoming their economic and social problems. We are sure the role which is played by the government of the Republic of India will serve the cause of peace and freedom and the ideals set by the non-aligned movement for serving the interests of the people who pledged to turn every stone in order to do away with underdevelopment.

MOSCOW, Jan. (Tass) —The Soviet people, millions upon millions of the working people in the whole world hold dear the name, the image and the cause of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the newspaper "Pravda" writes in its leading article. "Lenin is ever with us, he is in our hearts and in our deeds. His behests, his teachings are an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action for the fighters for freedom and happiness of the working people."

The newspaper "Sovetskaya Rossiya" also devotes a leading article to the vitality of the Leninist ideas.

Newspapers highlight items linked with preparations for the 26th CPSU congress, the discussion of the draft guidelines. There are accounts of the Moscow city party conference, the work of other party forums.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Italian Communist Party, the CPSU central committee has sent a message to the central committee of the Italian Communist Party which is printed in the newspaper "Pravda". "Pravda" also publishes a reportage of Gennady Zafesov who writes about revolutionary traditions of the communists of the Italian city of Livorno where the Italian communist party was founded.

"Pravda" carries Leonid Brezhnev's message of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald W. Reagan on the occasion of his inauguration.

In a reportage from the Warsaw passenger-car plant, Pravda correspondent Oleg Losoto writes about the complicated process of stabilisation, of overcoming the difficulties that arouse in Poland.

Commenting on the trip by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, to some Latin American countries, Vadim Listov writes in "Pravda" that the aim of the tour is to "get support in pushing through the Camp David agreements".

Inspecting British military bases in northern Ireland, the New British Secretary of State for Defence John Nott has declared for further consolidation of "north atlantic solidarity". "His statements testify to the invariability of London's course of armament and confrontation which runs counter to the fundamental interests of peace".

The world forum of youth and students for peace, detente and disarmament is under way in Helsinki, the newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" today carries a reportage from the forum, prints the speech by head of the Soviet Youth delegation Boris Pastukhov.

Arkady Butlitsky comments in "Sovetskaya Rossiya" on the failure of the Geneva Conference on Namibia which has been thwarted by South Africa's racists. "Sovetskaya Rossiya" in connection with the abduction of the chief of the security service Dan Mitrione in montevideo writes about the sway of American Special services in Latin American countries. In countries of the region "American special services stand at the sources of all events inspired by imperialism." "Komsomolskaya pravda" writes about the heavy lot of the residents of the Chilean town of Africa.

The most rewarding way in which the history of India might be studied is to trace the development of the culture and ethos of the Indian people. It is a study in the sustained assimilation of new influences over a period of nearly 5,000 years, resulting in a culture which combines an underlying unity with great diversities of race, religion and languages.

On the Indian sub-continent flourished one of the earliest civilisations of man, for a thousand years from about 2,700 B.C. It is known as the Indus Valley civilisation because of the discovery there of the first sites of the civilization during excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India in the twenties of this century. In subsequent decades many more sites of the civilisation came to light, including the remains of a dockyard at Lothal in Gujrat. The archaeological evidence shows excellent town planning and a highly developed drainage system. Most of the constructions are of burnt brick and they include elaborately constructed granaries and public baths. Terracotta figurines depict textiles of beautiful design.

The religion observed by the people of the Indus Valley civilization can only be inferred from the seals (such as those depicting a humped bull), figurines, tablets and other artifacts. They suggest that synthesis took place between the religion of this early civilization and that of the Aryans who came later. There are terracotta figurines of pregnant females denoting a mother or earth goddess cult which developed into the various forms of Sakti worship of later Hinduism.

There are also phallic symbols of stone and representations of a male god strongly suggestive of Siva, who is associated with the bull and is often represented by a tapering conical stone emblem, the Linga. In popular Hinduism today, Siva the non-Aryan deity along with Sakti occupy the pride of place in the pantheon of gods and goddesses who are worshipped.

There linkages led Marshall to comment: "In the religion of the Indus peo-

ple there is much, of course, that might be paralleled in other countries. This is true of every prehistoric and most historic religions as well. But, taken as a whole, their religion is so characteristically Indian as hardly to be distinguished from still living Hinduism".

This synthesis of non-Aryan and Aryan elements in the religion of the people was the first manifestation of the assimilative capacity, which has struck every student of Indian history. Persian and European influences, to mention only the most considerable, were later to be absorbed in the same fashion. Little is known of how and why the civilisation of the Indus Valley ended. Perhaps it was due to a catastrophic flood, or a climatic change resulting in the encroachment of the desert. Or perhaps the urban civilization weakened run over by a more primitive but harder people.

Whatever the case, the next epoch in Indian history is of the Aryans whose entry into the sub-continent from the north-west is placed by scholars variously between 2000 and 1500 B.C. The Aryan social order had four divisions: Brahmins (priests and scholars), Kshatriyas (kings and warriors), Vaisyas (traders) and Sudras (artisans and tillers of the soil). Though occupational in origin, the system soon became hereditary. It also acquired the dimension of colour difference between the 'higher' and the 'lower' castes as the Aryans encountered and incorporated into their polity various groups of the darker-skinned indigenous population in the course of their eastward and southward expansion in the sub-continent.

However, it is remarkable that the heroes of the two great epics of Aryan India, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, are both 'coloured'. In the words of Humayun Kabir, the scholar and historian who served for some time as Education Minister, after India's independence, "Fama and Krishna dominate these two epics. It is interesting to note that both Rama and Krishna were conceived as dark in compl-

PART I
By G.N.S. Baghran
The Aryans were fair, and in the earlier phases of their settlement in India, extremely proud of the fact. How and why they accepted the dark-skinned Rama and Krishna as heroes and gods is not known. It may however be regarded as an act of supreme statesmanship which went a long way in winning over the native inhabitants of the land".

We approach the historical period with the advent of Mahavira (599-527) founder of the Jain faith, and the Buddha (563-485 B.C.). The doctrine of non-violence being central to Jainism, it was opposed to ritualistic practices involving animal sacrifice. The doctrine finds its positive expression in compassion. Mahatma Gandhi, born in Gujarat where Jainism is widespread, was deeply influenced by the dictum of non-violence as the highest ethics. He was also attracted by the Jain theory of non-absolutism. "I very much like the doctrine of the many sidedness of reality. It is this doctrine that has taught me to judge a Muslim from his standpoint and a Christian from his".

The truth found and preached by the Buddha comprehended four insights: that sorrow is inseparable from life; that sorrow is due to craving; that it can be stopped only by the stopping of craving; and that this can be done by following a course of disciplined conduct and meditation.

Brahminical Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism developed side by side and influenced each other. As the compilers of Sources of Indian Tradition (Columbia University Press) point out, "It must be remembered that Indian religion is not exclusive. Hence Buddhism was never wholly cut off from the main stream of Indian religion... It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Hinduism has always tended to assimilate rather than to exclude".

Christianity came to India much before British rule. Islam, however, was the first major religion from outside to have a wide social impact. Mutual strife among the north In-

dian kingdoms facilitated the successful raids around 1,000 A.D. by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. The next invasion was by Muhammad Ghori, also from Afghanistan. He took Delhi in 1192 and established the Delhi Sultanate which held away over north India and the greater part of the south for 150 years. Though the Turks and Afghans who came with and in the wake of Muhammad Ghori behaved in the beginning as conquerors, they settled down in India unlike the earlier raiders.

The domicile and Indianization of the Sultans of Delhi is illustrated by the fact that one of them, Allauddin Khilji, married a Hindu lady and so did his son. India became their home and Delhi the capital, not far-off Ghazni.

A remarkable example of the interaction and mutual enrichment of the Persian culture of the Afghan newcomers and the indigenous languages and arts is provided by Amir Khusrau, of the fourteenth century. A Turk whose family had settled in north India for two or three generations, Khusrau was versatile, and adept in poetry and music. He knew Sanskrit, and wrote both in Persian and in Hindi.

The process of assimilation reached its climax in the sixteenth century during the Mughal empire. It was founded in 1526, when the throne of Delhi was taken by Babar, a Turko-Mongol from Central Asia where the influence of the arts and culture of Persia was strong. His grandson Akbar, the greatest of the Mughals, was a conscious integrator. He married a Rajput princess, and his son and successor Jehangir was thus half Mughal and half Rajput Hindu. Jehangir's son, Shah Jehan, was also the son of a Rajput mother. Akbar's court was a meeting place for learned men of all faiths.

The Indo-Afghan and Indo-Mughal periods brought about significant changes in the way of life of the common people. A totally new language, Urdu, evolved from the combination of Hindi syntax with Persian and Arabic vocabulary. It marked the fusion of the two cultures.

DOCTRINE OF PEACE AND ITS OPPONENTS

"To the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diklat vis-a-vis Persian Gulf countries we counterpose a doctrine of peace and security", said Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the Indian Parliament.

There is no doubt that the new Soviet proposals were formulated with account taken of the positions of most Arab countries and Iran, who favour, turning the Gulf into a "peace lake". They deal a mighty blow at the underlying thesis of the so-called Carter doctrine, whose formulation also involved presidential national security adviser Brzezinski. Basically it points out the need to "protect" the Persian Gulf and Western oil routes there from the mythical Soviet threat as a pretext for building up US military presence in that region and creating the "rapid deployment force", while appropriately whipping up tensions.

Leonid Brezhnev has offered the USA, other Western nations, China, Japan, and all interested states to agree on a number of mutual commitments which would restore calm and security to that part of the globe. The first such step might be a pledge not to create foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf zone and not to deploy

nuclear or any other mass destruction weapons there. This message has been repeatedly echoed by leaders of many Gulf states, including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and others. They also hold similar views on the part of the Soviet proposals, specifically not to use force or threat of force against Persian Gulf countries and not to interfere in their internal affairs.

Middle East peoples clearly collect the appeals coming since 1974 from the West, primarily the USA, to use force to capture oil fields in the region whose legitimate owners allegedly worked overtime to strangle the economic structures of the "free world". Gulf states have repeatedly stressed their opposition to become involved in any aggressive pacts and groupings violating their non-alignment status, and are seeking to preserve their sovereignty and the right to their natural resources. This position was also taken account of in the Soviet proposals. If Western powers led by the USA are really very much concerned about preserving intact the Gulf sea routes, which, incidentally, are threatened by

no one, then instead of building up foreign military presence and sending arms there they would do better to reach an international agreement on the matter, with Gulf states being equal and interested parties to it. Such is the gist of the Soviet initiative whose sole concern is to remove the fuse planted by the forces of imperialism in the powder cellar of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region.

After a long spell of confusion, the US reaction to the proposals finally became clear. As is often the case on similar occasions, Washington did no better than to cover up its flat denial to consider the Soviet plan with speculations totally irrelevant to the problem in question. To this end recourse was again made to the notorious "problem of Afghanistan", which has never had any relations to the Persian Gulf zone. Former US State Secretary Edmund Muskie even went so far as to charge that the Soviet proposals would allegedly facilitate a Soviet seizure of the Persian Gulf basin! Such a demagogic reaction is quite obvious since the US policy towards the Persian Gulf based on the "Carter doctrine" is clearly

not to be reversed. It is equally obvious from the point of view of Peking whose main goal is to stymie any Soviet initiative. From Cairo came a fairly hazy statement by a "high-placed foreign ministry official", who claimed that Egypt favours non-alignment but at the same time is aware of the need for individual countries to press for their security (addressing, surely, the USA—Yu. T.) if their sovereignty came under threat. Finally, Bahrain, which has long been a home for a US military base, also favoured the existing status quo.

However, the reaction from Persian Gulf states was generally favourable. The United Arab Emirates' Acting Foreign Minister Rashid Abdul al-Nuaimi told the "Al-Nahar" Arab "Wadduwali" newspaper that the US presence "does not serve the cause of peace in the Persian Gulf zone". Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdel Aziz Hussein emphasised that the Soviet plan fully corresponds to the country's policy seeking the creation of a Gulf zone free from military bases and nuclear arms.

This is the first reaction on the Soviet peace initiative.

A talk with the Russian Rama

Lailuma from Kandahar talks with our reporter

For the past 20 years, "Ramayana," adopted from the ancient Indian epic, has been featured at Moscow's Central Children's Theatre. It is tremendously popular with Soviet audiences and people from other lands who come to visit our capital—Indians working, studying or here for other purposes make it a point to go and see "Ramayana", and usually have fine words for the production. The actor and director Gennady Pechnikov, who plays Rama, the hero of the play, talked to Moscow News about it.

Q: When and how did the idea originate to create a play based on the ancient Indian epic?

A: The premiere of "Ramayana" was on December 2, 1960 and it was immediately considered an important cultural event.

But the play took two years in the making before it reached the stage. Naturally, it was a very difficult process to present this year great Indian work at theatre because this was the first production of "Ramayana" not only in the USSR, but in Europe in general. The company was very enthusiastic about the script, written by Natalya Guseva, a Soviet Indian studies expert. Director Valentin Kolesayev, artist Boris Knobok, composer Sergei Balasanyan and balletmasters Vladimir Burmeister and Leonora Grikurova began working on it, and rehearsals got under way. The epic itself was handled very carefully, so that all its originality and splendour would be captured. What had to be done was to create a production retaining the national featur-

es and colours of India that could establish itself as part of the traditional realism of the Russian theatre.

Q: The play was written by a Russian author and in Russian. How well was the cast able to portray the heroes of an Indian epic that is some 3,000 years old?

A: Indian Embassy staff, and especially former Ambassador K. P. S. Menon and his wife, helped us immensely. They arranged meetings with Indian actors, showed us films on "Ramayana" and gave us invaluable advice on the proper movements. We are eternally thankful to them.

When the outstanding Indian statesman Jawaharlal Nehru was informed on his last visit to the USSR that we were doing "Ramayana", he came to see the play. It was a great honour for us, as he spoke highly of our production.

My visit to India in 1973 and meeting Mrs. Indira Gandhi was one of the great events of my life. A year later, our entire company was invited there. We played in Russian, but the Indian audiences understood us without interpreters. We were obviously a success, and I suppose that was the reason why slightly over two years later we were invited there again. We will all remember our stay in that beautiful, friendly country all our lives. Our visit came at the same time as the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Ramayana written in Hindi by the great Indian poet Tulsidas. A group of our actors was invited to a reception given by the Indian President, and we were photographed there



Prime minister Indira Gandhi sat for this photo with the Soviet cast of "Ramayana".

with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Our producers and actors were very inspired and extremely pleased at our very warm reception in India. A truly great art of one country always strikes a chord with people of other countries, and helps them understand each other.

Early this December, we did our 262nd performance of "Ramayana" on our stage, featuring our leading actors—Margarita Kupriyayeva as Sita, Ivan Voronov as Ravana, Galina Stepanova as Kausalya, Rama's mother,

and Mikhail Androssov as Hanuman, chief of the monkeys. And I was Rama again. All of us had first appeared in the premiere 20 years ago. And the audience welcomed the heroes of the great Indian epic as warmly as ever.

At the time this interview was given, it was announced that the Soviet—Indian Jawaharlal Nehru Prize Committee had awarded the 1979 Jawaharlal Nehru Prize to the Central Children's Theatre for "Ramayana".

Alexander TATULOV

The glorious Saur Revolution, particularly its new evolutionary phase as the national democratic revolution in the proud land of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and as a great historical turning point in the life of the noble Afghan nation have changed the Afghan society from the root and formidable and basic transformations were brought about in different fields of life of the people and prepared the ground for speedy and thorough economic, social and political growth of the nation.

The above was revealed by Miss Lailuma a graduate of 12th grade of Zarghona Anna Lycee of Kandahar Province in an interview with the reporter of Kabul New Times. She further said:

After the glorious Saur Revolution, of course, for a few months, great strides were made for relieving the nation from the past injustices, and practical efforts begin to remove difficulties and obstacles on the way of people. But since the national democratic revolution was against the interests of the reaction of the region and the world imperialism and their servants, therefore, various plots and conspiracies and plots were hatched against the noble people of Afghanistan and desperate efforts were made to divert the revolution from its main course with help of Amin and

By Our Own Reporter



Miss Lailuma

his criminal band. Amin, and his criminal and treacherous band, these servants of world imperialism at the instruction of their masters hopelessly tried to divert the course of revolution from its original path and did everything to suppress the patriotic sons and other strata of our population including putting thousands of our people in prisons and eliminating thousands of them including workers, peasants, clerics, intellectuals, women and other noble stratas, specifically for prolonging his treacherous rule and meeting the orders of his masters. During the rule of this hangman of history the noble Afghan nation suffered a lot. The democratic rights of the people were undermined and no one felt secured and consequently an atmosphere of hatred and suffocation and distrust were created. People's confidence in their party and government were decreased and because of irresponsible and treacherous actions of Aminis, even the existence of Afghanistan was endangered.

But the true and dedicated sons of the country did not sit idle. They were thorough and anxiously following the situation in the country, and finally with the liberating uprising of sixth of Jaddi, Dec. 27, 1979, not only the glorious Saur Revolution was saved but the people's democratic and human rights were restored and the ground was further paved for scoring of formidable and broad achievements, implementation of useful revolutionary objectives into practice, promoting people's confidence in their national and democratic government and their vanguard party were achieved.

Miss Lailuma who is a member of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Women further said that she was accepted as a member of the organisation during the year 1357 and for a while she was performing her party activities actively, but during the rule of Aminis, she could not continue her party activities temporarily, and with the triumph of the new phase of Saur Revolution she was enabled to actively resume her struggle in the framework of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Women.

In response to another question as to the gains of the Saur Revolution particularly after the new phase of the Saur Revolution she said that during the one year of life of this phase great achievements and transformations have been achieved in the life of the noble Afghan nation. For instance, security of people were restored, peace and tranquillity was stabilised. Throughout the country many parts of the country were cleared from the anti-revolution elements, people's mores and traditions were respected and further promoted, people were given full freedom in performing their religious ceremonies and rites, artistic and cultural activities of the people were encouraged and promoted. Practical and useful steps were adopted to improve the living conditions of toiling people. Various unions organising different strata of our population in these bodies were formed. For example, we can name the unions of artists, writers, workers, craftsmen, intellectuals, national traders, and the like.

Four PDPA plenums were convened each of which is of utmost importance. The prestige and position of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in national and international levels were upgraded and many laws and regulations were enacted and enforced regulating and coordinating the affairs of the country. The moral and material and defensive force of the valiant armed forces were strengthened and as a result, today, eye-catching successes have been achieved by our armed forces in eliminating the counter-revolution elements from our country, she added.

In regard to the first anniversary of sixth of Jaddi, recently observed by our people Lailuma said that history witnesses the brave and heroic resistance of the Afghan nation against the mightiest imperialist power of the time, therefore the patriotic forces and heroic sons of our country could not tolerate the suppression and oppressions of their brothers and sisters by the treacherous Aminis bands, so once again it was shown that the Afghan nation never surrender to oppression and intrigues and injustices and by toppling the traitors of our country our people were saved for ever from the claws of oppressors during the sixth of Jaddi.

The noble people of DRA are hopeful and confident that under the leadership of their glorious PDPA and revolutionary government, they will be able to fully defeat the enemies of revolution and their homeland and through uniting themselves in the vast national fatherland front they will be able to build a prosperous society void of exploitation of man by man, Lailuma concluded.

A conversation with a women scientist

A medical student at the Viet-Bac resistance base in 1950, Vu Thi Phan was stricken by malaria like all the other members of the resistance. Besides, she witnessed the death of one of her friends after a bad fever. She is now director of the Institute of Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology. She never forgets the acute pain she suffered at the resistance base and the atrocious death of her friend. Her longing is to see no more malarial patients. Twenty-four years after she left the Medical College in 1956, she has been working zealously for this under the guidance of Professor Dang Van Ngu.



Vu Thi Phan

I met her in her house. She said: "From 1966 to 1970, in the thick of the fight against the American aggressors, I worked at the Quang Binh-Vinh Linh front". At that time, a voluntary youth unit at construction site 12-A in Quang Binh was afflicted by an epidemic of malaria. 7% of the unit members fell ill. Many of them became feverish. Vu Thi Phan

and a team of the Institute were sent to make an on-the-spot investigation. Arriving at Thanh Hoa, their convoy was attacked by American aircraft. A vehicle took fire, but the passengers were safe. While stranded there she and her colleagues discovered a new species of malaria vector mosquito infesting the thick jungle and region of stagnant water, the A. Balabacensis, which differs from the A. Minimus, a malaria carrier swarming in mountainous areas and near flowing water.

"Is the differentiation of this mosquito from the

others difficult?" I asked her. "To the uninitiated, all mosquitoes look alike".

"This is our business", she told me with a smile. "We recognize the mosquito at the first sight. An A. Balabacensis has spotted white legs whereas an A. Minimus has black spots. To exterminate the A. Balabacensis is more complex as it lives outside the house. We have followed its flight, alighting, eating and sleeping to work out appropriate measures to annihilate it".

After six months of treatment by the team, the 12-A youth unit had no more feverish members and the number of malarial patients dropped noticeably.

However, Quynh Thang (Quynh Luu district, Nghe Tinh province) was hit by an epidemic of malaria, requiring the presence of Vu Thi Phan. At that time, in her capacity as Vice-Director of the Institute she headed a medical team which worked in very difficult technical conditions from 1968 to 1974. Finally the epidemic was stamped out. The conclusions drawn from this campaign have contributed to the elaboration of measures for the liquidation of malaria in the southern provinces, which have the same climatic conditions.

Regarding the research work of the Institute, she told me: "All scientific study in our Institute is carried out collectively. In my work I have received wholehearted assistance from my colleagues. With their efficient cooperation, I was able to complete a number of tasks and to solve delicate technical problems arising in the fight against malaria in a tropical country torn by a long war. These problems concern drug-resistant malarial parasites, the measures taken to extinguish the hot-beds of malaria, the chart followed for the treatment of high fever and the vector role played by A. Balabacensis in the propagation of malaria in Vietnam."

(Continued on P. 4)



"Ramayana" at the Central Children's Theatre in Moscow.

Weatherman who has never seen the sky

The USSR has developed a new programme for the education and training of the blind which is used specifically at boarding schools for blind children that can be found across the country.

The text books are printed in the Braille tactile system. There are up to 12 youngsters in a group, and they cover the regular school curriculum, but in eleven years rather than ten. The state takes care of all room and board and tuition expenses.

Outside classroom hours, the blind children spend their time just like any other children do. They enjoy swimming, acting in school plays, listening to music, or going for walks. During holidays, they travel on rather long journeys. Many pupils take music lessons.

But what is in store for these young people once they've finished secondary school?

"Everything depends on what their inclinations are", says 43-year-old Yuri Katin who, it seems, is the only person in the world studying the physics of the atmosphere, and yet has never in his life seen the sky. His father is an electric welder, and his mother was also a factory worker. "My parents were always afraid that something might happen to me, so they didn't allow me to do practically anything", he recalls. Katin feels he owes everything to the school for the blind.

"That is where I was taught to be independent, and this allowed me to fearlessly enter the world of the sighted", he said.

When he finished school he began to work as an assembly worker at one of the factories for the blind. Then he entered Moscow University, where he majored in mathematics. After his studies he was invited to work at the Hydro-Meteorological Centre of

the USSR. He speaks enthusiastically about his job—long-term weather forecasting. Ten years ago he successfully presented his dissertation for his Candidate of Science degree.

There is nothing exceptional about his career. In the Russian Federation alone, there are more than 5,000 blind doing work in the intellectual field, among them 28. Doctors and 100 Candidates of Science. Naturally, not every one of the blind is going to be a research worker. But all of them can choose from a rather wide selection of trades and professions.

We can take a look at Alexander Mikhailov and the eleven others who studied in his group at the Moscow School for the Blind. Once they finished in 1975, Alexander and two of his mates entered the mathematics department of the Pedagogical Institute; Yelena Gusarova

went to Moscow University, where she majored in psychology. Mikhail Tumanov became a musician. Another three went on to study at the school for masseurs in Kisloydsk. The remaining four went to work at specialised factories run by the Society for the Blind. There are 233 of these factories in the Russian Federation, and they employ over 100,000 people.

All working invalids in the USSR, including the blind, receive a disability pension as well as their wages. The blind work shorter hours. Men are entitled to a retirement pension at 50, and women at 40—ten and fifteen years earlier respectively than sighted.

The blind receive trained seeing eye dogs and instruments for writing using the Braille system free of charge, and they can buy tape recorders at a 50 per cent discount.

Ily Gitlitz

Needed

Afghan Government Press needs 300 rolls ordinary Agfa films sized (60x50 cm) along with 200 Kg (G.S.P.).

Individuals, local and foreign firms which can supply should submit their offers to the Foreign Procurement Department and should attend for bidding not later than Hoot 23rd, 1359. (14 March 1981).

Specifications can be seen and guarantee is required. (172) 2-1

Wanted

Afghan Construction Unit wants to employ a Telex Operator, with good knowledge of English, and typing skill.

Qualified persons, should send applications to the Personnel Department of the Afghan Construction Unit in Microrayon Block No. 1.

(171) 3-3

Czechoslovakia Polytechnic graduates receive certificates

PRAGUE, Jan. 27, (Czechoslovakia).— A Czechoslovak delegation, headed by foreign trade minister Andrej Barak, returned home today from the second session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Angolan commission for economic and scientific technical cooperation.

The commission agreed on substantial increases of Czechoslovak exports to Angola and imports of Angolan raw materials and foodstuffs to Czechoslovakia in 1981. Deliveries of Czechoslovak equipment for industrial plants, such as a factory, footwear and textile plants, a brewery, a tractor assembly plant and others are provided for in the sphere of economic and industrial cooperation. Possibilities of cooperation were agreed in power engineering and establishment of Czechoslovak-Angolan industrial enterprises is envisaged.

Under schemes of scientific technical cooperation Czechoslovakia gives assistance to the African country in putting into operation and management of industrial plants. Angola particularly appreciates the cooperation in the Acto Catumbela paper works.

The two delegations also discussed an intergovernmental draft credit accord and initiated a framework agreement on economic and scientific technical cooperation.

The protocol from the commission's session was signed by Andrej Barak and Angolan minister of industry Aberra Dento Ribeiro.

Freight ship docked

MOSCOW, Jan. 27, (Tass).—The unmanned freight transport spaceship "Progress-12" docked the orbital scientific station "Salyut-6" at 18 hours 56 minutes Moscow time yesterday. The station has been in outer space for more than three years.

The mutual search, approach, mooring and docking of the spacecraft were carried out by commands from the flight control center and with the help of the onboard automatic equipment.

The ground command and measurement means, including measurement stations on Soviet territory and research vessels of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the world ocean, provided reliable control of the "Progress-12" docking.

"Progress-12" has docked the station on the side of the power unit compartment, it has delivered fuel for the unitized power system and the consumable materials essential for the further functioning of "Salyut-6".

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— B. S. engineer diplomas of the 5th batch graduates of Kabul Polytechnic Institute were distributed to them by Pohanmal Guldad, minister of higher and vocational education and Ismail Jahesh, member of the theory, publicity and extension commission of the Central Committee at a function held at the Polytechnic auditorium yesterday.

Following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and playing of DRA national anthem,

the Minister in his speech drew the attention of the young graduates towards their duties, wishing their success for flourishing the homeland.

Three graduates, on behalf of others said: "We are ready to put in the service of our compatriots what we have learned, and take part in reconstruction of our society, along with other compatriots."

A source of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational education said, 209 students have been graduated in seven specialized fields.



Minister of Higher and Vocational Education, handing over a diploma to a graduate of Polytechnic Institute. (Photo: Bakhtar)

Police crimes in United States

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27, (Tass).— The bloody wave of police terror which is sweeping the "coloured" neighbourhoods of cities in the United States, is a direct result of the ruthless and systematic suppression of the right and freedoms of the population by the ruling circles of the United States. A statement to this effect was made at a press conference by the participants in the current people's investigation into the crimes of the police.

The police outrages have reached a disastrous scale, said Lennox Hinds, one of the leaders of the national league against racial and political repressions. "At least one person dies daily from a police bullet. More than a half of the victims of police terror are black Americans. He pointed out that the police had actually received from the authorities a licence for unpunished murder, torture, and beating up of those who are poor and have no rights."

Bob Durran, leader of the coalition of inhabitants of Los Angeles against police crimes, said that the USA is increasingly

being turned into a police state. This is done in order to ensure for the ruling top crust conditions for continuing the oppression of destitute masses of the population, to instill fear and submissiveness in them. More than 100,000 inhabitants of Los Angeles have signed a petition demanding that an end be put to police crimes in that city.

Bob Durran, leader of the coalition of inhabitants of Los Angeles against police crimes, said that the USA is increasingly

Factor of peace in Asia

(Continued from page 1) "the history of the progressive development, broadening and strengthening of economic, trade and cultural contacts between the two countries, the deepening of their mutual understanding, and fruitful cooperation in the international arena. The relations between the Soviet Union and India, sealed by the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, are based not on transient factors. They are based on the community of the interests of the peoples of the two great powers in the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension, and for ensurance of the security of all states, big and small, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

"Developing on a planned and long-term basis, cooperation between our two countries is of equitable and mutually-beneficial character."

The newspaper stresses that "Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Republic of India in December last year added a new vivid page to the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries."

"Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India make a tangible contribution to the cause of ensuring the interests of the two countries, universal peace and security of the peoples."

inciples of peaceful coexistence."

"Developing on a planned and long-term basis, cooperation between our two countries is of equitable and mutually-beneficial character."

The newspaper stresses that "Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Republic of India in December last year added a new vivid page to the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries."

"Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India make a tangible contribution to the cause of ensuring the interests of the two countries, universal peace and security of the peoples."

Telegrams...

(Continued from page 1)

sides of traditional friendship and friendly cooperation existing between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of India, the membership of the two countries in the non-aligned movement, the pursuit of peaceful policy and support of detente have consolidated and broadened the friendly relations and mutual and fruitful cooperations between our countries for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and lasting peace and security in the region and the world.

Israel's cooperation with Pretoria exposed

BAZZAVILLE, Jan. 27, (Tass).— "Israel—an arms supplier for the military dictatorships" is the headline of the article published in the newspaper "Etumba", a publication of the Congolese Labour Party. The article exposes Israel's criminal cooperation with the racist republic of South Africa and the most odious regimes in latin America.

Almost every annual session of the U.N. General Assembly condemns the military cooperation between Tel Aviv and Pretoria, which has spread even to joint research for the creation of atomic weapons, the newspaper writes. Israel has been recently intensively broadening arms supplies to dictatorships in Latin America. Over five years alone, it has supplied Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala and El Salvador with weapons worth more than 1,000 million dollars. Tel Aviv export air-to-air missiles, warplanes and other military equipment for the police units in those countries.

Among the main clients of Israel's arms manufacturing industry, "Etumba" stresses, is El Salvador, which has now become a scene of a massacre staged by the dictatorial regime against the whole people. But this does not embarrass at all Israel, which

has to the very end backed former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza.

Among Tel Aviv's biggest clients is also Chile. Tel Aviv is intensively arming Pinochet's secret police. Among the instructors and advisors in the Chilean police are agents of the Israeli "shinbet" secret service, who take a direct part in victimizing the opponents of the dictatorship. It is not by chance, the newspaper writes, that Israel was the second, after the USA, country to have recognized the fascist Pinochet regime.

Mexican president visits India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27, (Tass).— The President of Mexico Jose Lopes Portillo, who is on an official visit in India, has called for an intensification of struggle by all peace-loving forces for the lessening of international tension, against attempts to revive the climate of cold war.

Mexico also comes out for the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, for the speedy settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, he said while speaking at a reception in New Delhi.

Conference on women, men sterility

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— The first joint conference of the professors of the College of Medicines, High Medical Institute, local and foreign experts of the Ministry of Public Health on sterility of men and women and solving its related problems was held at the University auditorium yesterday.

The conference was attended by first and second deputy ministers of public health.

During the conference a number of experts and doctors of the Child Health Hospital, Malalai Maternity Hospital and the College of Medicines spoke in this connection.

About 500 experts, doctors of medicine and medical personnel attended the conference.

QALAT, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— Relief supplies of the Emergency Preparedness Office of the Prime Ministry and "Afghan Red Crescent Society" was distributed to the needy people of Zabul province over last five days, said a provincial source.

WHAT'S ON?

TODAY'S TELEVISION

Wednesday night TV: Children and film, Afghan music, health, news and commentary, women society and life and art and artists.

PHARMACY

Following medical stores will remain open from 8 a.m. Wednesday until 3 a.m. Thursday:

Hakim, Mirwais Maidan, Farazi, Puli Sokhta, Khairbar, Karte Char, Mobasheri, Jamal Mena, Barikot, Dehmazang, Mili Asri, Panjshunistan Watt, Sharief, Shah Shaheed, Hussaini, Sedarat Square, Mohammad, Wazir Akbar Khan, Amou, Macrorayon, Balakhi Inue Cina Darmalzai will run 24 hours in different parts of Kabul.

Kabul Traffic: 42041.
 Visa and Passport Office: 21759.
 Kabul Security office: 20300.
 Central Fire Brigade: 13
 Inter-Continental Hotel: 31841
 Kabul Hotel: 24741.
 Spinzar Hotel: 22897.
 Kabul Airport: 26341
 Millie Bus: 20441.
 Afghan Tour: 25358.
 Bakhtar Afghan Airlines Sales Office: 24451.
 Ariana Afghan Airlines Sales Office: 24731.
 Int'l-Tele-Communication Sec. 20365.
 Bank Millie Afghan: 25451
 Da Afghanistan Bank: 24079
 Pashtany Tejaraty Bank: 21910.

TODAY'S RADIO

Following is the Radio Afghanistan's foreign program:

Language	Local Time	Khz
Urdu	18.00-20.00	60230 (49 m)
English	20.00-21.00	
(for Neareast)		
Russian	21.00-2130	11085 (25 m)
Arabic	21.30-22.00	11085 (25 m)
Dari and Pashtu	22.00-22.30	17755 (16 m)
		17755 (16 m)
(for Europe)	23.30-23.00	17755 (16 m)
German	23.00-24.00	

Editor: Abdul Aziz Danishyar
 Tel. 26847

Circulation: 26859 and 26851-55 Ext. 42

Address enquiries to Kabul New Times
 Ansari Watt, Kabul, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Blind school graduates receive certificates

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).— Certificates and gifts of the first batch of the graduates of the Blind School and the graduates of the Blind Institute literacy courses were distributed in a ceremony by President of the Literacy Department and President of

Vocational Education Department of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education yesterday.

Following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran and playing of DRA national anthem by the students of Blind School, head of the Blind Institute spoke on DRA developmental plans in assisting the disabled and blinds.

Similarly, President of the Literacy Department and Vocational Education Department of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education spoke on the role of education and literacy in the social life.

Likewise, Principal of the School and representative of International Aid Mission and a graduate of the literacy course also spoke in this connection. The function ended with a concert.



President of the Literacy Department handing over certificate to one of graduates of the Blind Institute literacy course. (Photo: Bakhtar)

A conversation with...

(Continued from page 3)

"Your Institute is located in Hanoi. What services does it provide for the city?" I asked.

"Besides studying malaria, our Institute works in parasitology and entomology to help the Hanoi medical service in the study of ascarids, hook worms, amoebic dysentery, tapeworms in the liver, dengue-fever carriers and encephalities. We took part in the campaign against dengue-fever in 1969. Together with the medical service of Dong Da city district we are studying the means to destroy larvae as a preventive measure. The method is very simple: we urge the inhabitants to put two or three goldfish in their water tanks to eat the larvae and cover them with a lid to prevent mosquitoes from spawning."

We are information Vu Thi Phan that the percentage of malarial parasite-bearing patients is 0.30% in the North and 5.1% in the South. The task of the organs concerned is to bring the percentage in the South to the level of the North and to lower the percentage in the North to below 0.3% (0.39% is 14 times less than in 1958).

"In the South" she adds, "our Institute cooperates with the Cho Ray Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City to set up a malaria research section with 50 beds. There we are studying methods to reduce the deathrate caused by high fever and the problem of drug-resistant malarial parasites, which constitutes a major obstacle in our work of eliminating malaria in the South."

Every year Vu Thi Phan goes to Ho Chi Minh City, the Central Highlands, Nghia Binh, Song Be and Tien Giang provinces to supervise anti-malarial work.

At present Vu Thi Phan is entrusted by the Ministry of Public Health with the task of directing the "programme of study of the characteristic features of malaria in Vietnam all the method to liquidate it". Besides, she studies four subjects in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO) and two subjects in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Since 1978 she has served as a WHO malaria expert and has just been promoted associate professor by the Vietnamese Government.

THANH NHAN



Utilization of electric power is one of the main goals of our revolutionary government. Photo shows a power station in the country.