

KABUL

NEW TIME

Our sole objective is to end war: Najib

Comrade Najib, General Secretary of the PDPA CC attended yesterday the Jirgah of elders, chieftains and representatives of Jaji, Mangal, Zadran, Ahmad Zai, Tota Khel, Gardezi, Zormati, Moqbel and Samkanai tribes of Paktia province held in Dilkusha Palace.

Addressing the participants Comrade Najib said:

"It is a matter of pleasure that the tribes of Paktia have gathered and unitedly voiced their resolute support to the policy of national accord. We are sure that this spirit will strengthen more than ever the activity of

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Local elections reviewed

KABUL. A regular session of the preparatory supreme commission for holding elections to local organs of state power and administration chaired by Comrade Sultan Ali Keshmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA was held yesterday in the headquarters of the Council of Ministers.

Heji Mohammad Samakani, Acting President of the Revolutionary Council, Farid Ahmad Mazdak, Alternate member of the Politburo of

the PDPA CC and First Secretary of the DYOA CC, Mir Sahib Karwal, Secretary of the PDPA CC and other members of the commission and members of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and chairman of the executive committee of the councils of people's deputies of the provinces attended the session.

Mohammad Hakim, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA presented the main report on the conduct of elections in the fourth quarter of HS

1355. Fazl Ahmad Toghiani, Secretary of Kabul Provincial Party Committee and member of the commission, Abdul Rahman Ansari, chairman of the executive committee of the council of people's deputies of Jauzjan province and Abdul Ahad Sarwari, chairman of the executive committee of council of people's deputies of Ghazni province spoke on the report.

A number of chairmen of the provincial executive committees expressed their views on the elections to local organs in provinces and different

aspects of the electoral work were extensively discussed in the session.

At the end of the session, Nazar Mohammad Sarmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers' department of local organs presented the plan of the commission, which was unanimously endorsed.

Summing up Comrade Sultan Ali Keshmand delivered a comprehensive speech on the role and significance of the elections to local organs of state power and administration and their relation with the policy of national reconciliation.

Keshmand stresses role of elections in achieving national accord

Following is the speech of Comrade Sultan Ali Keshmand, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA delivered yesterday at the session of supreme commission for preparation and holding of elections to local organs.

Comrades and friends, The extraordinary plenum of the PDPA CC held in January carried forward the national reconciliation and expansion of the social pillars of the people's power in the country from the realm of words and publicity to that of certainty and practical action. On January 15, ceasefire was declared by the revolutionary power and it is being observed. The work of local councils, their executive committees and people's elected deputies has gained special importance. Because, they are in close and direct contact with the people.

NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

Taking advantage of the available possibilities, these organs should do a lot in the realization of the national reconciliation policy, creation of a better peaceful atmosphere for work and life, tackling the problems and hardships as well as achieving people's demands.

The local organs of state power and administration, having won the people's trust, are responsible for the implementation of the plans of socio-economic growth within their related sphere and must apply everything possible for the people's welfare and tranquility.

How should national reconciliation be realized from the point of view of state structure? What characteristics do the activities of our organs for state power and administration have in the present conditions?

On this point, I deem it necessary, above all, to point out that national reconciliation is a socio-political process having an all-embracing character. It is not related only to the work of party committees, social organisations and the armed forces.

In the prevailing circumstances, tremendous tasks are placed before our state apparatus when our party has undertaken a great initiative in its long history, that is, it has declared an unprecedented peace offensive cause over war and translated it into action and the April

Revolution relying on this new mode of thought gains new content both as regards its subject and its national democratic form, and carries on with its growth.

Therefore, it is necessary to elevate our activities in all spheres and we should have the ability and skill to show in a practical and effective manner necessary rapid reaction towards any political changes inside the country.

National reconciliation must, above all, help ensure peace and tranquility in the country, cessation of bloodshed and economic subversion, maintaining the security of highways, laying proper grounds for the foundations of state industrial sector, electrification of the country, tackling of the water supply problem in the cities, providing broad possibilities for private sector investment in industry and trade and their support against the imperialist competition, effective utilisation of land and just distribution of water in accordance with the people's customs and traditions.

National reconciliation means observing social justice, based on which the right of the people and every individual of the country for participation in socio-political and economic life of the country is respected. National reconciliation and its logical outcome, i.e., peace and security, made it possible to develop popular education in the country, to improve medical services, ensure the natural right of human kind, evolve and enrich the national culture of every nationality, tribe and ethnic group and enable them to take active part jointly in building a new society.

National reconciliation paves the way for the further growth of democracy in the country and the people's traditions and will are held in high esteem.

National reconciliation demands of us skill in sharing the government posts with those who fought us even upto yesterday and today also are not in the ranks of our party. To achieve this end the differences in positions and all that which separate us should be put aside and common objectives and points uniting us should be explored. History will show the fact that who had been on the right,

Those who believe that national reconciliation is possible without sharing power or those who want to determine the people's destiny according to their own will are making a mistake. Ways of reeducation, winning the people's trust and co-operation, that is way to peace, should be sought for the cessation of war. The people and opponents should realise and believe in the objectives and essence of our policy for their prosperity and tranquility.

We have officially declared that the revolutionary power is ready for the formation of a national unity government having a coalition character.

BROAD BASED REPRESENTATION

Now, when the Central Committee of the party and the state, taking into account the people's interests, are ready for accord and peace, up to the formation of a coalition government in the country, the councils of people's deputies and their executive committees should take practical measures to this effect and attract the representatives of various groups, including opponents who are ready to cooperate, influential social figures and impartial elders in the composition of the councils and their executive committees at all levels unconditionally and without hesitation.

Such an approach does not mean weakness or giving up but manifests the political maturity of our local organs. The hand of peace is always extended from those who are powerful. We have seriously changed in the course of last eight years. We have accumulated great experience based on human knowledge which has sometimes been telling and sometimes bitter. If we do not draw current conclusions of this experience and do not change the methods of our approach in the society being developed, it means that we have ignored the interests of the revolution and people. Taking over power is one thing and its preservation and stability is another. We have chosen well the path of growth and social progress of our society and forge ahead along this path and get more powerful with the policy of national reconciliation.

If we achieve national accord and unite all forces of our people

for the economic and cultural growth of the society and ultimately for social progress, we would add another experience to the treasury of experiences and human civilisation.

Comrades,

Let us precisely identify what is the role of the executive committees in the system of national reconciliation and what should these committees do so that the realisation of national reconciliation can be speeded up in the socio-economic and political spheres.

During the first stage of elections to councils of people's deputies, 29 provincial and two division, 24 district, 28 sub-district, 8 city, 37 ward and 76 village executive committees were formed. This itself is a great system which can do a great deal. The activity of the executive committees for tackling all the problems should be concrete.

The people should see and feel the changes happening every day. If the changes are not tangible and we promise the accomplishment of duties at some uncertain time it is not to our benefit, but it is to the benefit of the opposition groups. This is what the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee and the present conditions teach us.

Heads, deputy chairmen, secretaries and members of the executive committees in their specific performance should be a model for others by their good relation and by being attentive to the demands, proposals and problems of the people and by permanent care of their lives. They should take the aims and policy of the state and party to the people. They should treat in a new style matters of state and democratization of state power. The heads of the executive committees must go and explain the humanitarian policy of national accord to those who have still not understood the policy and are against it.

The process of elections to the local organs in conditions of national accord should continue. Elections help the implementation of the policy of national accord. Necessary experiences exist in all local organs for continuation and accomplishment of the process. The work of elections

is to be ended successfully by Jauza 1366 in all administrative units and villages. For this purpose, defence councils, zones, and executive committees of the provinces should adopt extra and practical measures.

Useful advantage should be taken of the appropriate condition which has been created as a result of the declaration of the policy of national reconciliation and unilateral ceasefire for holding elections and the mass media should extensively reflect it.

Our compatriots who return during the elections should be sincerely welcomed and their representatives and the representatives of the opposition groups that are ready to cooperate and believe in the policy of national accord should be included in the composition of the executive committees and councils.

In villages where the armed groups are not on offensive or taking neutral positions, elections should be held by taking necessary measures and understanding with them and with the participation of the people. Reserve posts should be proposed at different levels of the councils and executive committees for repatriates' representatives.

Elections must not be held in a formal manner but should take place in a free and democratic atmosphere and in a practical and creative way.

INVOLVEMENT OF OPPOSITION

The law on local organs of state power and administration and the principles of elections of people's deputies to councils should be clearly explained during the talks and discussions with the opposition groups and elders of the villages and their agreement regarding the period and conditions of holding elections obtained.

The commission for elections should study and assess the proposals and conditions of the opposition groups. If they are acceptable, they should be considered during the elections.

In the composition of the deputies, national and social characteristics must be considered and elevated.

During the elections the gratis aid of the Soviet Union should be distributed and public health services also rendered.

The holding of elections must be accompanied with propaganda and publicity work at all levels.

The provincial party committees and the executive committees should pay deep attention to selection and appointment of cadres, keeping in view the national, social and tribal traditions. In each village the chief should be elected separately.

Comrades,

Now it is necessary to speak briefly on the economy. The leader of the world proletariat, V. I. Lenin assessing the conditions in Russia after revolution said: "At present the task before the state above all is the economic task. That is, the healing of the wounds of the country which had been created as a result of the war".

Such a task is also specifically before us today. History has set forth great responsibility choice either destruction and disorder will overwhelm or we would raise the economic level and succeed. There

is no other means necessary consultations.

The resolutions on the subjects should be sent to all provinces and studied. We should say that the experiences are very useful when they are employed together with personal efforts for effective solution of problems and difficulties. And, we should not learn only the experience.

I want to present you some specific examples from the experience of the executive committees. The executive committee of Bagrami district of Kabul province has assessed the issues relating to the distribution of seeds and chemical fertilizers to the villages and the complaints and proposals of the people. Eighty per cent of their proposals have been satisfactorily solved. The just distribution and effective use of tractors in the villages and generalization of the experiences of the executive committee of Shina village to other villages are good activities which have taken place in the district. Work offices have been organized for the village executive committees. The issues regarding the distribution of Soviet-aided relief goods and other material assistance to martyrs' families, have also been evaluated and 197 families from the city rehabilitated in their localities as well as literacy courses established. Such important issues have always been assessed in the sessions of the executive committee of the district.

POPULAR DEMANDS MET

The executive committee of Qul Mohammad village of Nahr-i-Shahi district, Balkh province has organized voluntary and collective work in building a marriage hall, repairing roads and extending power line to the village. It has also fixed the norm for distribution and sale of foodstuffs to the people. Distribution of seeds and chemical fertilizers and some other daily issues relating to the people's welfare, have also been assessed by the committee. All children of school going age have been enrolled in schools despite the fact that the chairman and the secretary of the committee are illiterate.

Now there are many such examples in the country. To better arrange and organize the concerned issues the people's deputy and each executive committee must specify its activity and become effective.

The extraordinary plenum of the PDPA Central Committee carried the expansion of the social pillars of people's power and national reconciliation from the field of search, debate and propaganda to the practical activity. So, the solution of the repatriates' problem came into being. I am not talking about its international aspects. The Politburo of the PDPA CC and the DRA Council of Ministers have assessed the issues and adopted complex measures to welcome the repatriates and render them assistance. Receiving centers for the repatriates have been established in Kunar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Kandahar, Nimroz, Farsh, Herat provinces and Khost division.

Our countrymen had left the country at different times and due to various reasons. According to their specific local characteristics

Therefore, we decided to render necessary practical assistance to all local organs of power i.e., the executive committees of provinces, cities, districts and villages aimed at organizing their activities. Thus we should underline the main defects and generalize the positive experiences as well as provide necessary consultations.

(Continued on page 4)

Pak nuclear ambitions serve

US interests

"Pakistan has the nuclear bomb and would use it if its existence is threatened." This unambiguous revelation about the possession of nuclear weapons by Pakistan was made not so long ago by Abdul Qader Khan, the nuclear scientist who heads the top-secret uranium plant at Kahuta.

News about the feverish attempts of the Pakistani militarist hawks to acquire nuclear weapons was first made open by the US columnist Jack Anderson, way back in May 1983. Later the US ABC television announced that Pakistan had successfully tested US-made electronic triggers for nuclear bombs in early July 1985. The report added that it had conducted nuclear test explosion at Kahuta near Islamabad.

In its mad drive to go nuclear, Pakistan enjoyed the tacit support of Western nuclear powers, first and foremost the

USA and FRG, which acted in gross contravention of their international commitments regarding non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Some time back, the US media had reported the secret transfer of nuclear ammunition by American companies to Pakistan. Quoting secret reports on the matter, Washington Post wrote that Pakistan has achieved definite success in the development of technology needed for the production of atomic bombs.

What is behind the uncontrollable Pak desire and drive to possess nuclear weapons at this juncture?

The truth is that since the early eighties the US perception about South West Asia has undergone a basic shift

and Pakistan has become the kingpin in this strategy. This was due to the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan and the triumph of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran which were not to the liking of the US global strategists.

It will not be out of place to point out here that the formation of the US central command (CENTCOM), which became operational in January 1983, was aimed at keeping a permanent watch over, or contain if possible, such developments. Pakistan was assigned a special role in CENTCOM, the "area of responsibility" of which specifically covers nineteen countries in South West Asia, the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa, extending from Kenya and Somalia to

Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Contrary to the expressed will of the Pakistani people, Washington's yes-men in power in Islamabad did not hesitate even for a minute to place Pakistan at the service of US geo-political ambitions. In turn, the US ruling circles have placed Pakistan in the fore front of recipients of US military aid after Israel, Egypt and Turkey. Right now, the US congress is debating the approval of another package of military-economic aid to the tune of 4.62 billion dollars to Pakistan.

All the endeavours of the Islamabad militarists and their western patronages to conceal the manifold drive of Pakistan to go nuclear have proved in vain. The development has aroused the grave concern of the entire peace-loving mankind, the peoples of Afghanistan and India in the first place.

Pak spy nabbed in Punjab

NEW DELHI.

A Pakistani agent, one Zafar Iqbal, arrested near the city of Ferozpur, Punjab state, a few days ago has confessed that he had been carrying out an assignment of the intelligence service of the Pakistani army.

According to the Times of India newspaper, his

mission was to collect data about two bridges across the Sutlej river. The spy was arrested as he was taking photographs of one of the bridges.

In recent times Pakistani secret services have

notably intensified subversive operations in the Indian border states. This happened against the backdrop of a massive concentration of Pakistani forces along the frontier with India which led to a tense situation to defuse the two countries held talks on India's initiative.

Wali Khan flays US policy against DRA

NEW DELHI.

Wali Khan, prominent Pakistani politician, has sharply criticised Washington's attempts to frustrate the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan and prevent a lessening of tension in south west Asia.

As reported by the Press Trust of India from Is-

lamabad, Wali Khan has stated that Washington's decision to supply the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with an additional 300 stinger anti-aircraft missiles showed that the United States was sabotaging attempts to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Hanover students demonstrate

BONN.

More than 15,000 high school students from industrial centers in Lower Saxony demonstrated in Hanover, against the worsening situation in the field of education.

Among other things, they protested against the anti-democratic school reforms planned by the government of Lower Saxony, which are aimed at making it more difficult for children from lower-income families and the families of immigrant workers to obtain a school certificate and creating a kind of "elite" among the student body.

Andean group for regional cooperation

HAVANA.

Seeking to promote regional cooperation in Latin America, the Andean group has allocated 75 million dollars to Bolivia to carry out several major economic programs in agriculture, extracting and heavy industry. Prensa Latina news agency reports from La Paz, quoting Galo Montano, President of the group's financial board. The Andean group, which unites Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, supports Contadora and the Cartagena agreement demanding a review of the region's debts to the West, and the interest rates on them.

Move to suppress evidence on Irangate

WASHINGTON.

AP reports, quoting intelligence sources, that Charles Allen, a deputy director of the CIA, has been relieved of his duties "to ease his work load." In reality, it is another attempt of the US administration to block the possible leak of confidential information related to the Irangate.

AP recalls that, according to the evidence given by Allen to congress, he told CIA Director Casey and his deputy Gates in October last year that he had information about the unlawful transfer of a part of profits from arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan contras, and also about huge funds that were missing. Casey denied in his evidence to congress that he had been informed of the swindle. The removal of Allen is clearly intended to block his access to information and thus to deny him an opportunity to tell anything new to congress.

US military buildup of S. Korea decried

PYONGYANG.

Plans by the US military to supply the South Korean army with 84 million dollars' worth of electronic equipment of upgrade "Hawk" ground-to-air missiles underline the move of US belligerent circles to push on with the armaments buildup in South Korea. This was pointed out in an announcement by the secretary of the committee on the peaceful reunification of the fatherland published in the press as well as in press commentaries.

The document indicates that judging by statements of US military spokesmen the United States tries to justify these plans by alleged superiority of the north's air force. In reality, however, the pronouncements on the need for a buildup in ground-to-air missiles belie the true plans of the USA which are aimed at boosting its military presence in Korea.

RADIATION HAZARD IN W. GERMANY

BONN.

Residents of the areas adjacent to West German nuclear power stations are prone to a considerable degree to develop Leukemia, a grave disease. This fact cited in a television broadcast by reporter Wolfgang Moser can cost him his job.

The management of "Suedwest-Funk" has announced the intention

to dismiss, and actually to do away with the objectionable journalist for having said the truth. Moreover, attempts are also being made to incriminate him in having publicly refuted the West German authorities' contentions about an enhanced dependability of West German nuclear power stations.

At the same time, numerous facts show the opposite. A serious accident hit in May, 1986, an atomic nuclear station in Hamm, North Rhine Westphalia, as a result of which a considerable amount of radioactive substances spewed out into the atmosphere. The owners of the plant tried to conceal for over three

weeks the scandalous fact from the public.

The degree of the harm the rise in radiation caused to the health of the residents of the area surrounding the nuclear power station in Hamm has not been determined until now. According to scientific data, the level of radiation on a considerable territory on those

days was hundreds of times higher than usual.

Residents of other areas in West Germany, the sites of "absolutely safe" nuclear power stations, also raise an alarm. Large break-downs frequently occur there. The leaders in the number of accidents among them are the nuclear power stations in Biblis, Stade and Brokdorf.

40 years of Truman doctrine

NEW YORK.

Forty years ago last Thursday the Truman doctrine, declaring the US "right" to "defend democracy" all over the world, was announced. The address of the American President to a joint sitting of both chambers of congress at that time, the Christian Science Monitor says in a commentary, set the stage for the age of McCarthyism and militant anti-communism in US domestic and foreign policies.

The present occupants of the White House, however, carried the policy of their ideological predecessors even farther. "If the Truman doctrine was meant to hold back the communists, the newspaper says, "the Reagan doctrine was meant to roll them back. If the Truman doctrine relied on money and metal to support friendly governments, the Reagan doctrine was more inclined to use cloak and dagger to

undermine unfriendly regimes. The idea of intervention was carefully developed in rhetoric even as covert action schemes were being plotted at CIA headquarters in Langley and deep inside the national security council.

Tracing the development of that theme in President Reagan's speeches, the newspaper notes that in 1985, the President stated publicly that "support for freedom fighters is self-defense and totally consistent with the charters of the organization of American states and the United Nations."

To wage a crusade against communism, the newspaper continues, Reagan formed in the National Security Council a centre to plan covert operations all over the world. "The centre coordinated money raising and arms deliveries for the contras in Nicaragua. It (Continued on page 4)

PHYSICIANS CONF. FOR PEACE OPENS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO.

The annual national conference of an influential public organisation, Physicians for Social Responsibility, has opened at Hilton Tower Hotel, here under the motto "the nuclear age and people's right to know and to choose their future".

The organisation has a membership of over 36,000. The conference is being attended by about 600 medical specialists, scientists and public figures representing 155 local organisations.

The delegates will discuss a dire range of issues connected with the ongo-

ing nuclear arms race and with campaigning for peace and disarmament, will sum up the organisation's activities over the past year, and will plan further ways to intensify efforts for the prevention of nuclear war and for the propagation of the ideas of peace.

Youth alienation leads to more suicides in US

NEW YORK.

Official statistics say that there are about 5,000 suicides of young people in the United States every year. Over 400,000 young people a year make suicide attempts, specialists believe.

These figures have been cited here after four teenagers committed su-

icide in Bergenfield, New Jersey. Two boys and two girl-sisters poisoned themselves in a deserted car, having left a farewell letter to their parents. In their tragic letter to the adults four teenagers write that they feel unnecessary and alien in the cheerless American society. The same motivation

is given by many other young people who at a time of despair committed suicide or were going to do so.

These are mainly pupils and students who, according to their statements and the opinion of psychologists, see no prospects ahead and feel alien in US society. The

"terrible epidemics", as the frequent suicides are called here, might spread all over the country where man is appreciated by his money and the aim of his life is to make money, with unemployment and unsettled state of millions of peoples having become a national calamity.

Big heroin seizure in Madrid

MADRID.

The police in the Spanish capital seized on Thursday 60 kg of heroin, one of the biggest consignments of narcotics ever confiscated in that country, the EFE agen-

cy said. The heroin found in a butcher's shop downtown has been estimated to be worth 77 million dollars.

As representatives of the special anti-drug ser-

vice said, the operation started way back last May after the arrest in Bilbao of two smugglers, who were found to be in possession of 150 grams of heroin. It was established that the butcher's sh-

op in a fashionable district of Salamanca was a place where drugs smuggled from Turkey were stored. Then heroin was packed and distributed among peddlers who

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COMFORT TO RACISTS

TNC manoeuvres in South Africa

NEW YORK.

Leading transnational corporations of the West, above all those controlled by US capital, while pretending to "withdraw investments" from the racist republic of South Africa are misleading the world public. Their purpose is to imitate withdrawal from South Africa in order to remain there and continue exploiting its manpower and natural resources. This conclusion follows from a report by the United Nations Secretary General on the activity of

TNC's in South Africa and Namibia. The report was published here on Thursday.

The report says that the much-fouted measures of withdrawal of investments from the Republic of South Africa taken under the pressure of international public by transnational corporations and governments of the countries where they are based fell short of the United Nations recommendations aimed at

putting an end to the backing of the apartheid system by transnational corporations.

Most of the companies that pretend to withdraw their assets remain in touch with new owners of enterprises and quite often conclude export or licensing agreements with them. As a result, the same goods are now sold by new owners. Thus, by new owners, transnational corporations—Toyota, Nissan, Honda, Isuzu,

Mazda and Hino—now account for 40 per cent of products on the automobile market in the Republic of South Africa, the report indicates. And automobiles of these makes are manufactured on license by South African companies. The Japanese Hitachi continues trading in computers through a South African subsidiary.

As to the scopes on which investments are 'withdrawn', it is only

some 20 per cent of American TNC's having direct capital investments in the Republic of South Africa that agreed if only to a limited curtailment of their presence in South Africa. A number of corporations even announced the intention to expand their activity in the racist state. Among such companies the document lists West German Daimler-Benz, Bayerische Motorenwerke, Bayer, the Italian Olivetti, the US Mobile Oil

Corporation, the Anglo-Dutch Royal Dutch Shell.

The United Nations Secretary General notes that all this indicates that transnational corporations do not intend to rupture of relations with South Africa. They seek the lowering of outlays and of the risk of their activity in South Africa. The activity of transnational corporations in South Africa is explained by the fact that they see broad opportunities for getting profits in the region at present and in future.

Artists serve cause of peace

Second congress opens

The second congress of the Artists' Union of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan began today. Six years have elapsed since the Union's first founding congress. During this period, in spite of the undeclared war and its consequences, the union had taken big strides.

Below are excerpts from an interview given by Mashor Jamal president of the union to our correspondent:

Q: What is your opinion on the present day situation of arts in the country?

A: Art has inseparable links with the life of our people. The April Revolution saved arts from stagnation and w-

ong deviation. During recent years arts have acquired strong foundations in Afghan society. All round opportunities for the development of arts are provided by the party and the government.

Expansion of the Music Lycee, Fine Arts Faculty of Kabul University and the establishment of the Artists' Union in HS 1359 are examples to prove this. All arts like cinema, theatre, painting etc ha-

ve received encouragement and developed in this period.

The Artists' Union sends artists to foreign countries for exchange of experience and developing their skills. Participation of our artists in the political and social life of the country has also increased. For instance, artists are members of the Revolutionary council, executive body of the National Front and other leading state bodies.

Q: What role is played by artists of the country in achieving durable peace and in the success of the policy of national reconciliation?

A: When artists of the country feel happy and rejoice with the rest of the people about national reconciliation, how could then be separated from the overall picture? Our artists have devoted their latest best works to this issue. For instance, over 40 new songs, 50 posters, 2 feature films and three dramas, reflecting national reconciliation, have been created by our artists in the recent period.

(Harris)

Journalists' role in national reconciliation

Tasks facing second congress outlined

The second congress of the Journalists' Union of DRA begins today in Kabul. In this context our correspondent has an interview with the secretary of the union, Abdullah Shadan, excerpts from which are given below.

Q— What issues will be discussed at the second congress of Journalists' Union?

A— The congress will objectively evaluate the six and half year activities of the union and will determine the main directions of its future work in the conditions of national reconciliation. Considering the need to expand the ranks of the union and strengthen the effectiveness of its organisational units, the congress will focus attention on amendments to the charter of the union. Raising the prestige of the union at national and international levels, inviting back journalists who have gone away from the country, appreciating the valuable work of veteran and young journalists, and evaluating the problems of the mass media are among the issues to be discussed by the congress. The election of delegates to the congress has ended in 16 provincial councils and 32 primary organisations of the union. 350 delegates have been elected to attend the congress.

Members of the Central Council, representatives of International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ), foreign journalists and officials of mass media in Kabul, press and cultural attaches will take part in the second congress of Journalists' Union.

Q— What preparations have been made for the congress?

A— The first step for holding the congress was taken in the fifth plenum of the Central Council of the union. The fifth plenum of the Central Council of the union unanimously approved the decision of 19th plenum of the PDPA CC regarding the second congress of the union. The plenum elected the commissions for preparing the documents for the second congress and determined the election procedure for provincial councils and primary organisations.

Q— What are the achievements of the journalists welcoming the congress of their union?

A— All the journalists of the country enthusiastically hail the congress with their work and initiatives in different organisational, training and publicity spheres. During the past two months, 132 journalists got the membership of the union and two primary units have been formed newly in Kabul city. Since the fifth plenum of the

union on December last, long term courses, lectures, seminars and conferences have been organised throughout the country on fundamentals of journalism, theory of journalism etc.

Some provincial councils have initiated the collection of views of the people on the policy of national reconciliation as well as creation of a journalists' fund. Organising round tables, with the participation of ulama, clergy, local elders and chieftains, vocal publicity on bazaar days and sending publicity groups to the mosques in provinces are among the initiatives of provincial councils of the union.

Q— Has publicity work been carried out in the mass media on the eve of the congress?

A— Opening the phot-

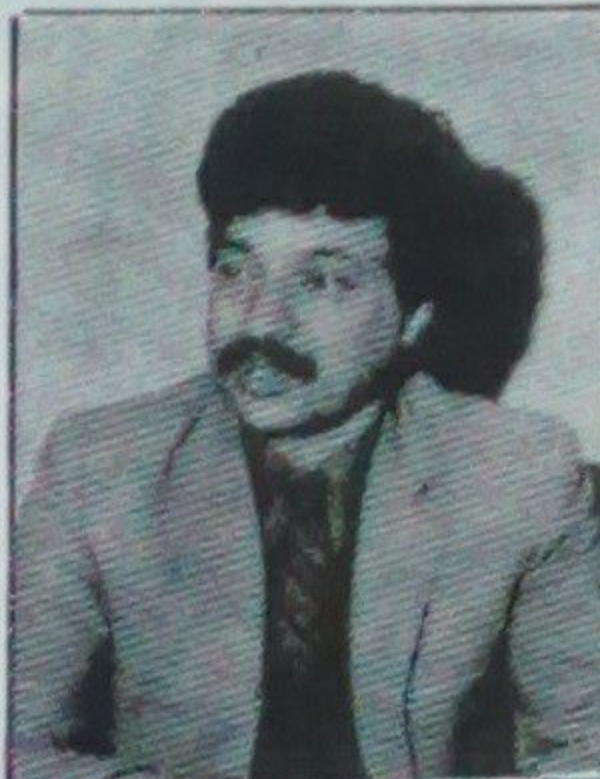
ographic studio of the union, publishing a brochure on the union and first monthly bulletin of the union, three volumes of books on journalism, inauguration of the club of the union, addition of 'Village' supplement to the daily Haqiqat-e-Enqelab Saur, publication of 'Voice of Peace' journal as the organ of the Extraordinary Supreme Commission for NR and preparation of hundreds of topics for the mass media were all conducted on the eve of the congress.

Q— The congress is being held in conditions of national reconciliation. How is it linked with the peace programme of the country?

A— Discussion on the policy of national reconciliation and the tasks of journalists will set the guideline of the congress which will try to find and work out new ways and methods for better reflection of the policy. The journalists should portray the real support of the people to the new policy.

The first (founding) congress of Journalists' Union of the DRA was held in September 15, 1980 with the participation of 400 journalists. 1832 journalists are now members of the union.

(By Dost Mohammad)



Abdullah Shadan



Photo studios of the Union.



Headquarters of Journalists' Union.

Keshmand ...

(Continued from page 2) it is possible that they will not return through the reception centers. So it is necessary to organize work, particularly in the residential areas. Each province, city and each district should be ready to receive the repatriates. The executive committees will not only render the gratis aid to repatriate families but above all they should make a list of the returnees, if possible, be ready to repair their houses and solve their other issues.

Educational opportunities will be provided in the faculty of local administration for those repatriates who want to work in local organs of state power and administration.

In the end, I want to emphasize once again the acceleration and expansion of election process and inclusion of influential figures as people's deputies in the executive committees. I repeat that the election campaign should be used for the implementation of the objectives of national reconciliation. We should say: "Only those who feel incapable themselves are afraid of the election of trust-worthy deputies including the opposition, to the local organs and are afraid of proving the reality of their thoughts in direct discussions and talks or are afraid of losing their positions."

Some time ago, a question was raised in a discussion among the students of the faculty of local administration what should they do in connection with national reconciliation? It was answered: "We should not stop half the way, not lose patience and kindness and not repeat past mistakes while implementing the new policy and the hearts of our people should not be hurt any more."

Disregarding who has answered the question, every noble and patriotic person and all of us who think about the destiny of the homeland and people and consider work for the prosperity of his people, dignity and conscience will subscribe to this answer.

As Comrade Najib, General Secretary of the PDPA CC has said: "National reconciliation is the destiny of our people." Comrades! Reconciliation is the motive force for the further growth of our society and revolutionary government. The policy of reconciliation is getting more powerful with each passing day.

Reconciliation is a new way for attracting the people towards revolutionary power.

JOURNALISTS' CLUB OPENED

KABUL. The sixth plenum of the Central Council of the Journalists' Union of the DRA was held yesterday. The plenum endorsed with some amendments the main report and the draft constitution of the union.

The plenum also endorsed

a number of proposals to be presented to the second congress of the union.

The club of the union was opened yesterday by Dr Mahmoud Habibi the deputy chairman.

Members of the presidium and central council

of the union, foreign journalists and editors of the publishing institutions were present in the opening ceremony.

The club has been set up for exchange of views and experiences among journalists.

(BIA)

MEETINGS WITH INDIAN LAWYERS' DELEGATION

KABUL. Nezamuddin Tahzib president of Supreme Court and member of the central council of the Lawyers Association of the DRA received yesterday in his office the delegation of the Lawyers' Union of India led by V. R. Krishna Iyer He

explained the activities of the Supreme Court of the DRA to the delegation.

The delegation was also received by the president of the special revolutionary tribunal and deputy chairman of the Lawyers' Association of the DRA.

(BIA)

Big heroin...

(Continued from page 3) supplied their clientele outside the capital. Among the permanent consumers of narcotics are servicemen from US military bases on Spain's territo-

ry. Arrests have been made, several cars and 23,000 dollars in cash have been confiscated in Madrid.

40 YEARS...

(Continued from page 3) rode herd over the invasion of Grenada. It was in charge of aiding the resistance in Afghanistan and Angola and Cambodia. It coordinated the air attack on Libya and it fooled around with a plan for an American-Egyptian invasion of Libya."

So there you have 40 years of history, the newspaper concludes. "The Truman doctrine which led to the Vietnam war, which led to the Reagan document made by cowboys with computers to fulfil the Rambo visions of those in the White House."

(H.E.S.)

OFFERS INVITED

The Ministry of mines and industries has received an offer to supply, two million and five hundred polyethylin bags and two thousand and four hundred kg of polyester sewing thread for the Chemical Fertilizer and Power Factories of Mazar-e-Sharif from the Hyosung company of Korea at a total value of 705000, dollars, on CIF Mazar-e-Sharif condition. Local and foreign traders and institutions willing to supply at less than the above price may submit their offers by telex or letter along with 15 samples to the central procurement dept of the ministry within twenty days from the date of publication of this advertisement.

They or their authorised representatives should attend the bidding on April 1, 1987, which is the last day for bidding. Specifications and conditions can be obtained. Bidbond is necessary.

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A chess match is progress in the Chess Central Club. (KNT photo)

Chess competitions are going on in the chess central club in Park hotel, organised by the State Committee for Sports and Physical Training, to select the national chess team. Players from provinces have also taken part in the contests. Among those who have done well are Aslam Pasiar, Kayser Safi and Abdullah Faqirzadah. To welcome the 56th

SPORT NEWS

anniversary of Afghan-Soviet friendship, chess competitions were held in House of Soviet Science and Culture. 25 chess players of five foreign embassies and members of chess central club took part. Krovov of Soviet embassy, Abdullah Faqirzadah and Aslam Pasiar of chess central club came first, second and

third respectively. To popularize chess in the capital chess clubs have been opened in eight, ninth and tenth precincts of the city under the auspices of Kabul city party committee and State Committee for Sports and Physical Training. The second round of volleyball competitions

for Kabul city championship has begun with eight teams participating. The competitions are going on in the gymnasium of Amami lycee under the supervision of volleyball federation.

The national football team left for Tajik SSR. 17 players, led by Sultan Meharemad Nazhand, international football referee, will play friendly matches with Tajik teams.

(By Habiba)

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