



THE WEEK

Phurpai Drubchhen

His Holiness Dordrup Rimpoche is leading the annual Phurpai Drubchhen at the National Memorial Chhorten in Thimphu. The ceremony, which began yesterday, will continue for more than one week. The drubchhen is conducted every year on an auspicious date in the eighth month.

Road blocked

According to a message from Lhuntshi, the Mongar-Lhuntshi road has been blocked since September 23. A landslide at Rotpashong, about 100 feet wide, blocked the road. Without dozers and other machinery, the block is expected to take a while to clear.

New stamps released

The Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Civil Wireless will release a set of stamps to mark the World Post Day on October 9. With denominations of Nu. 0.50 to Nu. 30/-, the stamps depict "postal history", according to a press release from the department. There will also be souvenir sheets worth Nu. 15/- and Nu. 30/-.

Celebration postponed

The Yanchenphug High School has announced that the celebration of its Silver Jubilee has been postponed. According to the Principal, the new date will be announced later.

Credentials

Ambassador Karma Dorjee of Bhutan presented his credentials to President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea on September 27. Karma Dorjee is stationed in Dhaka as the kingdom's ambassador to Bangladesh.

Permits waived

According the Foreign Ministry, the five northern districts of the state of West Bengal - Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur - are no longer restricted areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963.

No Special Permits are required by foreigners to visit or stay in these areas. Visitors must, however, have a valid visa for India.

Anti-nationals in open revolt

The anti-national movement against the royal government turned into an open revolt last week when several thousand demonstrators, many of them armed, entered the kingdom at nine different places along the Indo-Bhutanese border.

The demonstrations, between September 19 and 23, were announced as peaceful demonstrations, but became violent in several places when armed militants attacked Bhutanese security personnel, leaving one policeman dead and 12 others - including three officers - injured. Two policemen were also kidnapped from Kalikhola and Geylegphug.

According to reports from towns along the southern border, the armed young men in camouflage uniforms marched across the border with women and children in front, forming a human shield. The groups usually began with a few hundred people, but grew in size as they marched through the Bhutanese villages, with about 10 to 15 fully armed young men in camouflage uniforms going ahead from house to house forcing people to join the march.

The dzongkhag officials at each entry point attempted peaceful dialogue with the group leaders, but several officials and security personnel were attacked with homemade bombs and khukuris when the demonstrators grew violent.

While the demonstrators carried a range of weapons from khukuris, bows and arrows to guns, bombs, and explosives, Bhutanese security personnel, right across the border, were under firm written orders from the royal government not to resort to direct shooting. According to local officials in the districts, all the injuries sustained by the security men, several of them critical, were a result of the fact that they had not been permitted to use their weapons.

In Bhangtar, a few thousand demonstrators were prevented from advancing to Samdrup Jonkhar after a suspension bridge was cut by the security forces; in Samrang, the eastern-most point of entry, a few thousand demonstrators took over the school compound.

In Geylegphug, about 4,000 people approached the dzong from four directions and took over the zonal and dzongkhag offices. When the local officials and security forces attempted to talk to them, one police officer was grievously injured and inflicted with a serious head wound and three southern Bhutanese policemen and two mandals were severely beaten up and injured. The mob attacked the dzongpa's office and destroyed all the documents and records of the dzongkhag. The government staff in the dzong were made to strip and join the procession after their ghos were burned. The mob also placed the BPP (Bhutan People's Party) flag in front of the dzong. They demanded that all government offices, schools and shops were to be closed down and vehicle movements stopped until the government responded to their demands.

Another 4,000 demonstrators approached the Sarbhang Dzong from two directions, met the Dzongpa, and left on September 21 after he took the demand letter. They returned the next day in a more violent mood, demanding that the town be shut down, but were stopped by security forces.

In both Sarbhang and Geylegphug, so as to prevent injuries to the demonstrators, the Dzongpa and the Zonal Administrator, on the instructions of the royal government, had agreed to take over the demand letters from the mobs and forward them to Thimphu.

In Phuntsholing, about five hundred demonstrators came in two groups and sat outside the dzongpa's office where they were surrounded by security forces and eventually dispersed the next morning. The groups came in from Pasakha and broke several barricades and forced themselves past the Kharbandi checkpost.

One policeman was killed and two others - including one officer - were severely injured in Pagli where more than 1,000 people demonstrated. The police officer suffered from multiple knife wounds during a mob attack on the police post. The two constables had been captured by the militants and taken to their camp. The body of the one killed had been cut up and badly mutilated. The other constable had the fingers of both his hands cut off and multiple cuts and stabs had been inflicted all over his body. He had been left at the border in his mutilated state to intimidate and warn the security forces.

In Samchi about 3,000 demonstrators, with women and children in front, vehicles in the middle, and fully armed camouflaged men at the back, marched towards the Samchi dzongkhag headquarters. In order to avoid any injuries and bloodshed, the mob had been allowed to pass through Ghumaaney, Chengmari and the police checkpost at Kuenphen (Daina) bridge. To prevent them from advancing further towards the dzongkhag headquarters, the security forces who numbered 20 people, as a last resort, had blocked the Dumzang bridge with a road excavator. When the Dzongpa crossed the bridge with the Police Superintendent and a constable to talk to the crowd and offer to take their demand letter, the demonstrators not only refused to listen to him, but threw a bomb which injured the Police Superintendent and constable. While covering their retreat from the violent demonstrators, Police Major Sonam Dhondup fired 10 rounds at the excavator. Eyewitnesses have said that one of the men who had climbed on top of the excavator was hit and may have been killed. The only other casualty among the mob was an ex postmaster who was shot from behind and killed by the militants when they opened fire on the security forces.

(Continued on page 2)

Durga Puja celebrated

Hindus in the Thimphu valley have been celebrating one of the most important annual Hindu ceremonies, Durga Puja, since September 20. Yesterday was the last day of the Puja (ceremony).

Durga (known as Lham Dzongnema by the Buddhists in Bhutan), is believed by Hindus to be the supreme Goddess in every sphere of life, and is worshipped by Hindus all

over the world in this nine-day festival. It is a celebration of the defeat of evil by divine power.

Dashain begins on the 10th day with the Tikka ceremony, when all Hindus are blessed by their elders with Tikka. This continues until the 15th day which falls on October 3 this year. Dashain has been declared a national holiday in Bhutan by His Majesty the King since 1980.

According to the Hindu epic, Ramayana, the powerful demon King of Lanka, Ravana, abducted Sita, the wife of God Ramachandra. Ramachandra worshipped the Goddess Durga for nine days and received Tikka on the 10th day and then left for Lanka where he defeated Ravana.

It is believed that, with the celebration of Durga Puja, the Goddess Durga protects the nation and the people from famine, conflicts, epidemics, and all types of calamities, and keeps them happy and prosperous.

Today, the Crown Prince, His Royal Highness Dashi Gesar Jigme Namgyal Wangchuck, on behalf of His Majesty the King who is completing his tour of southern Bhutan, will participate in the Dashain ceremony and exchange Tikka with representatives of the royal government and the armed forces.



Schools around the country light 1,000 butter lamps each to celebrate the World Summit for Children. In Thimphu, students lit 1,000 lamps in all lhakhangs and the Tashichho Dzong.

Inside

National news pages 4 & 5

Letters page 3

Sports page 12

A Contrast In Aspirations

With the anti-national movement against the royal government from the southern borders fast escalating into an open armed revolt, one message is obvious: the royal government's strategy of patience and magnanimity has been badly abused.

The royal government's policy, initiated and earnestly followed by His Majesty the King, has been a compassionate and tolerant approach to securing the long term well being and security of the Bhutanese people. This magnanimous approach was demonstrated by the immediate clemency granted by His Majesty the King to 39 out of 42 people arrested for activities against the *Tsawa Sum* between October and December last year. His Majesty the King also extended the period of amnesty to all those who had left Bhutan although the National Assembly decided that further amnesty should not be given.

Contrasting sharply against this official benignity is the increasingly violent movement against the royal government and the Bhutanese people by the group of disgruntled Bhutanese and their supporters, so far known as anti-nationals, but who are actually terrorists.

The movement itself has gathered momentum through systematic efforts to create tension and fear among the Bhutanese people living in the southern districts. At first, Bhutanese nationals travelling to the nearby Indian towns were stripped of their clothes and threatened. Then they were beaten up and robbed. This was followed by armed raids into Bhutan by terrorist groups which have brutally killed several innocent Bhutanese villagers. Finally, the border area became unsafe for Bhutanese people to travel because they were robbed, kidnapped and tortured. The kingdom was shocked when two decapitated heads were left near the Gomtu petrol station in June with messages threatening all government supporters. A few weeks later, the police found another man with his stomach slit open by a khukuri. This week, two headless bodies were found near Hathkhola in Samchi.

Because it was not possible for the security establishment to protect every Bhutanese villager, especially in the remote areas, it was easy for the militants to intimidate them into making contributions and coercing them into joining the anti-national movement. Many people were forced to join because their families were threatened. Youths were even forced or kidnapped from their schools. And with the extortion money spent on arms and militant training, the peace-loving people of Bhutan are now being terrorised by these subversive elements.

Ironically, many of these activities were undertaken under the banner of human rights.

Also ironic is the fact that, while the royal government has made sure that the families of those who have joined the movement are protected and allowed to continue their normal lives, both in government service and in the villages, the dissidents organising the demonstrations have been using women and children as a human shield to march into Bhutan.

Similarly, the platforms chosen by

the agitators has rung hollow throughout the movement. At first the movement stood against the royal government's policy of national integration, patriotism, and loyalty to the *Tsawa Sum*. While the sacred goal of maintaining the concept of one nation and one people was promoted and urged by the royal government, the movement called for Bhutanese to take up arms against Bhutanese.

The grievances voiced by the movement have a false ring because all the appropriate channels have been ignored. The administrative system allows the voices of the people to be heard through channels like the DYT members who are elected by the people themselves, and the National Assembly.

Religion was taken up as an issue to split the population and to recruit support from political parties in India. But the allegation that the practice of Hinduism was not allowed in the country was soon discarded as baseless because the affinity between Buddhism and Hinduism is widely recognised in the country.

Next came the allegations that the royal government was discriminating against Indian businessmen in the kingdom. The royal government clarified the misconception by pointing out that the same rules apply equally to both Bhutanese and Indian businessmen.

The anti-national movement also mounted a vigorous campaign of malicious propaganda. Seditious anti-government literature, and even pamphlets against His Majesty the King, were printed and distributed. The country faced a barrage of distorted and exaggerated reports from the malicious and false propaganda machinery of the anti-national movement.

With the increasing threats to internal peace and security, the royal government has strengthened security measures along the kingdom's southern border, but with one strict instruction to all the security forces: "No direct firing should be resorted to under any circumstances", thereby increasing the risk of injuries to the security forces.

The force of the movement has been provided by the disgruntled people who were found to be residing illegally in Bhutan. These non-nationals, who have been the core of the movement, are driven by their own narrow and selfish interests. But a more unfortunate fact is that the numbers were strengthened because many Nepalese living outside the Bhutanese border have been promised land and citizenship in Bhutan by the anti-nationals if they join forces with the movement against the royal government.

The threat to the internal security of the kingdom continues - and all signs indicate that it will not abate - but what emerges clearly from the past developments is that the basic aim of the movement is in direct conflict with the noble policy of one nation and one people. While the royal government maintains its efforts to achieve social harmony and cohesiveness with magnanimity, the anti-national movement has attempted to shake the very foundations of this policy.

Anti-nationals in open revolt

(Continued from page 1)

His body was taken to Samchi hospital for inspection by the doctors and thereafter handed over to the family members.

The crowd, which spent the night at the Dumzang bridge, was dispersed late the next morning by 30 members of the security forces which included reinforcements from Samchi. They carried out a bayonet charge to avoid shooting in their efforts to disperse the mob.

Six khanduwas, one shotgun, one .303 rifle, several bombs and explosives and an army-issue hand grenade were recovered from the militants who fled the scene. Further west in Sibsoo a few thousand dem-

onstrators, who had assembled outside the Dungpa's office, were dispersed after three days. One policeman was later injured by a shot fired by the militants from outside Bhutan's border. During the past week the security forces have captured 18 militants dressed in camouflage uniforms while dispersing the mobs.

On September 25 several thousand demonstrators entered the zonal administration and dzongkhag offices in Chirang and stripped the staff of their *ghos*. The Dagana Dzongda, who was in Chirang, was also caught and stripped. He was then made to hold up an anti-national flag and shout slogans. The group sent out trucks to villages to bring the rural population

into Chirang and held a mass meeting. They only dispersed the next day after the dzongkhag officials agreed to take the demand letter and forward it to Thimphu. Before dispersing they placed the BPP flag in front of the dzong which they threatened to burn down if the government did not respond to their demands by October 4.

Emergency security measures have now been taken along the southern border, according to a senior police officer, and members of the Royal Bhutan Army have been deployed with the police to protect the general public and the government establishments, industries, and other projects in the disturbed areas.

Mothers at high risk

Eight out of every 1,000 pregnant women die each year in Bhutan.

And while more than 90 per cent of child deliveries take place at home, the mothers' deaths are much higher with home deliveries because most of them are unattended or attended by untrained persons.

These were some of the major issues discussed at the three-day health workshop which concluded on Thursday in Thimphu, attended by about 46 doctors, nurses and district health supervisory officers from all zones and dzongkhags, and representatives from WHO and UNICEF.

Inaugurating the workshop on Tuesday, Dasho Paljor J. Dorji, Deputy Minister for Social Services, urged the participants to make all efforts to bring down the high maternal mortality rates to an acceptable level.

The workshop, on maternal mortality and morbidity surveillance, found that the death rate of pregnant women in Bhutan is unacceptably high and is one of the highest in the Southeast Asian region, according to Dr. Jigmi Singay, Joint Director of Public Health Division, who chaired the three day meeting.

This was found in a survey conducted in 1984-85 by the Department of Health Services and the Central Statistical Organisation, which was carried out to assist in the collection

of information on the maternal mortality rate in Bhutan.

"WHO will intensify technical cooperation with the royal government for the strengthening of maternal child health, including family planning, as an important part of primary health care and will support in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA," said the World Health Organisation (WHO) Representative in Thimphu, Dr. B. A. Kawengian.

Dr. Kawengian said that WHO will continue its technical assistance to the royal government in all areas, set on the well-designed plan by the Department of Health Services.

Earlier this year, the Department of Health Services has conducted a pilot study of maternal mortality and morbidity surveillance for 18 months, which was reviewed in this three day workshop.

The meeting recommended that the maternal mortality and morbidity surveillance be conducted nationwide, beginning January next year, and every single case should be studied in depth.

The UNICEF representative in Bhutan, Ms. Eva Nisseus, said: "We all know that women in Bhutan face many difficulties during delivery, more than women in most other countries." She said only five to six per cent of women in Bhutan are literate, and that not even five out of ten women visit a health centre for

ante-natal care while she is pregnant.

The finding also revealed that all women live with a very strong fear of pregnancy and childbirth, she added, because of the evident risk of dying.

"One important challenge is to find ways of reaching out to women with basic knowledge about health, and especially about their own health and survival during childbirth."

The workshop also reviewed the injectable contraceptive, Depo-provera, which was tried in Bumthang for three years and for seven years in Chirang and Sarbhang.

The workshop said it was more acceptable, popular and convenient for Bhutanese women and the meeting recommended that the Depo-provera, which is injected every three months, should be made available as one of the means for spacing of pregnancies in all the dzongkhag in the country.

The meeting decided to go for a nation-wide EPI coverage beginning February next year to assist the achievement of Universal Child Immunization (UCI) by 1990. If this is achieved, Dr. Dr. Jigmi said, it is one of the main strategies to achieve the universal goal of Health For All by the year 2,000.

European Community mission

A six-member mission of the European Communities is in Bhutan this week to visit some of the EC assisted projects like the water sanitation project in Ha, plant protection at Simtokha, and the vaccine production unit at Serbithang.

The mission will also discuss pipeline projects with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, and review other ongoing projects with the Agriculture Ministry and the Department of Works and Housing.

A financing agreement for the "Strengthening of Veterinary Services and Disease Control in Bhutan" is also expected to be signed by EC and Bhutan during the mission's visit.

The mission will be led by Mr. Robert Houlston, Head of the Delegation of the Commission for European Communities (CEC) in New Delhi.

Brutal attack on family

In a brutal murder reported from Lhuntshi, a 58 year old man from Jarrey gewog killed his daughter and injured his son-in-law and grand daughter when he went berserk with a knife on September 23.

Sonam first attacked his son-in-law who was ploughing the field. The younger man protected himself with his hands, receiving deep wounds on both wrists and his left shoulder. Next the man attacked his 16-year old grand daughter who also put up her hands to protect herself. She received two wounds on the neck and a finger was cut off in the left hand. She managed to escape and hide in the maize fields.

He then attacked his daughter who was too shocked to move, cutting her throat with two knife slashes and killing her on the spot.

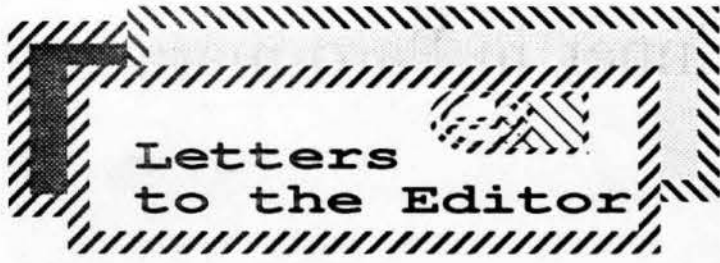
Although the neighbours surrounded Sonam, he appeared ready to attack anyone who stopped him, and he got away. Later the same day, he was seen in Autsho where he drank half a bottle of whiskey and told people that he had committed murder and would surrender to the authorities.

He was not seen by yesterday.

The family members, who have been treated at the local hospital, told the Kuensel correspondent in Lhuntshi that the family had been living in a very tense atmosphere for about one year. They lived in the same house, but were not on talking terms.

On September 23, a quarrel which broke out over the use of a plough, led to the fight.

The family described Sonam as a man "with a sound mind but stone heart".



Letters to the Editor

Prescriptions neglected

We, the health staff, feel very sad to see some of the patients with dirty and torn prescriptions coming to the hospital.

I do not blame the villagers, as it is their way. But I even find some of our educated people carrying filthy prescriptions.

The doctor's writing on the paper is split into pieces. The doctor tries to recollect the prescribed words with great difficulty. Sometimes he recollects them, but most of the time he is helpless.

As a result, doctors have to ask the whole history and re-diagnose the disease, which could have been easily done within seconds if the prescriptions were kept with a little care.

Therefore, it would be good if patients could maintain the papers and can even make a booklet - containing whole their medical history - which could easily be referred later.

Tashi Tobgay
O.P.D. Section
Thimphu General Hospital

Bridge maintenance ignored

The repair work of the Dangmichu suspension bridge has been lying incomplete on the Pemagatshel side.

The logs and planks have decayed and it cannot be used any longer. The wire net fencing has to be completed and old planks and logs should be changed from the centre of the bridge before it becomes a serious safety hazard.

One half of the bridge on the Kengkhar side was repaired by the people of Kengkhar gewog, under Mongar Dzongkhag. About 10

months passed but half of it still remains incomplete.

Last year, the farmers of Kengkhar gewog lost heavy income from oranges because they couldn't sell their oranges. They had no buyers because of the problem at the bridge on Dangmichu river.

It would be a great favour if the concerned authority could look into the matter and get the repair work complete before the orange season.

Sangey Dorji
Revenue and Customs
Samdrup Jongkhar

Encourage food productions to reduce imports

In our country, agriculture farming is the main source of income for poor farmers.

Farming was introduced in the country long back and I am sure that not much food grain was imported until we had road transport in the country. Only salt was imported. Even clothes were made locally after cultivating cotton, which proves that our farmers were more self-sufficient than today, even with so much support from the royal government.

During the 1960s, even containers like earthen pots (zum), wooden plates and cups (dapag & phob), cane baskets (bangchu) and so many other wooden utensils were made in the country.

These days, those are sold in the market at exorbitant rates because they are rarely produced. Now-a-days almost all items, right from grain to clothes and containers, are imported. I am worried about how long we will depend on imports.

We should also be aware that Bhutan is a landlocked country and there can be, at any time, shortfalls in supplies, like we had problems recently when there were road blocks between Thimphu and Phuntsholing.

Our Thimphu public had a difficult time with no supplies of vegetables, like onions, from India. Our farmers can grow vegetables with no problems and make supplies to the Thimphu market. It proved to us that we are survived by the help of others, but not by ourself. It is high time for us to think of self survival as there is

a saying which goes: "Eat to live, not live to eat".

Instead of concentrating on agriculture and farming our farmers are migrating to towns as volunteer labourers for constructions and so on for easy money, and buying all other food stuff.

Firstly, few machines are available that are suitable to our terrain. Secondly, farmers will not be able to purchase them. Thirdly, trained personnel are needed to handle them.

My opinion is that we are encouraging the import of food grain and other commodities which we can produce in the country. Why do we

Textbooks need review

The present Maths textbook for class six lacks continuity and sequential order.

Right from P.P. to class VI, the Mathematics textbooks are by the author, Hemkunt. But there is a sudden indigestible shift to a higher standard when the students reach class six, and as a result, the performance of the students is generally unsatisfactory.

Hemkunt has given a very simple and easily understandable explanation in his texts whereas in Meyer (author of the present class six text), the children get fresh topics like set theory and algebra like a bolt from the blue.

The former's books are quite suitable for self-study also. Meyer's

Wrong information on apple prices

This has the reference to Mr. Tshering Dorji's letter on low apple prices in Bumthang, Kuensel dated 15.9.90.

We are surprised to read Mr. Tshering Dorji's letter concerning low apple prices. Mr. Tshering Dorji has quoted rates which the Food Processing Unit paid two years back in 1988. On August 15, 1990, we had already issued a circular quoting our new rates for the coming season. Therein it is mentioned, that we offer Nu.2.00 per kg for improved varieties of apples suitable for juice production.

The mysterious Tshering Dorji stated that "The farmers in Bumthang had been told and encouraged by experts and agriculturists to plant apple trees as cash crops to boost their income". Already during my term as District Agriculture Officer (in the mid 70s) we advised the farm-

ers to concentrate on quality improvement rather than planting of new apple orchards which the growers were not able to manage properly.

There were apple orchards containing thousands of trees which were so badly neglected that they did not bear any fruits and have since disappeared.

On the other hand there was definitely an improvement in the quality of apples during the past few years. Last year a farmer managed to sell his apples for export at a very good rate. Other farmers may join the business this year.

The Foodprocessing Unit has no monopoly over the purchase of fruits

in Bumthang. It is acting as a safety valve, buying all those fruits for which the farmers do not find any other market. In other words we also buy fruits like local pears and low quality peaches which would otherwise get spoilt.

It has been proved that good quality apples suitable for the export to India and Bangladesh can be grown in Bumthang also. However this can only be achieved with some extra efforts on management of the existing orchards.

Fritz Maurer
Foodtechnologist
Bumthang

Announcement

Rates of fruits

This year's fruit processing season will start very soon. The Food Processing Unit, in Bapalythang, Bumthang, will purchase apples and other fruits every Monday afternoon at 1300 hours with effect from August 20, 1990, under the following terms:

Particulars and rates:

1. Only fully ripened fruits suitable for processing will be purchased, Unripe fruits will be rejected.
2. Grade one apple consisting of improved varieties suitable for apple juice production must be properly selected. They should have a normal size and should not be physically damaged. Apples of this quality, mixed with others, will be considered as grade two. Rate - Nu.2.00 per kg.
3. Grade two apples consisting of

improved varieties of any size, not selected, should not be heavily diseased. Rates - Nu.1.00 per kg.

4. Grade three apples, local or any other varieties, not fulfilling the above conditions. Rate Nu.0.75 per kg.

5. Peach - improved variety, big size: Nu. 1.50 per kg.

6. Peach and plum of any size, fully ripe or slightly overripe but clean: Nu.1.00 per kg.

7. Khambu (local pear): Nu 0.50 per kg.

The purchase will be done by the Manager FPU strictly according to the above criteria. As usual all supplies will be paid in cash. In case of any doubt, the farmers are requested to contact the manager FPU for further information.

P. Maurer
Food Technologist

How about a Teachers' Day?

Teachers, who mould every innocent child into worthy citizens of a country, are the architects of a strong and educated nation.

It's indeed a great act on the part of every human to pay their heartiest homage to all those immortal teachers who not only gave to each one of us but to the whole world, an ocean of thinking and knowledge.

It was a very pleasing sensation when on the 5th day of September, the Teacher's Day was celebrated by every Indians on the occasion of the birth anniversary of a great Indian scholar and teacher Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

The respect and homage paid to the teachers here, reminded me of similar learned teachers of my dear country, Bhutan. It would indeed be a great patriotic act on the part of all the citizens of Bhutan to also celebrate the great teachers of our land with a Teachers' Day.

It is a humble suggestion on my part to the Department of Education under the Ministry for Social Services to give us this golden opportunity of paying our regards to all our dear teachers? This will not only be a ceremony of paying regards and respect, but will also strengthen the relationships between students and the teachers and thus the country can

flourish in education and develop further.

May a noble thought be given to my suggestion of giving to all citizens of Bhutan a Teacher's Day of their own which may be proudly claimed as the Teachers' Day of Bhutan.

Pelchhen Dorji, Class XI
Sainik School, Purulia
(West Bengal)

Coach needed

Almost all the high schools of Bhutan have a Tae kwondo coach posted from Bhutan Tae kwondo Federation.

Here in Paro High School, too, there are many interested young students who have a great interest in learning the art. The youths in town are also interested to learn the skills.

If a Teakwondo master was given to our school, I think most of the students would benefit from mastering the art which teaches discipline and self-control.

We would be thankful, if we are provided with a qualified Tae Kwondo coach.

Sunil Kumar
Class VII 'A'

Krishnakumar K.P.
Khorsaney Primary School,
Chirang.

Dratshang moves to Tongsa Dzong

On September 22, more than 500 people gathered for blessings in Tongsa as the monks in central Bhutan moved to their winter residence in Tongsa Dzong from Kurje Lhakhang in Bumthang.

They were officially welcomed by the Dzongda and Thrimpon of Tongsa.

While the dratshang usually moves to Tongsa on the first day of the eighth Bhutanese month, they were

delayed this year because they were involved in Dilgo Khentse Rinpoche's Lhakhang in Kurje Pelri Dawathang, Bumthang.

Meanwhile, in other news from Tongsa, the Tongsa DYT discussed the distribution of the planned works in the different gewogs and their implementation problems.

The meeting stressed the need for equal responsibility to be borne by the DYT members, gups and chimis.

Confident winner in Paro marathon



A confident Dorji breasts the tape. Chimi Dem (inset) completing the race

It was high drama at the Paro marathon last week.

The men's champion, Dorji, who ran the 15 kilometres from Drugyel Dzong to the Paro Tshondu archery ground in 56 minutes, 14 seconds, claimed that he had been confident of victory all along.

"I always run from Drugyel to Shaba," he said, "so it was nothing."

But for Nar Bahadur of Paro High School, who was last year's winner,

it was extremely disappointing. "I will challenge him the next time," said Nar Bahadur who came second this time with a timing of 58 minutes and 35 seconds.

Changlu of the Royal Bhutan Army came third in 58 minutes and 39 seconds.

Chimi Dem of Paro High School won the women's race by running the 10 kilometres in 59 minutes and 30 seconds. Second was Pema Chhoden

in 59 minutes and 33 seconds, and Lham came third in 60 minutes, 16 seconds.

A total of 142 men - 50 from outside - and 40 women took part in the race, with about 300 spectators watching the climax of the race. All the participants were awarded certificates, and a Japanese architect, Mr. Thani Moto was awarded the consolation prize. Dasho Pasang Tobgay, the Paro Dzongda, was the chief guest.

Infections kill boy

A boy from Narang village in Drametsi, Tashigang, died on September 22, three days after he was taken away from the Tashigang hospital by his parents without informing the hospital authorities.

The boy had been admitted to the hospital with infected cuts on his

stomach after he had been administered the local treatment of blood-letting.

According to the hospital authorities, the boy had been in a serious condition when he was admitted, but he had been improving in the hospital. He was taken away at night.

Mustard cultivation

Thirty-five farmers from five gewogs in Mongar were trained in mustard cultivation by the agricultural staff in the dzongkhag.

The idea, according to an official, was to promote the production of mustard oil both for commercial reasons and domestic consumption.

According to the Dzongkhag Agricultural Officer, more than 300 kilograms of mustard seed was also distributed free to the farmers to

help promote the crop. The training, which was organised by the dzongkhag agricultural sector, with financial help from the Tashigang/Mongar Area Development Project, was conducted in Mongar, Chaskhar, Ngatshang, Drametsi and Saling as pilot gewogs. The training, conducted by agricultural staff specialised in the crop, was both theoretical and practical, with the farmers doing the actual cultivation themselves.

TO LET

Traditional Bhutanese bungalow - 3 bedrooms, fully panelled and furnished - with a spacious compound for large car park or childrens playground. Comes with two garages and servant quater. Rent negotiable. Tel: 22131 or 22228

Announcement

The Y.H.S. Silver Jubilee Celebration scheduled on 1st October is postponed due to unavoidable circumstances. The date will be announced later.

Silver Jubilee Committee

Announcement

Dr. T.Y. Pemba, MBBS (London) FRCS, assigned as Chief Surgical Consultant Cum Medical Adviser in the Thimphu General Hospital has been allotted the following telephones in his Consultancy chamber. Residential telephones as usual. Consultant's Chamber: a) Direct No. - 22068 b) Extension - 22496/-52, 22497.

AUCTION NOTICE

The Property Division, Ministry of Finance is pleased to announce the auction of the following vehicles and materials at the store premises at the back side of the Government Workshop at Thimphu on 21-10-1990 at 9.30 A.M.

Lot No.	Reg. No.	Make	Model	Condition	Remarks
1.	BWG 0220	Volks Wagon	1969	Off Road	
2.	BWG 0530	Ford Tractor	1979	- do -	
3.	RBP 2135	M/M Jeep	1984	- do -	
4.	RBP 2136	- do -	1884	- do -	
5.	RBP 2116	- do -	1984	- do -	
6.	RBP 2130	- do -	1984	- do -	
7.	BWG 0809	Fiat car	1981	- do -	
8.	RBP 2134	M/M Jeep	1984	- do -	
9.	BWH 0036	Tata (Truck)	1977	- do -	
10.	BWH 5325	Ashok Leyland (tipper)	1986	- do -	
11.	BWG 0660	M/M Jeep (P)	1979	- do -	
12.	BWG 5337	M/M Jeep (P)	-	- do -	
13.	BWG 5618	Nission	-	- do -	Major accident
14.	BWH 5326	Ashok Leyland (tipper)	1986	Running Condition	
15.	BWG 0799	Koranda Jeep	1981	Off Road	
16.	BWG 1983	Suzuki 100CC	-	Off Road	
17.	BWG 0669	M/M Jeep (P)	1979	Running Condition	
18.	BWP 1667	Bullet M.Bike	1985	Off Road	
19.	BWG 1194	Yezdi Bike	1979	- do -	Engine dismantle condition & part wise.
20.	BWH 0054	Tata (Truck)	1977	Off Road	Major accident and engine dismantle condition.
21.	BWG 0821	M/M Jeep	1981	- do -	As is where is basis.
22.	BWH 0066	Tata tipper	1981	- do -	
23.		Old worn-out tyres			80 Nos.
24.		Drilling rod pipe			
25.		Light scraps			1000 kg. (approx)
26.		Old batteries			15 Nos.
27.		Heavy scraps			2500 kg (approx)
28.		Gallion Motor Grader			Engine dismantle condition.
29.		Floor polishing machine			3 Nos.
30.		RD 6 Winch			1 No.
31.		Colour photo Dev. machine			1 No.
32.		Jeep chasis and engine block only.			

Terms and Conditions.

- Each bidder will have to deposit an earnest money to the tune of Nu./Rs. 5000/- (Ngultrum/Rupees Five thousand) only in cash with Property Division, Ministry of Finance latest by 9.00 AM on the day of auction to qualify him/herself to bid the auction. On receipt of the earnest money, token cards will be issued to identify them as qualified bidders.
- No person will be allowed to bid in the auction without holding token card.
- The bidders are at liberty to bid either for whole lots or individual lot as they may like.
- The highest bidders, whose bid will be accepted by the auction committee will have to deposit 25% of the auctioned value at the fall of hammer and balance within 10 (Ten) days from the date of auction failing which accepted bids will be cancelled and the deposits forfeited.
- The earnest money of the highest bidders will be retained until the auction is completed as security for subsequent bids to be offered by them in respect of remaining items. On completion of the auction, the earnest money of the highest bidders will be adjusted against the auction value of the items won by them. The earnest money of the unsuccessful bidders will be refunded immediately after completion of the auction.
- The highest bidders whose bids will be accepted by the auction committee will have to take delivery of vehicles or the materials at their own cost within 10 (Ten) days from the date of the auction against payment of full auctioned value, (cash or demand draft drawn in favour of Joint Director, Property Division, Ministry of Finance on the Bank of Bhutan, Thimphu) failing which the vehicles/materials will be disposed off to the second highest bidders or other interested parties by forfeiting the deposits.
- The auction committee reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids without assigning any reason whatsoever.
- The auction committee also reserves the right to accept the bids on the spot or at any subsequent date. Even in case the bid is not accepted on the spot and the decision is deferred, the highest bidders shall be required to deposit 25% of the auctioned value which will be refunded in the event of bid being rejected subsequently.
- The interested parties may inspect the vehicle/materials in our store premises, at the back side of Government Workshop, Thimphu on any working hours.
- For detail information, please contact the office of the Joint Director, Property Division, Ministry of Finance during working hours at any day.

Joint Director - Property Division.

Record vegetable produce by Lhuntshi school

The Lhuntshi Junior High school earned Nu. 6,806.00 from the sale of vegetables grown by the students under the Oxfam assisted farming project.

The project produced a total of 2,989 kgs of leafy green vegetables, beans, chillies, raddish, cabbage and

Hotel training in Paro

Thirteen men and four ladies completed a training in house-keeping and other services related to waiters and waitresses on September 21 at the Olathang Hotel in Paro.

The training was conducted by Mr. Jurgen Schenk from Austria and began in June this year.

According to a report from our correspondent in Paro the training was aimed at teaching the participants the techniques involved with the hotel business.

How to provide better hospitality and create a homely atmosphere, to provide warmth and better food and services.

The course also included theory papers on house keeping, food and beverage, causes of food poisoning and other general papers.

Audiovisual aids were also used to make the classes more effective.

According to Pasang, the Chief Instructor, waiters and people in house-keeping are very important because they are the sales agents as they have direct contact with the customers.

The trainees can now join any hotels or private corporations, says the report.

Pre-service course for village health workers

A pre-service course for five village health workers began on September 11 and ended on September 25 in Chukha.

According to the Dzongkhag Health Supervisory Officer, only trainees from Bongo gewog attended the programme.

Initially about 20 candidates from three other gewogs were also expected to attend.

He also pointed out that it was difficult to get an adequate number of candidates because of the lack of support from the gups.

According to a report from our

Students light lamps

In Wangdiphodrang, about 900 students from the Tencholing Primary School and the Wangdiphodrang Junior High School lit 1,000 butter lamps.

According to a report from our correspondent in Wangdiphodrang, the lamps were lit in different lhakhangs in the dzongkhag on Sep-

tember 24 to observe the World Summit for Children. Similar programmes were also held in the Samtengang Primary School.

According to the Headmaster of the Techoling Primary School, Gopal Pradhan, this is to highlight the importance of children in the community.

tomatoes. "This could be one of the largest amount of vegetables produced by the school so far," said the Headmaster, G B Moktan.

This was sold to the school mess and was enough to feed the children for four months, according to a report from Kuensel's Lhuntshi correspondent.

For this programme the students were divided into four groups and Khorlo house came first with a total production worth Nu. 3,067.00.

The Headmaster said that success in the project was mainly because of the sense of competition and enthusiasm shown both by the teachers and students and the favourable monsoons.

The only expenditure for the school was the cost of seeds and fertilizers.

The school benefitted from the project not only in terms of the money earned but also from a better diet, says the report.

More attention to TB recommended

Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be a major public health problem in the country, says a report from the Chairman of a Task Force (TF) on the nation's TB policy, Dr. N. N. Goswami.

Dr. J. G. F. Anten, Consultant Epidemiologist in the department of health and a member of the Task Force, said that only one-third of the actual TB cases are being detected and treated.

According to a report from our correspondent in Chukha the TF was

set up in October 1989 to discuss the national policy and guidelines on Tuberculosis, aimed at evolving a methodology to streamline uniformity and strengthen all aspects of the National Tuberculosis Control Programmes in the country.

Members of the TF are doctors, programme personnel, members of health institutes and Dzongkhag Health Supervisory Officers.

The findings of the members also say that tuberculosis has not received an equal measure of importance with leprosy. Although improvements have been made, the rate of case detection is still low.

It was also found that too many combinations of short course anti-TB drugs were being used in most hospitals around the country.

The final sitting of the Task Force held from September 12 to 21 in Thimphu, recommended the intensi-

fication of case findings and the use of supervised short course chemotherapy at all levels of health facilities.

The short course chemotherapy is two months. Supervised treatment for two months followed by six months treatment with two drugs.

The long course involves a one-year treatment with two drugs.

The Task Force also recommended the identification of a full time national level focal point to coordinate all activities of the National TB Control Programme.

They also pointed out the need for better information, communication and education on various aspects of the programme.

The Tuberculosis Control Programme was established in 1976 and preventive activities like the BCG vaccination is being carried out through the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), says the report.

School children light 1,000 butter lamps

Each school in Chirang dzongkhag lit 1,000 butter lamps to commemorate the World Summit for Children. Meanwhile, a ceremony was conducted by the Lam Neten and the monks of Chirang dratshang after the teachers and students lit 1,000

butter lamps. Lunch was also served to the large gathering.

In Paro dzongkhag, the teachers and students offered butter lamps and offered prayers for all children and the peace and prosperity of the country, according to the District Education officer.

The butter lamps were lit in all the dzong, lhakhangs and monasteries in the dzongkhag.

Various educational institution in Samchi dzongkhag also observed the World Summit for Children on September 24.

The Samchi Primary School joined five other schools in the area in lighting 5,000 buttered lamps at the Samchi dratshang, the dzongkhag shrine and in their schools.

Other schools in the dzongkhag also observed the day with butter lamp lighting ceremonies, says a report from our correspondent in the dzongkhag.

The senior students of the Samchi Primary School also joined their teachers in prayers which were performed during the butter lamp lighting ceremonies.

Delegation encourages students

According to a report from the headmaster of the Wambur Primary School in Lhuntshi, the staff and students were encouraged by a visit from an education team led by the Inspector of schools and the District Education Officer.

"It helped us to know the innovative measures adopted by the department to reinforce the methods of education," he said.

The three-day visit was encouraging, because it was the first such experience since the establishment of the school a decade ago, the headmaster added.

Telephone Linemen meet bears

Five linemen from the Department of Telecommunications, who were on telephone line maintenance duty, recently encountered two bears at Chelela.

This happened as the five of them were busy connecting a telephone line at about 3.00 pm on September 23.

One lineman, Kuenzang, fell in front of the bears, while the other four were too nervous and stunned to help.

According to Kuenzang he just closed and his eyes and prayed. When he opened his eyes both the bears had gone away.

Construction of drubda begun

A report from our correspondent in Tashigang says that 15 gomchhens from Ngayab Chholling gumpa have begun constructing a house which will be used for meditation and drupda practices.

According to Tsozin Lupon Chhoda, the cost for the construction, which began last month, will be borne by the Gumpa and the house is expected to be completed in about three months.

The construction was undertaken after His Holiness Garab Rinpoche instructed them to build a place where religious practices like tsham could be undertaken.

About four gomchhens can be accommodated in the house at a time, says the report.

Paro paddy mechanisation

A Field Day of paddy mechanisation in Shari, Paro, was attended by 68 farmers on September 24.

The Dzongkhag Agriculture Officer explained how a nursery should be prepared and maintained. The advantages like the timely raising of seedlings, protection from the cold, healthier seedlings raised in a shorter time, a smaller area required, and easier transplanting methods, were pointed out to the farmers.

Other advantages are that it saves on weeding; there is no damage to the roots of the seedlings; and transplanting can be done by machine.

The Field Day was organised jointly by the Dzongda of Paro and the Agriculture Machinery Centre.

Bridge completed in Chukha dzongkhag

A new suspension bridge which was built over Nechu, between Pachu and Tashidingkha in Chukha, was inaugurated on September 16.

A report from our correspondent in Chukha says that the bridge, with a span of 76.6 metres, cost Nu. 35,000 and the construction work, which began in March 1989 and was completed in June this year.

According to the dzongkhag engineer, M. D. Rai, this bridge is expected to benefit five remote villages like Sirina, Tashidingkha, Botokha, Lelekha and Lingdin, under Phunsholing dzongkhag.

It will also benefit residents of neighbouring villages like

Denchukha, Ha and Paro dzongkhags.

One Section Officer from the zonal administration, Chukha, was responsible for supervising the construction work.

The Planning Officer of the Chukha dzongkhag said he was happy with the active participation of the public in the royal government's efforts to uplift the rural economy.

The dzongkhag engineer said that now the people of these areas will have more accessibility even in the monsoon seasons.

The chimi of the Phunsholing dzongkhag said that the people were grateful for the continued support from the government.

The world to focus on children

When world leaders - more than 60 of them - meet at the United Nations in New York, they will be officially kicking off the 1990s as the greatest decade for children ever.

The September 29-30 conference, which has started generating benefits, follows a meeting in Bangkok of 13 Asian nations which led to the adoption of an international Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Convention, to date ratified by more than 20 nations, is seen as an important instrument in alleviating disease, abuse, illiteracy and other chronic problems.

Summit documents suggest that at present rates, almost 150 million children will die in the 1990s, many of them from preventable diseases.

Officials say that Asian countries like Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, India and the Philippines have high rates of infant mortality and medical problems that afflict children at young age.

Officials of the UN Children's Fund and summit organisers have said US President George Bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand would attend the two-day conference.

The summit will focus on children

of both the developed and the developing worlds. It will consider universal problems, including prevention of diseases, nutrition, education, homelessness and abandonment, drugs, the impact of AIDS, child labour and exploitation as well as basic community services.

Earlier, UNICEF reviewed the state of the world's children in the 1990s and said the poor world is now paying the rich world US\$ 178 billion a year - or thrice as much as all the aid it receives - to service its debts.

"What this means is that the heaviest burden of the debt crisis is falling on the growing minds and bodies of children in the developing world," UNICEF said in its review.

At the same time, UNICEF reported cases of children being beaten, tortured and sexually abused, exploited in factories as well as abandoned by their parents.

Children had also been abducted, sold, conscripted into armies, sent across minefields and killed in armed conflicts. And each year, UNICEF said, nearly 14 million children die of more mundane causes like hunger, disease and neglect while many millions more live on with poor health, stunted in mind and body.

On the brighter side UNICEF's review observed that children's ba-

sic rights to survival, health, education and protection against abuse and exploitation were beginning to find their way onto the agenda of the world's political leaders.

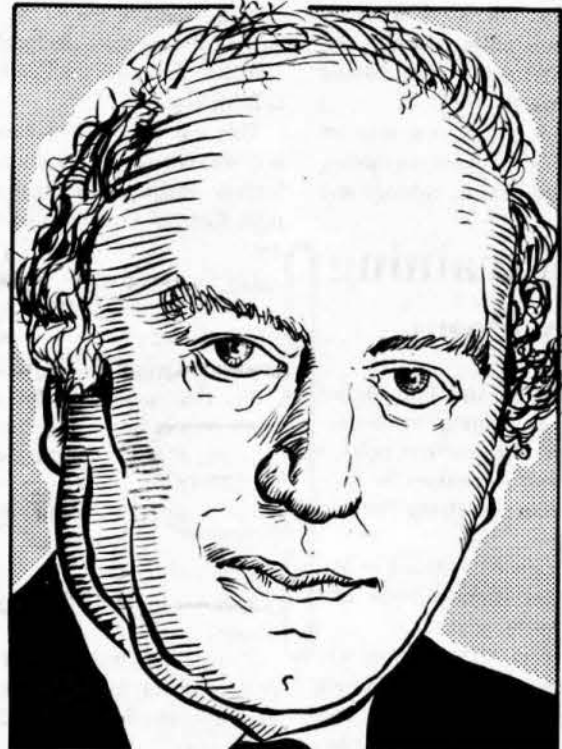
It has argued in the review that protecting the growing minds and bodies of the rising generation 'should have first claim on a society's concern and children should be able to depend upon that commitment in good times and bad, in times of peace and in times of war, in times of prosperity and times of recession.'

UNICEF said that in the 37 poorest countries, spending per head on schools had declined by about 25 per cent in the 1980s. In one out of every five developing countries, primary school numbers have actually declined and in two out of every three countries spending per student is lower now than nine years ago.

These consequences of the debt crisis have been aggravated by cases of child abandonment, juvenile delinquency and drug abuse, UNICEF said.

"The chilling injustice of what is happening is escaping our attention, passing by our windows on the smooth flow of economic analysis, disguising itself in the respectable clothing of the financial vocabulary," UNICEF said. - *Depthnews*

Major issues face UN, besides Iraq



Malta's Foreign Minister, Guido De Marco, President of the 45th session of the UN General Assembly

While the Persian Gulf crisis will dominate the session, the 45th UN General Assembly faces a list of global challenges far more enduring and less easily solved than Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

It is certain that the implications of Baghdad's blitzkrieg will be debated throughout the three-month session scheduled to recess shortly before the year's end. But the Assembly also will tackle an agenda of 150-plus items including:

- * Global environmental degradation, including the phenomena of climate change, ozone depletion, overpopulation, acid rain, desertification and the pollution of land, sea and air.

- * The growing traffic in illicit drugs and the growth worldwide of addiction and "narco-terrorism" that can topple governments.

- * The international spread of AIDS.

- * The Third World's crushing burden of debt.

- * The plight of the world's children, millions of whom die needlessly every year.

As one UN ambassador observed: "measured against such humanity threatening terrors, events unleashed by Iraq's invasion are no more than a blip on the radarscope of history."

Many of the agenda items facing the Assembly are hardly new: the Middle East, disarmament, human rights, poverty.

Under UN tutelage, Namibia has become independent and has taken a seat in the Assembly. Meanwhile, the bitter war between Morocco and Polisario rebels over the Western Sahara may be on the verge of a political settlement.

A membership shuffle is one of the new elements of the current Assembly session. In April, when Namibia's flag was hoisted for the first time at UN headquarters, membership reached a record 160. But shortly afterwards, it dropped back to 159 when the two Yemens merged. Then

Liechtenstein was admitted as the UN's 160 member. But membership will shrink to 159 again with the two Germanies due to unite on October 3.

Kuwait's seat is sure to be claimed by Baghdad, which regards the occupied sheikhdom as a province of Iraq and therefore ineligible for separate UN membership. But Kuwait is almost certain to keep its seat given the near universal condemnation of Iraq's invasion and the UN Security Council resolution repudiating Baghdad's annexation claim.

As a "threat to peace and security," Iraq's violation of the UN Charter is primarily a case for the Security Council. The council already has adopted a series of resolutions condemning the invasion of Kuwait, demanding immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces, the release of hostages, enacting sanctions and supporting the US-assembled multinational blockade, but without according it the status of a UN operation and eschewing the possibility of military action.

Resolutions embodying similar points are likely to be passed by the Assembly, though they would be recommendations carrying only moral authority, unlike the Security Council's mandatory measures.

Under the new presidency of Malta's Foreign Minister Guido de Marco, who succeeds Joseph N. Garba of Nigeria, the UN's funding crisis will be a key issue of debate. Guido de Marco was nominated to the regionally rotated presidency by the bloc of Western European and allied nations.

The global ecological crisis will also figure prominently in the 45th session. With preparations for the 1992 UN Conference of Environment and Development in Sao Paulo, Brazil, already underway, there is an item calling for the protection of global climate "for present and future generations of mankind."

- *Gemini*

Growing rift between the rich and poor

A war between Iraq and the U.S.-led multinational force in the Gulf could widen the economic and political rifts between the world's rich and poor nations.

The alert was issued by various leftist political factions including the governing Socialist Party, joined by former socialist foreign minister Michel Jobert and other economic experts this week.

The already serious levels of misunderstanding between North and South could be aggravated by a war in the Arabian desert in which the West confronts Iraq.

"The Third World, especially the Arab world, has the impression that the United States and other western countries are engaged in a war of aggression," said Pierre Mauroy, first secretary of the Socialist Party.

Mauroy returned recently from a trip to North Africa in which he met with the leaders of Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

French President Francois Mitter-

and had sent Mauroy and 11 other government officials to explain France's position on the Gulf conflict to the heads of 23 non-aligned, Third World nations.

Among the critics were Green Party leaders who charged that the United States was launching another foolhardy adventure in the name of peace and democracy.

"But neither the United States nor France, nor any other western country has a mandate from the United Nations to transform the Middle East into a new Vietnam," said the Greens.

They referred to Washington's attempt to impose a military blockade against Iraq and the "bellicose" declarations of U.S. President George Bush.

France should withdraw its military forces from the Gulf zone to reduce the risk that "broad sectors of the Third World will feel victimised by another colonialist war" they said, while acknowledging that Paris has adopted a more moderate position

than Washington and London.

Ironically, the Green position is close to that of ultra-rightist Jean-Marie Le Pen who defended the Iraqi invasion as "not an aggression against anybody since Kuwait is nothing but an invention of Great Britain".

Communist Party (PCF) spokesmen supported the French government's independent position, while criticising Bush for "taking his country into a new military adventure."

"Washington does not consider the interests of the Third World in general and cares little if Arab peoples see it as North American aggression," said one communist representative.

"In this war, all the principal states have good moral reasons for doing what they are doing, but none of them have a real right to do it since they have all shown how little they care about the same principles they today pretend to defend."

- *IPS*

ANNOUNCEMENT KARMA FEEDS

We are pleased to notify that we have appointed our agents in the following places for marketing livestock feeds in their respective regions.

1. Mr. Sampa Dukpa, F.C.B. Commission Agent, Geylephug.
2. Gurung Tshongkhang, Damphu.
3. Karma Tshongkhang, Samdrup Jongkhar.
4. Karma Feeds, Thimphu.
5. Paro Canteen, Paro.

*FEEDING INSTRUCTION (FOR CATTLE AND PIG)

To start with 200 g at first day and increase gradually to a level of 2 kg/day. Do not boil/heat. Animals take roughly 10 days to become adapted to the concentrate.

All the livestock farmers are requested to take note of this notification and avail of the convenience provided to them in procurement of livestock feeds to the best of their advantage.

Manager
Karma Feeds
Phuntsholing : Bhutan

Big expenditure on faded currency

Ghana wastes millions of dollars every year printing replacements for torn or badly mutilated notes. Billions of Cedis become so weak, faded, scruffy, torn, dirty and smelly that they cannot be used any longer.

The Bank of Ghana has begun a nation-wide campaign to educate Ghanaians on fading notes to help prolong their face. Cedi notes are said to have one of the shortest lives of any currency in circulation.

The minimum for most currency notes is five years, but officials say the longest period of Central Bank of Ghana notes is one year. Just this year the government has spent several million US dollars printing 85.5 billion Cedis (260 million US dollars).

Several factors have contributed to the situation. The Ghana economy, like that of many other developing countries, is essentially cash based. About 95 per cent of all business transactions are in cash.

Ghana has no mint. Its currency is printed or minted in Britain. The Royal Mint in London says rapid deterioration of banknotes is no longer just a Third World problem. Spokesman John Kelly says low-denomination notes in developed countries, including Britain, France and Italy, Australia, New Zealand, the US, suffer a similar fate. Research in Britain shows that through carelessness the lower notes have only four to six months' life span - hence the

minting of £1 coins.

The problem is even greater in Africa, Latin America and the Indian Ocean countries because of the hot climate. Few people use wallets and the notes then become floppy and drippier.

The Royal Mint produces coins for about 100 Third World countries. At least 60 put in major orders every two years at enormous cost to their dwindling foreign exchange. The cost of reprinting notes is a similar drain. The Royal Mint gives expert advice to its customer countries on how to minimise the waste.

It costs more to mint coins, but they have a life of 40 years and in countries with runaway inflation basic denominations can become worthless in days or weeks. A sackload of Ugandan shillings, for example, has sometimes been needed in exchange for one British pound.

Kelly asks: "What is the benefit of minting a denomination which could not buy a newspaper? Coins take three to six months to mint and in a few cases they were obsolete when they were ready, worth next to nothing because of hyperinflation."

Some countries are now minting smaller denominations. Australia and New Zealand have replaced their lower notes with coins. France is planning to do the same with 10 franc notes and the US is on the verge of minting one-dollar coins. But in these countries the rate of inflation is not so high.

Yet notes can be disastrously wasteful. As Kelly says: "They are often forgotten and washed when clothes are sent to the laundry."

In West Africa retailers of such things as charcoal, fish and cooking oil quickly soil notes. They say they cannot wash their hands each time they serve a customer and their businesses are not big enough to employ a cashier.

Women hide their money in unimaginable places like trying it in the tip of their cloth or wrenching it into their bra. Some keep it in old cooking pots or in a piece of cloth wrapped round their waist. Others hide their money under beds.

The Bank of Ghana is trying to persuade traders it is safer and more reliable to keep money in the bank instead of making holes in the masses and stuffing them with Cedi notes.

The campaign faces tough going. Market woman Maami Sewa Anfi says: "The old and most reliable way is to be close to your money at all times, discounting banks as a safe place."

This was her most cherished advice from her grandmother. Nothing will convince her to accept a cheque for payment of goods "because they are always dud."

She said this advice proved right when eight years ago the government froze all bank accounts above 50,000 Cedis and questioned the owners.

- Gemini.

Bwindi apes face extinction

On a chilly, foggy morning, in the deeply dark Ugandan forest of Bwindi - home to half the world's last 600 gorillas - life is temporary calm. The big apes yawn and stretch arms after a long night that begins at six o'clock in the evening.

The man-shy apes are living precariously in an environment which greed is driving to the frontiers of disaster. A firm decision is needed to protect what is left of the 300 sq km forest.

After 10 o'clock every morning armies of gold diggers in the guise of prospective turn up wet soil and block streams of cool water which sustain the micro-life of the forest. Honey hunters slash branches and chop lianas (vines) only to disturb malachite as well as many species of kingfishers.

Droves of birds are scared from their nests while poachers lay in wait for game. Loggers have recklessly felled podocarpus and mahogany - both valuable hard-timber trees 200 years old and not easy to replace.

Bwindi should be given all the protection it deserves. It is the treasure of many international conservationists and the Ugandan government. Last year the cabinet decided to turn Bwindi, the nearby Mgahinga forest and the Ruwenzori forest reserve into national parks.

Foot-dragging and conflict of interest between the Ministries of Tourism and Wildlife and that of Environment Protection has followed. The plans are held up.

The Environment Ministry says it should continue to take care of the forest reserve and convert it into a "forest park," a new concept in conservation that allows human exploitation without ecological abuse.

The Tourism Ministry wants none of this. The forestry department, which comes under the environment ministry, is being ordered, with cabinet backing, to hasten the degazetting of the forest so that national park plans can go ahead.

The gorilla sanctuary, when turned into a park, should be a dollar-spinner for Uganda. In neighbouring Rwanda and Zaire tourists pay 170 dollars each to watch a chest-thumping gorilla. Last year alone pint-sized Rwanda made about eight million dollars from this catch prize alone.

Recently gorillas across the border lost their home when a huge blaze nearly wiped out the park in Rwanda. Thirsty and hungry gorillas crossed into Bwindi in search of juicy bamboo shoots.

Experience shows forest encroachment by settlers and sawyers brings irreversible disaster. In January, settlers were given a slice of 11 sq km of the forest and about 33 gorillas lost their home. The forest department hurried to reclaim the piece and regazzete it, but funds have not been found to compensate the settlers for lost crop and loss of farming rights.

To stop further encroachments and abuse, game guards have arrested poachers and confiscated caches of dog bells, crude saws and hunting

knives. For three years more than 200 poachers have been booked, but the guards say local authorities have let off offenders with light fines.

The government is wise not to antagonise settlers who have lived off the forest for hundreds of years. Opinions are being collected from village level through committees on how best to settle man and beast.

Villagers already sensitive about the chances of being evicted have accused one white ecologist of ordering guards to shoot into the air and scare animals out of the forests and into the farm plots where they have ravaged crops.

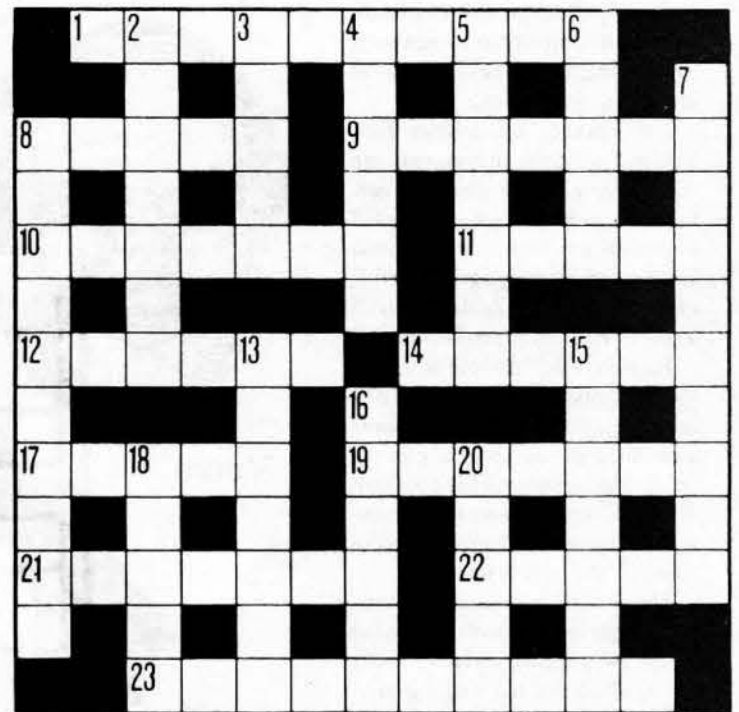
Whatever decision is made, restoration of the ecological balance of Bwindi will have to come first. The World Wildlife Fund is deeply involved and the park idea is its most attractive proposal.

Bwindi is a conservation linchpin. It represents about six per cent of Uganda's water catchment area and if preserved, together with two other national parks already on the drawing board, it would make a fantastic tourist attraction.

Tour operators would be greatly attracted by a package that would include the mighty Ruwenzori Mountains, the third highest mass in Africa after Mounts Kilimanjaro and Kenya.

The Mountains are another invaluable ecological area, forming one of the major sources of the River Nile, on which civilisations have thrived for a living, religion and trade for more than two millennia. - Gemini

Double Crossword



Test your skill with either the Quick or Cryptic Clues. Answers next week.

QUICK CROSSWORD NO. 5356

Across: 1 Belligerent (10) 8 Inundate (5) 9 Offer marriage (7) 10 Coagulate (7) 11 In front (5) 12 Defraud (3,3) 14 Swiss city (6) 17 Faith (7) 20 Zest (5) 19 Pilot's compartment (5) 21 Consequence (7) 22 Of the moon (6) 23 U.S. general and president (10)

Down: 2 Adult (5-2) 3 Scope (5) 4 Pliable (6) 5 Put in quarantine (7) 6 Wear away (5) 7 Maitre d'hotel (4,6) 8 Medal (10) 13 Stupid (7) 15 Wide extent (7) 16 To show on television (6) 18 To loose (5) 20 Large stringed instrument (5)

CRYPTIC CROSSWORD NO. 5356

Across: 1 Original form of travel (5-5) 8 Rule that holds George initially in check (5) 9 Notedly brisk (7) 10 Feeling ill during flight (7) 11 After some relief a number relaxed (5) 12 Carry on with a summary (6) 14 Walk slowly along the street with a list (6) 17 Scores from a snick (5) 19 Fashionable substitute for wood or metal (7) 21 Time of day when engine breaks down - about five (7) 22 Trees? Miles out (5) 23 He can rely on a permanent occupation (4-6)

Down: 1 Severe cold (7) 3 Mop is in a bad way (5) 4 Reform needed by shopkeepers (6) 5 Indisposition of one in mental breakdown (7) 6 Expresses regret for glue that's weak, we hear (5) 7 Wealth is about to provide security for girl involved with bears (10) 8 Respects one's testimonials (10) 13 Mother has stubborn dog (7) 15 Old Empire, lacking arms, lacks backing (7) 16 One taps a cask with it (6) 18 Basket a Red Indian left (5) 20 Free-style wrestling can leave one so exhausted (3,2)

SOLUTIONS TO QUICK CROSSWORD NO. 5355

Across: 1 Modest, 4 Concur, 9 Noisome, 10 Final, 11 Alert, 12 Verbose, 13 Wrong-headed, 18 Hearten, 20 Gusto, 22 Idiot, 23 Eminent, 24 Latent, 25 Shoddy.

Down: 1 Manual, 2 Drive, 3 Shorten, 5 Offer, 6 Condone, 7 Relief, 8 Heavy-handed, 14 Realist, 15 Anguish, 16 Shriek, 17 Portly, 19 Titan, 21 Spend.

SOLUTIONS TO CRYPTIC CROSSWORD NO. 5355

Across: 1 Threat, 4 Elicit, 9 Inspire, 10 Apron, 11 Verdi, 12 Eastern, 13 Materialise, 18 Crammer, 20 Nylon, 22 Chain, 23 Titania, 24 Potion, 25 Accent.

Down: 1 Thief, 2 Riser, 3 Asinine, 5 Leads, 6 Curfews, 7 Tenant, 8 Deteriorate, 14 Adamant, 15 Lunatic, 16 Ice-cap, 17 Enrapt, 19 Mango, 21 Lance.

New Zealand : Green Party blazes a trail

New Zealand's fledgling Green Party, barely five months on the national political scene, has made a dramatic impact on opinion polls in a remarkable resurgence of environmental issues.

Two decades ago another New Zealand political movement, the Values Party, blazed a trail in international green politics, then faded into oblivion. Now environmental concerns are looming again as a critical concern for New Zealanders with a general election due on October 27.

People are disillusioned with both the free market economic policies of the ruling Labour Party - which faces a crushing defeat, according to the polls - and the uninspired opposition National Party. They seem to be turning to minor party alternatives more strongly than ever before.

The Green Party has already captured eight per cent of committed voters and the renegade New Labour Party, which also has a strong environmental lobby, has five per cent support. Thirteen per cent of young first-time voters now say they would vote green.

Disillusionment with politicians and the political process is remarkably high among New Zealanders and polls say up to 40 per cent of the people are undecided on their vote. The Electoral Reform Coalition predicts the election will record the lowest turnout this century.

The Green Party accused the opposition of "subverting" Palmer's controversial Resource Management Bill, a 600-page overhaul of planning and environmental laws which would tightly control mining companies and other development industries. The government abandoned the huge bill after the Opposition tabled 40 amendments just two weeks before the parliamentary session ended.

In a recent low key budget Finance Minister David Caygill failed in what was regarded as the government's last real chance to regain credibility. Conservationists hoping for a green light for radical environmental policies from the budget were disappointed. Both major parties are now worried about the resurgence of the environmental lobby. The Green Party's sudden leap in popularity has surprised even its organisers. They have no single leader. Four men and women act as national spokespeople.

In response to the growing pressures, Palmer and Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke recently announced a bipartisan approach to environmental issues by the two countries. Palmer then tried to get a joint approach to environmental issues by the two countries. Palmer then tried to get a joint approach by the 15-member South Pacific Forum, pledging funds for the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme agency in Noumea.

One of the Greens' national leaders, 43-year-old Tony Hartnett, said the party offered New Zealanders a "different equation" from previous political parties. Another leader, computer consultant Alan Hallett, said: "We believe the environment should be at the centre of all deci-



Labour Party has held power for 6 years

Moore

Bolger

sion-making."

The Green movement's first success in politics has been the aptly named Stephen Rainbow, a 29 year old political scientist elected on a Green ticket to the Wellington City Council last year. He says the party is the only New Zealand political movement directly addressing the "two most fundamental issues of this

age" - the environment and the future of employment.

Major issues troubling green supporters in New Zealand include environmental hazards posed by a new gold mining "boom" for foreign-owned companies in the tourist playground of Coromandel, and a wood chip industry in the lush rainforests of Westland. - Gemini.

Rabuka - Long way from PM's office

Three years after marching into parliament to grab power at the point of a gun, Major-General Sitiveni Rabuka sits at a large desk signing papers. He does not look up as you enter. When he does, it is to motion you over to a couple of comfortable armchairs and a low coffee table.

His manner is down to earth. He talks at you, not down, and straight to the point. Dynamic, energetic, magnetic - all those descriptions apply. Occasionally witty, but boring forward all the time.

"On balance, it would have been better all round if the military had hung on to power a while longer after the second coup (in September 1987), but the pressure on me (presumably from the Chiefs and politicians) was simply too great.

"The Indians are a pain in the side. They are responsible for making Fiji two-nation state. Still, after 150 years, they refuse to assimilate. Despite protestations to the contrary, retain their caste system. Perpetuate the practice of the two monolithic groups and have striven to make theirs the dominant one economically.

"And then in April 1987 they had taken over the reins of political powers as well to reduce the indigenous Fijian to the level of a second-class citizen in his own country.

"At that moment it became neces-

sary to protect the special rights of the Fijians who had actually become a minority in their own land. And so I acted. Christianity versus Hinduism."

Referring to potential threat from outside, the General says, "What is necessary is for us to have a firm defence pact with another power in the Pacific. In this area, we only have two: the United States and France. The United States, because of the way they feel about the coup, can be ruled out.

"That leaves France. And, in fact, only France has come forward, including, quite recently, an arrangement for its navy based in Tahiti to patrol our coast. This removes an enormous burden from our soldiers.

The General himself said that a third coup is unlikely as it would completely destroy the credibility of the army, which would rule that out as a way to the top.

Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara vouchsafes that he will not be a candidate in the election generally expected to take place by the end of next year. Even should the 7-year-old premier retire this in no way opens the door for Rabuka.

A crushing reversal when recently standing for the chairmanship of the Fiji Rugby Union indicated that the groundswell of his popularity is far more military than civilian. - Gemini

A test for the Canadian government

Back in 1972 the Canadian government published a charming little booklet entitled Indian Summer. It was filled with pictures of smiling children running with balloons, young men with eagle feathers leaping into the Sun Dance, old people pushing a canoe through watery beds of wild rice.

The words of the booklet strike an idyllic note. They start: "Summer in Canada comes quickly. It comes with light and life and laughter." The booklet was issued under the authority of Jean Chretien, then the Indian Affairs Minister and now the Liberal party leader who expects to become the next Prime Minister.

That was 1972. It certainly is not the Indian Summer of 1990 in Canada. This year has brought darkness and death and desperation to the scene of Canada's 470,000 indigenous Indians.

The central point has been the small village of Oka, just west of Montreal, that used to be known for the cheese made by some monks.

This summer it became, first, the setting for resistance against the Quebec police by people of the Mohawk tribe who objected to ancestral lands being alienated - and turned into an extension of a municipal golf course.

But soon Oka became the symbol of all the aboriginal people of Canada. Their sense of deprivation had been sharpened when the Meach Lake constitutional amendment, introduced mainly for the sake of French-

speaking Quebeckers, left out any mention of aboriginal rights.

Meanwhile, a small group of well-armed Mohawk "Warriors" held out against disciplined soldiers in the pinewoods of Oka.

In this time, right across Canada, bands of Indians took action to show support for the Mohawks and to broadcast their own grievances. In northern Ontario two groups, desperate for good housing blocked the rail lines that carry the transcontinental trains. In British Columbia the niska's people blocked logging tracks, to oppose the incursions of timber companies.

The Warriors at Oka have given Canadians a useful jolt. There is general support today for vigorous action to improve the conditions of a people who have been patient and gentle, and there is a shame at the behaviour of the Quebec police.

Moreover, in this age of environmentalism, many non-indigenous Canadians realise they have a lot to learn from the Indian traditions of living harmoniously with nature. On the other hand, those businessmen and politicians with plans for vast hydroelectric schemes or irrigation works or timber contracts tend to scorn such teachings as antiquated and impractical.

The next few years will test the sincerity of Canadian governments, to prove that they differ in principle and practice from the men in Pretoria.

- Gemini.



Major General Sitiveni Rabuka

Athletes hoist Kuwaiti flag

The Pentagon said the number of Iraqi troops and tanks in Kuwait and southern Iraq has increased sharply within the past two weeks, while in China, athletes of the invaded oil emirate defied Baghdad at the Asian Games.

Two weeks ago, Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams said there were 265,000 Iraqi troops and 2,200 tanks in the area - 150,000 troops in Kuwait and 115,000 in Iraqi areas north and west of Kuwait.

He said the Iraqis have about 360,000 troops, 2,800 tanks and 1,450 pieces of artillery in Kuwait and southern Iraq. However, Williams said the increase comes from a general build up and "no sudden surge" of forces.

He also said Iraq appeared to be pulling back its armour from the border region with Saudi Arabia but increasing the number of tanks and artillery farther back, and placing more infantry on the front lines.

"It's neither more defensive or less defensive," Williams said of Iraq's posture.

Defiant Kuwaiti athletes hoisted their national flag at the Asian Games in Beijing despite Baghdad's orders to compete as Iraqis.

Kuwait entered 43 athletes in the Asian Games, remnants of a delegation that originally numbered about 330.

"We believe that in the near future we can entertain our Chinese friends in the State of Kuwait," said Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al Sabah, the new President of the Kuwaiti National Olympic Committee. He succeeded his father, slain during the assault by

Iraqi troops into Kuwait August 2.

An Iraqi newspaper reported that senior Iraqi Revolution Command Council member Saadoun Shaker, 51, a childhood friend of Saddam Hussein and a former interior minister, resigned his post "for health reasons at his own request."

The government run daily *Al Waqale Al Iraqia* (Iraqi Facts) gave no other details, but one western diplomat said he was forced out for opposing the Iraqi leader's policy on Kuwait. The resignation was the first

from the ranks of Saddam's senior aides since the invasion.

In Cairo, an Egyptian foreign ministry source familiar with Iraqi politics said there were divisions over the policy toward Kuwait among Saddam's other key aides, including Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, son-in-law Hussein Kamel and Thaa Yassin Ramadan, Deputy Premier and head of the powerful militia of the ruling Baathist party and Izzat Ibrahim, the council's deputy chairman. - UPI



Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz (C) walks with the Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati (R) on his arrival in Tehran.

U.S. forces gearing for attack

Defence analysts say the worst-kept secret in Washington is the fact that U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf region are geared to being able to attack and defeat Saddam Hussein if necessary.

They estimate, for instance, that the U.S. deployment in and around Saudi Arabia could hit 225,000. That force coupled with the roughly 100,000 Saudi, Egyptian, Syrian and

other Arab forces well present a formidable power.

The latest estimates suggest the Iraqi President has 173,000 troops in Kuwait, although they are not believed to be his best forces, and that he has 2,200 tanks in Kuwait or in southern Iraq.

The U.S. mission in Saudi Arabia, as outlined by President Bush, is to deter an Iraqi attack and defend Saudi Arabia if necessary. And if the economic sanctions and diplomatic pressure are insufficient to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait, the forces would be available if called upon to drive Saddam back into Iraq.

At the moment, a senior analyst (Bibi Taylor) at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and a retired colonel said, "There are enough forces to defend Saudi Arabia but 'we don't have near enough in place to attack north to defeat Iraq in Kuwait and certainly not to attack into Iraq with the objective of defeating the Iraqi armed forces.'"

But, added Taylor, "In about a month we'll have enough to attack north."

At the Institute for Near East Studies analyst Barry Rubin agreed. "It could be said it's not the best-kept secret in Washington that the buildup, while oriented to defend Saudi Arabia, could be used to attack Saddam and his invasion force, he said.

"I do not think there is any doubt that President Bush is retaining an option for liberating Kuwait by military force," said Rubin.

Rubin speculated that Bush, once enough forces are in place, might give sanctions and diplomatic efforts several months' and "then there is going to be pressure on the president to consider military operations."

When asked about a possible U.S. escalation, President Bush said, "When an escalation is required from me, Saddam Hussein will know it," Bush said.

Although the amount of U.S. armour in Saudi Arabia is still being built to the point it could just provide a defensive capability, more is on the way and could be used to help reach the three-to-one edge at the assault point that an attacking commander must have to feel confident of a chance at winning. - UPI

China takes active side in Gulf crisis

One of the remarkable products of the Gulf crisis has been the fury over Saddam Hussein shown by the normally cautious Chinese. Within hours of his strike into Kuwait, the Chinese press blasted him as a madman.

One paper wrote: "He has lost his sanity and is doomed to fail." Another accused him of suppressing all opposition and ruling through an immense secret police.

It ridiculed his pretensions to be the leader of the entire Arab world. The Chinese think Saddam will fail but, as another writer put it, he will drag others down with him.

The reasons for this unexpected Chinese reaction have little to do with the emotional demonisation of Saddam by the Western press. Their main Chinese worry is the dangerous effect of his "fanatical ambitions" on world order and the world economy.

After the Tiananmen massacre in June 1989, the hardliners who took control allowed China to slip back into an isolation reminiscent of what it endured between 1950 and 1971. The reformers were put into deep storage. In recent months they have snapped back in the leadership and seem to be spearheading a far reaching policy of reopening China to the world. This has seen a major improvement in China's relations with

all the countries of the world's northern tier: the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, Western and Eastern Europe. Shortly before the Kuwait invasion, China set up diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Singapore.

The Chinese now also want to move faster into the world economy and are willing to open up large swathes of the China coast to foreign trade and investment. A major rupture in the world economy would dash reformers' hopes and that is what they fear may be looming as a result of the Gulf crisis.

Many Americans question why their soldiers should die for Arab sheikhs and giant oil companies which still have quasi-monopoly control over world oil. President George Bush defended his unilateral build-up in the Gulf as needed to protect "our way of life."

Oil enters into virtually every segment of American and world economic life. It is the key factor determining the inflation rate in the main industrial countries. If world oil went into chaos and multiple digit inflation ensued in these countries, that way of life would end very fast.

There is little concern in the Chinese media about the legitimate grievances of the Arabs against the West. They support the moderate states, especially Saudi Arabia and Egypt which are key allies. Mostly they worry about their new friends in the northern tier of nations.

China and Japan could also find themselves on the same side facing an amorphous but menacing array of angry Third World nations and movements. That is definitely not what Chinese reformers have in mind when they push for an opening-up to the world. - Gemini

Humanitarian aid desperately needed in the Gulf

The U.N. envoy overseeing humanitarian aid during the Gulf crisis warned that thousands of refugees in Iraq could be in a life-threatening situation unless humanitarian aid reached them.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan said a method must be found through relief agencies or foreign embassies to help the estimated hundreds of thousands of refugees stranded in and around Baghdad.

"Some way must be found in cooperation with the Iraqi authorities so people do not die," Aga Khan told reporters. "Otherwise when the planes

leave, they will be taking dead bodies."

Aga Khan, the personal representative of the U.N. Secretary General for humanitarian assistance during the Gulf crisis, arrived in Jordan to assess the situation of refugees fleeing Kuwait and Iraq following the Iraqi invasion.

Praising Jordan's efforts to repatriate the refugees, he said about 33,000 remained and would be sent home within two weeks.

Although the situation in Jordan was under control, he warned that events in the Gulf could send thou-

sands more pouring into Jordan seeking refuge. He said relief officials were drawing up contingency plans to handle any number of refugees.

"We really do not know at this stage how many people we should expect," he said. "Should there be hostilities, God only knows what it will do to disrupt things. The orderly departures we see taking place will be very chaotic and I am not sure we could cope." He said although information was sketchy it was estimated between 250,000 and 300,000 refugees, mostly Asian workers, were waiting in the Baghdad area to return home. - UPI

The UN representative said, "It would be much more logical to fly people out of Baghdad" instead of forcing them to make a long desert journey to Jordan. He also suggested Iraqi airplanes be chartered to ferry the refugees as was the case with westerners trapped in Iraq.

The UN envoy said he hoped Iraq would reconsider its refusal to allow him to visit Baghdad. He said much more information was needed about the refugee situation in Iraq to help them and allow countries like Jordan to prepare for their possible arrival. - UPI

No.FCB/FG/14/90-91 September 11, 1990

NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited from the Salt Manufacturers/Suppliers for the supply of approximately 6000 MT of Common Salt to Food Corporation of Bhutan during the year 1991 on F.O.R. Phuntsholing basis. Interested parties may submit their quotations to the office of the Managing Director, Food Corporation of Bhutan, Phuntsholing, Bhutan to reach not later than 30th November, 1990 by 11.00 AM alongwith Salt sample and earnest money of Nu. 1,00,000/- (Ngultrum one lakh) only in demand draft drawn in favour of Food Corporation of Bhutan payable at Bank of Bhutan, Phuntsholing. For detail terms and conditions please contact the office of the Managing Director, Food Corporation of Bhutan, Phuntsholing, Bhutan during any working hours.

Food Corporation of Bhutan
Phuntsholing :: Bhutan

**T O
L E T**

A furnished bungalow with 3 bedrooms, 2 toilets with geysers and tubs and a large sitting-cum-dining with attached garage at Langjopakha. Contact : Aum Bida at Langjopakha. Rent negotiable

No.DF/RAD/1T-99/90 3162 September 24, 1990

AUCTION NOTICE

The Divisional Forest Officer, Chirang will dispose off the following timber through open public auction on 17th October, 1990 at 11.00 AM.

Lot No.	Description	Quantity
1.	Chirpine Logs	1,500 cft
2.	Chirpine blocks	9,000 cft

Terms and Conditions

- Interested persons are allowed to participate in auction only after deposit of Nu. 2,000/- as earnest money in cash latest by 9.00 AM on the day of the auction.
- Bid should be cft. basis i.e. Nu. per cft. for whole or individual lots.
- The highest bidder, whose bid will be accepted by the auction committee will have to deposit 25% of auction value at the fall of hammer and balance within 10 days from the date of ratification/release order failing which work order will be cancelled and deposits will be forfeited.
- On completion of the auction, the earnest money of the unsuccessful bidders will be refunded whereas the same for highest bidder will be adjusted against the sale value.
- Lifting of timber by the highest bidder is to be completed within 15 days time w.e.f. the date of work/release order.
- The interested person may inspect the timber at Damphu.
- The auction committee reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids without assigning any reason.
- For further information please contact Forest Division, Chirang, Damphu during office hours on any working day.

Director
Department of Forests

Royal Government of Bhutan Lotteries ANNOUNCES

"DIWALI BUMPER - 108th DRAW "

with the following attractive prizes :

Prize Category	Prize Amount	Agents	Sellers
1st Prize (1) of Nu/Rs	1,00,00,000/-	2,50,000/-	2,50,000/-
2nd Prize (1) of Nu/Rs	25,00,000/-	50,000/-	50,000/-
3rd Prize (1) of Nu/Rs	10,00,00/-	20,000/-	20,000/-
4th Prize of (48) Nu/Rs	1,00,000/-	3,000/-	3,000/-
5th Prize of (96) Nu/Rs	5,000/-	500/-	500/-
6th Prize of (960) Nu/Rs	1,000/-	200/-	200/-
7th Prize of (9600) Nu/Rs	500/-	100/-	100/-
8th Prize of (96000) Nu/Rs	200/-	50/-	50/-
9th Prize of (960000) Nu/Rs	100/-	20/-	20/-

Cost of each Ticket : Nu/Rs. 100/- Date of Draw : 18/10/90
No. of Series : 12 (Twelve) Agents Commission : 15%

Besides, coupons with the following attractive prizes are provided on purchase of every 10 and 120 tickets, the draws of which will be conducted separately.

Agents coupon on prizes for every 10 tickets			Stockist Coupon scheme for every 120 Tickets		
Prize Category	No. of Prizes	Prize Amt.	Prize Category	No. of Prizes	Prize Amt.
1st Prize	1	1,00,000/-	1st Prize	1	2,00,000/-
2nd Prize	9	5,000/-	2nd Prize	7	5,000/-
3rd Prize	86	500/-	3rd prize	72	1,000/-
4th Prize	864	200/-	4th Prize	720	200/-
5th Prize	95040	100/-	5th Prize	7200	100/-

Interested parties in remote places may send their demand of tickets directly to this office by sending demand draft or money orders. A discount of 15% will be allowed on purchase of minimum 10 tickets.
Directorate of Lottery

1st Royal Bhutan Express Bumper

with the following fabulous prizes

Prize Category	Prize Amount	Agents	Sellers
1st Prize (1) of Nu/Rs	3,00,000/-	5,000/-	5,000/-
2nd Prize (6) of Nu/Rs	5,000/-	500/-	500/-
3rd prize (105) of Nu/Rs.	500/-	250/-	250/-
4th Prize (21000) of Nu/Rs.	50/-	25/-	25/-
5th Prize (2100) of Nu/Rs	20/-	10/-	10/-
6th Prize (21000) of Nu/Rs.	10/-	60/-	5/-

Cost of each Ticket : Nu/Rs. 2/- Date of Draw : 13. 10. 90
No of Series : 3 (Three) Agents Commission : 20%

Interested parties in remote places may send their demand of tickets directly to this office by sending draft or money order to the address below. A discount of 20% will be allowed on purchase of minimum 150 tickets, i.e. 50 tickets of same number in three different series.

Deputy Secretary, Directorate of Lottery,
Post Box No. 93 Phuntsholing

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

This is for specific information of our shareholders that the last date for payment of Second call is 31st october, (Wednesday) 1990 and individual call letters are being mailed separately by the Share Department.

The Second call money may be deposited at any of the Branch of the Bank of Bhutan through "Special Pay-in Slip" forwarded to shareholders.

BHUTAN BOARD PRODUCTS LIMITED
Share Department
POST BOX 91, PHUNTSHOLING

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed Tenders Marked "TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF BUILDING" together with earnest money of Nu. 5,000/- (Ngultrums Five thousand only) in cash or by bank draft are invited for the purchase of BUILDING as per description given below.

Interested parties may please contact RICB, Branch Office at Geylegphug, or Head Office at Phuntsholing for relevant information of the property during office hours from 9.00 AM to 1.00 PM and from 2.30 PM to 5.00 PM.

All tenders must be submitted to the Head Office, Phuntsholing. The last date for submission of Tender will be 15th October, 1990 by 3.00 PM and will be opened at 3.00 PM on 16th October, 1990. The Corporation reserves the right to reject offer (s) without assigning any reason.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING:

- Three storeyed RCC Type Building having 6 (six) Units of Class-I Type. Situated near New Monastery at Geylegphug.

Management
Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan



ANNOUNCEMENT

This for the general information of all that the Bhutan National Commission for UNESCO in collaboration with UNESCO Regional Office of Science & Technology for South and Central Asia, New Delhi and Birla Science Museum, Calcutta is organising a Science Exhibition on the importance of Science & Technology from 5 - 8 October, 1990 at the Yangchenphug High School Auditorium, Thimphu from 9.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon and 1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every day.

Secretary
**Bhutan National Commission
for UNESCO**

TENDER NOTICE

Registered and eligible Class 'A' contractors are invited to tender for construction of new hospitals and other health facilities at RISERBOO and PEMAGATSHEL in Eastern BHUTAN.

Tender documents can be obtained from October 8, 1990 to October 12, 1990 from E. Nordlie, Project Architect, Norwegian Santal Mission, Thimphu C/O Phone No. 22830 on payment of Nu. 600/- (non-refundable).

Estimated cost of proposed construction at Riserboo 56.2 lakhs at Pemagatshel 68.8 lakhs.

Last date of submission of completed tenders : 23 October, 1990.

Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan Foreign Exchange Rates			
Nu. per unit of Foreign Currency			
Currency	Notes		Traveller's Cheque (Buying)
	Buying	Selling	
US \$	17.50	18.00	17.85
Pound Sterling	33.65	34.25	33.70
Deutsche Mark	10.75	11.50	11.35
Japanese ¥ (per 100)	11.40	12.20	13.00
Swiss Franc	12.80	13.70	13.60
Hongkong \$	2.10	2.25	2.30
Canadian \$	14.60	15.65	15.45
French Franc	3.15	3.40	3.40
Singapore \$	9.25	9.90	10.15
Australian \$	13.50	14.45	14.80

ANNOUNCEMENT

The routine maintenance work of approach road to slate quarry has been privatised, which has been awarded to Mr. Passang Wangchuk, Contractor, Wangdi Bazaar. Hence any complaint regarding the condition of the aforesaid road and dislocation of traffic etc. may be lodged to Mr. Passang Wangchuk, Contractor, Wangdi Bazaar under intimation to the Executive Engineer, Maintenance Division, Lobeyas/ Department of Roads.

The contract for the routine maintenance of the roads from (i) Dhupidara to Lamidara and (ii) Damphu to Lapsibotey have been awarded to the following :

Name of Road	Name of Contractor
1. Dhupidara to Lamidara	Mr. Omkar Moktan, Lamidara Dungkhang, Chirang, Bhutan
2. Damphu to Lapsibotey	Mr. Kul Bdr. Kharkha, Suntalay village Goshing Block, Chirang.

Matters relating to the maintenance/conditions of the above mentioned roads may be addresses to the above contractors with intimation to this Department.

Superintending Engineer (Roads)
Department of Roads : Thimphu.

NOTICE

Following persons are authorised to deal with fire wood in Thimphu dzongkhag between 1.10.90 to 31.3.91.

1. Mr. Singey Namgye: soft wood.
2. Mr. Chhagey Dukpa: hard wood
3. Mr. Dawa Dukpa: hard and soft
4. Mr. J.N. Subedi hard and soft
5. Mr. Kota Dukpa hard and soft

Selling rate for Thimphu market delivery including every things :-
a) Hard wood Nu. 215.00 M³
b) Soft wood Nu. 143.00 M³

Managing Director
**Bhutan Logging
Corporation**

For Sale

Sony TV 25" Black Triniton
deck - National G-500
Multi System Price negotiable.
Contact Phone # 58 Paro
Sonam Tahering Chef.

BBS-LISTENING GUIDE - SEPT. 29 - OCT. 5

FOR PROGRAMMES IN THE ENGLISH SERVICE
The News in English at 8.15pm through the week
and at 3pm on Sundays.

- SAT: PERSPECTIVE looks at the World Summit for Children which starts today (in New York, at the United Nations.)
SUN: LISTENER'S CHOICE: There may be a song for you in the weekend music request show.
MON: SPORTS ROUND UP: Talks to archers preparing for the forthcoming National Tournament using traditional equipment.
TUE: UN RADIO marks ten years of measuring women's importance to the economies of their countries.
WED: SOUNDS OF '90: Featuring new hits from some top Australian bands.
THU: ABOUT TOWN: Brings a sneak preview of a science and technology exhibition opening in the capital.
FRI: BHUTAN THIS WEEK: The news and current affairs team of BBS reports on some events from around the country.

The Bhutan Broadcasting Service is your national radio. Tune in to the 60M. Band/5025Khz and for listeners in Thimphu there is FM 96. BBS is on the air daily from 5.00 to 9.00 pm through the week and on Sundays from 10.00 am. till 4.00 pm.

NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

Sealed items rate/percentage tenders are hereby invited for the following work from the contractors registered in the appropriate class with the contractors selection board.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Name of work | : Construction of Zonal Administrator's office building. |
| 2. Time of completion of work | : Five (5) months |
| 3. Date and time for closure of sale and tender forms | : 8th October, 1990 |
| 4. Last date and time of receiving the tenders in the office of the undersigned. | : 9th October, 1990 |
| 5. Date and time of opening of tender | : 10th October, 1990 |
| 6. Estimated cost of work | : 3,14,100.00 |
| 7. Earnest money | : 7,852/= |

The tender documents containing details terms and conditions can be purchased from the office of the Zonal Administrator, Eastern Zone, Yonphula on cash payment of Nu. 10/- on any working day. Earnest money will be accepted in cash or bank draft drawn in favour of Zonal Administrator. No tender will be accepted unless accompanied by earnest money. The committee reserves the right to reject the tender without assigning any notice.

Zonal Administrator
Zone IV - YONPHULA

Notice Inviting Tenders

Sealed items rate/percentage are hereby invited for the following works from the contractors registered in the appropriate class with the contractors selection board.

Name of works	Estimated Amount Nu.	Time for Completion	Earnest money to be deposited
1. Construction of Regional Sub-Centre at Tashigang	4,15,029/78	3 months	10,375.00
2. Construction of 20 tonnes godown at Tashigang	1,26,098/56	3 months	3,152.00
3. Construction of 20 tonnes godown at Samdrup Jongkhar	1,20,985/05	3 months	3,024.00
4. Construction of 15 tonnes godown at Mongar	1,07,819/57	3 months	2,695.00
5. Construction of 10 tonnes godown at Lhuntshi and Pemagatshel	87,440/87	3 months each	2,186.00
6. Time and date for closure of sale of tender forms		: 11th October, 1990	
7. Last date and time of receiving the tenders in the office of the undersigned		: 12th October, 1990	
8. Date and time of opening of tenders		: 15th October, 1990	

The tender documents containing details terms and conditions can be purchased from the office of the Zonal Administrator, Eastern Zone, Yonphula on cash payment of Nu. 10/- each on any working day. Earnest money will be accepted in cash or bank draft drawn in favour of Zonal Administrator. No tender will be accepted without accompanying earnest money. The committee reserves the right to reject the tender without assigning any reason.

Zonal Administrative Officer : Zone IV - Yonphula

AUCTION NOTICE

Sub Divisional Forest Officer, Geylegphug will dispose the following quantity of timber by open public auction on 25th October, 1990 at Gaylegphug.

1. Chirpine blocks	: 363.9105 M ³
2. Chirpine scantlings	: 88.3847 M ³
3. Mixed hard wood planks and scants from saw mill	: 90.1049 M ³
4. Undisposed lot of mill scants from last auction	: 63.1803 M ³
Total	: 603.5804 M³

All interested purchasers are requested to contact Sub Divisional Forest Officer, Geylegphug for details.

Managing Director
Bhutan Logging Corporation

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Royal Civil Service Commission is pleased to announce that the Bhutan Civil Service Rules 1990 will be ready for circulation by the 1st week of October, 1990. M/s Q- Reprographics, Thimphu have been appointed as the authorised agent for printing and sale of these rules. All government agencies including the divisions and field offices should possess at least one copy of the same. The rules are published in loose sheets in folders and costs Nu. 150/- per copy. The cost for obtaining it through post, however, will be Nu. 200/- per copy (including mailing and packing charges). The costs need to be paid in advance not later than 31st October, 1990. All concerned are requested to contact the above mentioned firm for the copies.

Secretary
Royal Civil Service Commission

FOR SALE

Toyota Corona Sedan. 1984 model. Petrol engine 1600 cc in good condition. Call 22884.

TO LET

One fully furnished flat with kitchen and bath suitable for a single person or a couple on the ground floor of cottage situated at Namgyecholing behind General Hospital. Linen, Crockeries, cutleries and gas provided for a short term tenure. For details please contact Tele 22212 and 22222

Bombay Tashi wins golf Friendship Tournament



Bombay Tashi receives his award from a Kurmitola golfer, Mr. Fujimoto.

Bombay Tashi won last weekend's Friendship Tournament organised by the Royal Thimphu Golf Club, with Kalden Dorji coming second.

Several others were given consolation and other prizes, most of them contributed and awarded by the 18 golfers who came to participate from the Kurmitola Golf Club in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The match, a colourful social event, was played last Saturday with breakfast, lunch, and beverages served on the golf course.

The Bangladesh golfers spent a week in Bhutan, including a fishing

trip and trekking expedition and several dinner parties and receptions.

The informal delegation included the ambassador of Japan to Bangladesh, who led the team, and the Indonesian ambassador to Bangladesh. The others were club members from various international organisations and local Bangladeshi golfers.

The Secretary of the Royal Thimphu Golf Club, Tobgye S. Dorji, said that the Friendship Tournament would be an annual event, and that the informal tournament went a long way in bringing the members of the two clubs closer together.

"Ban Iraq from all international sports events"

A Saudi Arabian sports official called last week for the world community to bar Iraq from competing in all international sports events, following the expulsion of the Iraqis from the Beijing Asian Games.

The call came one day after the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) barred Iraq from the Asian Games, which opened last Saturday, in protest of the nation's invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Iraq's membership in the OCA was also suspended.

The official, who declined to be identified, spoke just after the ceremonial raising of the Saudi national flag at the Asian Games village.

"All Arab people are very happy with the decision not to let Iraq compete in the Asian Games," said the official, who said he spoke for the Saudi delegation. "It shows that Asia has deep feelings for Kuwait."

"The next step should be for Iraq not to be allowed to participate in any international sports events," he said.

The OCA voted 27-3 last week to bar Iraq from taking part in the games. The ballot was secret, but the votes against the proposal to expel Iraq were reportedly from Iraq, Yemen and Palestine, which is competing in the games as a national entity. - UPI



A team escort for the Asian Games opening ceremony holds the national sign for Kuwait. The games which began on September 22 included Kuwait despite the invasion and annexation by Iraq.

Kiran Humagai gains supremacy in tennis

Kiran Humagai established his supremacy in Bhutanese tennis when he defeated former number one seed, Sonam Peljore, in the finals of the national championship on September 25.

In a tough match, Humagai, who also won the latest India House Tournament in Thimphu, won 3-6, 7-6, 7-5, and 1-0, when Sonam Peljore gave in with a cramped leg.

Sonam Peljore has been the past champion, and Humagai explained that he had actually been more nervous of Sonam's reputation. Once the match was in play, Sonam showed some inconsistency, he said.

Earlier in the tournament, Sonam Peljore and Irene Bickel won the mixed doubles against Kiran Humagai and Sue Leathley. Sonam Peljore and S. B. Korn won the men's doubles against Kiran Humagai and Sangpa Tamang.



Kiran Humagai: Bhutan's tennis champ

Asian Games: beware of foreign reporters and saboteurs

CHINA: Authorities have warned government employees to avoid foreign reporters and to beware of foreign saboteurs bent on disrupting this month's Asian Games "everywhere and anywhere," Chinese sources say.

The latest calls for vigilance are part of a mounting security campaign to ensure the smooth production of China's first international sports meet that began in Beijing on September 22.

The Communist Party official

gave officials from central government units strict orders to stay away from foreign reporters during the 16-day Asian Games.

More than 3,000 foreign journalists are in the capital to cover the quadrennial sports meet, and China is anxious to present a harmonious facade in the wake of last year's tumultuous democracy protests and their violent suppression in June 4, 1989.

"The government is very nervous about having so many reporters here

at a time when China is so unstable," the official said, speaking on the condition of anonymity.

"Hostile forces and enemies in exile have sent people to disrupt the Asian Games with sabotage and explosives," the Beijing Public Security Bureau said.

Special warnings also have been issued to students, who led the 1989 protests and have since been subjected to a series of punitive educational policies. - UPI

Police issue alert on Asian Games threats

Chinese authorities have issued an internal alert for the arrests of 21 people around China who have made threats to sabotage the Beijing Asian Games through such means as bombings and assassination, Chinese sources said last week.

The individuals were put on the alert list after police investigating the separate threats could not locate their whereabouts, according to the sources, who are knowledgeable in government affairs and have close public security contacts.

Among them was a man who told government officials he wanted to kill Chinese Premier Li Peng, the sources said.

The arrest order is the first real indication of any threat to the Games. China has blanketed Beijing with a huge security presence for the Games, but officials have publicly referred only to threats by unspecified "hostile elements" to justify the measures.

The sources said police tracked down the 21 to determine they existed after they wrote letters to government leaders and the Beijing Asian Games organizing committee threatening to undermine China's first international sporting event.

Some reportedly signed the letters with their real names, while others used aliases, the sources said.

"Police had orders to keep their eyes on people with criminal records

Twenty one people had threatened to sabotage the Games through bombings and assassinations.

as well as those known to have criminal intentions during the Games," one source said.

"But 21 of those under watch have disappeared and may be in hiding or somewhere in Beijing," he said. "Police have been given an urgent notice to arrest them immediately."

The notice was reportedly handed down to all police following a high-level meeting by China's public security ministry, but contains only the names of the 21 without any photographs.

All had separately written letters threatening to sabotage the quadrennial Asian Games, some vowing they were willing to commit suicide attacks with dynamite, according to a source who saw the notice for the arrest.

"This shows that even though Asian Games security work started 500 days ago, it's still not tight enough," the official said.

Chinese officials say privately that threats of sabotage to the Games have been received periodically over the past year, but so far there have been no actual disruptions. - UPI