

جوتي بإكسان تحيها باعرت وزريظم



شاه فهرا كي معتر ما دشاه





.... اورميال توازيشرلف وزيظم بن گئے



من كى ملكمترون ادا كاره مادهوى دكشك

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL FROM SERVICE

8463846 Mr Muhammad Nasir Ex - Sub Engineer B&R Gde - II Gali Arainwali, House No.w/1741 GUJRANWALA.

Dismissal order bearing No.8463846/EIC - II dated 14 Oct 90 sent at your permanent address under Registered Post has been received back undelivered.

You are therefore informed through this publications that show cause Notice

No. 21203/846/A dated 24 Mar 90 served on you by DG CWO has been finalized

by EinC (Authority) by awarding the following punishments:-

- a. Dismissed from services.
- b. Absence period wef 19 Feb 90 to 09 Oct 90 will be regularized as

EOL without pay/allowances.

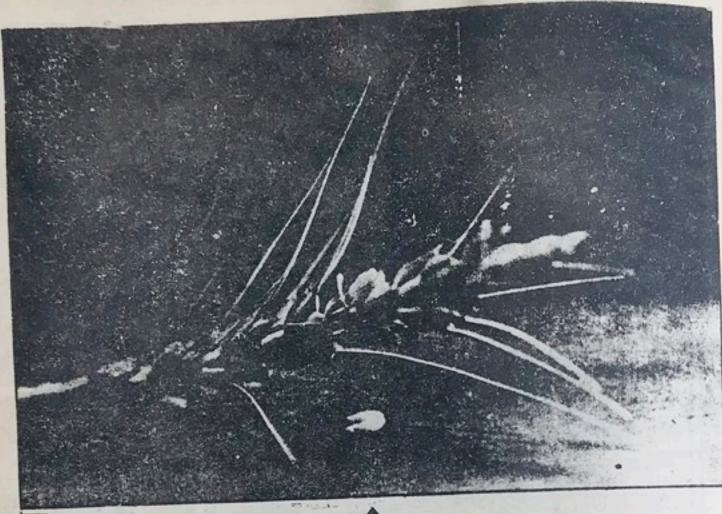
Dated of Award: 09 Oct 1990.

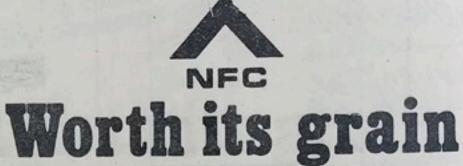
Lt. Col. for Engineer-in-Chief (Syed Shamsuddin) 6 Nov. 1990

PID (1) 1687.

129 سالى خدمىت كا باكستان رطويز كى بنسياد ١٨٩١ع يى ركھى گئى . اسس طرح بىي عوام كى خدمت کرتے ہوئے ۱۲۹ سال ہوگئے ہیں. خدمت کا اتت لمبا رئیارڈ خاصہ نایاب ہے ادر ہمیں اسس پر بے انتہا فخسر ہے۔ آب كاتعاون - بهست خدمت كى ضمانت







Modern times are a true measure of expertise. Only the best have a chance to survive. By giving the optimum. By getting the optimum.

At NFC, we believe in that. Over the years, we have displayed an unwavering commitment to the cause of agriculture in Pakistan. To enhance the crop yield. To improve its quality. To better the lot of the farmer.

We believe that a piece of land can yield more, yield better, through a judicious use of fertilizers.

To make that possible, NFC offers expertise in shape of agronomists and other professionals who provide free advice. Our experts help the farmer in a correct evaluation of his land requirements, and also guide him in making a right choice from amongst various kinds of fertilizers that NFC offers.

And to make it convenient for the farmer, NFC has the largest dealer network operating all over Pakistan, almost exclusively in the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir.

NFC is trying to reach out to the farmer. Wherever he is. To work in unison with him. To give him the right advice. The right fertilizer: So that he could prosper. Pakistan could prosper.



NEC Honouring a Commitment

NFO.3.86



CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (Procurments Directorate)

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed tenders are invited for the appointment of Clearing & Forwarding Agents at Islamabad Airport as per terms and conditions laid down in the tender documents.

Tender documents are obtainable on payment of Rs. 200/- (non-refundable) from Date of Procurments, CDA Sitara Market, C-7, Markaz, Islamabad OR Liaison Office, Room No. 1, 4th Floor, Habib Bank Building, Corner M.A. Jinnah/Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi.

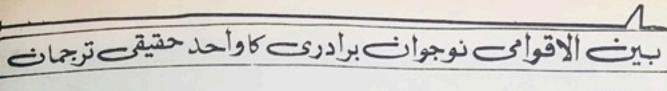
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders witout assigning any reason.

The tender will be received upto 1100 hours on 3rd December, 1990, and will be opened in public on the same day in the office of the undersigned at 1130 hours. No tender will be sold on the date of opening of tenders.

> (S.ALI RAZA) **Director Procurement** Tele: 823454

PID(1) 1720.





ا جلد: ٢ شاره: ١١ ١١ أرميرد سمير ١٩٩٠



- ءاقی جارحتیت وزراعظ نواز شريف كي تقرير-بےروز گارفزوان .4
- مرتفني حتوثي كالحلا أبيلخ
- ا ما دهوري فركتنظ

مودى عرب-

مابئام يوتدانظ نيشل اردو/الكش الدان وقاف اربلانگ زو مانی کورٹ پوس سیحس منبرو ۲۳۴جی بی اولا ہور ماكتان ون مر ٥٢٤٩

- مصطفاحتوثي باعت وزاغلم
- صدرا سحاق كادرره تعامان —

اوربيت سي معلومات .

عاروب

سے۔ پاکٹان مجی برا در اسانی ملک ہونے کے

الطّان معاشى بحران كى مراه راست زدمي

ہے۔ عرب ریاستوں میں کام کرنے والے لاکھوں

مع رطرى طا فتو لكوعلانة مين قوى مراخلت

كاجواز فراع كياب - عالات روز برورخونا

الرفدان الرفدان استرجل في

كل توعوا ف سميت تخليج اورتمام عب تباه و

رباد ہوکر کھنڈرات میں تبدیل مرجائے

كى -عربوں كے تنل يرسير يا ورفيصة جاليں كى-

عرب حمالك كالحمية حالى سے عالم اسلم كامتركم

الله عوام اليخ بإدرا سافي ملكاران

ك ما تق طويل الواق كم مفرات سا في طوح

الاه بي-واق وام رار جلك كراسخ

كوليند بني كري كدعواتي حكومت اورعوام

جنگ کی بولناک تبا می سے بیفینا نوف زده

بین علیج بینگ کی صورت میں صدام کا افتدار

اور زیدگی دولوں خطرے میں برط بیا لیک کے عواق

ملانن كالغضان بجي عالم اسلام خصوصاعرب

دنإ كانفقان ہوگا۔

مفادات كوناقابل تلافي نقضان ينح كا-

عراتى صدرصدام حين تے خط ناك علطي كر

یاک فی بے دوز کار ہو بی ہیں۔

خطوكتابت كي

سبایڈیٹرز مس روببینه قادری فلاً مرتضیٰ القا دری

قلمىمعاوئين

داكرصغيركامران • عضنفركاظي چوہدری السلم • مسزشہنازارشد

عكاس

فرمان قريشي • صغراحدعادل

رپورطرز

، توصيف القادري ، مس خالده ،

تماشدكان بيرون مك

م عارف تيمي د مزي وين سلطان احد د سودي وب قانوني مشير اقبال محموداعوان الدووكيك

ت: بندره رُويے في كايي

ىبىنىر كى صديق القا درى نے ماہنا مەيوتھ انٹرنىينىڭ اد د دارانگلىق جبارت رىنٹرزى ٢ بىر كار دولا كام سے تھپيواكر دفترما بىنامريويتھ انٹرنیننل ايوان او قاف بلانگ تشاكع كيا



ہمارے زور کے عراقی ملانوں اور صدر صدام حين كابترين مفاد صرف ائي ب رون علم الله المراق المراح المراح المراق ا الد فليحك وبكر عرب حالك كو بولناك نباي بريادى عن كانفك الله دنيا بوكاملانوا اورعالمی برادری کے احدامات میزمات ادر خیالات کا احزام کرے - فوری طورغرمشروط طرد بركويت سے اپن فرمين لكال قريك لاق ملك كويت كى اكزا دارة خود فخماً ريجيتين كال ك- الرعواق قيادت ايما مركا تو مم بمحقة بين أسلاني ممالك تصوصًا عرب يك واى اوركريت كالبن الهام دلغيم اللافي جبوري الخاوى مكومت خفوصًا

تاریخ کمی صرام حین کومعاف نہیں کرے گا۔ كالح موجوده كالاين قيام امن والخاد امت ملمك الخادك يظ فادم الحرين نلاه فہدین عبدالوز رے اصولی مولتف کی عایت ين اينا تاريخ رول اداكرك-باكتان كي منتون وزيراعظم ميا ل فولواز شرايف تح برمراقتدار ان سيولتان اورسودي عرب كے درمیان بإدرار تعلقات میں نظ

مين متعيني سعودي عرب كاسفير مرط لوسف طبقا كى سنب وروز كانفدر مخاصاية سفارتي كوشخ سے یاک سعودیہ برادرانے ، دوتانہ تعلقات يين قابل فيز الم بوش اور قربت الله ا مرط مطبقان ميال نواز شريف كحاليم دوره مودى عرب سے كافی مطنی و مرور نظرائے ہیں۔ یہ مجی ایک حقیقت سے یا کتان ک عكومت اور برشيم زندكى كے اكا برين خصوصًا تمام مقائد كم ثناق ركصة والي علماء ومثالخ سميت عوام كاعراق جاريت كے فلاف فادم الحرمين ثناه فندبن عبدالور يزكاهولى مُؤْنَفُ مِين زَبِر دست حمايت يوسق مطبقا في كا بے متال سفارتی اوق خدمات کا صلر سے. مره مطبقاني قابل في دورت بردلعزيز شخفية بمدرد الخلف في بوع النان اور بني بوع مفارت كاربس يبن كا قابل توليف سفارتي فدمات نے پاکا بنوں کو اپنا ہم خیال بنالیاہے۔

دود کا کفار ہوجیکائے۔ سعودی عرب کی فراخدلامۃ مالی ماردنے

ابل یا ان کے دل جیت کے بیں۔ یا کنان

وزراعظم بناب نواز شربف کے میداد اور فیلی ویژن برتم سے خطاب کا کمل من حب ویل ہے بسم الله الوحيل الوعبيم 13051194

نئی حکومت کو اپنی ذمہ داریا ں سنبھا ہے ابھی حرف جار بنتے ہوئے ہیں واستے تلیل موسے میں کسی کارکردگی كادعوى نيس كياجا سكما . نيكن اننا فرور موا يكريم أنخابی مہم کی نہنگا مدخیتری سے نکل آتے ہیں اور سیاسی محاذ آرائی سے بھے کی اوری کوسٹسٹ کرد ہے ہیں معمول کی زندگی تیزی سے کال جور ہی ہے ، عوام امید اور بقین کے ما توا نے ستقبل کی فرف د کھنے گئے ہیں یہ ایک ا ور و اور و المار معرى نشانيان بي الحجاس بات

كالورا صاس بي كميل كانميتون بي حاليد اضافي ك وجه عبيت مي وفيراشياء كانتيق كبي مناسبت اور بواز کے بغر شعائق بی ،

ہر یاکت ن بیجانا ہے کہ کون ی ناگر بروجرہ كى وجد يريس مر فيصله كرنا يرا وخليج كي صورتحال غيريقتني بوت بی ساری دینامی تیل کی قبیق فررا بره حمی تحیں ، پاکستان این فرورت کا زیادہ تیل کویت سے خريدتا تھا ،اس پر بيردنى قيصة بوت بى تيل كى فرايى

اس سے اندازہ کیا جاسکتے کہ ہمیں بناگوار فيعلكتني فبرى كتحت كرنا يراب في تيل كافيتون يس سا تُدنيد اهناف كاستوره وياكياتها ليكن مي ف اس میں ایک تبالی کی کردی ،آج بھی جارے ہاں تیل ك قيين يُدى عكون سے كم يى ، گرتيل كے نرون مي اضاف کی وجسے دوسری اشیار کی تعبقوں میں بڑجواز اصافہ کردیا

کی جکومت نے اس بات کاسختی سے نوش بیاہے

ق م درات کے لیے زیادہ او جو ان طبقوں کو بواشت كرناچاہيے جاں دولت اور وسائل كى بيتات ہے، أزاد معاشره وشكسوث كي آزادي كانام بنيساك صنعتكارون اور تاجرون كوازلوى كى ذمروار يون كالمجى احساس كرنا جاسي ، يم في كلى اركيث كى بالسافقيار کی سے بیکن عوام کو بےجامنا فغ خوروں اور بوی زر یں سبلا ہوگوں کے رعم وکرم پرنہیں چھوڑاجا سکتابی ناجانزمنانغ فورول كواتباه كرتا يون كه وه حكومت كو مداخلت يرجمور يذكرس.

سريرى وطودا

و ی خرد مناری کے تحفظ کے بیے قوم جس بوش اور جذب كاالهاد كردسي ب، اسے دكيرة كرتحركي ياكشان ادرستمر انیس سوسنیش فلا 19م کے دنوں کی باد کا زہ ہو كى بىد ، بى دوك عام حالات بى تسابل كى مقابره ك جلتے ہیں، نیکن ہادے وام کاجب کی جلنے کا سامنا کرنا يراب اور ايب بهادر ،جرآت مند ،سظم اورمضبوط قوم بن كرابحرت إلى ميرون الماوى بدش في عاد موام بي ايك بارمجروي جذب ازه كرويا سي بيجذبه انتخابات کے دنوں میں فاہر ہوا اور وقت کے ساتھ ساند

اس میں شرت آتی جاری ہے الجعے اہل وطن ادر برون مك مقيم باكستايون كى طرف سے كثر تعداد مي اسيلس موصول بورى بي كديس سيلف وظائنس يعنى فود المحصارى ك ناميراك فند تام كركوام سعطيات دين الى ايل كرون الس سليدين اميرون ،غريون ، ورون بون مزدورون اوركسانون في كروش بنيزون وراد برہ وروں ک طرف سے بیش کش کی جارہی ہے کہ ج ے وطن کی خاطر زندگی کی ساری پونجی دینے کے باہے تيار إلى مكر آب مشرد طاور تو اين آميز بيروني امداد كي خاطر مل كي عزت برحوف د آف دي ، يه جذبه دي كرميرا سر فزے بند ہوجا آہے ، اگر مجمی صرورت بڑی تو میں فروں کی بجاتے اپوں سے ملظنے کو ترجیج ووں گا فالحال وفن کو آپ ہے جن قبرانیوں اور فجھے جس مدو کی خرورے ے اس کا تعلق قری رؤاوں سے ہے ، وطن کے لیے یں آپ سے قربانی کی ایل کر رہا ہوں احراب ايك كمراو فالذن إي توساده زندكي

افتار كركے يو قربان دے سكنى بي .

اگر أب طالب علم بين تو اپنے علم و قابليت بين انا ذ اور نظم وضيط كى بابندى كرك فتر إنى مساسكة

الرآب مزدورين تويداواري اطافداور منى اس قام كرك قرا ن دے كتے ہيں. اگر آب کسان بی تو زرعی پیدا وار برها که به فران دے کتے ہیں.

اگر آپ سرکاری طازم بی تو عام وگون مرانت ادر فوش اخلاقی کاسوک کرے اور اینے رزن سے رشوت کی غلافات نکال کرید قربانی ہے

اگرآپ کارخانددار، تاجرا ور د کاندار بین تو ابنے منافق میں کمی اور إورامكيس اداكريكے يه قربانی , 吹きと,

الے آپ کی مدد کی بھی عزدر ت سے مگر بلات مدد مال دود ات ك شكل مي بنين اينا جا بها . محص يدداس طرع چاسے كر آب اينے سٹانى پرنظرانى

جائے اور پال کے شوق پرار بوں دو ہے كانيى زرمبادله ضائع بور ساسيد الراك أب موزانه جائے کے دوکی اور پال کے چذیدے کم کردی ق DID 612000

اگراب شادی بیاہ کے موقع برتمودونمائش الدنجل کے بے جا استفال سے بچیں ، جہنر کی لفت سے لوزار بی ادر شادیوں میں ون ڈیش کا امول ا بنائیں و بي اسد ائن مدد مجون كا .

اگر آپ بیرونی استفال کستے کی بگر مکی صفوعات استفال كرمنے كى عادت اپناليں ، اگر آپ تمياكو نوشى يرخوش بون والى رقم اين بجول كى تعليم و صحت پر فرن کري تو مي اسے اپن در مجول گا. بيرون سكمتم باكتاني زياده ع زياده زرمباول وطن بيج كرميرى مدد كرسكة بين .آب كا وسين في مير كدد ب

رُيْك كانقام ورست كرك الرائب میرے کسی بم وطن کو حادثے کا شکار ہونے سے بجاتی تو یہ بھی میری مدد ہے .

الرآب معامترے سے بدنظمی ، افراتفری ا در فنده گردی فتح کرتے بی توب بھی میری مدد ہے ، آب این کمائی غریوں اور ناداروں کی محلالی برزن کے برید کرتے ہیں.



خوراك اور دوا دُن مِن واوك كرف ال اگرانسانی زندگیوں سے کھیلنا بذکروی تومیں است محى اينى مدد محيد كل

الجى أب سے مجھے مرف اتنى مددكى فردات سے ، اس سے اللہ تعالیٰ کی بے یا یاں رحستی شائ يروائس كي ر

عززج ولمنو!! میری سیاست کا بنیادی فور توب اور مثغید بوش طبغوں کی معاشی حالت ہیں بہتری بیدا كرنا ا ورمعاشرے مي انہيں جائنز اور باعزت مقام دلا ناہے۔ میں نے وزارت اعلیٰ کے دور سی بھی مشكلات كے با وجود زیادہ تركام كسانوں مزدوروں ادر مزیوں کا ہے۔ یہ مک انہی کے فون اور سے کی کمائی سے جل د اے عومت کے یاس بسری ہے داس پر سب سے زیادہ فی عزیب کا ہے،

ميرى موسى اورمير سنب وروز غزيون ك سأتل ك على كے ليے وقف بي ميرااكك يك لمداس مک کے عزیبوں کواچھ اوربیتر زندگی بہیا كرف ك طريق موجة من كذرتا ب، الركولي في ے بیری زندگی کے سب سے فوٹواد لے کے بانے

میں سوال کرے قداس کا جواب دینے میں ذرا بھی بنين سوچايرك.

محے اپن زندگی کی سب سے بٹری وُسشی كا وه الح الهي طرع يادب، جب ين لا بودين منت مُسُوں کے بچوں کے بیے قائم کیا گیا ایک اسکول کھینے ميا. و إن صاف متصر عادل أن احلى در ديان بيني، مزدودوں کے حین کیے بجو اوں کی طرع کھلے ہوتے تحرور وكى امركى بون عندزات بن كم تحق اورز توبعول مين أخراس مك كے كسان اورمزدوم كاكي تعود بي كم اسك بجون كوا بيحا تعليي ماحول شط ، میں اللہ کے فضل سے فریوں کی دینا بدل دینا جا بہا ہو میں ووٹ دینے والوں کی اکٹریٹ کا تعلق غریبوں سے ب يويب بي مير عدا تني بي ا در النبي يديمي معلوم ب كريم ف ايف ساخيوں كوكيمي دموكانيس ديا ، مرى وجدب كروب عكومت كوتيل كى تتيون مين اطاف كرنا يرانو وام نے اس بات كو بجھنے س زرا دير نہ ر فان كر نواز شريف كويد فيصله انتهائي بجورى كى حالت ين كرنا يرا بولا ، بينكانى كى آئد كركي وكون فاين مقامد کے ہے ہوام کو برمائے کی کوشش کی ملین وہ اس این کا میاب نیس اوت. آندو کے لیے کی امری آپ سے ہی در فواست ہے کہ آپ کسی کے پہادے ين بركزن أنن بهكاد عين أفي عيد في س وهديس مي آپ كاج الده بول من أب كاسيا بمدرد بول می کسانوں اور سر دوروں کی زندگوں ين انعظاب برياكرنا جابتا ون رأح بي بنس بك متقبل ين بحى البن توسطال ادرباع ت زندكي دیا چاہتا ہوں، بی نے قوم کے نام استے سلے خطاب ين كما عَمَا كُديْن عُرْيون كومِنكاني كما الرس كال کی کوشش کروں گا، اس سیلے میں بہت ستی ضروری اللیا سے زفوں پرکڑی نظر رکھی جا ری ہے لازمی حزورت کی بہت سی اشیاد سرکاری وکا وَں پرسٹی کروی گئی ہیں ،اس کے الاوہ آج بی تنخواہ وارطیق کا اوا کم کرنے کے لیے گریٹر ایک سے بندرہ مک کے قام سرکاری اور براتیوٹ طازین کورو سوروب ابوار فررى امناف كااعلان كرريا بوسنى اداردں کے الکان کو بھی اس قبطے بروری عمار را مدكرنا رے گا اس طرع موست نے شدید مالی مشکلات کے بادجود فریب آدی کے بیے دہنگائی کا بوجد کم کرنے کی حتى الفدور كوشش كى ب سين اس طرع كا قدامات كونى مسقل علاع بنين المين عزبت سے سجات صاصل كرق كا واحدراسته بداوار اوراً منى دونون مين اطافد كراسي رسي ايى زرعى اورصنعى باليسيال اس مقد کے تحت مرتب مود با ہوں ، میں جا ہا

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ہوں کھیتوں اور کارخانوں بھی پیاوار کی فراوانی ہو اشيار كى قديت و رفع اور ع آيدنى برمات بطيعابن اشاء کم ہوں اقدان کی بیک ہوتی ہے ، لیکن محبتر ا یں ترقی اور اور اولوں میں اصلفے سے مدا وار مصف لے تو کام کرنے والوں کی بیک ہرتی ہے میں وطن عزيزس ايسامعا شره قام كناچا بهتا جون جهان پيلوار ریا وہ ہواور کام کرنے والے کم پڑجائیں ، لین میں روزگار کے اتنے زیادہ واقع ندار فاجا بتاہوں ک ہے روز گاری کا نام و نفان تک باتی ندرہے ، اور مك سے يا بركام كرنے والے ياكتا في جاتى مك يي أكر كام كري، وفي نيشنلائه ليثن كي يالييي بهي اس مقصد كے تحت اختيار ك جارى سے، يرتعور غلط مےك معاسی نظام میں امیر فدادہ امیر جرجا کے گا، ہم امیں کرزیاده امیرین کررسے ہی میں تو یہ ساری کوشفی سے روز گاروں کو روزگار ولانے کے لیے کررہا ہوں ہم قائد اعظم کے نظر ایت کے مطابق باکستان کو سلمانوں ک ایب ترقی یا فرہ فلاحی علکت بنانے کا عزم رکھتے ہیں ہم ایسا معاشی ننظام لانا جاہتے ہی جس من الحرود ایانه ایک بی صف می کفرے بول اكب بتاصف مي كفرت بو محية محرد واباز

مک کی توسشحالی کامطلاب جیند ا فیرا دکی توسشحالی نيس يورى قدم كى نوشما لي تلهيه اليب مرقى يا فيتر اور و استمال پاکستان کے فاکے یں دیگ جرنے کے الے ہون جارہ فرق میں مواصلات کے تعد ين دوايم كام مفرد ع كردية بن شلى فرن كاجد ترن نظام اختياركيا جا حيكاب رايك ووتمن سالون یں ہر پاکستانی شہری فوری ٹیلیفون حاصل کر مکے گا، باكستان ين ترقى يافته مكون كالحرع إلى ويذكى تعمير كمنفوع يد بحق على شروع برديكا ب رموك تدتى كايطانية بدقى بيدس كيت عد كذر لياس كى نصلون كوسرنا بنادي يد اوربس علاقے سے كذري ب وإل صفى الفلاب ابنا فدم ركود تماس مواملاق نقام درى وصنعي رقى يى ديده ك برناكا ورجد د کمتاہے ہم نے اقترار می آتے ہی یہ شرط مب سے بیلے پرری کرنے کا انتقام کیا .

د كونى بنده د با در شكري بنده واز.

الاقدم آوانائي كافراجي كاب راسسك ين بيت جدا قداً مات كن جارج بن اكي طرف الناري ادرمعي منى كے يا بنادى صروري بهاكر د ع جن ادرددسری طرف کسان کواس کی مداوار ک مسيح تيت اورب دوز گارون كوروز كارولان كيد とはからしかというとかいうとりにはしましい الله شرورة بوجاتين ادر توكون كوكم بيني كا في على

میں زرعی ومنعتی العلوب بریا کرنے کے لیے کچے اہم فعلے کے عین کانشکار اور کسان پاکستان کے سے نے اور مظوم لوگ ہیں، موسر ں نے بھی زرى تيارت بن أكركسان اور زميندادكو فا تره بنجان كى بجلتے نودنيغ كمانا شروع كردياہ، زسيندار اور كان كى حالت اس وتت ك نبي برل سكتى جب مك اكب اكب كادن مين زرعى بدا وادك عربارى کے لیے مقا بدہش ہوگا ، اور کسان کواپنی فقل ک فیری نئیت نہیں لے گی ، یں اس بات برسب زیادہ توجہ دے رہا ہوں کد رتی میں دہی آیادی كاحد برصاباجاتے ، ويي علاقة نبي ترقناتي كامور کے طاورہ زرعی ا مناس برمینی کا رفانے مگلتے جاتیں تاكه زمندار ابني بدا داركي بوري تبيت خو و وصول كت اوروبي آبادي برروز گاركے دروا زسے كلين المس مقدر کے یا ہم نے مندحرہ بل فیصلے کئے ہیں ، ١- ديبات يس كارفائي لكاف والون س يافي سال كم كوئي فكيس نهين ايا جائے كا ادرون كے ليے

۲۔ ویسی علاقوں کی مشیری کے بیے امپررف نیس

٣- ديني كارخانون ين جوسروايه لكاياجا يحكا شرطہ ہے کہ ایل سی ۲۱ مذہبر ۱۹۹۱ رسے پہلے کھول کی جاتے

مركيس سفر ويوني كي فيوف اورد ميرسولتون مبرے زمیندار اورکسان بھائوں

یاکتان مین خینه دولت کے بے شار فزانے بورے سک میں منعتی رقی کی رفتار تز کرنے

فواہ کتے ہی کٹین کیوں نہ ہوں دو میرے آگے بنی فیلے بركوى محرتين كري كے ، يم دوس يتعلقات اور

> در آمد کی جائے والی مٹیزی مرسم ورو فی معاف کردی كئ ب ال مشيري بداميورف سرجارات اورسيلز مكس ين إن باجلية كا،

یراٹر انداز ہونے کے استعال کریں گے تو ہیں بیا بندی ووفیصدومول کی جائے گی .

> اى كى بادے مى حومت كونى يون كى بنى كرے كى یا مقا می شینری کی و مداری کامعا بده اس تاریخ سے بسلے/

سے تبھی فائڈہ اٹھا پاجا کے گا کہ سرمایہ کار اپنی صنعت کی ۵گت کی مناسبت سے رقم بحنت کشوں ، ان ك إلى قائد اورعلاقے ك وكوں كى تعليم اورعلاج ك الديكولون الالح ادسينري ياستال تعيرك الى

ين ين في ان فراؤن ك رُخ أب كاطرف كرك ان كے مذكول ديتے إلى واس فيصل كے نتيج على والى علا فؤں میں اتنی سرمایہ کاری بوگی کدانشا ر الله میرے ديباتي بحايون كى سابقة مروسون كى تلانى بوجائے كے ليے بھي الم نيفلے كے كتے ہيں سے كارفانوں كے یے تین سال کک محکیس کی چھوٹ پہلے سے و تورد ہے اب يرنيدي كيالياب كرائده كونى فيكرس ياكار فاند كك

کے لیے حکومت سے ا جا زت لینا عزوری نہیں ہوگا،

سرایکاری کے لیے شرائط کومزیر آسان کردیا سعد کے مسائل پر پاکستانی وام کے اضطراب اورنشونش الى ب درآمدى مفيرى كے سلط مي سرائے اور قريق كى فرع ال ١٧٠ كى بحاتے ١٣٠ - ١٠ د كروكائنى كا تفقيل سے ذكركيا . اور محارتي وزيراعظم كو آگاه كما کے عارے وام کتیری وام کی جدوجد کے ساتھ مری ب اور ملک بیں تیار پونے والی منیزی نعب کسنے مذا تی وابستگی رکھتے ہیں، دونوں مکوں کے تعلقات والع کارخاوں کے سیدیں برخرع ۲۰: ۸۰ بوگی، كوبهر بنانے كے يا ساد كثير كاحل ببت فغرور كاب اس سلط بي مزيد تفييلات كا الان وزيز فراز اور اس سلطيس بم في فيدكيا بي كرير ريون كي سطح وزیرصندت عنقرب ایک کا نفزننی می کری کے برابدائي رابط قائم كياجاتي اس نيط يكيني سي 11300 64.7 ١٨ وممركوبيارت كيكرارى فارجراسوم أسي بإكستال قوم اب يرتفان حكى بدكه عالات

گى بېركسى مالى الداديا قرضے كواينى بنيادى إلىييوں پر

ار انداز بن ہونے دیں گے، ہم رو کھی ہو کھی کھالس کے

سین این آ زادی انود مناری اور و فاع کے معاطات

معاشی لین دین کے معا الات کوایک ووسرے سے

الك كركے و كيتے ہى ، بارى دوتى ناتو امداوا ورقر موں

سے خریری جاسکتی ہے، اور منہی دھکیوں سے آزاد

قرموں کے دوستانہ تعلقات آزاد نیمیوں کے نتیے میں

بار برونی دوست امداد اور قرضوں کو باری بالیا

ميكورج ولمنواا

بهاری دوستی امدادی اور قرضوں کی یا بندنیس اگر

ذمدداراوں کے ابتدائی مخترع سے میں چند روز

آب جانے ہی کہ خلیج کے طراقے ہی انہانی

بنيادى اور دوررس نوعيت كى تبدئيان روتما بورى ال

جولوري دنيا كے ياہ اہمت ركھتى ہيں، يكتان ان

سے الگ تھا گئیں روسکا کیونکدان تبدیدوں کا ہارے

جال اورستعیل کے ساتھ بہت گراتعدی ہے رہی بہیں

بكه ان كابار عدين وايان سے مي كميرا تعلق ب

كعية الله اورر وصدرسول على الشاعليدوسلم يميس ول وعان

سے داودہ ورزیں م بارا مال ، ہادے بچے ، ہادی

كواينا يان كاجذو محساب الله اوروسول سنسبت

ر کتے والی ارمن پاک کی طرف کسی کی میلی آنکہ بھی اٹھے

ترسيامسلمان اسے ديكي كرغضناك بوجا تاہے،

عزيزج وطؤانا

باكتان كابحربحران مفدس مقامات كي حفالت

میرادومرا برونی سفرمارک کانفرنس کے

اللاك عزمن جاري جرجيزان بيه فتريان ،

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فيول أيس بوكى

يرے وريموطنو!! اندرون مک بنگان کے علاوہ تھے سب سے زیادہ مے بینی امن وامان کی حورتحال پرہے . ہم اے بیز کرنے کی کوشش کررہ ہیں۔ ہی اپنے یای درستوں اور اتحادیوں کے علاوہ حزب اخلاف کی اور اتحادیوں کے علاوہ حزب اخلاف کی اور کا ایک کے بیت مشب كروارى اميررائماً يون ، ين في قوم كے نام اين يسے خطاب مي كها تحاك مي النساف كى رفيار كوظلم كى رنتارے تیز کردں گاریہ کون ساانعاف ہے کہ جرم تواكي لمح يي كسى كالحرويان كروك اوراس بعيائك جرم كا ارتكاب كرف والے انسانيت كے وشن ير الى كتى سال كوتى ما تقدند وال سك أن حرف الك ماه كي نسل وي ي مي اعلان كرت بوت فوشى بو رہی ہے کراس سعیے ہی تاوان کی فاطر اخوار کے دورا كوبرتاك منزائي دين كاقالان كابني في منظور كربياب ایے بروں کو سرعام سنراتے موت دی جاتے گی، انسانی

جانوں سے کھیلتے اور افوارکرنے واسے در ندوں کے مقدموں کے فیصلے سالوں کی سجاتے واقوں میں کر سے انہیں كميفر كردار كب بينجايا جائي كا. اس سيدي وزيرا على مندوجام صادق سے کہا ہے کہ امن قائم کرنے کے لیے یقنے وسائل اور تانونی مددی ضرورت برد کی و فاتی حکومت بلانافیرانہیں فراہم کرے گی کچھ امید ہے کہ جام صارق ا ور ان کی کا بند سندھ کے باشندوں کو وہ مخفظ اور امن فراج کرنے میں کامیاب رہی گے وان سے جین لیاگیاہے۔ ہیں کا تنکوف کا پڑھے کر الم ہیں اپنے معامرے کے وجود کو اس ذہر

سے پاک کرناہے ، پاک وطن میں بارود کی بداد کی بجات عزم قائد اور فكرا قبال كى فوت ويبلا ناب آ ظریس جندیا تی اسلوب مکومت کے سلسلے يس كرنا چا بها يون ر جارك بان يه عادت سي بن كني ہے کداریاب افتدار ، حکومت کی جانب سے بات كرت وفنت يعي بإسى طبسون مبيبا اثلاثه اختيار كر لية بي جَنِي أندكى تغلون كى طرح نيس برتى القلول كاكسلى مي الإياكة بدين زندى كونان ادر سجلنے می عرب عرف يو جاتى بي . كام برى يى محوى اور تعكادين والى جرب مي جان وجدكم أب كوخوابون ا درجوني اميدون كى غيرجيتى ونياس الني بلي على كرر ما يون سي في الني بلي تقريبي ببض مخ فائق ك اسى ليے نشاندى كى فى كرآب كوخط تونفات كالمكريدك سد يجاون ويم

نے برونی سہاروں اور جوٹی امیدوں سے زندگی گذاری ہے، ہم نے اپنے ستقبل کی ہید سی فرشاں بیلے ہی ہے در بغ فرنے کر ڈالی ہیں۔اب یہ روي ترك كرنے كى عزورت مي يوسكن بے كراب كوميرى خاموش اور منت بجرى زندكى زياده دلكش نظر د آتے ، نیکن اگرونیا می آزادی ،عزت ، افتماد اور فوددارى كرمائة زنده رباب توافي أب كوأزماتش كى اس بينى يى دان يركى الى أب سے اسى ندى كا ولاه بن كرمكما جر فالله الله النظ كي آسانشين بول می يزت اور فود داري كى بناديد ايك بايزت اور بادقارمعاشره قام كرف كاعزم كراكا يول ال كيديد منت اور مبرتاري بنيادي مزورت بي. آج كحقيق ضروريات النبي سے إدى عدل كى أح يى آب کویسی یاد دلانے کے پیے حاصر ہوا ہوں کہ ہم تعمیر وهی کے لیے ایک صبراز مادور میں وافل موطے ہیں اس دورس آپ کوستگاموں ادر جو فی امیدوں کی مجها مجمى بنين ملے كى، يدمشط دلحيب ادر ير لطف ہوتے ہیں لیکن قرموں اور افلاس کے وجی تلے دبی تولي قدم ان كي متمل نبس موسكتي . آب في ايك ايما نائده سمحة جريب وبركار شفون من الحاف كى بجائے تعیرور تی اور پریقین منقبل کی طرف لے العاف كسياة أيا بور ما الشام الله يمان ومرد اريا فوعت ، وملے اور آپ کے تعاون سے بورا کریں مح ، الله تعالى جارى بدوا در رسماتى فروت .



سيلے ميں تھا، وہاں ميں نے بجارتی وزيا حظم سارحيد تشجير كے سائقوا بني لا قات مي كثير كي حورتحال اور بارى



آئے ہے آئی کے توسنی وزیراعظم مباب واز شریف نے سپلی نشری تقریر میں بڑھے تھے فواجوانوں کو روزگار میارے کا علان کیا ہے ، وزیراعظم فوجوانوں کی توقعات بركس صةك إوراات ع يتوقف والاوقت بى

بتاتے گا. بظاہر صورت حال انتہائی تشویشناک اور مایس کن دکھاتی و مصری ہے ، نواز شریف ک كوست ي وزارت تزار نيالاوار ي روز كار نوجوانوں يرى كيا ہے اوارہ سرايد كارى برائے نوجانا جی کوسلم لیگ کے مدر سابق وزیراعظم فی خان و تیج

نے اپنے بانے نکاتی پردگرام کے مطابق بے روزالا اورخطرناک مسائل کی طرف توج دینے کے لیے فرقواون كرجو في كاروبارك لي قرف باكما ك يد قام كيا تقا، نواز شريف في اس ادار کے سالانہ مختص شدہ سرماتے کو ۲۰، کروڑ سے (3 0x, Celled 3.



جید ہارے میک میں میڑک یاس بے روزگار وجواؤں کی تعداد لاکھوں میں سے ، حکومت کے یاس زكريان بزارون مي يي وه بهي رشوت اور تفارش کے بغیر عتی ہی نہیں رائیں صورت حال میں نواز شریف كومت كوجاب تفاأس ادارك كافنق تفده رقم س اماف کر کے ۲۰ کروڑسے ۱۰۱دب سک بڑھاتے تك يدوز كار فزيوانون كوزياده سے زياده روزگار

فاز شریف مکومت کودیکھناچاہیے. اگر زوادں کورور گارنہیں مے گا۔ تو فوجوان بیٹ ک ہوک مٹانے کے لیےخطرناک کام کریں گے مگلم بنیں گے، ڈاکونیں گے تخریب کاربنی گے، ملک وشمن توتوں کے آد کاریس کے سے راہ روی کا

گے ستم ظریفی یہ ہے نو جوان نسل کو در پیش سنگین

بادے مک کی بورو کرش کے یاس وقت نہیں

زجانوں کے مسائل میں اضر شاہی کی لاروا ہی

خطرناک مورت حال کی نشاندی کرری ہے لیافقہ

ك مائل ايك أتش فشال بيالك ماندين م

إلى ، بوكسي وقت محى يهدف كرمكرانوں كے ليے

جرت کے نتان بن سکتے ہیں ، موجودہ دزیراعظم سے پاکستانی فوجوان بہت سی توقعات دابستہ کئے

وع ين الكون فوان كوروز كاربيا كرنامووده

ومت کے لیے ایک جلیج ہے۔ بڑھتی ہو فانجال

بے روزگاری پرقابر یانے کے لیے سنجیدگی ہے

بانگ منعور بندی کی مزورت سے عکومت کی

مدم ولجيي نے لاكوں نو جوانوں كو بے روز گارى

فا و کشی مایوسی اورب ماه روی کی طرف و حکیل

مغبرط اورمتح كرنے كے يدانقلالي اقدامات

رتے بڑی گے. ای ملک کے لاکوں پریٹان

مال نوجوانوں کوروزگار ولاتے کے لیے نعروں

آئی ہے آئی کے دریراعظم کوائی حکومت

كياندار إصلاحيت تجربه كار اضران كي حققت یا اداره سرایکاری برا تے فوانان خدات حاصل کی جائیں ۔ جو اس ادارے کی کارکردگی بے روز گار نوجوانوں کا اعمّاد کمومیکا ہے۔ اس کی نافض یں امنافہ کرس رفوجوانوں بیں کھوستے وقار کو بحال كاركروكى بدروزكار أوجواؤس كے ليے عذاب بو كي ب كدى . نو بوانون كوعك كي تعيير و ترتى اور خوشمالي مي امل بق دار زب بے روز گار بڑھ کھے فوجوان کے رابر شريك كرن كري به بى معروف جدوجد كري یے اس ادارے سے قرینے کاحول ناعلی ہے ریہ きりんいろとしととしいとり195 ادارہ وزارت فزار کے سخت کلیف دہ انتہائی ے برعار کم از کم مر، ارب روپ کیاجاتے ، اور بجده قرائد وموابط کے باعث بے روز گار فوجوانوں فرمند کی رقم کیاس بزار سے برخاکد ایک لاکھ روپ كوقرض فراجم كرف سے قامرہ ربعن باالراب فی نوجوان کی جاتے . برسال ۲۵ ، بزار سے روزگار نوجوان سیاسی بنیاه برسفارش اور رسوت کے زور نوواؤن كوردز كارك ليعقر فضفراج كرف كابيت پر فرضے عاصل کر می بی ایسے فرمنوں کی واپیٹوک مقرر کیاجاتے سیاسی بنیادوں پرجاری کتے گئے قرمنوں کی والین کوئکن بنایا جاتے۔

١٩٥٤ كادار ع كرمال برنس فنانس، اين

اگر کسی توش قسمت سے روزگا

فرجوان كافرض بجى منظوركروك وكريدث لائيني عامل كرنے كے يصر برب پريشان مال نوبوان كو ثير جيد مینے اشظار کرنا پر تاہے . مثال کے طور پر ادارہ سوایہ کاری برائے نوبوانان رو۱۲۶) نے چو قرضے کھے سال سے بے روز گار فر وانوں کے لیے منظور کئے ہوتے

سے نکل کر علی اقدا بات کی طرف آنا ہوگا،



مِي كريدُ ث لاتنس من علنه كي بناير البحي تك التوا یں پڑے بھتے ہیں ، اس ملک میں بے روز گار فواؤں كے ساتھ اس سے بڑا ظلم اوركيا ہوگا، قرمن منے سے پیلے ہی بے روزگار فوجوان اداروں کے عکم لكا تكاكر مقروس بوجاتے بي

وزيراعظم نواز شرييف اوران كى حكومت كو ورى طوريراس ادارے كى اموع كى طرف توجه وی ہوگی اس ادارے کی اصلاع کے لیے فروری ہے،اس ادارے سے نا ہل سیاسی بنیادوں ریجرتی كئة مكة افراد كونى الغور تكالاجات ،اس ادار

ڈی ،ابین ی ، فیارل کوآپر یو بنیک کے تسلط آزاد كرك أزاد فود فنأر كار إدرين كاورج دے ويا جلتے ، کا ۱۲ کے ادارے کو ملک گیرینیادوں پر آرگنائز کیاجاتے، اس کے دفار ضلعی سطح پر قائم کے یا ہیں، وہی اورشری علاقوں کے انجوان کوروز گھر فرائم كن كے يے فرا بلان فروع كياجاتے عاك وه این این علاقوں میں رہتے ہوتے کوئی کاروباد شردع كريكى موجود حكومت كے ان اقدامات سے دہي علاقوں بن ترقى يو كى، دمان سے احساس خردی میں کمی بوگ، برے شہروں پر آبادی اورب روز 8568318518

آج کے او جوان میں بوے چینی ، احساس مرومی بدا ہوم ہی ہے ، وہ نہایت تشویشناک ہمنے کے ساتھ ماتھ آئی ہے آئی کی موجودہ حکومت کے لیے بہت برا چلنی ہے. یمیں امید ہے وزیراعظم نواز شریف فواؤں کے ماتھ کے گئے اسے ومروں کو جلدي على جامر يہناتي كي ب روز كار نوج اؤل کوتر تی و فوتشحالی کی نزید دیں گے۔ ورنديقول واكر علامداقيال

" بندة مزدور بنرة بيدوز لارك ادقات ان سے مخت تر ہوتے جائیں گے ،ان کی شنوائ کون MAN MAN (IL)

HER MAJESTY QUEEN AISHWARYA RAJYA LAXMI DEVI SHAH

Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah was born on November 7, 1949 (Kartik 22, 2006 Regional Conference on "The Participation of Women in v.s.) at Lazimpat in Kathmandu. Her Majesty is the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Kendra Shumshere J.B. Rana and Mrs. Shree Rajya Laxmi Rana. Her family life from her childhood onward has remained a happy and interesting one.

Birth of HRH the Crown Prince

Royal Highness Crown Prince Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah view to bring about co-ordination in the functions of Dev on the 27th of June 1971. With the birth of His various social organisations in Nepal. The Council also Royal Highness a new light has further enkindled the seeks to develop and expand effective service-system glory of the Shah Dynasty. As for the Nepalese, they are pertaining to social welfare. The Council has several overwhelmed with joy as they see in the Crown Prince a sub-committees under it. golden link in the unbroken historic continuity of the Shah Kings.

Coronation

The auspicious Coronation of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah was solemnised in accordance with Vedic rites and ancient traditions at Hanuman Dhoka Royal Palace in Kathmandu on the 24th of February 1975.

Birth of HRH Princess Sruti

Her Majesty the Queen was delivered of Her Royal Highness Princess Sruti Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah on the 16th of October 1976.

Birth of HRH Prince Nirajan

Her Majesty the Queen was delivered of His Royal Highness Prince Nirajan Bir Bikram Shah on the 6th of November 1978.

Role in Women Uplift

Her Majesty the Queen has been playing a very significant role in the advancement and uplift of the women in Nepal. The International Women's Year, 1975 provided one more opportunity to Her Majesty the Queen in providing excellent guidance—theoretical and practical to the Nepalese society towards this end. By patronising International Women's Year Committee, 1975, Nepal, Her Majesty not only inaugurated various projects and programmes pertaining to the uplift of women in all the development regions of the country but also provided inspiration and excellent guidance to the Committee.

Her Majesty also inaugurated a United Nations Political, Economic and Social Development" on the 15th of February 1977. The Conference was attended too by participants from ESCAP member-countries. several UN specialised agenci .s and about eighty nongovern- mental organisations.

Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya is the Chairperson of the Social Services National Co-ordination Council. Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya was delivered of His This Council was established in February 1977 with a

The sub-committees are as follows:-

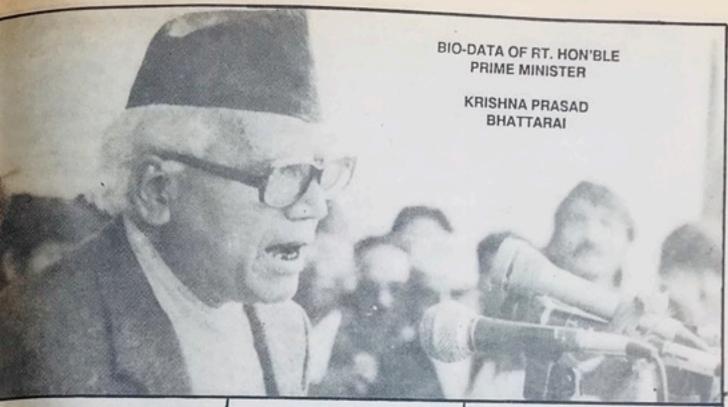
- 1. Health Services Co-ordination Committee
- 2. Child welfare Co-ordination Committee
- Women's Services Co-ordination Committee
- 4. Youth Activities Co-ordination Committee
- 5. Community Services Co-ordination Committee
- 6. Hinduism Services Co-ordination Committee

Her Majesty the Queen is also the Chief Patroness of the Nepal Scouts.

Thus, along with His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram (Economics) from Benaras Shah Dev, Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Hindu University adn was Devi Shah has also become the centre of hopes and associated witht he Indian aspirations of the people of Nepal.

Her Majesty the Queen is also the Chairperson of the Pasupati Area Development Trust.

Social Reforms His Majesty the King has laid equal emphasis of awakening the Nepalese women from the darkness of ignorance and backwardness and to make them partitissociation. Nepal students cipate in the country's development process. As a result body was the forerunner of women all over the country are enjoying educational and epali National Congress. Mr. raining facilities better than ever before. At the call of the hattarai has been a great United Nations the International Women's Year 1975 wa observed throughout the world by its member countrie The year was observed in Nepal under the Patronage of the Nepali National Congress Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shahn January 1947 which ultimately The Legal Code, Sixth Amendment Ordinance, 197 merged with Nepal Democrat issued by His Majesty the King and various projects an Congress in 1950. Since the very programmes pertaining to women's uplift implemente pegining Mr. Bhattarai has been in all the development regions of the country have bee instrumental in providing the Nepalese women the social, political and economic rights and protections.



Born in December 1924 in Benaras. Youngest son of late Shankata Prasad Bhattarai and Lalita Devi Bhattarai. His father was living a life of exile from Rana rule in Benaras.

graduated was National Congress and Qit India Movement. In 1942 was impris oned for a brief period in India. ctive in Student politics BHU, e organised the first Nepali tudent's Association in Benaras lindu University. He was elected President of the emocracy throughout his career. He is a founder member arty throughout his political

He was the commander of the revolutionary forces that captured the eastern hill district of Udaipur during the revolution in 1950. After the successful termination of 1950-51 revolution, Mr. Bhattarai was appointed Speaker of the First Advisory Assembly at the early age of 26 thus breaking the world record by becoming the youngest speaker of a Legislature.

He was the first President of the Nepal Journalist Assocation in which capacity he visited USSR and UK in 1957. Incidentally, he was the first foreign correspondent to have an exclusive interview with the USSR Prime Minister and Secretary General of the Communist party of USSR Nikita Khrushchev for two and half hours.

He became in the first elected Parliment in 1959 and led a parliamentary delegation to India paving the way for the subsequent visit of the then Nepalese Prime Minister Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala. Both these visits were successful and proved advantageous to Nepal in making ways.

He is an avid reader and has special interest in poems and philosophy. He is a bachler.

He was impris oned during the Royal takover of December 15, 1960 and when detained in Sundrijal Military Jail and later Nakku Jail for more than nice vears. Thereafter because of his political activities he was arrested intermittently totalling his period of jail lifeto 14 years and more.

He became acting President of the Nepali Congress party in 1977 and that he still continues. Mr. Bhattarai was appointed Prime Minister of Nepal on April 19,1990. He holds the portfolios of Royal Palace Affairs, Defence and Foreign Affairs.





In February - March 1989 movemnet for Democracy was launched in Nepal. It received a wide support from the people. By recognising the will and the aspiration of the people His Majesty the King lifted the ban imposed on political parties during the panchayat system, after negotiating with the Nepalese Congess and united Left Front leaders. His Majesty also announced that Multi party Democracy will be established in Nepal in April 1990. New Interim Government headed by Rt.Hon. Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai was established. The cabinet consisted of representatives of Nepali Congress, United Left Front and Independent. It was entrusted with the task of strengthening constitutional Monarchy. Multi Party Democracy and holding a free, fair and impartial election within a period of one Year.

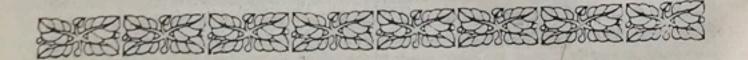
In May 1990, His Majesty the King formed a constitution recommendation commission to draft and recommend new constitution of Nepal on advice of the prime Minister. Draft Constitution was submitted by the Commission and His Majesty the King on the advice of the Prime Minister Promulgated the Constitutoin of Nepal on 9 November 1990, the constitution guarentees Fundamental Rights of the people. It has provision of a Parliament of two Houses. House of Representative consist of 205 members elected on the basis of Adult Franchice and the Council of State will consist 60 members. The constitution has provision for Parliamentary form of Government, constitutional Monarchy and Multi Party Democracy and Independence of Judiciary.

His Majesty the King has played a significant and very important role for the establishment of multi party democracy in Nepal. His Majesty's far sighted wisdom and dynamic leadership has saved Nepal from the crisis and paved the smooth way for National reconciliation instead of confrontation during and after the movement for democracy.

Nepal and Pakistan have very good relationship ever since the establishment of relations. The relationship has been further consolidated by the exchange of visits of leaders and delegations from both the countries. Both the countries have identity of views on many international questions. A Joint Economic commission has been established between Nepal and Pakistan to promote trade, commercial and economic relations. The Commission had its meetings in Islamabad and Kathmandu and has indentified the areas of cooperation. Being the members of the SAARC both Nepal and Pakistan have become much closer. The people of Nepal have warm feelings of friendship and goodwill towards the people Pakistan. The relationship is developing day by day between the two countries.

I also would like to take this opportunity to extend Felicitations and good wishes to His Excellency Mr. Ghylam Ishaq Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for their wise guidance to the nation for perpetual peace and prosperity.

Royal Nepalese Ambassador





THE ROYAL FAMILY

HIS MAJESTY KING **BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV**

eldest son of His late Majesty King Mahendra (the then Master and others is fondly remembered and the friend-Crown Prince) and the late Crown Princess Indra Rajya ships formed then have endured. During his years at Laxmi Devi Shah, was born on the 28th of December Eton, especially during vacations, His Majesty made 1945 at the Narayanhity Royal Palace, Kathmandu.

His Majesty King Birendra ascended the throne of the Kingdom of Nepal on the 31st of January 1972 (Magh 17, 2028) upon the sad and sudden demise of His Majesty entourage during His late Majesty King Mahendra's State King Mahendra.

Bir Bikram Shah Dev was solemnised amidst Vedic rites of Non-aligned nations held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in on the 24th of February 1975(Falgun 12, 2031).

helicopter. Sports and physical exercises hold an impor. Union, Iran and other countries en route. tant place in the life of His Majesty.

solemnised with Her Majesty Queen Aishwarya Rajya this ceremony a Hindu puts on for life a sacred thread Laxmi Devi Shah in February 1970. Born on June 27, 1971, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev is the first issue of the Royal couple. held on the 17th of September 1964 at Hanuman Dhoka Her Royal Highness Princess Sruti Rajya Laxmi Devi Royal Palace, Kathmandu. During this ceremony His Shah, their daughter, was born on October 15, 1976. late Majesty the King conferred on him the title of Grand-Their Majesties were blessed with a third child, His Royal master and Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Nepal Army. Highness Prince Nirajan Bir Bikram Shah on November 6, 1978.

as a student at Eton participating in all school activities in 1976. like any other student.

At Eton the regimen was strictly followed together with the curriculum that the college prescribed for its His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, the students. The excellent guidance provided by the House extensive tours of several European countries. These tours widened the horizons of his knowledge.

His Majesty King Birendra was included in the Royal Visit to the United Kingdom in 1960. His Majesty was The auspicious Coronation of His Majesty King Birendra also an observer-participant in the first summit conference 1961. His Majesty completed his studies at Eton in Besides swimming and riding, His Majesty also Jies June 1964 and returned to Kathmandu visiting the Soviet

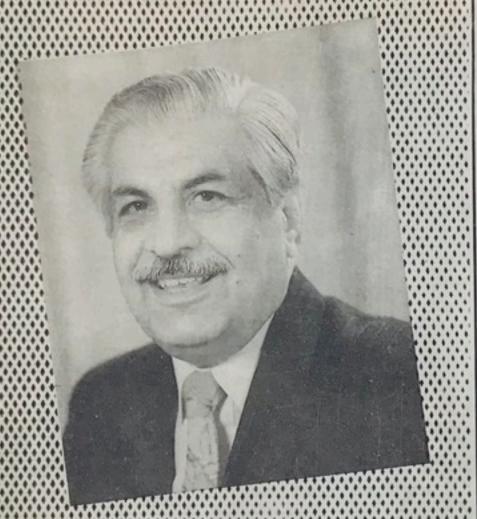
The Subha Upanayan ceremony of His Majesty The auspicious wedding of His Majesty the King was was solemnised amidst Vedic rites in April 1963. During indicative of the assumption of Vedic responsibility.

The Coming-of-Age Ceremony of His Majesty was

As a painter His Majesty belongs to the Impressionist School. But personal preference aside, the Nepal Asso-After the successful completion of education at St. ciation of Fine Arts (NAFA) founded under his chair-Joseph's, His Majesty proceeded to Eton College, England manship encouraged both traditional and modern Nepali in 1959 for further education. He spent close to five years arts. NAFA was merged into the Royal Nepal Academy



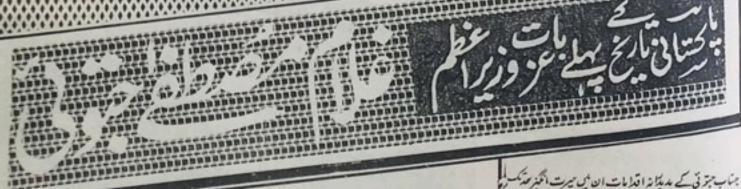




جناب غلام مصطفیٰ جوتی پاکستان کی تاریخ میں پہلے وزراعظم ہیں جہنیں پُر وقار باعزت طریقے سے اقتدار عوام وزراعظم ہیں جہنیں پُر وقار باعزت طریقے سے اقتدار عوام کے منتجب نما مصطفیٰ جوتی کی تہیں ماہ بجیثیت گمران وزریاعظم مصطفیٰ جوتی کی تہیں ماہ بجیثیت گمران وزیراعظم کارکرد گا کا جائزہ لیا جاتے ، کیا ذاراتی اور جیسے نوان میں جوسے اور جیست مند نفسیلوں کے جتاب جوتی نے بہت عوصلے اور جیست مند نفسیلوں کے جتاب جوتی کے در یا ہے کہ کارکرد گا کا مرکا میرہ کیا ہے کا کارکرد گا کا مرکا میرہ کیا ہے جاتیاں کے در بیلے ہے مثال کارکرد گا کا مرکا میرہ کیا ہے پاکستان کے



ریاستی اداروں نے جو ذمہ داریاں جناب جبتر نی کے سپروکس ایک مجھے بچے ایڈ منسٹریٹر کی دیثیبت سے بٹری ہمت گن کے ساتھ ان ذمہ داریوں کو اصن طریقے سے جعایا ، گمان حکومت کرماذ آرائی ، لوٹ کمسوٹ ، کریٹن ، بارس ٹریڈ گگ ، جنگامہ آرائی ، دن ڈھارے اعوار اور ڈکتیاں ورٹے میں کمی تھیں ،



کے عہدے کو کھوا کر نابت کرہ یا ہے اقتدار اور جوئی فاندان کی کردری نویں ہے ، بین الاق ای سطے پر آشندہ رونیا ہونے والے حالات وواقعات کا بغور مبائزہ بیا ، جلتے قویہ بات عیاں نظر آتی ہے ایک سال کم پاکتان کے دبائتی اداروں کو ملک کے بہترین قومی مفا وہیں جا ب نلام مصطرح بوئی کی فرمات ماصل کرئی پڑے گی ۔ یہی ایک سیاس شخصیت ہیں ہو ملک کے تمام طفوں کو تی بل

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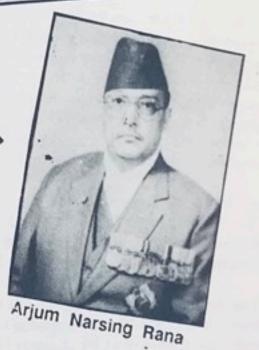
بی باتی ہه، روی ان کا پنی جب میں محفوظ ہیں ،
کا کروگ کے لحاظ سے وزارت اعظمیٰ کے لیے جناب
جرق کا محق تھا، پنجاب کے اکثر طفوں کی طرف سے اس
مطابعے کہ وزر اعظم پنجاب سے لیا جائے، اس مطابعے کہ
وزر اعظم پنجاب کوسونب دی مرحق ٹی صاحب کی طرف
متر دار بوکر پنجاب کوسونب دی مرحق ٹی صاحب کی طرف
سے بے مثال ایٹا دا ورقد بانی پکتان کی تاریخ سیاست
کا صدر ہے گا، جناب جو تی کا یہ موقف قابل تعریف ہے اس
ہونے کے بعد تو کی آئمبلی کے رکن رہ کرا ہے حلقہ انتخاب
ہونے کے بعد تو کی آئمبلی کے رکن رہ کرا ہے حلقہ انتخاب
کی فدرست جاری رکھیں گے۔ انحوں نے ڈیٹی وزیراعظم

مناب جنر فی کے مدیکا نہ اقدامات ان ہی جرت انگیر مذہبر الحایا کی واقع ہوئی۔ بہی ماہ ہیں کوئی بھی ایسا اقدام بنہیں اٹھایا جس سے پاکستان کے ریاستی اداروں کو تداست کا سامٹاک^ا پڑا ہو ۔ فتر موجے میں وفاق پاکستان سمیت چاروں صوبوں کی میاسی قرقوں کو اپنے ساتھ لے کہ ہے جناب خلام مصطفیٰ جنو کی کی بی خوبی دریکا رڈیس آ بچی ہے اقبوں نے کمال مہارت سے پاکستان کے ریاستی اداروں کی طرف سے مبارت سے پاکستان کے ریاستی اداروں کی طرف سے منیعہ محفوظ رکھا کی ارکروگی کے لیاظ سے بد کر پڑر شرجاب خیصہ محفوظ رکھا کی ارکروگی کے لیاظ سے بد کر پڑر شرجاب خلام مصفیظ جنو تی بھی کو جاتا ہے ریاستی اداروں نے اختیارات کے فور بر ایک موروب و بیتے انہوں نے ایک موٹرین کر نے کی بجائے صرف بانچے در ہے انہوں نے SPECIAL

Write up on Nepal

ON THE 6TH AUSPICIOUS BIRTHDAY OF HIS
MAJESTY KING BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV

MESSAGE AMBASSADOR



Every year on 28th of December the people of Nepal celebrate the auspicious Birthday of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal. It gives me a great pleasure to say that we are celebrating this auspicious Birthday of His Majesty the King with great joy and jubilation and with devout loyalty offering our heartiest felicitations to His Majesty for his long life good health, happiness and long reign. On this happy occasion I also wish to convey my sincere greetings to the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

On January 31, 1972 His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev ascended the Threne of the Kingdom of Nepal. He started the process of modernisation of Nepal and gave much omphasis on Peace and Development. In 1975 at the time of Coronation His Majesty the King declared Nepal a Zone of Peace. This proposal was very widely supported by many nations.

In 1979 His Majesty the King Proclaimed a National referendum to rule the country according to the will and aspiration of the people. The people were given the choice of selecting the system of government. After the referendum the amendment was made in the election of legislature on the basis of adult franchise.

His Majesty the King has always been dedicated for the development of the country. In order to inspect the progress of development works and to have the in depth informations of the Regional Headquarters and the remotest parts of the country regularly every year. His Majesty has given much emphasis to meet the basic needs of the people by the year 2000. His Majesty the King has participated in many International Meetings and Conferences to put forward the cause of Nepal.

بوق



كروه إس الزام كوعدالت مين ثابت كرين الريم

الزام درست ثابت موكيا ترمين مزصف ايئ

دونول تنتوب دستروار مجمعاؤل كالمبايات

ي جيوار دون كا اورا كرفيصل صالح حيات ليلزام

غلام مرتفي جرة في كره طابق بيسيليز بإرقى

کے ذکورہ وزیر کی شاہ خرجیاں اسلام آباد میں

ايك سركاري كييط لأؤس كي كهانيان اسبي مين بمي

بيان كى جائيكى بى - ليكن اب بھى دە تنيت كى كھر

بیں بیط کر سخھ مار رہے میں مرتضیٰ خاں جنون

ہے کہا میں اس مطلے کو توفی اسمبلی کے فلور پر کھی

يبش كردن كا عدوووووووووووووووو

نابت بذ کریکے توانہیں بھی اییا ہی کمنا ہوگا۔

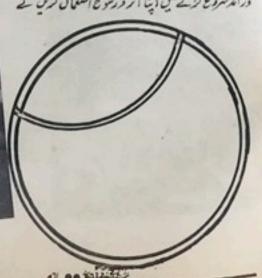
مے وزور میضیل صالع تیات نے جھے پریہ الزام عالد كياب كرسين في كذشة ولون با ول كى براكدات ك سليط مين ايك حكومتى ا وارسائير ديا و فرالا اوراس سودے سے کیشن حاصل کیا حرفضی خاں جبتو فی مے مطابق پليليز باري كابن وزراء اين كن جون اورجوالم يريروه ولك كالاومرون يرفي بنياد الزامات لكارى بىي - كين مين الميى سخى ك ما ترمتنبر كما برل كريا تروه إن الزامات كوثابت كين ورة مين فود النبي عدالت مين لے جانے كا بيتون فن الما بيوق فاندان كاكون فرد جعرف

بحق محفوظ ركصاً بهور - رئيس غلام مرتضى خار الزلات كي مياست منبس كرًا اوريز بي برگذي ميا كوردا تت كهاكا-

مرتفى برق في في في المالج عيات كويليخ كي

١١. نومبر کے دن چایان کے ٢٥ . سالشا واکی ولا وشوكت كيساتي لوك شان وشوكت كيساتي لوكيو یں مایاجارا ہے جبیں > 10 ، مالک کے صدور، وزرائ اعظم مغرار اوردوسرے اہم رین فائدے فرات كررے ہيں ، اس عظيم الشان عالمي ليدروں كے الماع يريك ن كاندكى صيد غلم السحاق خان ، وزر فارد صاجزاده ليقب خال كري كر جش اجوخي ك يروقا رتقب مي يكتاني و فد كوجايا في حكام سميت عالمی ایڈروں سے اہم ترین مسائل برگفت وشند کے وا تع لیس کے بین الاقوامی مدومین کی اس تضریب میں شاه ای بو کوجدید جایان کے بیلے بادشاہ کی سیت سے علكت اوروام ك تعرور اتحاد كيكيال مظرك طور برائع بنا إجائے گا جایان کے موجدد مشمن وثاهای میں ، سال تبل ول عبد کی حیثیت سے مدفیکو سے ساتھ اكتان كا دول كريك إلى السيمين تاجوي كى يرفقار تقرب ك موقدير باكسّان كے حوام خصوصًا اپنے عظيم قري وو مك جايان كے تنبشاه اك ور اور ان كى مكد محكوشاى خاندان ست جايا في حكومت وعوام كوئيك تمناوّ يُرفوس جنبات ك ما قد مباركباد كا بدية تبرك بيش كرت بي اس وقع کا الهار کرتے ہیں ہر شعبہ زندگی میں باک جایان دوستانہ تفات مفروط ع مفروز بوتے جائیں گے دونوں دو سك الحامن ، ونياكودرمين مسائل كريرامن تصفيه ، اقتادی وسائل کوانسانی بیبود ، ترتی وخوسشحالی کے کیا استال كرف اورتخفف الموك منبرى اعولوں كے حولا とからんれのれんかとと

ہم اس موقع پر پاکتانی وفد کے قائد صدر نوام اسماق نال ع بر وروقع رکتے بن كروه اف جوزه دوره جايان ك مواقع برمايان ك شبتناه ادرجاياتي وزيراعظم كاتغير كوجديد مرككيالوي كى فرائى جدر بدر اقتضادى احداد كى فرائمى براکاده کرئیں گے ، موٹرسازی سیت کئی منصوبوں پر عمل ورآمدشروع كلفي اينا اثر ورسوخ استمال كرس ك





سالبة وزيراعظم بإكشان جناب غلام مصطفيا جزن

كے صاحبزاد اورمند مطاق في اسبلي وصوبائي الملي

كانتستون يربهادى الريح فتخب مون وال

معروف نوبوان سیاس ریخاغام مرتضاحی ن نے

منزول مكومت كم وزير تخارت سيفيل الايا

كو كملا يلخ كيا في كراكرسي فينا صالح عاديا

كونى شخص يربات البت كرد كراين والد

ك وزارية عظلى يرفائز مونے كے دوران مي

(غلام مرتظی خان جنونی) نے کوئی بیاسی یا مالی

منفعت حاصل کی ہے تر میں این دولوں نشنتوں

غلام مرتضیٰ فال جتوئی نے کہا سابق حکومت

مصتعفي موجاؤن كا-











Outgoing Speaker of National Assembly Malik M. Khalid administrating oath to the M.N. Acs.

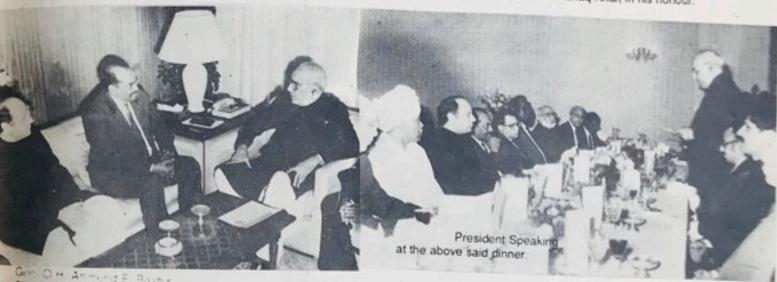


communication Mr. M. Murtaza Jatoi addressing a High level meeting of the dep.





Sudanese President Gen. O.H.A. El-bashir speaking at a dinner Hosted by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in his honour.







انهیں خروں کویڑھ کریمیں اوھوری سے طالبند كاده ايك فولسورت اور جاذب نظر بيردى بع ديمية اى فلم تيزاب كا كاناياد آجانا ب



مروك آج يك أس كاف كونيس بحود عالا تك أس ف اور بھی فلموں میں کام کیاہے مگر تیزاب "ے گانے کی وجہ مے ایک دم فادهوری و کیشٹ زمین سے آسان یک جابہونی اور تمام دنیا میں اُس سے چرہے ہونے مگے اور فلمول کی بھی ؟ اِرسونے مگی فلمی دنیا میں تو میں کھیمونا

آيا ب كرارال ف كواكيداك كروار ي كاواكارى

مين اگر آرائسا اپنے نم واوراک سے کام نے تو وہ ایتنا اُر

يرجلا مآناب جبال جوزا أستشكل موماتات وكفتكر

ماوهوری وکشت كاساته موتى ده مندم ول سطور

ير كور ب واب عيد أب كولمي ك لا كورك

رے ہی لینیا آب بڑھ کرمغوظ موں گے۔

ايك دوتين جار، بانج جيد، سلت، آخر، نو، دس كياره باره بتيره كأننى والعاكماني ساجيرا إلى رقص معاضف ادهوری و کشت کوبارس بنا دیا سی دجه

کم فلم میں میراسردکون موہ بر مصلاتو اس فلم کے پروڈ اوسر ڈائز کیٹر کا ہوتاہے ہیں کی سے مطالات ہیں فل مہیں دے سکتی کیوکد آرٹسٹ کا کام فلم میں کر دار کرنا ناکائیں اپی مرض کے مطابق چلانا بر توسیت ہی جیب بات ہے کافلان اور جاست کار الیے ستون ہی فلی دنیا میں کردہ اپنی کہانی کی دبانڈ لیدی کرنے سے لئے سرآرٹٹ کا انتخاب کرتے ہوئے اپنی ڈیا ت سے مطابق انہیں سیکٹ سے معیار کو مدنظر

سکھتے ہوئے لیری کاسٹ کاخیال رکھنا پٹر ماہیے کیونکداگر کہانی کی اوک چک ورست نہ کی جائے تو وہ فلم انھی نہیں بن سکتی ۔

حس زمانے میں آپ نے داج شری کی فلم میں کام کیا تھا کی اُس وقت کی زندگی آپ کویا د آتی ہے؟ میرزندگی تھی کی زندگی ہے تھی میات آئی پرانی ہے کر اُسے اِدکر نے سے اب کیا حاصل ہے مستقبل کی بات کریں تواجعا ہے جتی بابتی عبول ہی جائیں۔

یں یہ چاہتا مول کہ آپ ایسے ٹی دی سیر لی میں کام کریں جو کہسے کم بیالیس ہفتے مک دکھایا جائے اور اس کی براٹری میں آپ ہوں تاکہ آپ کوہر سہنتے اپنے گھر میں ٹی دی پرد کھنتے رہیں۔

آئی بیاری بات کے الے شکریدی اس بات کاخیال دکھوں گی کہ کوئی ایسا پر دگرام طاقو آپ کی منشا خور پوری کسٹ کی کوشش کروں گی۔

ا آپ استے برسوں سے فلم انڈسٹری میں بیں آب کو اس کی سب سے انھی بات کیا بھی ہے۔ اور مرسی کیا۔ ؟ سب سے انھی بلت یہ کربہل مہدو، مسلم، سکھ، طب تی جینے کوئی بھی آلیں میں اختلاف نہیں رکھتے بلکہ اکٹھے دہتے این اُبری باست یہ کہ آئی بڑھیا مثال سے مارا مک فائدہ کیوں نہیں اٹھا آ۔

آپ کی نظر میں سب سے خواہدرت پوشاک کیلے ساڑھی الجاکذرات اوار تمیش مسکریٹ الجاکذرات وار ایک مجاری دار باجادر۔

سب سے فولسوریت بیشاک دمیت جو پیضعالے کاجیب کو برواشت بوئی بدادد اُس کے شرعیر پر بھی



آب توگوری خوبصورت، تیکھے بین نقش والی بی آپ اتنا زیادہ میں ایک کولی کرتی بیں بین بمکی گیا تھا تو ایک شومنگ بیں میں نے آپ کو بڑے ہیدی میک ای

A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O

کمانی کردار کے مطابق کرنا پڑتا ہے ولیے روزمرہ کی زندگی میں میرا میک اب نہ ونے کے برابر مختلب سالوں سجھنے کسادہ سا ہوتاہے۔

فلم دل من آب رجوری عامرفان کے ساتھ وخوب جی
آب ان کے ساتھ وزیادہ فلمیں کیوں نہیں کرتیں ، ؟
ہو ، باس میں توبہت ہی تبدیلیاں آگئ ہیں کیونکہ اوران فران ہو ، بالم اس کے انداز اپنانے ہی پڑتے ہیں کیونکہ الرائیا ہی تو زندگی ہے کیونکہ اگرائیا ہے فراند کی ہے کیونکہ الرائیا ہے جائے تو بھورڈ کھنے ہیں ، وگ کون اس زمانے میں اپنے اب کوکم مجت اسے ، نی جنرایش جو ہوئی ، اس کے تقاضے بھی تو پورے کی ہوتے ہیں ،

ایناجم دن دهاکے دارمنا، لیندکرتی بن یاچیکے ہے؟ چیکے سے کیونک دهاک سے سائلرہ منان نجھے بالکل بند بنی ہے . بیرکوئی اچی بات بنہیں ہے .

کیا آپ بیار کی زبان مجھتی ہیں با پیارسے دور بھاگئی ہیں بیارسے دہر بھاگئی ہوں اور بیار کی زبان مجھتی ہوں پیارسے بھی فلی لوگ بیار دلائے ہوتے ہیں اس ان فلی دینا دلائے ہوتے ہیں اور بیارسے دہتے ہیں اس ان فلی دینا کے بارے ہی کچر کہنا بعیداز قیاس ہے بدولگ تمام دتیا کے دلداوہ ہوتے ہیں اور لوگ بھی انہیں بیار کرتے ہیں بہی وجہ ہے کر بیاست والوں سے ذیاوہ اوا کا را درا دکا والی کہنا کہ کہنے معنی رانہیں دیکھنے کے لئے کہنی جات ہیں ولوگ کی سات جات کہن ولوگ کی انہیں وکھنے کے لئے کہنی جات ہیں اور اورا کی ایم عفیرانہیں دیکھنے کے لئے اس والی داور انہیں شانقین سے جان مجران اشتکل ہو اس مانا ہے۔ اور انہیں شانقین سے جان مجران اشتکل ہو مانا ہے۔

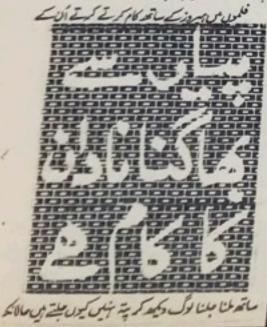
آب کی تبرت آج کل آسمان پر سپنی مونی ہے آب اس بارے میں کیا کہنا چا ہیں گے۔ عزت شہرت اور دولت آو ضاکی دین ہے اس میں

کوئی کچرنہیں کرسکتا میں بھی اپنے آپ کوٹوش فتہ سے بھتی ہوں کہ میری زندگی میں الیا موقع بھی آیا کہ میں توگوں کی نظوں میں بچے رہی ہوں اور وہ قیصے ول وجان سے چاہتے ہیں الیے موقع بر اپنے آپ کو قابوہیں رکھنا مشکل ہوجا تا ہے تکین بچر بھی میں اپنی لب اطرے مطابق شالکیتن کی ول افرائ کرنے میں کوئی کسر نہیں اٹھار کھتی کیونکہ ہم توگ اگن سے ول کی دھر کن بن کردھ الکتے ہیں ،اس دھر کی کوشاہ پر نا کی طرع بھی جائز نہیں ۔

آبِ بالی رائی فلسفیان کرتی ہیں ۔ وگ اس چیزر بر مجی قوم رفعت ہیں ۔

فلسفیانہ ہتیں کیا موتی ہیں یہ تو میں جانتی نہیں ہوں میں اس کے مطابق آب کے سوالوں کے جواب دیے جا دیمی موں یہی میری دیمی موں یہی میری کے کانی ہے اس کے علاقہ میری کی جرات ہے کہ میں لب کٹ کی کرول کیونکہ آرائش کے کانی میں موتی وہ وومروں کے لئے میتا ہے دندگی اُس کی این نہیں موتی وہ وومروں کے لئے میتا ہے

ادرددروں کی بدولت ہی اُس کا کیر تیر موتاہے۔ آپ سے شھن مکرور تی سے ساتھ معاشقے کی ٹری جرمیاہے آپ اس سے شعال کی کہنا جاہیں گ







clear and principled stand on the Kashmir problem by maintaining that it should be resolved in accordance with UN Resolutions. A delegation of Pakistani Parliamentarians and Islamic Scholars led by Senators Qazi Hussain Ahmad and Professor Khurshid Ahmad visited Khartoum in June this year to publicize the plight of the Kashmiri people and the brutal repressive policies being pursues by the Indian authorities to quell their massive uprising for self-determination. This delegation was received very warmly by President El-Bashir. On this occasion, President El-Bashir declared oategorically that the problem of Kashmir should be resolved peacefully and on the basis of UN Resolutions. This stand of Sudan was also affirmed in a statement by its Foreign Ministry.

Pakistan has always been a strong supporter of sudan's unity and territorial integrity. President El-Beshir has taken conciliatory steps including unilateral declarations of ceasefire to bring the secessionist elements

to the sudan southern negotiating table in order to internal-Sudan's resolve peacefully problems emicably. Pakistan commends these endeavours of President El-Bashir aimed at forging greater national unity and cohesion in Sudan through peaceful means. At the meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Cairo in August this year Pakistan's Foreign Minister made a strong statement condemning the attempts by foreign elements notably Israel to subvert Sudan's unity. He declared that such attempts were in reality aimed weakening the entire Islamic Ummah.

Pakistan and Sudan are linked together by firm bonds which are rooted in common Islamic heritage. This creates an identity of purpose on the development and strengthening of bilateral relations as well as a convergence of views on various regional and global problems. As such there there is close cooperation between the two countries at the UN and other international forums.

As Muslim countries both Pakistan and Sudan have a deep interest in the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Ummah and the welfare of Muslim peoples and communities all over the World. The two countries seek to attain this objective both bilaterally and under the auspices of the Islamic Conference.

Sudan is in the forefront of Muslim countries to have enacted Sharia Laws. In this connection, close and frequent consultations took place between Islamic soholars and Jurists of Pakistan and Sudan.

Many Sudanese studying Sharia Law at the International Islamic University of Islamabad. Pakistan is also host to several hundred Sudanese students in various educational institutions.

President El-Bashir has many friends in Pakistan dating back to 1974 when he attended the Infantry Commanders Course in Quetta.





ك أس متارّ بوك بغرزه ملك مالاي اس سيل بم ف كى اداكاردن ادرا داكا رائ كانترويد ادرما قايس مريك بي ممرأن طاقاتول اورانط ولير مصرف ورز كعكر صرف ادهوری دیکشت سے بوئی جراب کے سامنے ہے کونکای ده والك كاب بحرك ساتفر كانظ عى برتين. لكن ويجيف مين خواصورت اتنى كر تحويف كودل على اوب يى بات أس من فالحب وسب كو بعالى ب فكارسب كالمراير وتلب جب سسب كولكاد بوتاب يى تاك كانتركى كانياس المستحمي

بقول آب سے شہرت بڑی ہویا تھی شہرت شہرت ہی ہوتی بي كى مديك أب بني تى بى بى بى بى بى بى قوات كى الون سيست متازموع بي لقينا أب الك محدارادر المحيى برنى أراست بس ومذالي مالات مي كوني فنكاريمي الركفتكو نبن كرمك كونكده ان بالول كويره كرآم ي سي بابر ومات ين ادرسي چيز نقصان بنيا في ك الى موتى عالى من كوتى بنادا ادمعنوى بيس بعد اك دهم كتي موع بحى سي خيال سے . مدهورى عى آب وگوں كے لئے كھ كما حلك حالير كنے والى مدهورى و كيشت السانيت كي موا ي عابي گا ميں تمام وكوں سے بي كوں كى مق بات كنى عاصة است مورياں اُس كى كاميانى كوليل بين- استفاع وج ب چاہے زندگی ہی کیوں نرمیلی جائے بہدیئے حق کی ہی فتح بوقی پینے کر بھی اُس نے عاجزی اور انکساری کا دامن بنیں جوال ب، اورباهل نيست ونالوو بوجاناب بن سنوجي كو ادرق كسوا يمد كوقل بندكرك بم الروافع كرك الق مادهورى فجاف برت يرتاك المازيد وخصت كااخارات ادرمسكر نيول مي جيني والى خرول كى فلط تشير ريعي مادهوى ويشت كالرى بُرد بارى سے سامنا كرتے ہوتے جذبات ع بتے موئے ہارے ول يرست گرااتركا . اور تم بحى دوسول

ادا كاره ادرمروكا جولى دامن كاسا تحد موما ب احر اليے نيس مو توفلم يس سيالى كارنگ بنيس عبرا جاسكا . الله كاربك بعرف ك الع بدو كم ما تعافیل ل كر رسابى مارى كاميانى بدونيادلي وكالمركم كارب متحن فكرورتي الي فتكاريس جوائي فتكارانه صلاحتول ك بدوات عدارتی فلم اندسطری میں ہی بنیں بلکہ لوری درلد سان کی شرے کا آفاب او نا ہے۔

أب بھي تواسس وقت لوري دنيا ميں اني فكامان سلاحتون كى دولت شراس اركانى حاتى جي اور معروب ادر متعن حكرورتى مرحشق وعاشقى كمسيد كسينال اخبارات وجرائد كم سفات كارمنت بن يك بي ولي مقن فيكرورتي بھی اس سلے ہیں سب سے آمے نظر آئے ہیں ،ای سے ختر بھی اُن کے کی ایک سکسٹل اخبارات وحرالہ کی زنت بن يكے بن ، رنجتنا اورسری دلای كے ساتھ بھي اُس كر ماشقے ى فرى زبان زوعام رى بى ادر رصغر ياك دسندى كمر جرائد في ابني من المائلة كاب.

م تواتنا جانتي مول كرخودكيا مول اوركما كرسكتي مول مير اسام ين هي اخبارات دحرايد و كدهاست إل مِي أن كا نولش ول توسب مير الصحيف مي يرط عالمي ادرميرا مان تُعِرِّالْ شكل وماسي كو كدرلس والاستصارة ابنس مامًا میں نے بھی میگرفال اور دسائل میں بھی ٹرھاہے ؛ کو تھن کی ورتى ان دنوں مادهورى وكشت ك دام الفت مي السينين بن كريركوني انبيل وكيد وكيد كرسي الذارة لكاما بصكر ده ايك دن تادی کے بدعن می فرور بندھ کرری مے کونک ماک ساتد گھومنا بھرنا فلم بینوں اور مام وگوں کے سے ایک سوالیہ نشان بن كرره گياسے يه دونوں ادا كار عن كافن اي انهائي بندليل يرينع حكاس فلي دنيات مقلق قربالم فلكنن الدفقلف بوللول مي المطفى وكي ماتي من بحارتي ملول ب ان كاماضة يرجد مركوبال سى بورسى بين أن كاكهنا ب كر مادهوري وكشت اور محصن حكرورتى كامواشقة كوتى نر كن رئك موديدات كا كيوندان داون ادا كارون كا كف المحومنا بعرنا يدفا بركرتابت كردال مي كف كالافرورب تومات يب من سب كور الدكر على است عبول مانا صابتي مول كيونكران الله عي كابر ما آب و لاك بشب منديد رالي خرى برطق إلى بى فنكار كا زندگى ب ادفكار كى تېرت اللى مويارى نېرت آخر شرت بوقى بىدى بھی فنگاران سکینڈلول کے عادی ہو مکے مل کیونکہ آئے دان نت ف كيندل بوتين ديت ال

بادسوري في آب سے گفتگو برى دليب دى اور الاست اللين شاكفان بعي المركة تعوث محوف الديس تع بحان ليس ك. آب سے ساتھ بارى ما قات تھى اى سندى كالكرى تحى الدوه سنديجي ليدا مواكيزك اليي بيتي كبيمي تسيى السان كولفضان بيبي بينجا سكتي بي

Visit of the President of Sudan Gen. Omer Hassan A. El - Bashir

General Omer Hassan Ahmed El-bashir, Sudan's President and the Chairman of National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council of Sudan is arrived on a one day visit. This visit is taking place in response to an invitation to the Sudanese leader by the President, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif.

In the prespective of bilateral relations between Pakistan and Sudan this visit of the Sudanese leader assumes special importance since it is the firstever official visit to Pakistan by a Sudanese head of State or Head of Government. President Nimeiri of Sudan visited Pakistan in 1974 but that visit was in connection with the Islamic Summit at Lahore.

President El-Bashir's visit to Pakistan comes at an opportune moment in the context of the need for Islamic countries to intensify mutual consultations against the background of the grave crisis in the Gulf which has created deep fissures in the Islamic and Arab community of nations. The discussions of President El-Bashir with Pakistani leaders are expected to focus on a review of the





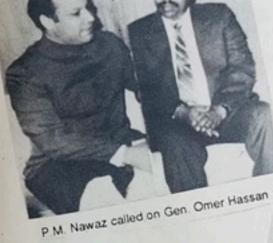
strengthened over the years by the sympathy and support of the peoples of the two countries to each other. Throughout the 1980's Sudan was in the forefront of Muslim countries espousing the cause of the Afghan people. It steadfastly emphasized the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the restoration of that country's independence, sovereignty and Islamic character. Sudan is one of the countries which recognised the Afghan Interim Government after its formation.

Sudan has also adonted a

confronting the Islamic Ummah, in various parts of the World and and means of strengthening bilateral relations between Sudan and Pakistan. While the situation in the Gulf

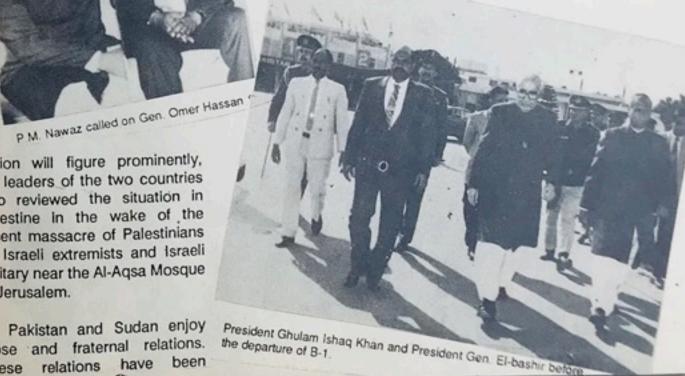


An Album is being Presented to the President of Sudan.



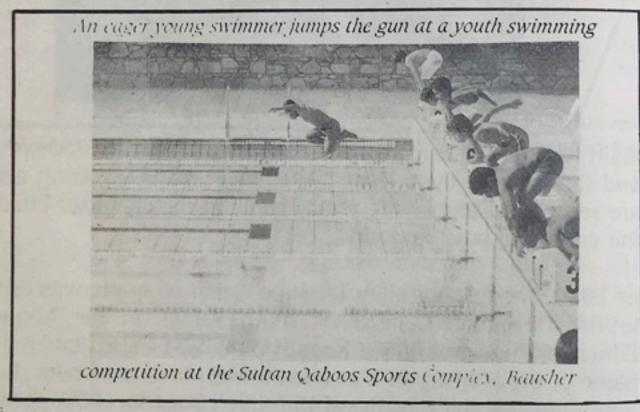
region will figure prominently, the leaders of the two countries also reviewed the situation in Palestine in the wake of the recent massacre of Palestinians by Israeli extremists and Israeli military near the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

close and fraternal relations. the departure of 8-1 These relations have been



in 1989 and is administered by the Higher Council for Youth. The Fund enjoys a corporate status and financial and administrative independence, and has an independent board of directors and executive apparatus. The fund finances youth and sporting activities throughout the Sultanate.

The integrated national plan for youth also provides for the establishment of youth centres similar to that at Sohar, which was opened in November 1988, and contains a wide variety of outdoor and indoor facilities to Olympic standards. Work began on a youth centre in Salalah in 1989, which will be followed by similar centres in the Dakhiliya, Sharqiya, South Batinah and Dahira regions under the forthcoming Five Year Plan. In addition to the establishment of



these youth centres, preparations are being made for installing and expanding sports facilities in a number of clubs, and constructing and equipping sports grounds in schools.

Following the Sultanate's participation in 'Operation Raleigh; the international youth assistance campaign, in the 1980s, a team of fifty young Omanis went to the USA, Bahamas and Cameroun last year. In March 1990 the 'Ship of World Youth', a vessel chartered under the Japanese Government's Youth Exchange Programme, with 19 Omanis on board, called at Muscat on a four-day visit. The voung people of several nations were entertained in the Sultanate and made visits to places of interest in the Interior. During its goodwill cruise the ship visited Bombay, Alexandria and the Piraeus.

Although football is undoubtedly the most popular sport, hockey is increasing its following in the Sultanate. It is interesting to note that hockey was introduced into Oman as long ago as 1914, probably from India. Apart from Egypt, Oman is the only Arab country in which hockey is played. Now the latest comer to the sports scene is ice hockey.

Scouting

Scouting plays an important part in organised activities for boys and girls. The scouting movement was first introduced into Oman in 1948 at the Saidiya school in Muscat. Shortly afterwards scout. packs were formed in boys' schools in Muttrah and Salalah. In 1970, when many more schools began to opened, the number of scout packs increased accordingly; and Guiding was also introduced into the new girls' schools. The National Organisation for Scouts and Guides was established by Royal Decree in 1975 with the aim of inculcating young people with a sense of service and of developing their self-reliance, sense of responsibility, and public spirit. To this end, annual camps were started the following year. In 1983, during the National Day celebrations, His Majesty was installed as Chief Scout in honour of his support for the movement. Scouts and Guides are encouraged to participate in projects which aid society, one of the most rewarding of which is the organisation of art annual course for the handicapped under the auspices of the Oman National Committee for the Care of the Handicapped. This is part of the State effort to enable the handicapped to undertake work which will give them a secure and dignified life, and help them to make a positive contribution to society. These courses have been so successful that handicapped people from other member-States of the AGCC are now joining them.

Eight scouts were included in the crew of the Navy's sailing ship 'Shabab Oman' for its voyage to Sydney for the Australian Bicentenary celebrations. Omani scouts also participated in 1988 in the 31st World Scouting Conference in Melbourne, Australia, where they were awarded a prize in recognition of their contribution. A delegation of Omani scouts took part in the Fifth Islamic Scouts

Jamboree in Amman in Jordan in August last year.



An historic event in bilateral affairs took place in March with the signing of an agreement demarcating the border between their two countries by His Majesty and His Majesty King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. In his speech at the signing, warmly welcoming the Agreement, His Majesty King Fahd described His Majesty the Sultan as "a great Arab leader and thinker", during whose reign Omani-Saudi relations had achieved a peak of excellence.

Also, in March His Majesty made his extensive annual 'Meet-the-People' tour of the Sultanate, travelling hundreds of miles to some of Oman's remotest areas, to talk to his people personally and to discuss their problems and needs with them face-to-face. His people took the opportunity of this year's tour to celebrate the 20th Anniversary of his accession in demonstrations of loyalty and in performing traditional dances and other entertainments at the simple encampments where His Majesty stayed.

YOUTH

No greater "past and present" contrast can be drawn in the Sultanate of Oman than between the conditions of Youth 20 years ago and those of today. At that time education was severely restricted and limited in content, and indeed almost totally non-existent, particularly for girls; disease was rife and many children did not survive to reach adulthood. Recreational facilities were unheard of. Now the visitor is struck by the fitness and alertness of the young, and the keenness displayed in every form of sporting acitivity.

Once the education system was firmly established it was possible to devote increasing attention to the broader aspects of the training and upbringing of the youth of the country, a priority that has been constantly reiterated by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos, who directed that the National Day celebrations in 1983 were to be devoted to the subject of Youth. To emphasise this point, His Majesty presented the Nation's young people with an Olympic-sized sports stadium covering 44 hectares of land at Bausher near Muscat, the



main features of which are a seating capacity for 35,000 spectators and facilities for more than 20 different sports. Sporting activities are recognised as playing a major role in the character-building of the country's boys and girls.

In 1982, the responsibility for supervision of sports was entrusted to the Directorate-General of Youth Affairs in the Ministry of Education, and in 1986 a Royal Decree was issued amending the name of the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Education and Youth. As a result of a Royal Directive issued in 1989, the Higher Council for Youth approved an integrated national plan for expanded and improved youth facilities; this plan is based on three main elements:-

a) Construction of sports and youth facilities.

b) Support to existing clubs, in order to provide them with a complete range of these facilities.

c) Support for the organisation of national sporting and recreational activities.

His Majesty personally donated half a million Omani Riyals to the National Fund for Financing Sporting Activities, which was set up

OUTH



His Majesty with His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan at Al Hisn Palace in Salalah during the latter's private visit to the Sultanate

for this generation and those generations still to come.' His Majesty has continually stressed the need for Omanis to fit themselves to take over work at present done by expatriates, and reminded employers that it was their duty to provide opportunities to enable the Omani people to do so.

As Chairman for this year of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, His Majesty warmly welcomed his brother heads of State to the Council's 10th Summit meeting which took place in Muscat last December and, in his address, reviewed the progress that had been made by the Council's efforts in working for peace and stability in the region, notably to secure a peaceful and lasting settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict. He also reaffirmed his determination to support the establishment of legitimacy and the efforts to bring about an internal reconciliation in Lebanon, and the just cause and struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom and self-determination.

His Majesty, in referring to the momentous political and economic developments taking place in the world, said that, in looking forward to these new horizons, the Council must, have "a progressive role and effective presence" in this changing world. "We must positively associate ourselves with these changes, in the service of our peoples". The Council was determined to participate in promoting peace and cooperation at all international



levels.

and inter-AGCC relations.

During the past year, His Majesty has continued to play an active role in international diplomacy, welcoming the President of China who arrived in Oman for a three-day visit last December, and Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, the following month, with whom he exchanged views on the Palestinian situation; at the end of their talks His Majesty announced his consent to the opening of a Palestinian Embassy in the Sultanate. In February, His Majesty held official talks with His Highness the Emir of Kuwait at Al Alam Palace, Muscat. Their discussions covered Arab and international developments within both bilateral

visit to the Sultanate



His Majesty meets the Senegalese President, Abdou Diouf. who was on a private visit to the Sultanat

OUTH



His Majesty takes a keen interest in Oman's armed forces:

Here, he tests a heavy machine gun during
exercises by the Royal Guard of Oman

His Majesty has carefully combined traditional government with the inception of a modern state. The age-old system of Sultanic rule whereby individual Omanis had the right of access to the ruler — who was regarded as the father of his people — has been scrupulously preserved, alongside the evolvement of sophisticated government by a Cabinet of Ministers with their supporting staffs and responsibilities. Thus, His Majesty attaches great importance to personal contact with his people, and this he achieves in three principal ways: one is the State Consultative Council, which has a wide popular representation, now increased from 45 to 55 members, at the first meeting of which, in 1981, he said "The Council shall also be a vital field for interaction and integration between the opinions of its members and full cooperation and integration between the Government and the citizens in carrying out the duties and obligations of the current stage of development".

Secondly, His Majesty's annual tours of the Interior, when he is accompanied by many of his Ministers and meets individual Omanis face to face, listens to their suggestions, and discusses their problems, is a valuable means of assessing their needs. On these occasions the appropriate Minister is called in and the matter is dealt with immediately. Also, every year on the National Anniversary on 18th November, His Majesty delivers a major address to the Nation when he reviews the achievements of the previous year and outlines future policies.

In his speeches and public statements to his people during the past year, His Majesty has continued to place great emphasis and importance on diversifying Oman's economy away from total dependence on oil revenues. These revenues are forecast to continue for many years to come, but His Majesty has long recognised the need to broaden the country's economic base, not only as a precaution against possible future uncertainties of the oil market but also as a means of providing more career opportunities for Oman's graduates and school leavers.

Thus, in his address to the Nation on National Day last year, His Majesty commended the great efforts his Government and people had made in answer to his call for the development of the agriculture and fisheries industries as part of this sustained drive. Referring to the high importance of preserving Oman's ancient cultural heritage and traditional crafts, His Majesty said "In pursuance of this, we must ensure that we have a comprehensive social and economic framework within which we can demonstrate the high importance of these crafts. We must develop our economy, diversify the exploitation of our resources, and thus continue to improve the standard of living of our people. At the same time, it is the duty of us all continuously to bear in mind that this progress must be built on the foundations of our great inherited traditions and customs in accordance with the circumstances of the times in which we live. Thus will fruit be borne



His Majesty inaugurates Sultan Qaboos University Hospital: a teaching hospital to the highest world standards and a gift from His Majesty to his people

anachronistic restrictions on the lives and activities of the people, and he announced his intention of proceeding forthwith with the development of the country and of providing his people with the health care, education and the other social development they so sorely needed. He also called upon them to play their part in the work that lay ahead and appealed to all Omanis abroad, wherever



His Majesty with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt who arrived in Muscat on a visit which demonstrated the warm relations between the two countries

they might be, to return and do so. His words met with a spontaneous and overwhelming response, and Omanis came flocking back from many parts of the world.

The task that faced His Majesty was formidable. Little had been achieved in the three years since the oil revenues had started coming in. There was a legacy of more than a century of stagnation, with its accompanying lack of development, illiteracy, high mortality rate and isolation. It is not too much to say that Oman, at this time, was one of the most backward countries in the Arab World. Added to this, there was a bitter local war in the south, where at the time of his accession the military situation was grave.

Meanwhile, His Majesty gave high priority to the expansion of the Sultanate's international relations, which had been almost non-existent before 1970. This has been successfully achieved and



diplomatic relations have been established with many countries throughout the world, regardless of their political complexions. His Majesty's policy being to extend the hand of friendship to all countries on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

International contacts through the establishment of diplomatic relations and personal visits are seen by His Majesty to be of great importance in the quest for world peace and understanding between peoples. Relations have been established with both the non-communist and communist worlds; ambassadors were exchanged with the People's Republic of China some years ago, and most recently diplomatic relations have been established with the Soviet Union. His Majesty has paid State visits to brother countries of the G.C.C., Egypt, Jordan, the United Kingdom, United States, France and Spain.

His Majesty also pressed on with development planning. A list of priorities were carefully formulated; wasteful prestige projects were not considered. Advancement has been achieved through a series of Five Year Plans, of which the third is being completed this year. The result of this has been that, by the time the oil price crisis struck early in 1986, the Sultanate's infrastructural programme was virtually complete.



OMAN 1991.

It is not possible for a first-time visitor to the Sultanate of Oman, arriving at Seeb International Airport in 1990, and driving to Muscat along the 35 kms of lighted dual-carriageway road, over fly-overs, past modern Ministry buildings, schools, hospitals and commercial establishments, to visualise that only 20 years ago none of this existed. Any Omani will tell him that all this transformation is due to the inspiration and guidance of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said.

His Majesty was born in Salalah in Dhofar, the southern region of Oman, on 18th November 1940. He is eighth in the direct line of the Al Busaid Dynasty, which was founded in 1744 by Imam Ahmad bin Said, whose memory is still revered in Oman as a warrior and enlightened administrator who united the country after years of civil war. His Majesty's father, Sultan Said bin Taimur, died in 1972.

His Majesty spent his childhood and received the early part of his education in Salalah. At the age of 16 he was sent by his father to England where he attended a private educational establishment before entering the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst as a cadet in 1960. His Majesty then served a tour of operational duty with a British infantry battalion and on the Staff in West Germany. Subsequently, he studied municipal government in England. Returning home on completion of a world tour, he spent the next six years in Salalah in accordance with his father's wishes. During those years his time was spent in studying Islam and the cultural and historical past of his country and people.

On the abdication of his father, Sultan Said bin Taimur, and his own accession in July 1970, His Majesty flew from Salalah to Muscat to be greeted by his people. Among his first acts were the abolition of

HIS MAJESTY SULTAN



QABOOS BIN SAID AL SAID







His Imperial Highness

Crown Prince Naruhito

The eldest son of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, H.I.H. Crown Prince Naruhito (also known as Prince Hiro) was born on February 23, 1960.

Crown Prince Naruhito graduated from the Department of History in the Faculty of Letters of Gakushuin University in March 1982 and went on to take the first part of the doctoral course in history in the School of Humanities at the same university, specializing in the medieval history of Japan. In the fall of the same year he published a part of his graduation thesis, entitled "Some Remarks on Maritime Transportation in the Seto Inland Sea in the Medieval Period," in a bulletin of the Research Society of Transportation History. In July 1983 Crown Prince Naruhito went to England. The following October he entered the Graduate School of Oxford University, where he studied commodity transport on the River Thames in the latter half of the eighteenth century at Merton College. He took the opportunity during his vacation to travel throughout Europe, and he visited various places in North America on his way home to Japan in October 1985. After his return to Japan, he resumed his studies at the Graduate School of Gakushuin University, and in March 1988 he obtained his M.A. The Crown Prince continues his research in the medieval history of Japan at Gakushuin University.

The court rituals marking Crown Prince Naruhito's coming-of-age were held at the Imperial Palace on February 23, 1980. After that, he took part in various imperial functions and officially attended the summer session of the National Sports Festival and other events held in various places around the country. He also has made official visits to Bhutan, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, and Nepal. He temporarily assumed the duties of the Emperor in matters of state on behalf of his grandfather, Emperor Hirohito, when his father, who as Crown Prince was then performing these duties, paid a state visit to the United States in October 1987.

Crown Prince Naruhito is fond of music and plays the viola and the violin. As a student, he actively participated in the Gakushuin University Orchestra as a regular member, taking part by playing the viola. He enjoys mountain climbing and is a member of the Japanese Alpine Club. Like the Emperor and Empress, he also enjoys tennis.

The second son of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, H.I.H. Prince Fumihito was born on November 30, 1965. He has the title of Aya-no-Miya (Prince Aya). Prince Fumihito graduated from the Department of Politics in the Faculty of Law of Gakushuin University in March 1988. The court rituals marking his coming-of-age were held at the Imperial Palace on November 30, 1985. Since then he has taken part in various imperial functions and has officially attended skiing competitions at the winter session of the National Sports Festival and other events held in various sites around Japan. In June 1988 Prince Fumihito in an official capacity attended a ceremony commemorating the eightieth anniversary of Japanese immigration to Brazil.

Prince Fumihito has great interest in all forms of natural life; he was installed as president of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology in June 1986, as president of the World Wildlife Fund—Japan (WWF Japan) in October 1986, and as president of the Japanese Association of Zoological Gardens and Aquariums in May 1988.

In August 1988 Prince Fumihito went to England, where he has been studying zoology as a visiting postgraduate student at St. John's College, Oxford, since October 1988.

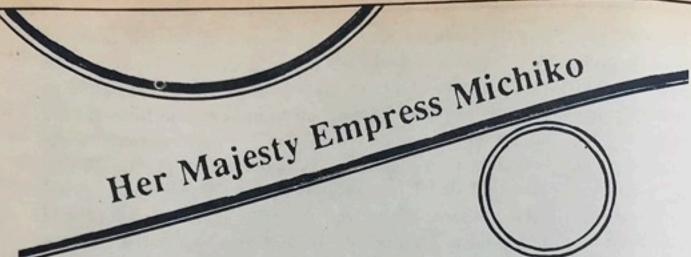
Her Imperial Highness Princess Sayako

The only daughter of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, H.I.H. Princess Sayako was born on April 18, 1969. She has the title of Nori-no-Miya (Princess Nori). Princess Sayako is now in her first year in the Denor-Miya (Princess Nori). Princess Sayako is now in her first year in the Denor-Miya (Princess Nori). Princess Sayako is now in her first year in the Denor-Miya (Princess Nori). Princess Sayako is now in her first year in the Denor-Miya (Princess Nori). Princess Sayako is now in her first year in the Denor-Miya (Princess Nori). Princess Sayako is now in her first year in the Denor-Miya (Princess Nori).

Princess Sayako is interested in the use of seeing-eye dogs. In 1984, during a short trip to England, she visited two training centers there. In August 1988, when she visited Liechtenstein and Switzerland, she visited a training center when she visited Liechtenstein and Switzerland, she visited a training center when she visited Liechtenstein and Switzerland, she visited a training center when she visited Liechtenstein and Switzerland, she visited a training center a child and is now learning to play the flute.







Her Majesty Empress Michiko, the eldest daughter of Hidesaburo Shoda, the former president of a flour manufacturing company, was born in Tokyo on October 20, 1934. The Shodas are a scholarly family that has produced two recipients of the Order of Cultural Merit, the highest academic honor conferred by the Emperor upon distinguished scholars.

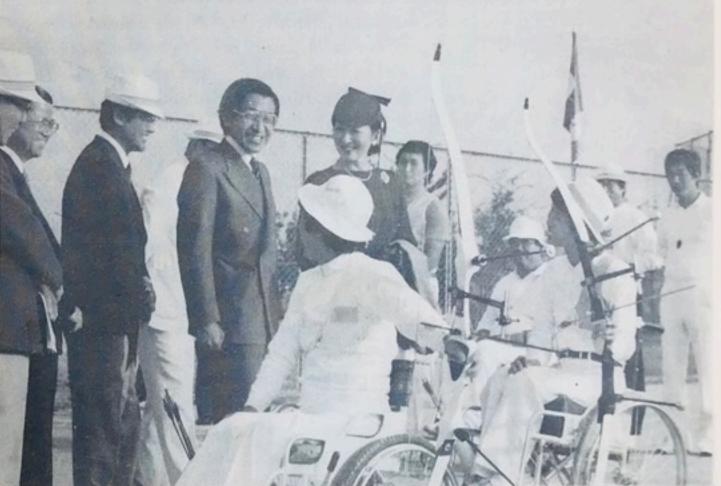
Empress Michiko attended Futaba Elementary School (Convent of the Sisters of the Infant Jesus) and Sacred Heart junior and senior high schools. In 1953 she entered the University of the Sacred Heart, specializing in English literature in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature. At her graduation ceremony, she was valedictorian of her class. In 1958 she represented Japan at the first international conference of the sister schools of her alma mater, held in Brussels. On that occasion, she made a brief tour of several European countries and the United States.

Empress Michiko married then Crown Prince Akihito on April 10, 1959. The Imperial Household Council, headed by the prime minister and composed of representatives of the imperial family, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the president of the House of Councillors, the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and others gave their unanimous consent to the marriage, which was warmly welcomed by the nation.

After her marriage, the new Crown Princess accompanied Crown Prince Akihito on his visits to foreign countries, assisted him in receiving foreign guests visiting Japan, and participated in international events, thereby contributing to the promotion of international friendship. She visited 37 foreign countries with Crown Prince Akihito; she also accompanied him on his visits throughout Japan to attend various functions and on visits to social welfare facilities. Through meeting leading figures in every sphere of life on such occasions, she deepened her understanding of various problems and continually hopes for a better and prosperous life for the people.

While she was Crown Princess, Empress Michiko was the honorary vicepresident of the Japanese Red Cross Society. On behalf of Empress Nagako, honorary president of the society, she attended the national convention of the society and the Florence Nightingale Medal Presentation Ceremony, giving encouragement to the people concerned. She has now become honorary president of the society.

Empress Michiko plays the piano and the harp. When Emperor Akihito plays the cello and Crown Prince Naruhito the violin, the Empress accompanies them on the piano. The Empress also likes embroidering, weaving, and other handicrafts. She loves flowers and in her residence and garden takes care of plants and shrubs that have been presented from all over Japan and from other countries.



The Emperor and Empress, as Crown Prince and Princess, at the "Paralympics," cheering the physically-handicapped participants (October 1985)

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko have three children. In spite of her busy life with many official duties, the Empress has brought up her children with loving care. She always tries to spend as much time as possible with her family.

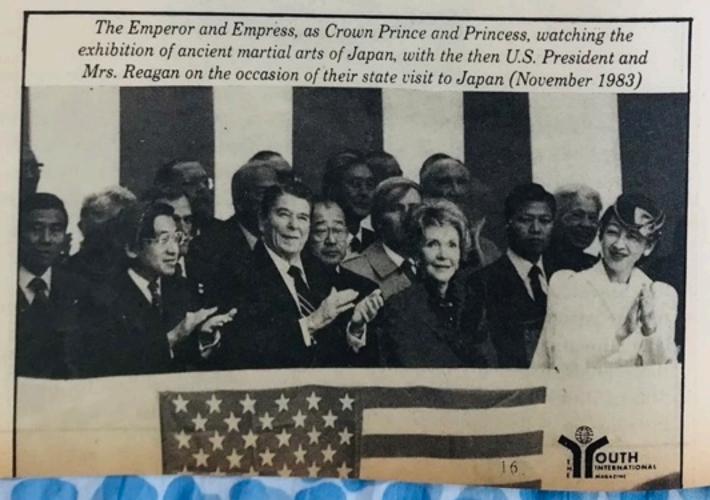
Modest and self-effacing in her actions, the Empress has always taken great care to carry out her official duties with love and joy, and this has won her the affection and respect of the nation.







While he was Crown Prince, Emperor Akihito was appointed the honorary president or patron of many international events, including the Eleventh Pacific Science Congress (1966), the Japan World Exposition, Osaka (1970), the International Sports Games for the Disabled (1964), the International Skill Contest for the Disabled (1981), the Third Asian Games (1958), and the Universide in Tokyo (1967).



A noted ichthyologist, Emperor Akihito has made a taxonomic study of gobiid fish for many years and as a member of the Ichthyological Society of Japan has published 25 papers in the society's journal. He was installed as honorary president of the Second International Conference on Indo-Pacific Fishes in 1985 and presented to the symposium a report entitled "Some Morphological Characters Considered to Be Important in Gobiid Phylogeny," which was later included in the conference proceedings, "Indo-Pacific Fish Biology." He also authored the entries on many species of gobiid fishes in *The Fishes of the Japanese Archipelago*, published in November 1984. In 1980 he became a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London and in 1986 was elected an honorary member of this society.

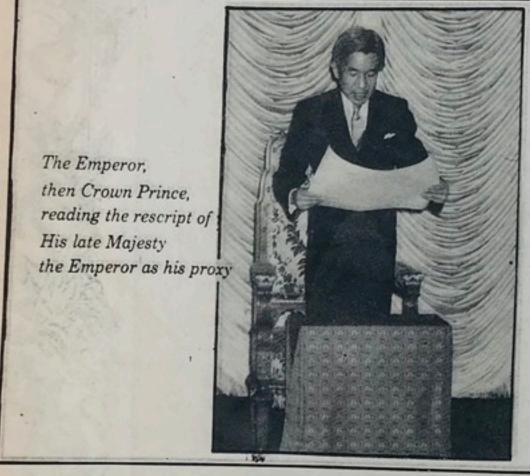


The Emperor, as Crown Prince, surrounded by children at the "Healthiest School" Award presentation ceremony (November 1988)

In addition to his studies, the Emperor takes interest in a wide range of natural life and at the same time displays a deep concern for conservation. Because of his interest in history, he enjoys meeting and conversing with scholars about their respective fields. One of his favorite sports is tennis.



Crown Prince Akihito, together with Crown Princess Michiko, participated in such imperial functions as Their Majesties' New Year Reception, New Year lectures, the New Year's Imperial Poetry Reading, and imperial garden parties. They also participated in receptions for state and official guests from various foreign countries. In addition, they welcomed to their residence members of royalty and distinguished persons, including ministers and ambassadors from foreign countries. They also received many Japanese in the administrative and diplomatic fields, scholars, artists, and persons involved in social welfare. They met members of the Japan Youth Goodwill

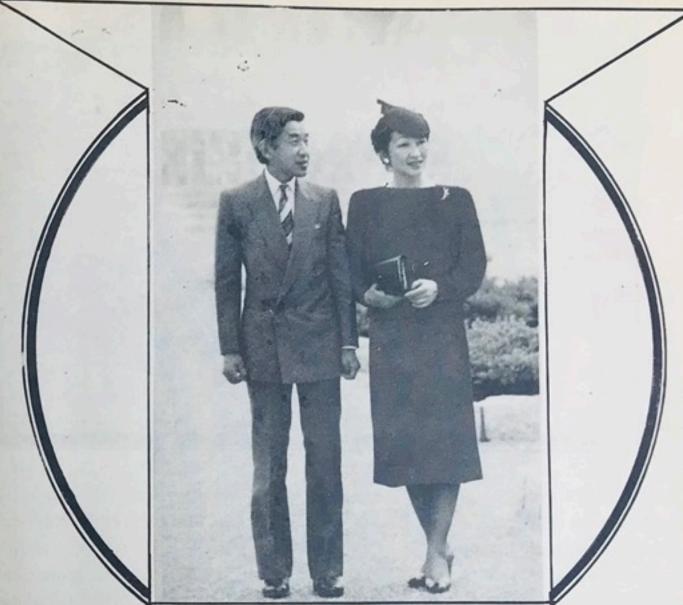


at the opening of the 113th (extraordinary) session of the Diet (July 1988)

Mission, which was founded in commemoration of their wedding, every year, as well as nearly 800 members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and others who visited their residence. The imperial couple had many opportunities to meet Japanese immigrants living abroad, to whom they gave encouragement to become good citizens in their adopted countries.

After September 1987 Crown Prince Akihito convoked the Diet on behalf of Emperor Hirohito and together with the Crown Princess attended ceremonies for the autumn session of the National Sports Festival, National Arbor Day, and other events.

The imperial couple also attended the following events held annually in different prefectures in Japan: the Inter-High School Championship Meeting,



At the "National Tree Cultivation Festival" in Toyama Prefecture, on the coast of the Japan Sea (October 1983)

the National Convention for the Development of an Abundantly Productive-Sea, the National Silviculture Festival, and the National Sports Games for the Disabled. As honorary vice-presidents of the Japanese Red Cross Society, they attended the National Meeting for the Promotion of Blood Donations. The imperial couple also attended a number of national events, including the opening ceremonies of international conferences and commemorative meetings marking specific occasions. Visiting from 6 to 10 prefectures annually, they traveled to all 47 prefectures in Japan and visited many of the country's remote islands. On such trips they took the opportunity to visit social welfare, educational, and cultural facilities and to inspect the industrial situation in these areas. Especially interested in social welfare, they visited more than 300 facilities throughout the country for Ilansen's disease and for disabled citizens, as well as homes for children and elderly citizens.

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BEFORE THE USSR FINALLY RESPONDED TO OUR REASONABLE BUT FIRM PROPOSALS AND SERIOUS FORWARD MOVEMENT BEGAN. THE PROCESS TAKES PATIENCE BUT IT NEEDS TO START NOW BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA.

ON AFGHANISTAN, THE MAJOR VICTORY HAS BEEN WON IN THAT THE SOVIET ARMY HAS GONE HOME WITH IMMENSE REPERCUSSIONS. THAT REMAINS IS TO AGREE UPON A PROCESS OF SELF. DETERMINATION, FOR THE OVER FIVE MILLION REFUGES TO GO HOME FROM PAKISTAN AND IRAN, AND TO START ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THAT WAR-RAVAGED COUNTRY. PAKISTAN HAS THE MOST IMPORTANT ROLE TO PLAY IN THE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT PHASE PROCESS AS IT HAD DURING THE MILLITARY PHASE.

THE UNITED STATES AND OTHERS ARE STILL INVOLVED, WANTING TO WORK WITH PAKISTAN FOR A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME. THOSE THAT SAID OUR ASSISTANCE FOR THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE, AND FOR PAKISTAN ITSELF, WAS PREDICATED SOLELY UPON THE GOAL OF GETTING THE SOVIETS OUT OF AFGHANISTAN, SHOULD REFLECT UPON THE FACT THAT TWO-AND-A-HALF YEARS AFTER CHAIRMAN GORBACHEV TOLD PRESIDENT REAGAN THAT THE RED ARMY WAS IRAVING, OUR ASSISTANCE LEVELS ARE HIGHER THAN EVER FOR POTH ACCOUNTS. WE BELIEVE THAT THERE SHOULD BE A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT ACCEPTABLE NOT ONLY TO THE VAST MAJORITY OF AFGHANS, BUT ALSO TO THEIR NEIGHBORS. SO THAT A NON-ALIGNED, FREE AFGHANISTAN WILL EMERGE WHICH IS NOT A THEREAT TO ANY OF ITS NEIGEBORS NOR THREATENED BY THEM--AN AFGHANISTAN THAT IS NOT A SOURCE OF REGIONAL TENSIONS AND INSTABILITY, AS IT HAS OFTEN BEEN IN THE PAST. THAT IS THE PRIMARY REASON WE ARE STILL SUPPORTING POLITICAL, MILTARY, AND HUMANITARIAN BEFORTS TO BRING ABOUT A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT, REFUGEE RETURN AND RECONSTRUCTION. IN TALKS WITH THE SOVIETS, WE HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT NAJIBULLAH CONTINUING IN POWER WOULD BE TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE TO THE AFGHAN PEOPLE, AND A PROCEDURE FOR SELE-DETERMINATION SHOULD BE PUT IN PLACE, FOCUSSED UPON ELECTIONS FREE OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE KABUL REGIME WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND UOIC.

THANK YOU FOR LETTING MF SHARE MY THOUGHTS WITH YOU THIS EVENING. I WOULD BE HAPPY TO RESPOND TO YOUR QUESTIONS.



EMPEROR AKIHITO AND HIS FAMILY

His Majesty Emperor Akihito

His Majesty Emperor Akihito, who acceded to the throne on January 7, 1989, upon the demise of Emperor Hirohito (posthumously Emperor Showa), was born in Tokyo on December 23, 1933, the eldest son of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. He studied at Gakushuin elementary, junior high, and senior high schools. In 1952 he entered the Department of Politics in the Faculty of Politics and Economics of Gakushuin University. From April 1954 he continued his studies as an auditor and completed his university education in 1956. In addition to his studies at Gakushuin, he was given private lectures on many subjects, including the Constitution of Japan, by such eminent persons as the chief justice of the Supreme Court.

The Crown Prince's coming-of-age ceremony and his official investiture were celebrated in 1952, from which time he actively fulfilled his assigned duties. In 1953 the Crown Prince attended the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom on behalf of Emperor Hirohito. On that occasion he also visited countries in Europe and North America.

The Crown Prince married Miss Michiko Shoda in 1959. After their marriage the new imperial couple made official visits to 37 countries, the first one being the United States on the occasion of the centennial of Japanese-American relations in 1960. The other countries they visited were Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Zaire, and Zambia. The Crown Prince visited most of these countries on behalf of Emperor Hirohito.

He acted in matters of state in accordance with the Constitution of Japan on behalf of Emperor Hirohito during the Emperor's visits to Europe in 1971 and to the United States in 1975 and also from the time Emperor Hirohito underwent an operation in September 1987 to his accession to the throne in January 1989.



THE RUSE TO SFEND MORE FOR DEFENSE BY BOTH PAKISTAN AND INDIA WHICH STARTED EARLIER THIS YEAR NEEDS TO STOP BEFORE IT CREATES MORE REGIONAL INSTABILITY AND FOSTERS THE KIND OF ANXIETIES WHICH CAN TO O EASILY LEAD TO POLITICAL AND EVEN MILITARY MISCALOULATION. AS WE HAVE SEEN IN SOUTH ASIA IN THE PAST AND IN THE MIDDLE FAST TODAY, IT WILL ALSO DEVOUR THE RESOURCES SO BADLY NEEDED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THERE BY LEADING TO MORE DOMESTIC POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

IN ADDITION TO A MAJOR EFFORT AT REGIONAL CONFIDENCE BUILDING AND FORCE REDUCTION, THERE SHOULD BE STILL GREATER EMPHASIS AND EFFORT DIRECTED AT THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND MORE POPULAR PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT; GREATER RESPECT FOR HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS. GREATER EFFORT TO RESOLVE ETHNIC OR REGIONAL GRIEVANCES AFFECTING ONE OR MORE THAN ONE OF THE SOUTH ASIAN STATES BY POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION. DECLARING A NATIONAL OR REGIONAL STATE OF EMERGENCY OR ADOPTING OTHER MEASURES TO LIMIT DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND FUTTING THE PARAMOUNT FOCUS UPON LAW AND ORDER AND CESSATION OF PROTEST BEFORE POLITICAL DIALOGUE BEGINS, IS OFTEN PRACTICED BUT HAS SHOWN LITTLE SUCCESS. IF THE USSR CAN ADOPT NEW THINKING ON DEMOCRATIZATION, POPULAR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND DESPONDING TO THE GRIEVANCES OF ITS CONSTITUENT REPBLICS. WHY NOT THE STATES OF SOUTH ASIA?

THERE SHOULD ALSO BE MORE ATTENTION AND REFORT TO ECONOMIC BEFORM, INCLUDING PRIVATIZATION RATHEP THAN STATE ENTERPRISE, SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER SUBSIDIES TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, REDUCED DEFICITS, INCREASED INCENTIVES TO PRIVATE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT, IESS PROTECTIONISM AND MORE COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS THE IMF, IBRD, AND GATT, NOT ONLY HAVE FASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND SUCH SOCIALIST STALWARTS AS MIXICO OPTED FOR SUCH BADICAL ECONOMIC

REFORM. THERE ARE THE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT SUCCESS STORIES OF TURKEY, THAILAND, MALAYSIA, HONG KONG AND TAIWAN TO OBSERVE AND LEARN FROM; AND THERE ARE EQUALLY VISIBLE AND INSTRUCTIVE FAILURES SUCH AS BURMA. THE PRO IS A COUNTRY WHERE ONE CAN SEE BOTH, INCLUDING THE DANGERS OF BACKSLIDING OR STOPPING PART-WAY THROUGH A REFORM PROGRAM. SO WHY ARE THE SOUTH ASIAN STATES HESITATING, CLINGING TO DISCREDITED, TRADITIONAL THINKING?

OBVIOUSLY, IN LOOKING AT SOUTH ASIA, THERE IS ALSO AN URGENT NEED FOR POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE ACTIVE STRUGGIES TAKING PLACE IN SRI LANKA, KASHMIR, AND AFGHANISTAN. THE FORMER TWO INVOLVE INDIA; THE LATTER TWO INVOLVE PAKISTAN.

WITH REGARD TO OUR RELATIONS WITH THE TWO SOUTH ASIAN REGIONAL POWERS, THE UNITED STATES AND PAKISTAN HAVE MAINTAINED A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP, WITH INTERMITTENT PERIODS OF DIFFICULTY, FOR MANY YEARS. I AM HAPPY TO SAY THAT U. S. RELATION WITH INDIA HAVE ALSO IMPROVED IN RECENT YEARS. DIFFERENCES IN OUR POINTS OF VIEW REMAIN, BUT WE ARE ENGAGED IN INTENSIVE DIALOGUE TO BUILD BILATERAL TIES AND ENHANCE REGIONAL STABILITY. THERE IS NO DIMINUTION IN THE STRENGTH OF CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN, AND PAKISTAN, S RELATIONS WITH THE USSR ALSO SEEM TO BE SLOWLY IMPROVING DESPITE THE PROBLEM OF AFGHANISTAN. COINCIDENTALLY, THERE ARE ALSO IMPROVEMENTS IN SINO-SOVIET AND SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS JAPAN IS TAKING A MORE ACTIVE INTEREST IN THE SUBCONTINENT, EMERGING AS THE TO AID GIVEN AND INVESTOR. I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT U.S. RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN AND INDIA SHOULD NOT BE SEEN IN SOUTH ASIA AS A "ZEOR-SUM GAME," AS OCCASIONALLY HAS BEEN THE CASE IN THE PAST. THE REAGAN AND BUSH ADMINISTRATIONS DELIBERATELY DISCARDED SUCH A VIEW OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT ON THE SUB-CONTINENT. WE HOPE THAT THE NEW ATTITUDES OF THE MAJOR POWERS TOWARD EACH OTHER AND SOUTH ASIA CAN LEAD TO REDUCED TENSIONS AND INCREASED CONFIDENCE IN THE REGION. HOWEVER, IT IS UP TO THE REGIONAL LEADERS, PAKISTAN AND INDIA, TO SHOW THE WAY. THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IS CONDUCIVE, BUT THE BURDEN LIES WITH THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED. TURNING TO MORE RECENT EVENTS IS ISLAMABAL PAKISTAN NEEDS

URGENTLY TO PUT ITS DOMESTIC HOUSE IN ORDER AND THEN TO ADDRESS A NUMBER OF MAJOR UNRESOLVED ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES.

POLITICALLY, PAKISTAN NEEDS TO REDRESS THE BEGINNINGS OF A SLIDE AWAY FROM DEMOCRACY TOWARD THE ILLUSORY, SHORT-LIVED COMFORT OF GREATER EMPHASIS UPON LAW AND ORDER AND BETTER ADMINISTRATION. THE CARETAKER GOVERNMENT IN PAKISTAN IS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS INTO CORRUPTION AND HAS ANNOUNCED THAT SEVERAL PROMINENT PPP POLITICIANS, INCLUDING FORMER PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO, WILL BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL FOR ALLEGED OFFENSES CARRIED OUT WHILE THEY HELD OFFICES. IN MY VIEW, IF THERE IS TO BE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THOSE HOLDING POLITICAL OFFICE, IT SHOULD NOT START FROM THE NOVEMBER 16, 1988 ELECTIONS WHICH BROUGHT IN THE PPP, BUT SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE THE 1985-1988 PERIOD WHEN THE IJI PARTIES AND POLITICIANS RAN THE GOVERNMENT. OTHERWISE, THE PROCEDDINGS WILL INEVITABLY BE SEEN AS PARTISAN AND FURTHER DIVIDE THE COUNTRY. ANY PROCEEDINGS MUST ALSO MEET STRICT JUDICIAL STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS AND LUE PROCESS. IN THIS REGARD, THE PAKISTAN JUDICIARY HANDLED VERY DIFFICULT POLITICAL ISSUES IN 1988 WITH WISDOM AND INTEGRITY BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER ZIA'S DEATH AND CONTINUED TO DEMONSTRATE THESE QUALITIES IN SEVERAL IMPORTANT CASES THIS YEAR. I AM CONFIDENT THAT PRESIDENT GHULAM ISHAQ KHAN, A MAN WHO PUTS GREAT EMPHASIS ON THE LAW, WILL ALSO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE THAT PROPER JUDICIAL STANDARDS ARE FOLLOWED.

ECONOMICALLY AND SOCIALLY, PAKISTAN NEEDS TO TAKE MUCH FURTHER THE SOUND POLICIES ENUNCIATED AND PARTIALLY INITIATED BY THE BHUTTO ADMINISTRATION. THESE INCLUDE:

- ECONOMIC REFORM, INCLUDING CONTINUED ADHERENCE TO THE IMF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM;
- PRIVATIZATION, STARTING WITH THE FINANCIAL SECTOR AND MOVING ON TO OTHER LARGE STATE ENTERPRISES:
 - ENOCURAGING FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRIVATE INVESTMENT;
- IN EDUCATION, CONTINUING THE EXCELLENT BEGINNINGS UNDER BHUTTO TO EXPAND PRIMARY EDUCATION AND THEN MOVE ON TO HIGHER EDUCATION;
- IMPROVING BASIC HEALTH CARE AT THE GRASS ROOTS LEVEL;
- AN EMPHASIS UPON POPULATION PLANNING; AND
 - A CONTINUED COMMITMENT, FOLLOWED UP WITH CONCRETE ACTIONS, TO HUMAN RIGHTS.

PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL SECURITY AGENDA INCLUDES THE NEED TO BETTER MANAGE THE RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA, INCLUDING THE UNRESOLVED QUESTION OF KASHMIR AS WELL AS BROADER ISSUES OF CONFIDENCE BUILDING AND NON-PROLIFERATION; CONTRIBUTING MORE ACTIVELY TO EFFORTS TO FIND A SOLUTION TO THE AFGHANISTAN PROBLEM; AND CONTINUING TO SEEK A POSITIVE RESPONSE FROM INDIA AND THE REST.

ON KASHMIR, THE FACT THAT THERE HAVE BEEN A SERIES OF HIGH LEVEL DIPLOMATIC MEETINGS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA IS ENCOURAGING. THESE TALKS SHOULD CONTINUE UNTIL THEY CREATE AN ONGOING PROCESS OF DIALOGUE, IN WHICH IT WILL BECOME ROUTINE FOR BOTH STATES TO WORK, CALMLY AND WITHOUT EASTERN OR HINDRANCE, TO RESOLVE NOT ONLY KASHMIR BUT THEIR OTHER IMMEDIATE DISPUTES AND DISCUSS A WITH RANGE OF CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-BUILDING MEASURES. FOR FIFTEEN YEARS' THE U. S. HAS ENGAGED IN A SIMILAR PROCESS IN FAST-WEST RELATIONS, BEGINNING WITH THE HELSINKI SUMMIT IN 1975. OUR EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN THAT IDEAS TO BUILD MUTUAL CONFIDENCE ABOUND, AND EACH ONE PUT INTO PRACTICE CREATES A STRONGER FOUNDATION FOR THE NEXT ONE. CNCE YOU START EACH STEP GETS RASIER. HOWEVER, LET MR EMPHASIZE THAT IT TOOK A DECADE OF PATIENT, PERSISTENT INSISTENCE AND PERSUASION



AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE USSR HAD HIT A DEAD END. RADICAL CHANGE AND NEW THINKING WERE ESSENTIAL.

THE PROCESS OF BASIC DOMESTIC CHANGE HAS BEGUN BUT ITS ULTIMATE OUTCOME IS UNCLEAR. ECONOMICALLY, THE NEW FREE-MARKET, DECENTRALIZATION IDEAS ARE RAISING SERIOUS DOUBTS EVEN AS THEY RAISE HIGH HOPES. THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE DECISION TO NEGOTIATE FOR A FORM OF SELE-DETERMINATION, AUTONOMY OR INDEPENDENCE NOT ONLY WITH THE BALTIC STATES BUT ALSO EACH OF THE SIXTEEN SOVIET REPUBLICS WHICH WISHES TO DO SO.

CEN THING IS CLEAR, NAMELY THE SHIFT IN U.S.-SOVIET FOREING RELATIONS FROM ADVERSARIAL CONFRONTATION TO CONSTRUCTIVE, AND EVEN ACTIVE COOPERATION ON MANY ISSUES. OUR DIFFERENCES HAVE OBVIOUSLY NOT ALL DISAPPEARED, NOR HAS THE IDEA OF GREAT-POWER RIVALRY. BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE STRATEGIC NUCLEAR ARSENALS STILL IN PLACE, AND THERE ARE TOUCH NEGOTIATIONS AHEAD. BUT BOTH ARE SEEKING TOGETHER TO REDUCE DRASTICALLY WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND CONVENTIONAL FORCES, TO RESOLVE REGIONAL CONFLICTS PEACEFULLY AND TO DEAL WITH DANGEROUS TRANS-NATIONAL ISSUES SUCH AS THE ENVIRONMENT AND

NARCOTICS.

THE U.S.- SOVIET RESPONSE TO IRAQ'S THREAT TO THE GULE REGION AND THE WORLD IS THE LATEST AND THE MOST DRAMATIC CASE OF THIS NEW COOPEPATION, SINCE IT HAS REQUIRED THE USSR TO TAKE A STRONG PUBLIC STAND AGAINST A TREATY ALLY AND RECIPENT OF LARGE--SCALE MILITARY POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT. HOWEVER, IN SOME WAYS IT IS A NATURAL EVOLUTION OF POLICIES SEEKING REGIONAL COOPERATION BEGUN DURINT THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION. SOUTHERN AFRICA, NICARAGUA AND CAMBODIA ARE ADDITIONAL EXAMELES OF SUPERPOWER COOPERATION WHICH BEGAN THEN AND WHERE TANGIBLE RESULTS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED DURING THIS ADMINISTRATION, OR IN THE CASE OF CAMBODIA, SEEM ABOUT TO BE. AFGHANISTAN IS ANOTHER ISSUE ON THE AGENDA BUT ONE WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR AT PRESENT AS VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO MEANINGFUL AGREEMENT.

A VERY IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THIS BURGEONING COOPERATION HAS BEEN THE POLICY OF BOTH THE U.S. AND THE USSR TO INVOLVE WHERE POSSIBLE THE UN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND REGIONAL POWERS RATHER THAN ATTEMET TO REACH, AND THEN IMPOSE BILATERALLY, AGREEMENTS UPON THIRD COUNTRIES. THIS IS A HEALTHY RECOGNITION BY BOTH POWERS OF THE LIMITS OF.

WHAT THEY CAN ACHIEVE: BY THE USSR OF THE MULTINATIONAL APPROACH SO LONG ADVOCATED BY THE U.S., AS WELL AS ITS DESIRE NOT TO APPEAR AS A U.S. OF THE DANGERS OF BEING SEEN AS THE WORLD'S SOLE JUDGE OR POLICEMAN, PLUS A DESIRE TO SHARE THE FINANCIAL AS WELL AS POLITICAL BURDENS OF A CHANGING INTERNATIONAL ORDER. IN THE CASE OF NAMIBIA, THE UN, OAU AND REGIONAL STATES HAVE JOINED IN SUPPORT FOR WHAT LOOKS TO BE A DURABLE SOLUTION. IN THE CASE OF NICARAGUA, THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF A LONG-STANDING THREAT TO CENTRAL AMERICA HAS BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE UN, THE OAS AND REGIONAL STATES. CAMBODIA AND ANGOLA ARE GOOD PROSPECTS TO FOLLOW SUIT, BASED UPON THE SAME SORT OF BROAD INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL PARTICIPATION AIDED BY U.S.-SOVIET BILATERAL COOPERATION. WE ARE SEEKING AGREEMENT ON A SIMILAR APPROACH TO A POLITICAL SETTLEMENT FOR AFGHANISTAN. WE OBVIOUSLY HOPE THAT OVER TIME THE CRISIS CAUSED BY IRAQ WILL BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO SUCH A SOLUTION, BASED UPON THE RESOLUTIONS OF UNSC.

THIS NEW APPROACH HAS BEEN AS EVIDENT IN U.S.-SOVIET DIPLOMACY ON THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AS IT HAS BEEN WITH RESPECT TO THIRD WORLD ISSUES. THAT IS WHY THE TIRELESS EFFORTS OF PRESIDENTS BUSH AND GORBACHEV, AND SECRETARY OF STATE BAKER AND FOREIGN MINISTER SHEVARENADZE, HAVE INVOLVED MORE MULTILATERAL THAN BILATERAL MEETING, TAKINGS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT VIEWS OF KEY REGIONAL STATES PLUS MULTINATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS

NATO. THE EC, THE WARSAW PACT AND CSCE, AS WELL AS COOPERATION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND USSR. BROAD-BASED GLOBAL SUPPORT IS NOT ONLY MUCH MORE LIKELY TO PRODUCE DURABLE SOLUTIONS, BUT ALSO TO GAIN LONG-TERM SUPPORT FROM THE U.S. PUBLIC AND THE CONGRESS. UNILATERAL OR BILATERAL ACTION IS NOT. THIS A LESSON OF RECENT U.S. FOREING POLICY WHICH WE SHOULD KEEP CLEARLY IN MIND.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT WHICH HAS BECOME EVIDENT DURING THE COURSE OF THIS YEAR IS THE EVEN GREATER IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE IMF. THE IBRD AND GATT, NOT JUST BY THE THIRD WORLD OR EVEN THE INTIRE FREE WORLD, BUT ALSO BY THE FORMER COMMUNIST STATES OF EUROPE. THESE INSTITUTIONS ARE SEEN AS VITAL FOR THE EVOLUTION FROM FUROPEAN SOCIALIST TO FREE MARKET ECONOMIES AS WELL AS FOR THE REFORM OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMIES, AND TO THE LONG-TERM ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF THE ENTIRE WORLD.

NOW WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN FOR SOUTH ASIA? I FEAR IT MEANS THAT THE REGION PLAY CATCH-UP PALL BEFORE THE CLOCK RUNS OUT AND CURRENT SERIOUS PROBLEMS BECOME IANGEROUSIY WORSF. THIS MEANS NOT STICKING WITH TRADITION PUT DRAWING UPON THE LESSONS OUTLLINED ABOVE WEETHER THEY BE FORFIGN POLICY, DEFENSE, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR POLITICAL ISSUES. IT MEANS MORE INVOLVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AND BEGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. IT MEANS A GREATER SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION AND COMPROMISE; AND IESS ATTENTION TO OLD BIVALRIES AND RESENTMENTS, BE THEY EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL. THERE SHOULD BE A MORE AGGRESSIVE REGIONAL SEARCH FOR CONFLICT-RESOLUTION, CONFIDENCE BUILDING, NON-INTERFERENCE AND FORCE-REDUCTION MEASURES, RECOGNIZING THAT THE TIME TO BREAK WITH THE PAST IS NOW. THIS WOULD INVOLVE NEGOTIATIONS AIMED AT THE SAFEGUARD, REDUCTION AND EVENTUAL ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITIES IN THE REGION; THE NON-ACQUISITION AND/OR ELIMINATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN THE REGION; ADOPTION BY THE REGION OF A MISSILE-CONTROL REGIME ANALOGOUS TO THE EXISTING GLOBAL REGIME WHICH IS OBTAINING GREATER SUPPORT' INCLUDING THAT OF THE USSR. SAARC SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED. AND USED TO HELP, THE U. S. AND USSR SHOULD ALSO DO WHAT THEY CAN TO ASSIST, DRAWING UPON THEIR SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE IN MULTILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS ON THE SAME ISSUES. THERE SHOULD ALSO BE A ROLE FOR THE PRC, GIVEN ITS SPECIAL IMPORTANCE TO THE REGION. IT MAY BE THAT THE ON COULD PLAY A ROLE. IF THE U. S. AND USSR, NATO AND WARSAW PACT STATES CAN ADOPT SUCH A NEW APPROACH, WHY NOT THE STATES OF SOUTH ASIA?

AS I TOLD A PAKISTANI AUDIENCE LAST MONTH OUR GOVERNMENT TAKES THE POSITION THAT THE INTRODUCTION INTO THIS REGION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.- OR CHEMICAL WEAPONS FOR THAT MATTER.-IS A HIGHLY DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT, BRINGING ACUTE RISK FOR MILLIONS OF SOUTH ASIANS AND INCALCULABLE CONSEQUENCES. THE U. S. BELIEVES THAT REGIONAL APPROACHES TO THE DANGEROUS ISSUES OF NUCLEAR AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS, BALLISTIC MISSILES, AND CONVENTIONAL ARMS BUILDUP ARE THE MOST PRACTICAL, PERHAPS ONLY, WAY TO OBTAIN LONGTON TO THE U. S. FEELS STRONGLY THAT AN ACCELERATED ARMS RACE BETWEEN INDIA TERM SOLUTIONS. THE U. S. FEELS STRONGLY THAT AN ACCELERATED THAN MORE.-AS IT HAS IN THE AND PAKISTAN WOULD BRING BOTH PARTIES LESS SECURITY RATHER THAN MORE.-AS IT HAS IN THE MIDDLE FAST.

THE MIDDLE FAST OVER THE PAST DECADE HAS SEEN A FEVERISH ARMS RACE, CONVENTIONAL AND UNCONVENTIONAL. THE NET RESULT, EVEN AS REGARDS ISRAEL, IS A CLIMATE OF INCREASING UNCONVENTIONAL. THE NET RESULT, EVEN AS REGARDS ISRAEL, IS A CLIMATE OF INCREASING INVESTIGATION OF THE DANGER SECURITY. IT HAS FED SADDAM HUSSEIN. S AMBITIONS AND HEIGHTENED THE DANGERS TO THE REGION, AS WELL AS TO HIS OWN AGGRESSIVE COUNTRY. THIS RECKLESS BEHAVIOR MAY STEM IN PART FROM THE FEELING THAT MORE ARMS MAKE HIM INVULNERABLE AND BEYOND THE POLITICAL LAWS OF GRAVITY. IRAQ WILL LEARN A HARD LESSON INVULNERABLE AND BEYOND THE POLITICAL LAWS OF GRAVITY. INVULNERABLE AND UPRECEDENTED INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING. GOING EVEN BEYOND THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH IN BREADTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH KOREA'S INVASION OF THE SOUTH OF THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO NORTH WAS THE U. S.- LED, UN-APPROVED RESPONSE TO







FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF THE SPEECH GIVEN BY U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN ROBERT B. OAKLEY TO THE ASIA SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1990. THE SPEECH WAS RECORDED BY VOA FOR LATER USE.

BEGIN TEXT

ALTHOUGH THE ANNOUNCED TOPIC OF MY REMARKS IS AN UPDATE ON PAKISTAN, THE PREPARED TEXT WILL BE A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF TODAY'S WORLD AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY TRENDS AND WHAT THEY IMPLY FOR SOUTH ASIA. AT THE END, I WILL PROVIDE A BRIEF UPDATE ON PAKISTAN AND TRY TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS ON THE LATEST TWISTS OF THE KALEIDOSCOPE THERE.

FOREIGN POLICY. COMPETING FOR INFLUENCE AMONGST PUBLIC AND POLITICAL OPINION AND CAUSING PERIODIC CONTRADICTIONS IN OUR DESIRE AND THE MEANS WE ARE WILLING TO MAKE AVAILABLE FOR AN ACTIVE WORLD ROLE. WE SAW A CONFLICT BETWEEN THESE TENDENCIES MOST CLEARLY IN THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WILL, AND AGAIN AFTER THE KOREAN AND VIETNAM WARS WHEN ISOLATIONIST PRESSURES WERE STRONG. IT SEEMED UP UNTIL A COUPLE OF MONTHS AGO THAT THIS MIGHT AGAIN BE THE CASE, BUT SADDAM HUSSEIN'S PRELIGERENCY AND DISDAIN FOR ESTABLISHED NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT HAS ONCE AGAIN RALLIED SUPPORT FEHIND A WORLD LEADERSHIP ROLE FOR THE UNITED SATES.

AS WAS THE CASE AFTER WILL, THERE IS A DANGEROUS VACUUM AND WE SEEM THE ONLY ONES ABLE AND WILLING TO FILL IT. THIS IS BOTH A COMPLIMENT AND A CHALLENGE TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE WE MUST DEVELOP A SUSTAINABLE POLICY, NOT MERELY ONE WHICH IS APPLICABLE TO TODAY'S CRISIS. PRESIDENT BUSH AND HIS STRONG NATIONAL SECURITY TEAM ARE HARD AT WORK DOING PRECISELY THIS. IT WILL TAKE TIME AS WELL AS HARD WORK. FORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, THE SAME SET OF VALUES WHICH HAS SUSTAINED SUCCESSIVE ADMINISTRATIONS EVER SINCE WWII

REMAINS APPLICABLE FOR THE FUTURE, PROVIDED WE CAN SUCCESSFULLY ADOPT THEM TO A CHANGING WORLD SCENE.

AMERICANS HAVE TRADITIONALLY BELIEVED IN FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, A FREE MARKET ECONOMY AND THE POWER OF INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE AS THE BEST MEANS FOR REALIZING HUMAN POTENTIAL, INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, ATHOME AND ABROAD. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT WHEN COMBINED WITH AN ADEQUATE DEFENCE AGAINST AGGRESSION. THEY PROVIDE THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR ENSURING FEACE AND GENERATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

THESE BELIEFS HAVE OFTEN BEEN CRITICIZED ABROAD AS SIMPLISTIC AND NAIVE - ESPECIALLY BY OUR MORE SOPHISTICATED EUROPEAN ALLIFS; OR AS A COVER FOR SINISTER NEO - IMPERIAL AMBITIONS - ESPECIALLY BY LEFTIST POLITICAL THINKERS IN THE THIRD WORLD; OR AS HOSTILE ENCIRCLEMENT - BY THE COMMUNIST POWERS. HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR FREELY - ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BACKED THESE BELIEFS WITH HUNDREDS OF BUILDINGS OF DOLLARS - TRILLIONS OF TODAY'S DOLLARS - AND WITH THE STATIONING MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL APROAD, SHOWING TO THE REST OF THE WORLD THE CREDENCE WE FLACED IN ACTIVELY THE CREATION OF A WEB OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE OUR UNILATERAL INVOLVEMENT AND MAXIMIZE BROAD, INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE SORT OF WORLD IN WHICH WE BELIEVED.

NOT ONLY DID WE SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS NATO AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, IN WHICH THE U.S. HAD PREDOMINANT INFLUENCE, BUT ALSO ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE EVOLVED INTO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, AND ASEAN, WHERE WE ARE NOT REPRESENTED AT ALL. THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, THE OREATE IN WHICH THE BALANCE OF POWER HAS SHIFTED - AS FORESEEN IN THEIR GUIDELINES -SO THAT OUR VOICE AND VOTE HAVE DIMINISHED RELATIVE TO SUCH STATES AS THE MEMBERS OF THE EC AND JAPAN, AND NEVER DEVELOPING STATES SUCH AS THE MEMBER SO ASEAN, THE ROK AND SAUDI ARABIA. ALTHOUGH WE ARE SOMETIMES FRUSTRATED AT OUR INABILITY TO OBTAIN FULLY FAVOURABLE RESULTS FROM THESE ORGANIZATIONS, AND/OR THE REFUSAL OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED OUR ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST TO ALWAYS FOLLOW OUR LEAD, I BELIEVE THAT THE VALIDITY OF THIS EARLY VISION IS SELF - EVIDENT, TODAY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE. THOSE WHOM WE HELPED TO RECOVER FROM WORLD WAR II, AND THOSE WHOM WE ASSISTED TO EMERGE ECONOMICALLY ARE FOLLOWING THE GENERAL APPROACH WE ADVOCATED AND ARE BEGINNING TO SHOULDER A GROWING SHARE OF THE BURDEN OF HELPING THE REST OF THE WORLD AND FINANCING INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS -- BURDEN WE BORE ALMOST ALONE FOR THREE DECADES AFTER WWIL THE CRITICS AND ENEMIES OF OUR APPROACH HAVE BEEN OR ARE BEING CONVERTED.

KARL MARX WAS PARTIALLY CORRECT WHEN BE WROTE OF ECONOMIC DETERMINISM SHAPING HISTORY. HOWEVER HE AND HIS SUCCESSORS, STARTING WITH LENIN, WERE TOTALLY WRONG IN THINKING THIS WOULD KILL CAPITALISM AND CONSOLIDATE COMMUNISM. THANKS IN MAJOR PART TO THE ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF ASEAN, THERE WAS NO DOMINO EFFECT AFTER THE FAIL OF SOUTH VIETNAM. AN THANKS IN MAJOR PART OF THEIR TERMINAL ECONOMIC WEAKNESS, WE HAVE SEEN A REAL DOMINO EFFECT SWEEP THE STATES OF ESTERN EUROPE. AT THE SAME TIME, OF COURSE, ESTERN EUROPE AND MUCH OF THE WORLD HAS BEEN GALXANIZED BY THE RESURGENT DEMAND OF PEOPLE FOR SELF - DETERMINATION AND DEMOCRACY, A MOVEMENT AS WIDESPREAL AND POWERFUL AS THE DEMAND FOR SELF - DETERMINATION AND INDEPENDENCE FROM COLONIAL RULE WHICH SWEPT THE WORLD AFTER WWII.

THIS DEMAND FOR SELF - DETERMINATION AND FREE - MARKET ECONOMIES HAS BEEN PARALLEIED BY A GIOBAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOVIET UNION - UNDER ACCUMULATED POLITICO-MILITARY PRESSURE FROM NATO STRENGTH AND SOLIDARITY, AND FROM THE POWERFUL REPERCUSSIONS OF THE DEFEAT IN AFGHANISTAN - COMBINED WITH LOOMING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COLLAPSE AT HOME AND THE STRIKING EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

UNLIKE HIS PREDECESSORS, GORBACHEV RECOGNIZED THAT THE TRADITIONAL FOREIGN, ECONOMIC





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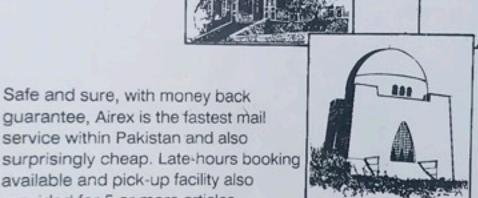
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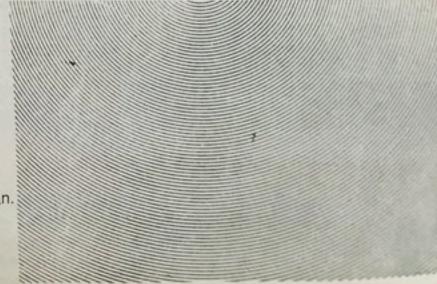
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