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Afghanistan

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START

Afghanistan

Kabul

KABUL TIMES

January 1969-December 1972

MUTILATED: 1969: May 24 (pp.1-4)  
September 17 (pp.1-4)

1970: April 14 (pp.1-2)  
July 1 (pp.1-4), 8 (pp.1-4), 20 (pp.1-2)  
August 1 (pp.1-4)  
September 8 (pp.1-2), 20 (pp.1 & 4)  
October 17 (pp.1-4), 26 (pp.1-4)  
November 8 (pp.3-4), 12 (pp.1-4), 16 (pp.3-4),  
26 (pp.1-2)  
December 5 (pp.1-4), 19 (pp.1-2), 24, (pp.1-2)

1971: January 3 (pp.1-4),  
February 2 (pp.1-2)  
March 11 (pp.1-4), 28 (pp. 4)  
May 15 (pp.1-2), 20 (pp.1-4)  
June 13 (pp.1-4), 15 (pp.1-4), 17 (pp.1-4)  
August 11 (pp.1-2), 12 (pp.1-2), 14 (pp.1-2),  
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27 (pp.1-2)  
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9 (pp.3-4), 10 (pp.3-4)  
December 1 (pp.1-4)

1972: March 7 (pp.3-4)  
April 5 (pp.1-4), 29 (pp.1-4)  
May 23 (pp.1-4)  
June 25 (pp.1-4)  
July 11 (pp.1-2), 19 (pp.1-4)  
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November 16 (pp.1-4), 18 (pp.1-2)  
December 28 (pp.1-4)

Afghanistan

Kabul

KABUL TIMES

January 1969-December 1972

LACKING: 1969: May 20  
June 21, 24, 28, 29  
July 28, 31  
November 10  
December 1-17 (11 issues)

1970: January 3  
March 17, 21, 22  
May 1, 16 or 17, 20  
June 4, 6, 7, 25-28 (2 issues)  
November 27-30  
December 1, 2, 9, 15

1971: March 24  
June 5, 6  
July 26-28  
August 9, 31 or September 1  
September 29 Sept 17  
December 15

1972: January 17  
February 19, 20  
April 1  
June 5, 6  
July 1, 24  
August 10, 12  
October 9, 28  
November 21  
December 31

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**1970**





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So Ariana wants for you  
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— of Good Luck a-plenty!

VOL. VIII, NO. 231

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1970 (JADDI 11, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

# THE KABUL TIMES

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## Big Discovery Made

# FOUR READABLE ASHOKAN ERA EDICTS FOUND

By A Special Correspondent

An Ashokan edict of great historical value has been discovered in Laghman province along the Laghman river by two Belgian orientalists.

The edicts are in the form of very old texts engraved on the rock.

The four engraved texts were discovered on November 22, but reported this week in the final form.

Of the four engraved texts three are written in an old Indic language and the other one in the Aramaic language.

(Indic is one of the two branches of the Aryan subfamily of the Indo-European languages.

(Aramaic is a branch of the Semetic family of languages, or-

iginally spoken by the inhabitants of Aram).

The Aramaic inscription, although the oldest, was very well preserved. The surname the scholars attribute to King Ashoka, the third monarch of the Maurya Dynasty (about 250 B.C.) could be distinguished. During Ashoka's reign, countless edicts were engraved everywhere throughout his vast empire extending westward to Kandahar.

After a turbulent period of being a warrior Ashoka became converted to Buddhism and claimed in these edicts that it would be forbidden to kill people and animals. He further instructed everyone to find "Dharma", the Piet.

Several Ashokan edicts have been found in Afghanistan; two near Kandahar, and one along the Laghman River, at Pule-Darunta. Two of them are only fragments, the only complete one being the latest one found in Kandahar by an Afghan teacher in April, 1958. This one was particularly interesting in that it was written in two languages, Greek and Aramaic.

The new edicts discovered between the villages of Shalatak and Qargha, (see picture) in Afghanistan is completely readable.

The scholars will soon undertake its translation.

The discovery was made by two Belgian scholars, Jean and Danielle Bourgeois, 31 and 23 years old respectively, during their re-

cent tour of the Laghman area. They are primarily interested in the study of ethnology. They are amateur ethnologists, an Afghan scholar who knows them told the Kabul Times reporter.

"They were travelling in the area to collect data for their own field of study, but suddenly came across these edicts", the Afghan scholar and orientalist told the Kabul Times reporter.

When asked about the new discovery, the Afghan orientalist told the reporter that it was of great historical value.

"I believe that the edicts are in good shape and will shed more light on the Pre-Islamic era of Afghanistan. But much remains to be seen after the edicts are read".

The Aramaic language, as stated above, is a branch of the Semetic family of languages. Originally spoken by the inhabitants of Aram, in early times it extended over a wide area, and during the siege of Jerusalem by Sennacherib, the officers of Hezekiah asked the Rabshakeh: "Speak, I pray thee, to thy servants in the Syrian Language, (Aramaic) for we understand it, and talk not with us in the Jew's language, (Hebrew), in the ears of the people that are on the wall".

In Babylonia, Assyria, and parts of ancient Afghanistan it was the official language, and was used in Syria, Cappadocia, and also in Palestine.

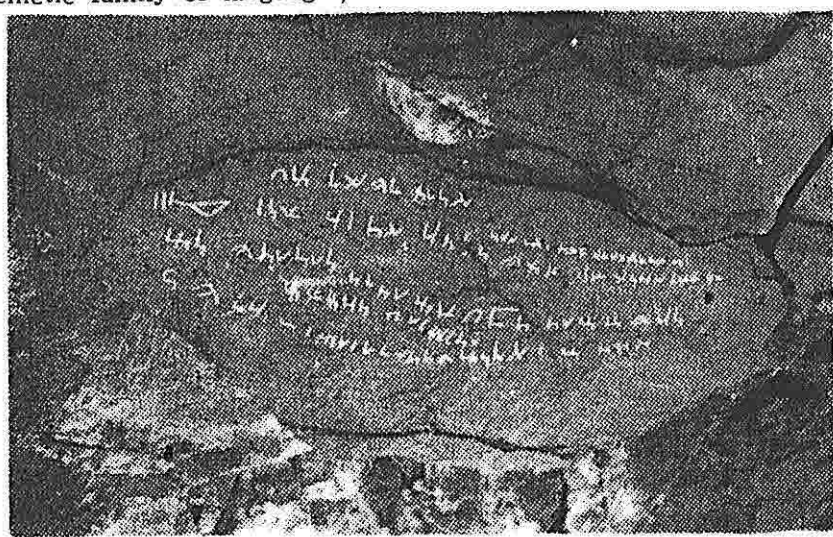
The Galilean dialect, not the cultivated literary language of Jerusalem, was used by Christ

and the disciples. Up to the 6th century B.C. the alphabet used by the Arameans was the old Semetic, after which local forms of the letters came into use.

After the rise of Islam, Aramaic mainly gave way to Arabic, and is now spoken only near Damascus, among the Jacobites of the mountains of Turabdin in Mesopotamia, by the Nestorians of Mosul, and on the banks of Lake Urmia in Persia.

From a literary point of view it is inferior to Arabic being poorer in vowel sounds and grammatical forms.

On the other hand, the variety of its constructions renders it specially suitable for translation purposes. It contains many foreign elements.



The Ashoka's Aramaic writing, after the engraved letters were whitened for being photographed.  
(Photo Jean and Danielle Bourgeois.)

## Royal audience

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended today:

Sardar Sultan Mahmoud Ghazi the president of the Afghan Air Authority; House of People President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak; Minister of Interior Eng. Bashir Lodin; Justice Minister Abdul Satar Seerat; Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi; Finance Minister Dr. Mohammad Aman; Commerce Minister Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar; Public Health Minister Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim Majidi; Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Hakim; Minister Without Portfolio Mrs. Shafiq Ziaee; Advisor to the Prime Ministry Dr. Mohammad Haider; Secretary General of the Red Crescent Society Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid; Governor and Commandant of Pakhtia Province General Mohammad Isa; President of Chamber of Commerce Abdul Ghafour Seraj; President of the Prime Ministry Offices Azimul Saber Kazemi; Ishan and Qari Bashi, staff of the Fourth Khalifat's mausoleum in Mazare Sharif; Dr. Khalilullah, a graduate of Lyon university in chemistry and medicine control; Dr. Ahmad Amin, a graduate of Rome university in construction engineering; Abdul Qayoum, the president of Buzkashi team and Sharafuddin the president of the electricity company of Samangan province.

## U.S. ambassador pays courtesy call on Dr. Habibi

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of the United States of America, Robert Neumann paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Information and Culture, Dr. Mahmoud Habibi in his office yesterday.

He was accompanied by Peter Brescia, the USIS chief in Afghanistan.

Dr. Habibi during the meeting referred to the many-sided cooperation between Afghanistan and the United States and praised U.S. aid and cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture.

He expressed the hope for the continuation of such useful aid for further fostering of mutual cordial ties.

Neumann expressed the hope that despite the limited level of United States aid to friendly countries, ways would be sought, as far as possible, for practical aid to cultural projects.

## HM, PM send telegrams for the New Year

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the Christian New Year telegrams of congratulation have been sent on behalf of His Majesty, to some heads of state and governments of friendly countries, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Similar telegrams have been sent on behalf of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Ettemadi to some heads of governments.

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—The outgoing ambassador of Pakistan, Hakim Mohammad Ahson, paid a farewell call on HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi in his home yesterday morning.

## Gunboats affair

### Stolen ships arrive in Israeli harbour

HAIFA, Jan. 1, (Reuters). Five French-built gunboats sped into Haifa harbour under cover of darkness last night after a 3,000-mile (48,000 kms) dash through storms and high seas which started in the French port of Cherbourg on Christmas morning.

Hundreds of journalists and television cameramen watched the ships arrive in Haifa Port at the end of a dramatic journey which angered the Arab world and embarrassed France.

The vessels flew no flags as they entered harbour. The first tied up at 1840 local time (1640 GMT) to the applause of crews aboard ships anchored nearby.

The last anchored in the inner harbour less than half-an-hour later.

Israelis were jubilant over what they consider a supreme irony—the boats were built by France for Israel but held by the French when General de Gaulle slapped a total arms embargo against Israel last January.

The boats were part of a consignment of 12, and seven had already made their way to Israel. Tel Aviv was paid compensation for the remaining ones.

Then, in December, the five vessels were sold to what was described as a Norwegian company, though Norway defied any knowledge of the deal then on Christmas morning, the boats at Cherbourg slipped anchor for Israel.

Contrary to earlier expectation to

## Bagrami poultry farm to open full-scale production soon

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—The 92 million Afghanis Bagrami poultry farm will begin effective production in another few months.

The production capacity of the farm is 300,000 chickens a year.

Famous chicken breeds, imported from abroad, have been raised to meet the country's demand for chicken.

The farm, established 14 km. from Kabul, is a joint project of the Afghan government and People's Republic of China.

Afghanistan has invested 18 million Afghanis to the project and one million dollars has been invested by loan from the People's Republic of China.

Four incubators, each with a capacity of hatching 10,000 eggs have been installed in the farm. The farm occupies a 15 acre area.

Twelve big coops, eleven of which are 39 by 6 meters have been built.

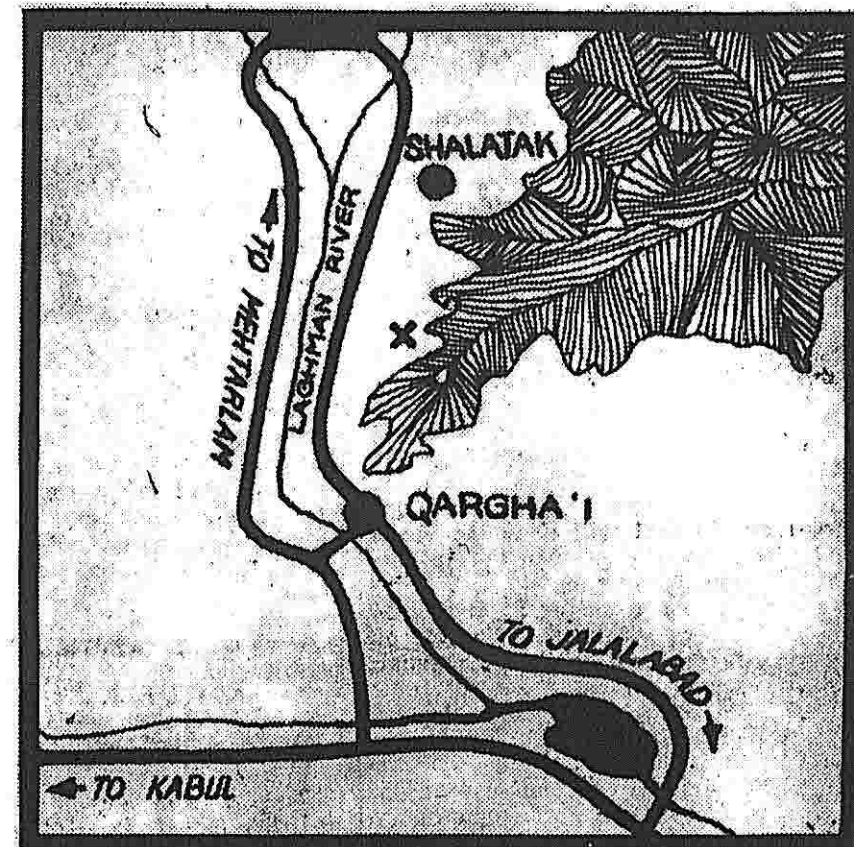
Each of the coops has capacity for 800-900 chickens. One of the coops is 120 meters long and nine meters wide with the capacity for holding 16,000-18,000 chickens.

To be able to raise ducks, six duck-houses have been constructed, each of which is 39 meters long and six meters wide.

Chinese ducks will be bred. In addition, a special pool, 100 meters long and 16 meters wide with a capacity for 1,500 ducks has been built near the duck-houses.

To feed the chickens and ducks, a machine which prepares 38 tons of feed a day has been installed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Abdul Hakim yesterday visited the farm. He later inspected the silk worm project in Darulaman.



The region of Laghman Province where the old engraved writing was discovered. The cross indicates the location of the Aramaic text, at sixty meters above the Laghman River.

## Home briefs Ambassadors pay courtesy calls on ministers

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—

Abdul Baseer, the former judge of Musa Khal Mangal district has been dismissed from Afghan judiciary "because of lack of judicial capacity", a source of the Afghan Judiciary said.

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Sharifa Hemat, Mrs. Mehr Afsoon, Mrs. Atefa, Mrs. Siddiq, Mrs. Raqima and Mrs. Mastoor, all nurses, who went to Iran three months ago under the USAID programme to receive training in family planning, returned home yesterday.

Sayed Jan Rashid, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation left here yesterday for Australia under a UN fellowship for training in agricultural marketing.

KABUL, Jan. 1, (Bakhtar).—

The ambassador of Turkey, Hamit Batu paid a courtesy call on the president of the House of People, Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak in his office yesterday.

The director of the United Nations development programme in Afghanistan, Arsene Shihbaz paid a courtesy call on the president of the Senate, Abdul Hadi Dawi in his office yesterday.

The ambassadors of Yugoslavia, India and Bulgaria paid courtesy calls on the Minister of Public Work, Eng. Mohammad Yakoub Lali in his office yesterday.



On the occasion of the New Year parties were held in various places in Kabul. Pictures shows a New Year eve party held at the Inter-Continental Hotel.







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**Afghan diary**

(Continued from page 3)  
them harboured the same sort of feeling and this was fully ascertained.  
So he decided to leave those poor humans alone and look for another prey which may prove less cunning or less terrified.  
Amir Mohammad tells the story boastfully as if to say "It was I who went on with the game of cards while a huge lion was there to jump me any minute".

TOKYO, Jan. 1, (Reuters). Prime Minister Pham Van Don of North Vietnam said today his people, acting upon Ho Chi Minh's testament, would step up the war against the United States until total victory is reached.  
The statement was contained in reply to a written questionnaire sent to the North Vietnamese leader by Sharo Hara managing editor of the Japanese vernacular newspaper *Yomiuri Shinbun* and

editor of the English language daily *Yomiuri*.  
Dong said: "Our people will certainly overcome all difficulties and hardships, persist in and step up the resistance war against U.S. aggression to total victory, defend the North, liberate the South, and proceed towards peaceful unification of our fatherland."  
The North Vietnamese premier also accused President Nixon of talking peace in an attempt to

**Hanoi pledges to step up war until total victory**

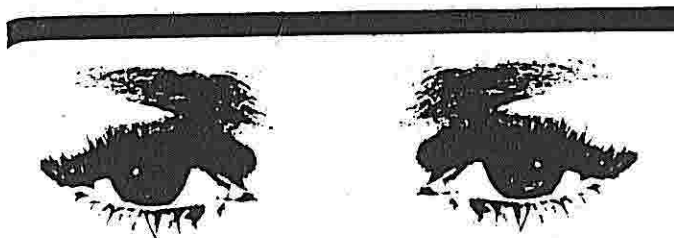
conceal his policy of continuing and prolonging the war and committing further crimes such as the My Lai massacre.  
He said President Nixon's objectives and steps consisted in clinging to the Thieu-Ky-Khem "puppet" administration.  
He charged President Nixon with trying to strengthen the South Vietnamese army and set Vietnamese against Vietnamese.  
"This is in essence what Nixon's so-called Vietnamisation plan boils down to," he said.

The prime minister also said anti-war movements emerged in the United States as a result of heavy losses the U.S.-Vietnam policy caused to America and its people.  
He said his people appreciated the struggle of the Americans to urge the Nixon administration to end the Vietnam war and to bring the American troops home.

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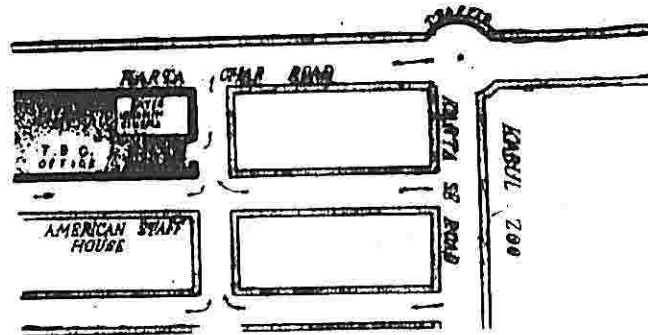
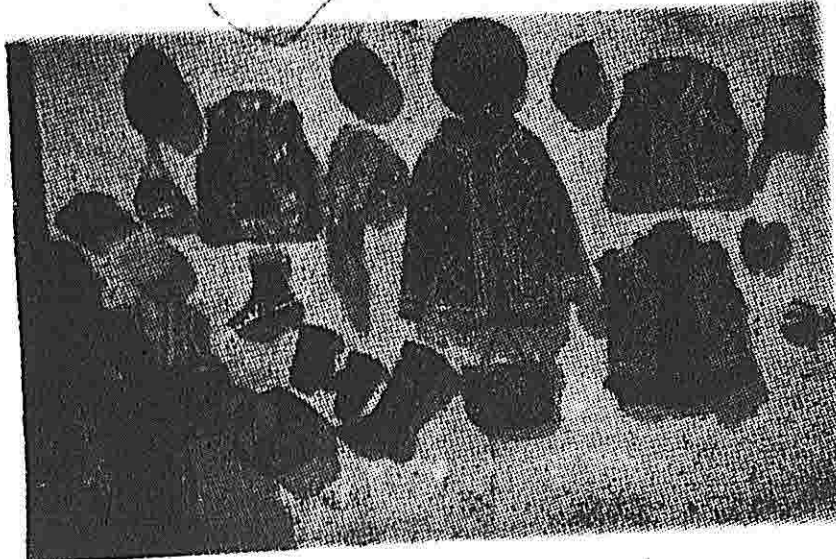
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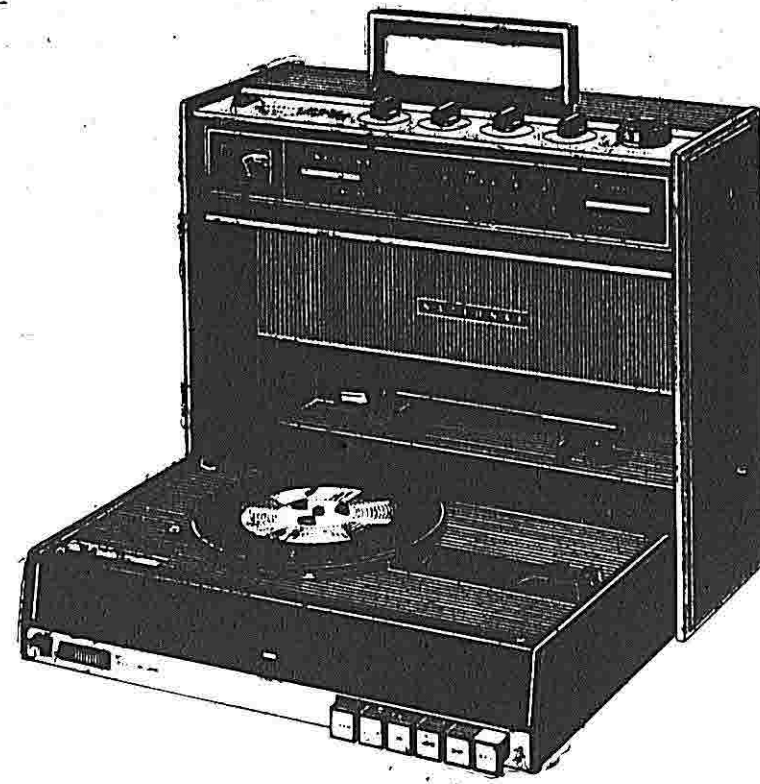
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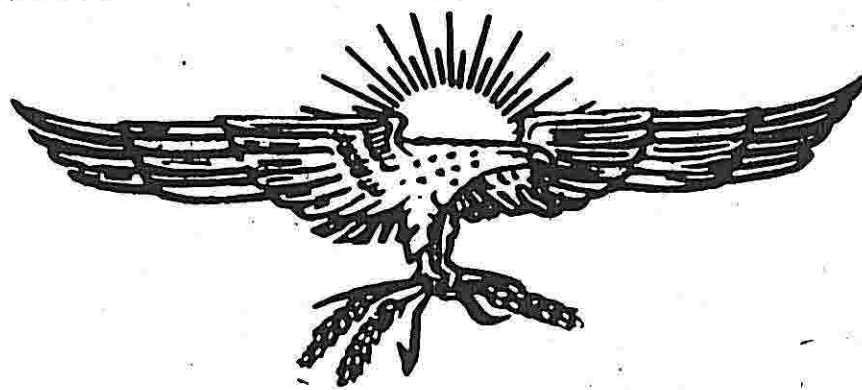
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VOL. VIII NO. 233

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1970 (JADI 14, 1348 S.H.)

JAN 22 1970

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PRICE AF. 4

# CARTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT TO PUT OUT ATLAS OF AFGHANISTAN

By A Staff Reporter

Coloured maps of all the provinces of Afghanistan are being prepared by the cartographic department.

The maps are on 1/250,000, 1/100,000 and 1/50,000 scale. The maps will be published in five colours for the first time, ever in this country.

Work on the maps on 1/250,000 scale is already completed, and maps on 1/100,000 and 1/50,000 scales will be prepared soon, the president of the cartography department Eng. Muzaffaruddin Yakubi said.

The maps are being prepared in accordance with a special order by the United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan.

All the maps will be published in one book.

All these maps are being prepared and will be published as an atlas of Afghanistan to meet the demand of the Afghan Tourist Organisation and other foreign and local institutions, he said.

So far there is not a complete atlas of Afghanistan, although maps of various parts of the country have been prepared by the cartographic department and other institutions.

The Afghan Cartographic Department is also at present working on the following other maps of the country:

Coloured maps of the whole of Afghanistan on a scale of 1/100,000. Four hundred and forty of these maps cover the whole territory of Afghanistan.

Maps of Afghanistan on a 1/50,000 scale, 1614 of which cover the whole area on one sheet.

Maps of Afghanistan on 1/250,000 scale. A total of 92 sheets covers the whole of Afghanistan on this scale.

Maps of Afghanistan in ten colours or a 1/50,000 scale.

Twenty sheets of these maps put together will be Afghanistan on the scale mentioned above, Yakubi added.

So far four of these twenty sheets have been completed and work on the rest is in progress.

Referring to the maps of Kabul city, the demand for which is

very high both for planning and touristic purposes, he said that a complete map has been prepared and even printing plates have been finished.

The maps will altogether be in 66 double sheets. Put together, they will represent Kabul according to him.

These maps will be used for the preparation of a canalisation project for Kabul and other city construction and engineering purposes, he told the Kabul Times reporter.

Each of the double sheets, is 80 by 60 cm.

The cartographic department hopes to prepare maps of each of the big cities of the country too.

Work on preparing the map of Jalalabad city on 1/50,000 scale is fast in progress. It is being put or printing plates. It has been more than two weeks since work has begun in giving it final shape, he added.

The map will be highly useful for mining engineering, canalisation and city construction purposes.

Like the map of Jalalabad, work on the maps of all other cities is in progress with the same objective in mind, he added.

Projects of mapping of all the areas of Afghanistan which started fourteen years ago have been completed.

In other words preliminary mapping of the whole of Afghanistan has been completed, and the stage now is set for the preparing of more detailed maps of all the areas and localities of Afghanistan, according to him.

More detailed maps will cover such aspects of the area as agriculture, irrigation, engineering, mines survey, geology, city construction, electricity wirework, sites of touristic interest, topographic conditions etc., Yakubi elaborated.

The president of the cartographic department said that map preparation is a detailed and arduous task and we are in fact in the first stage of our work. The more we progress the more our volume of work will increase, he concluded.

## Habibi appoints advisory commission on Afghan Film

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Zahir Siddiq and To, regulate the work of Afghan Film, Information-Culture Minister Dr. Mahmoud Habibi has appointed an advisory commission, in accordance with article seven of the regulations of Afghan Film and regulations concerning state enterprises.

Members of the commission are: Deputy Information-Culture Minister Mohammad Khalid Roashan; Abdul Ghafour Breshna; Radio Afghanistan President Dr. Jalali; the Kabul Times Editor in Chief Sayed Khalil; President of the Audio-Visual Department of the Education Ministry Abdul Karim Taufiq; Deputy President of the Bakhtar News Agency Mohammad Karim Shiwan; Director of Culture and Music in the Information-Culture Ministry; Director General of the Cinemas Khairzadah.

In accordance with the provisions of the regulations of Afghan Film, the commission will shoulder its work for three years. Meanwhile, the Ministry has taken under study and consideration the possibility of dubbing foreign movies in Pashto and Dari languages in the country.

One of the main tasks of the newly formed commission in Afghan Film would be to thoroughly study the feasibility of dubbing movies in Pashto and Dari languages by Afghan Film.

So far movies shown in Kabul are either in the original language of the countries from where they are imported or are dubbed in other countries and can not be clearly understood by the people of Afghanistan.

## Speculations on revival of culture department rampant

Speculations were rife today in the Ministry of Information-Culture corridors that the culture department, now defunct, will be revived.

The appointment of the special advisory commission for Afghan Film strengthened the speculations.

The name of 'Director of Culture and Music in Information and Culture Ministry' has been used in the news related to the assigning of members to the special commission.

'Who is he?', was the main question which was being asked by the officials in the ministry.

Probably one of the names without the proper title could be him, but no source of the ministry could confirm or deny it.

'It is sheer speculation' one official told me.

However, what is more important is the title of the department itself there is almost no doubt, now that the curtain has been partially raised from the position of the ministry, that the department will be established within the framework of the ministry, but under a different name.

An authoritative source in the ministry told the Kabul Times that it was true that the department would be established bearing a different name.

It will be formed to cover both music and fine arts.

The cultural department, established about four years ago, was abolished last year. It was mainly concerned with taping songs and handling all affairs related to the Afghan artists, holding concerts, and trips inside and outside the country, arrival of guest artists from abroad etc.

Before the culture department was established, there was a fine arts department in the ministry which was devoted to the development of arts and sculpture.

That department was abolished after the forming of the cultural department.

## Faryab governor launches airport concreting project

MAIMANA, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Work on concreting the airport here was started by Faryab Governor Mohammad Ebrahim Abasi yesterday.

In a speech he said that at the end of concrete work people will be able to make use of air travel during all seasons.

Referring to the good repair work done on Andkhoy-Sheberghan road and asphaltting of Sheberghan-Maimana road he said that he hoped the people of Faryab would thus enter into a new stage of life with these connections.

The concreting, project of the Maimana airport will cost three million Afghani.

It is being carried out with the help of the people and the Afghan Air Authority.

The runway of the airport is 400 meters long and twenty meters wide.

## Trial on embezzling timber to begin next week

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Open trial of 18 accused of embezzlement of timber wood in the Naghloo project will start next Saturday.

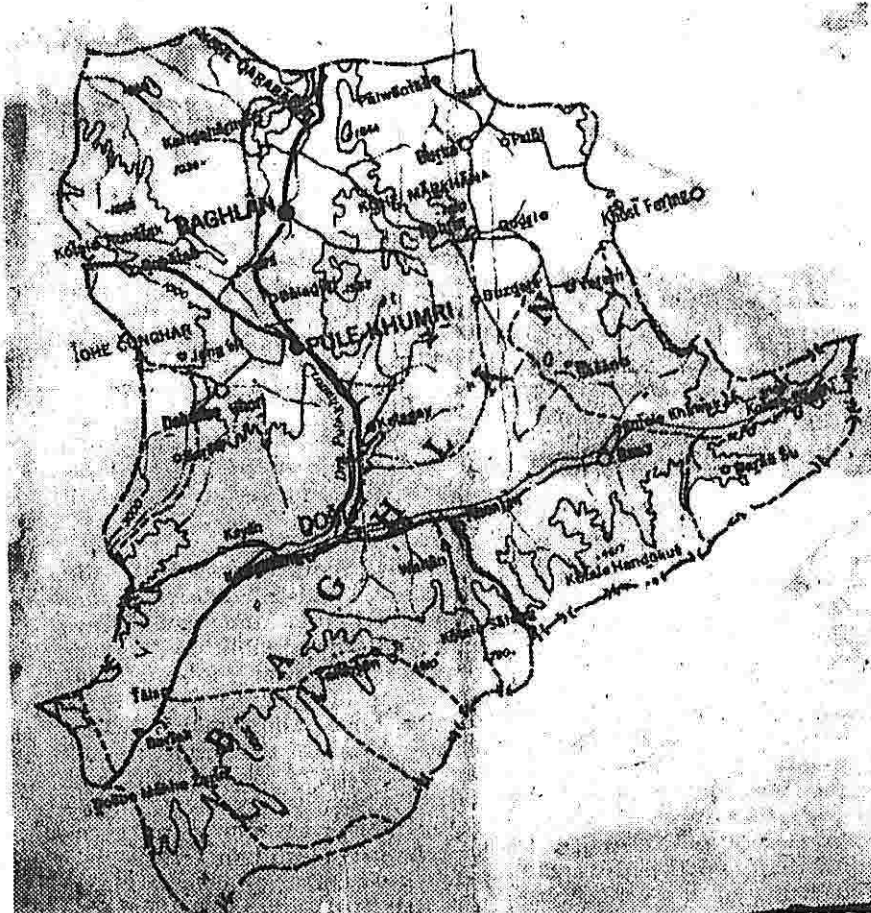
In disclosing this, Justice Abdul Henan of the special civil service court said that cases related to trial of embezzlers in the petroleum it is now closed.

The 17 accused have offered written testimony on the case, he said.

In yesterday's hearing, State Attorney Kalimullah Nazer rejected charges made against the investigation by accused Abdul Razaq, an official in the technical department of the project.

The presiding judge said that forgery has been clearly detected in the accounting of the sums related to the petroleum department.

The court itself will go through the files to find the exact amount of money that has been embezzled in the project.



Samples of maps of two provinces of Kunduz and Baghlan. They also show the location of the two projects that Asian Development Bank has agreed to help (Maps: Courtesy of Cartographic Department).

## 2,029m cubic meters gas exported to USSR last year

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan exported to the Soviet Union 2,029 million cubic meters of natural gas in 1969.

The original ceiling set for the export of gas to the Soviet Union in 1969 was 2,000 million cubic meters of natural gas but the agreement had specified that Afghanistan could export more than the quantity set in the agreement Eng. Abdul Qodus Majid, the deputy minister of mines and industries said.

The Soviet Union has agreed, in general principles, to the import of 2,500 million cubic meters of gas in 1970, he said.

This has been agreed upon with the Soviet team of negotiators who are currently in Kabul.

Since starting exporting of gas to the Soviet Union, the complete quantities are as follows:

In 1967: 207 million cubic meters;

In 1968: 1,500 million cubic meters;

In 1969: 2,009 million cubic meters.

At present seven million cubic meters of gas are exported daily from 24 wells in Khwaja Gerdak, he said.

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—In the election held for the chair of the dean of college of education, Kabul University yesterday, Assistant Professor Abdul Ali Kandahari won by a majority vote.

## Lodin visits police officers injured in auto chase

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Minister of Interior Eng. Bashir Lodin visited the four police officers who were injured Friday as their car swerved off the road while chasing a suspected smuggler's car on the Jalalabad-Kabul highway.

While visiting them in the military hospital in the evening, Eng. Lodin praised them for their service and expressed the admiration of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Ettemadi that they got injured while performing their national duty.

The minister was accompanied by Lt. General Mohammad Rahim Naseri, the commander of police and gendarmery department in the Ministry and Col. Abdul Henan, the military aide of the department.

A bulletin by the hospital issued yesterday says that the health condition of the injured officers is satisfactory.

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Indonesia, Soebagio Surjaningrat, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Public Health Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim Majid Seraj in his office yesterday morning.

The Ambassador of the United States of America Robert Neumann paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Interior Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin in his office yesterday morning.

The USAID director Russell McClure paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Mines and Industries Amanullah Mansouri in his office yesterday morning.

## Goods smuggled into country caught at border

JALALABAD, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Twenty cartons of cigarettes, and 119 bolts of textiles being smuggled into the country were seized by the police on the border yesterday. The goods were being smuggled in a car without a license plate driven by Mobarakshah.

Meanwhile, lorry number 4456 driven by Sayed Kabir carrying 7420 kilos of raisins which he was trying to smuggle out of the country was also seized by the border police.

## U.S. Vice President Agnew holds talks in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Jan. 4, (Reuters).—U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew today holds officials talks with Thai leaders on U.S.-Thai relations and the prospects of Asia in the government house here.

Agnew, who arrived here yesterday during the course of his 11-nation Asian tour, praised Thailand's policy of self-reliance in supporting the Vietnam war while fighting communist guerrillas at home with its own forces.

American and Thai sources said Agnew will elaborate for the Thai leaders the implementation of the "Nixon doctrine" of Asian self-reliance.

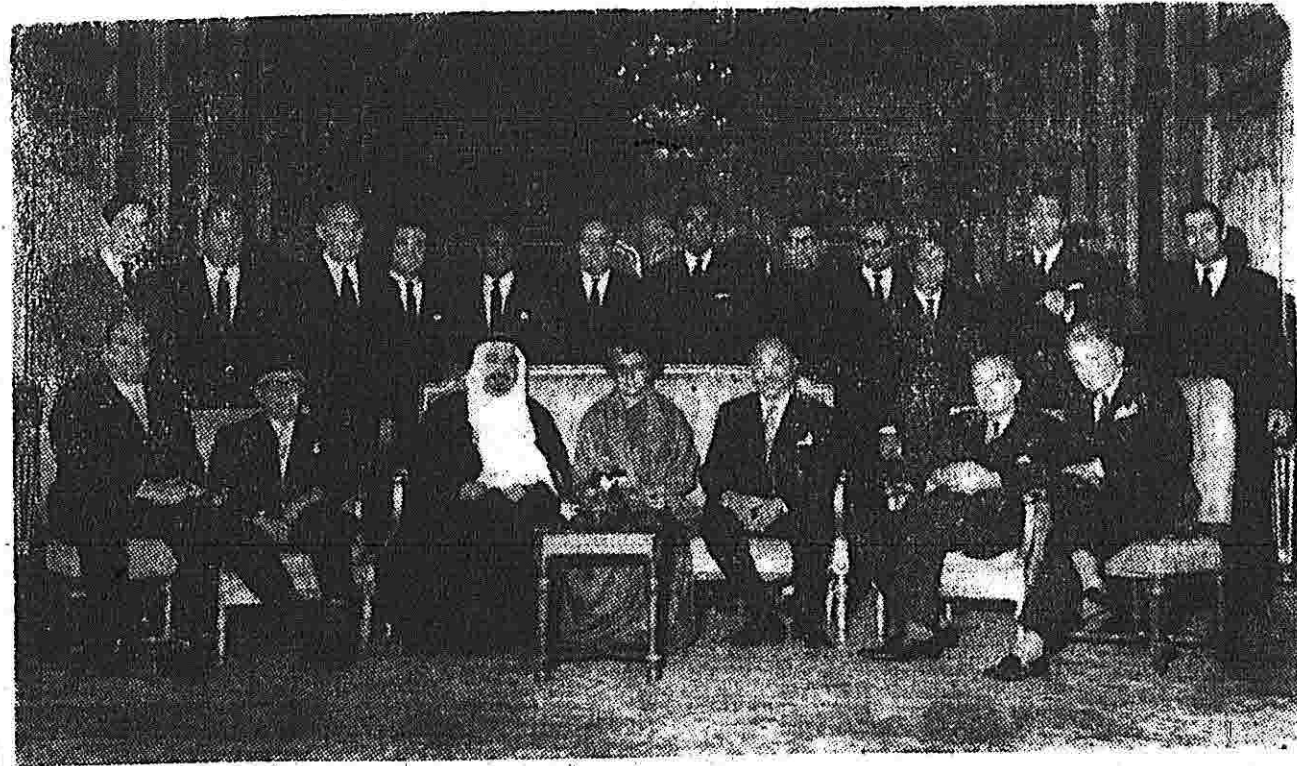
The Thai leaders will brief the vice-president on increasing communist insurgency and the need for defence aid from the U.S. in the form of material and equipment.

Continued on page 4

## Jabol Seraj cement sells 102, 980 more bags this year

CHARIKAR, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—The sale of cement from the Jabol Seraj cement plant in the first nine months of the current Afghan year has increased by 102,980 bags in comparison to the corresponding period last year.

During the period altogether 331,793 bags of cement each weighing 50 kg. has been sold, Eng. Abdul Malik Nooristani, the vice president of the company said.



Prime Minister of India Mrs. Gandhi participated in the IFTAR, 'breaking of fast by Muslims during the month of Ramadan' at a function held in New Delhi, fifth of December in Hyderabad House. Afghan ambassador to India Attaullah Nasser Zia is second from right standing.





## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by The Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

### Israel's New Policy

In her desperate craze to increase war potentiality Israel has embarked on a new stage of arming herself: stealing gunboats from Cherbourg, France, radar stations and other military hardware from every where in the world.

Her campaign has almost become systematic: must get weapons from anywhere at any cost. Whether she needs them or not is a different question altogether. Whether it will hurt the apparently friendly feelings some quarters have for her in the Western world is apparently not in question.

Since abducting Eichmann from one of the South American countries, Israel has found it a way of life to continue with her policy of carrying out any kind of work that suits her pattern of aggression.

Believing in the gunboat diplomacy of the 19th century which is now a thing of the past she has chosen to expand her military arsenal and seek to bring the Arab neighbours to their knees.

The few important recent cases of stealing by Israel should prove to all the nations with whom Israel has arms and trade deals that she is not trustworthy. That Zionism has its agents almost in all the important organisations in the countries themselves, and the threat of losing military secrets and military hardware always exists.

Since this is the case, precautionary measures should be adopted against possible stealing of military secrets and military hardware.

### Food For Thought

People ask you for criticism, but they only want praise.

### Etemadi's government

#### Progress report of the past two years

##### Nagarhar Valley Development Project:

New lands ready for cultivation: Leveling, 10,778 jirbis; irrigation network, 102 kilometres; drainage ditches 218 kilometres; roads, 37 kilometres; collection of gravel from gravel strewn land 158 million cubic metres; transportation of earth for laying on land 450,000 cubic metres; Cultivation of new lands: Wheat, barley and other cereals, orange, and olive saplings have been sown and planted in 61,710 jirbis of land. Altogether 25,000 jirbis of land has been leveled and there is 19,000 jirbis leveled the farm available for utilisation.

The Persian Irrigation Project: Topographic studies, drilling on the foundations of the constructions and canal soil and hydrology survey and geologic studies. The project has been completed. The side road needed is built for seven kilometres, and buildings have been completed. There have been 95 per cent complete.

Digging of the main canal is completed at a length of 25 kilometres. An extra 20,000 jirbis of land will be made arable in Alchin.

3. Completion of the designs of Gulbahar, the Gulbahar diversion, and of Maura and Kokan of Herat.

4. Survey of the Chardara Canal including the headworks and water outlets, as well as the surveying of Nahr Sardara canal 1020 metres.

5. Geophysical and geoelectrical survey of 14,000 kilometres square, 40,000 hectares.

6. Preparation of topographical maps by the personnel of photography of maps of 1:10,000 scale of approximately 200,000 hectares, and the designs of irrigation network, and marking them on the maps.

7. Drilling on the beds of canals and locations of dams 372 and 392 metres respectively.

8. Studies of the water permeability of rocks in 25 spots.

9. Leveling of new land 1925 jirbis.

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##### Part XV

3325 metres.

Smaller irrigation projects: Construction work on the Shahrawan project in Kunduz. Kela project in Baghlan, Nahr Kawa project in Kapisa which together bring 231,300 jirbis of land under irrigation is making rapid progress.

Construction of dam for distribution of water on the Alt Bajak in Fariab has been completed and survey and designing of such seepage in Sandi areas of Atamou and Abokhan has been 20 per cent completed in Logar province.

3. Pule Khumri, Kunduz, and Baghlan rivers, and designing of the Naqui canal.

4. Study of the local construction of the Dardara Canal for the soil for construction of a headworks on Nahr Khoshk in Sheberghan.

5. Survey of the Hariride and Kabul projects.

1. A soil survey, and preparation of the report, on 300,000 hectares of land in Herat, and 60,000 hectares in Parwan.

2. Completion of the designs of Gulbahar, the Gulbahar diversion, and of Maura and Kokan of Herat.

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## CONVENTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DARI POETRY

By A. M. Zahra, Professor of History, Kabul University

Before beginning the main subject of this article, it would be useful to make some brief remarks on the relation of Dari and Arabic literature.

As Islam spread in Persia (630 A.D.) and was accepted by the majority of the people, it played a dominant role in the cultural outlook; and as was to be expected the Arabic language enjoyed great prestige. In fact, it held such a high place that many great writers from the eastern parts of the Islamic World wrote in Arabic, as for example Ibn Muqaffa whose birthplace was Fars, Al-Tafazzali of Herat and Avicenna, of Balkh. Arabic maintained its position till 656 A.D. H. 1276 A.D. From then on its influence on Persian declined. This fact has been mentioned by Abdullatif B. Fazlallah the author of Tarikh-i-Wassaf.

Nevertheless, the Arabic language gave enormous vocabulary to the Dari language. It is a common knowledge among students of the Dari and Persian languages that one can hardly find a sentence in which there is not an 'Arabic word. But this was not all; Arabic also affected the mode of expression and the style of writings.

According to the conventional classification there are three different styles (or schools) in Persian Poetry: The Khurasani Style, the Iraqi Style and the Indian Style.

The Iraqi style: The birth place of the Persian Poetry was the rugged and varied country of Iraq. The poets of the Khurasani Style reflect the environment in which it was developed. War and heroism are represented in the 'Qasida' and the 'Madihiya' and are similar to Mu'izzi.

"O camel driver does not stop except in the town of my beloved. So that for a while I may be able to weep on the ruins of the abode of my beloved."

In this respect Sa'di says: "O caravan move slowly, my beloved is going. The heart that I possessed is gone with my beloved too."

The Khurasani style: This is concerned with the expression of the feelings of love and devotion. The poet is completely united with God in a state of contemplation. The devotee seeks to find the reflection of philosophical and mystical theories in the person of his beloved. The resulting style is extravagantly complicated but not to the extent of turning the reader's attention away from the central theme. The most outstanding exponent of this school (or style) is Hafiz. He, for example, says:

"I wish to bowhead head of a moment's pain. And if I sell my wine my dearest dress. Worth more than I sell is what I gain."

However, it should be mentioned that this school has an affinity to the Khurasani Style, and it is extremely difficult to make a sharp distinction between them. The main difference between

the three schools of literary styles mentioned above are marked by two outstanding features: the panegyric and the mystic. The panegyric reached its zenith in the mediaeval times when it was possible for a poet, through his panegyric style to become a prominent social figure in his society. Such poets were the main means through which their patrons could popularise themselves. It was probably because of this kind of opportunity which made Anvari decide to leave the Mansuriya 'College' at Tus and to try to become a poet so as to enable himself to enjoy the luxuries of life.

Debutant poet, Amir Saitan Mahmud's poet laureate is another example of a poet who rose to fame through the panegyric. Upon Unsuri's high position, comfortable life, Khaqani looks with envious eyes. He writes:

"I heard that Unsuri made a hearth out of silver. And his table was out of gold. On the other hand those who were out of sympathy with their social environment, but at the same time had no practical means to improve their position became mystics. Sanai, for instance, who did not find any virtue in the Nasirid (Ghaznavid) empire advised

us to pay no heed to this world, a world which in his eyes was made away from the sun and moon and both."

The poets who became mystics did not reject the view that poetry should have certain ideas, but simply gave to it particular character; the general tendency was for them to be opposed to logical deduction. Mawlana Jalal-Ud-Din for instance says:

"The feet of the logician are made of wood. Wooden feet are not at all well established. The mystic is not averse to telling a story or even to proving 'something that never was' and the basis of his proof often seems to be the negation of common sense. Sanai, for instance, writes: 'We saw the Sacred Vestment of the mystic in the order to do to."

On your excellence. Another poet of the same school said: 'Thap lip which is like our Soul come to our lip. Would that our lip might carry the words of the mystic. We find, for instance, that even Ibn Khaldun in his Muqaddamah says:

"The art of composing verse or prose is concerned with words not ideas."

One can not possibly agree with this definition or assertion. As we can see, poetry and art always express something. Of course different arts 'say' things in their own social ways.

The panegyric, for instance, expresses his idea in images, while a poet expresses his idea through the media of metaphors, similes, phrases, and sentences. No work of art can be devoid of ideas. This can not be denied. Even those works of which the authors are concerned 'only with forms' and 'ignore content' express in one way or another some ideas.

Panegyric and mystic: The three schools of literary styles mentioned above are marked by two outstanding features: the panegyric and the mystic. The panegyric reached its zenith in the mediaeval times when it was possible for a poet, through his panegyric style to become a prominent social figure in his society. Such poets were the main means through which their patrons could popularise themselves. It was probably because of this kind of opportunity which made Anvari decide to leave the Mansuriya 'College' at Tus and to try to become a poet so as to enable himself to enjoy the luxuries of life.

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## Food For Thought

No sooner said than done so  
acts your man of worth.

By Quintus Ennius

## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by The Kabul Times Publishing Agency

## Savings on development projects

Recent estimates show that some of the development projects in Afghanistan have been, or are being completed with great savings from the original cost production.

This is a new phenomenon in a developing country, such as ours which is greatly in need of financial resources to meet the generation of rising expectations.

The Asadabad bridge, the Bagmati textile company and some other projects are examples of savings to the national economy.

But the biggest saving so far in the history of development in this country is on the Parwan irrigation and agricultural project. Reports indicate that out of a total allocation of 130 million Afghani, for meeting the cost of expenses in the project for the current Afghan year, so far eighty million Afghani have been saved.

Especially, such to be raised in surprise. Is it really true that about two-thirds of the allocated fund has been saved in the past nine months? And how was it saved? From the nonimplementation of some parts of the project, from cutting down of workers and experts' wages, or from the nonmaterialisation of some objectives of the plan itself?

There could be one more possibility. Was the original calculation of production cost too high, or somehow was there a mistake somewhere in the accounting sheets when the project was launched?

If all these possibilities are false, and the project has been implemented with all seriousness without dropping any section, and if there was nothing wrong in the original calculation of the project, then more information on how it was saved should also come from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The annual budget for every project is carefully charted out, and inspected and reinspected several times by various organs of the state till it takes its legal form and is endorsed by the legislature.

Consequently the possibility of any miscalculation of fiscal aspects of the budget is ruled out. Now what remains is the cost estimated by the authorities in the project.

In any case, there is no doubt that great savings have occurred from the Parwan development project. The savings on the Asadabad bridge project were estimated to have been fifty per cent, and savings in the Bagmati Textile Company are also very high indeed.

The new trend to save the hard earned money of this nation on development projects is a welcome move, and in fact the open trial of the project in the Naphlo development project is a good eye opener that the government is serious in asking for the accounts of the national funds spent on these projects in the country.

We believe that every penny saved is a penny earned, and those who take extra care of the national funds, and actually run development work in such a way that savings result, these are the honest sons of this land who deserve great admiration.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the Israeli attacks on Lebanon. The operation of Arab commandos against Israel from Lebanese territory has assumed such an intensity during the recent days that after trying a warning, Israel started regular air attacks and bombardment over the territory.

The clashes which took place between the commandos and the Lebanese forces some months ago, the editorial recalled, created internal disturbances in that country.

But fortunately this situation did not last very long and was improved as a result of mediation by the United Arab Republic.

An agreement was reached between the commandos and the Lebanese forces, under which the former could continue its anti-Israeli operation from the Lebanese territory.

It was even agreed that the highway starting in Syria and ending on the Israeli border should be used by the commandos. Although the commando activities within the Lebanese territory have been used as a pretext for launching the air attacks, the real reason for increased Israeli belligerence is the recent Arab Summit Conference in Rabat and the decisions that were taken there to consolidate the struggle against the Zionists.

Using commando activities as a pretext, Israel, making use of the newly acquired weapons, wants to intimidate the Arab countries surrounding it but the Arab countries can no longer be intimidated because they consider their struggle against Israel as a holy struggle.

Not only will all the Arab countries join in this struggle but also the 500 million Muslims throughout the world will not leave the Arabs unprotected in this struggle, said the paper.

This is so, continued the editorial, because the holy places in Jerusalem now under Israeli occupation belong to the entire Muslim community of the world.

They consider the safeguard of these places as one of their foremost religious duties.

The movement of the Arab commandos which is being carried forward with greater intensity cannot be quelled by such intimidations.

In the same way that the struggle of the people of Algeria against

colonialism came to fruition and led to the attainment of their independence, we are certain, said the editorial, that the struggle of Palestinian Arab commandos, too, will be crowned with success and the way will come when Palestine will be rid of the Zionist domination.

Yesterday's Hayat carried an editorial welcoming the decision of the Ministry of Information and Culture to study the possibility of dubbing foreign films in Pashto and Dari languages.

This is very important for making the films and the cinemas more educational for our people, said the editorial.

However, it said, the realisation of the idea is undoubtedly a large expenditure and expressed the hope that the ministry would succeed in obtaining the assistance of friendly countries and international organisations for this purpose.

## World Press

Statements which three former Czechoslovak leaders made at a Central Committee meeting last September before being dismissed from their posts, were published in The Times of London.

The speakers said the Soviet invasion of the country in August 1968, was unjustified and welcomed the reforms introduced by Alexander Dubcek which led to the intervention.

The leaders were Josef Smrkovsky, former president of the national assembly, Miss Marie Mikova, former vice-president of the people's chamber of the federal assembly and Alfred Cerney, one-time official of the Communist party in Slovakia.

The Times independently said the speeches had just arrived in the West and had never been published in Czechoslovakia.

Smrkovsky said: "I welcomed January 1968 as most of our public did. It gave the party a chance to get rid of a great deal that was bad or needed correction."

"I felt it was our duty to look for new paths, new scope for advancement."

He added that criticism of the pre-revolutionary leadership, which included himself, for not having been as firm as was acceptable.

But the Dubcek regime's essential aim was the rebirth of confidence between the people and the state.

He added: "I considered and still consider that the entry of the troops into our republic was

something out of all proportion to the difficulties that socialism was experiencing."

"Do not intend this was to weaken the force of my signature under the Moscow protocol dictated by my awareness that this was in the circumstances the only way out of the crisis."

Miss Mikova said: "The entry of troops without the knowledge of the constitutional authorities of our president and commander-in-chief of the forces was a violation of our republic's constitutional laws."

In his editorial on the current purges in Czechoslovakia, The Times commented that First Secretary Gustav Husak was increasingly losing his grip on the party machine to the advantage of the hard-line conservatives.

The Financial Times went further, saying that it was not "instructively" that Husak should count on Soviet support at the party's central committee meeting.

The Guardian newspaper (liberal) said Ethiopia's decision to expel Reuter correspondent Howard Whitten was "as rational as beating the bearer of bad news."

An editorial headed "an act of folly in Addis Ababa", said Emperor Haile Selassie could have created no worse publicity than by expelling the newsagency's man who reported that policemen had shot dead three students.

The Guardian said the students' immediate removal was a priority of their leaders who had been shot dead from a passing car, but they had had much else to protest about.

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Editorial Ex. 24, 58  
Circulation and Advertising  
Extension 59

## Etmedadi's government

### Progress report of the past two years

(9) Preliminary land survey of a 3,777 square kilometre area on the 17,500 km scale.

(10) Comprehensive land survey of agricultural farms and their vicinity on a 1/50,000 scale.

(11) Completion of detailed hydrological study of Kabul and Harirode Basins.

(12) Designing of irrigation networks for 130,000 hectares.

(13) Designing of two spillways to be built on the Harirode and one to be built on the Kabul River.

(14) Designing of two experimental farms covering 412 hectares.

(15) Compilation of agro-technical and agronomy reports, on 130,000 hectares.

(16) Study and analysis of soil samples from the entire Kabul and Harirode Basin areas.

(17) Economic feasibility study of 130,000 hectares of land.

The Kunduz-Khanabad project.

(1) Photographic and triangulation survey of the Kunduz-Khanabad area.

(2) Survey and designing of the spillway of Naqui Cannals, Kunduz.

(3) Study of the soil in order to introduce new, appropriate irrigation methods.

(4) Agro-economic and agronomy survey of the area.

(5) Beginning of topographical surveys, preparation of maps in different scales, engineering studies, and studies in regard to construction of canal and head-works.

(6) Drilling in various points for geological and hydrological studies.

(7) Geophysical studies of the area presently under irrigation and actually run development work in a such way that savings result, these are the honest sons of this land who deserve great admiration.

(8) Soil survey and classification of land on a 20 thousand hectare area.

(9) Leveling off of a 10 hectare farm.

(10) Digging of 38 wells with differing depths.

(6) Yousufkheil Dam in Katawaz.

(7) Survey of the projected water network for Andkhel.

(8) Partial completion of the Ali Abad survey in Kunduz.

(9) Survey of utilisation of Pakhla waters for power production.

The Helmand and Arghandab projects.

In this large project, at it has been the objective, during the last two years significant actions have been taken in the following phases to reach the goals established in the development plans.

(1) Land development and economic efficiency studies. Activities in this sphere constitute of economic studies and land development.

(a) Economic studies.

Although with the construction of the Kajaki and Arghandab Dams, building and principal drainage ditches, and laying out of roads in project areas the infrastructure for economic development of the Helmand and Arghandab valleys was created, and the 600,000 ferib of land which were brought under irrigation by these constructions in upper Helmand created the prerequisite for development, nevertheless, due to incomplete irrigation networks, drainage systems, and travelling of the land, 100 per cent utilisation of the project has not yet been possible.

For realisation of the expected results the government of Afghanistan considers the correction of physical shortcomings of the project as well as bringing in social and cultural reforms in the project areas as essential.

The government is also fully aware of the necessity of further investment to achieve this end.

The government sees it as inevitable to give due consideration to the potentialities of the Helmand-Arghandab valleys in project priorities.

(b) Surveying and topography.

Preliminary surveys and studies on the following dams have been completed:

(1) Shah Gul Dam in Ghazni.

(2) The Oband Dam in Ghazni.

(3) Qarashami Dam in Farjabad.

(4) Khwajagan Dam in Ghazni.

(5) Yarak Dam in Katawaz.

## Vice President Agnew

### Discusses America's 'New Federalism'

Editor's note: This article is an abstract of an address at the Southern Governors' Conference in Williamsburg, Virginia, September 18, 1969. Mr. Agnew was a member of the Nixon Administration called New Federalism.

The New Federalism of President Nixon's Administration is both an idea and an instrument. The idea is restoring power to the people. The instrument is decentralisation.

This concept retains the human emphasis of America, but stimulates state and local governments to initiate and develop domestic programmes tailored to their particular needs. The Federal Government continues to establish national direction, but allows flexibility to the states in achieving the designated goals.

The New Federalism is a two-edged sword. It demands as much as it gives. It depends upon the full cooperation of the states, the cities, the counties and the citizens.

The New Federalism acknowledges that paternalistic Federal Government has failed. It seeks to restore the balance of power between state and local governments and to the people.

On its part, the Nixon Administration has pledged to abandon discredited programmes and to seek the help of state and local officials in developing appropriate new ones. Steps in this direction have already been taken.

President Nixon's domestic programme focuses upon expanding states' resources and states' responsibilities.

—Revenue sharing is no longer a promise to be postponed, but a solid proposal before Congress.

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intended to turn over this wide-ranging area to the states as fast as they are able to assume administrative control.

The President's tax relief package is designed so as to give the states more revenue-raising opportunities.

It is well to remember that federally controlled government was born in the vacuum created by state governments' abdication of responsibility in the past. It was only after states failed to respond that the Federal Government sensed a public mandate to intrude in areas that were formerly the province of other levels of government.

Governmental action is essentially a compromise. The Nixon Administration intends to have state and local governments share in determining domestic priorities.

The New Federalism is a philosophy affording each level of government a full creative role. It poses the challenge of responsibility for states to regain their sovereignty. It restores the purpose of the Federal Union, which is the right of the people—not the Federal Government—to determine their destiny.

On its part, the Nixon Administration has pledged to abandon discredited programmes and to seek the help of state and local officials in developing appropriate new ones. Steps in this direction have already been taken.

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## Colombo Plan recipient

### Mrs. Hotaki returns home with new ideas

The Colombo Plan scholarship in Australia afforded an opportunity for me to study at Education College of Queensland University and expand my knowledge in the field of secondary education for women in addition to taking up a number of courses in the English language, said Mrs. Hotaki, the former headmistress of Ayesha Durani High School for girls who recently returned from Australia.

During her three year stay in that country she also gave a number of speeches on various aspects of life in Afghanistan during her visits to various schools and colleges throughout Australia.

The scholarship covered the entire three years, she explained. She said she finished a one year course in the English language in three months. After passing an examination in world knowledge, she was allowed to enter Queensland University.

After two months she successfully passed an examination on English proficiency, history and geography, essential for entry into the college. After finishing her post-graduate studies in two years she wrote a thesis on "Curriculum and Organisation for secondary schools".

She also wrote a pamphlet on Afghanistan's government, religion, languages, social movements and the general educational policy of the country for use in Queensland University.

Mrs. Hotaki was a member of various clubs and organisations in Australia during her stay in that country including the Young Women's Christian Association, the United Nations Association of Australian Women and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

Asked about the function of these clubs and organisations Mrs. Hotaki said almost all of them aimed at helping the newly wed couples overcome their day system and create a sort of competition among girls to prove their excellence as compared to their opposite numbers in the class and vice-versa.

Mrs. Hotaki is on a two year Colombo Plan teaching methods in Australia and is doing a course at the Queensland University's education department.

"My husband, who is a police officer, said if this was what I wanted I should go," she said at the Women's College, where she is living.

"My husband and my mother and sister-in-law are looking at me with great interest. They are now 21 years and 10 months."

In Kabul, the Capital of Afghanistan, Mrs. Hotaki is the principal of the Alesha Durani Girls' High School where enrolment is 4,000, starting at 8 a.m.

To cope with number of pupils the school has two shifts, one from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., and four headmistresses as well as the

principal and her deputy. Between kindergarten and university, the Afghan school student is segregated.

The uniform for girl high school students is a black dress with black stockings and a head scarf, with different coloured cuffs distinguishing different schools.

Students take 14.5 or sometimes 16 subjects which must include a foreign language—English, French, or German as well as the native Dari and Pushtu languages.

Mrs. Hotaki gained her certificate in Dari literature and English from the College of Literature at Kabul University, and has taught Dari, English, history and geography in her 14 years of teaching experience.

She feels that the teaching profession should help Afghan women to use their only recently acquired constitutional rights.

On what great differences have struck her since she has arrived in Australia, Mrs. Hotaki said "The heat, Afghanistan is a cold country where it goes down to 20 degree Fahrenheit in winter and it rains only in March and April," she added.

She also said that the teaching profession should help Afghan women to use their only recently acquired constitutional rights.

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## Israel releases three of 22 Lebanese prisoners

TEL AVIV, Jan. 5, (Reuters). Israel has freed three of the 22 Lebanese prisoners it took in weekend border raids.

Observers here considered the move as a goodwill gesture, intended to show Lebanon that the rest of the prisoners would be released as soon as an Israeli farmer kidnapped by Arab guerrillas was returned to Israel.

The border raids on a village and army camp in Lebanon Saturday morning were staged as a retaliation for the capture of the farmer last Thursday.

They were described in Israel as a "hint" that the Lebanese army should take a more active role in restraining anti-Israeli commands operating from Lebanese territory.

The three men released were all civilians, and were freed at Metullah, which is in Israel about one mile from the Lebanese village of Kala.

An Israeli army spokesman named the released prisoners as

Munir Ali Pi Had Jala, Ali Halli Wahab and Ibrahim Ahmed Hassan Tawil. He said they were freed when their interrogation was completed.

Usually, well-informed sources in Tel Aviv said Israel was determined to negotiate the release of its captives only with the Lebanese government—not with the Al Fatah guerrillas who took the Israeli prisoner.

Israel would stick to the position that it regards the Beirut government as responsible for the actions of the guerrillas operating from its territory.

In Beirut the Israeli raid has been followed by calls from right wing politicians for review of policy toward the guerrillas.

Pierre Gemayel, minister of public works and leader of the Phalangist Party, issued a statement that Lebanon should, if necessary, approach other Arab leaders and get them to persuade the commands to move out of the country.

## U.S. reports increased Viet Cong military activity

SAIGON, Jan. 5, (Reuters). Military spokesmen have reported a significant increase of Viet Cong military activity in South Vietnam's northern provinces, mainly near the big U.S. base at Da Nang.

About 40 mortar shells, ripped into two refugee camps of Da Nang, 39 kms southwest of Da Nang, Saturday, killing 11 people, wounding 50, a South Vietnamese spokesman said.

The nearby town of Hoa An also came under attack and another two civilians were killed and a third wounded.

U.S. marine tanks and armoured vehicles, corralled in separate defensive positions, and a marine helicopter landing field near Da Nang were also hit.

Six marines were wounded when Viet Cong ripped 30 mortar shells at tanks positioned six kms

southwest of the city, following up with ground assault in which they sprayed submachinegun fire. There were no reports of Viet Cong casualties in the three-hour battle.

Three miles (five kms) away, a combined platoon of U.S. marine and South Vietnamese militiamen ambushed 10 Viet Cong on Saturday night, killing nine and capturing the tenth, for no losses themselves, a U.S. spokesman said.

### Military Academy

(Continued from page 1)

complete their term of service and join other professions with a better standard.

The prime minister also said that the importance of technology in the Army was clear.

"The defensive readiness of the country is aimed at protecting the nation and serve for world peace," Etemadi said.

"It is our duty to be ready while pursuing high ideals, for possible confrontation," he said.

"We always pay full attention to the raising of the moral and material standard of the Royal Army," Etemadi said.

The prime minister congratulated each of the students and the teachers on the occasion.

He prayed for the success of the Royal Army under the guidance of His Majesty.

At the beginning of the meeting, General Abdul Razzaq Maiwand, the commander of the Military Academy, in a speech touched on the success of the training centre which has achieved many things under the guidance of His Majesty, the supreme commander of the Royal Army.

President of the House of People, Dr. Mohammad Omar Waddai, Senate President, Abdul Hadi Dawi, First Deputy Prime Minister, Abdullah Yafoli, National Defence Minister, Asim General Khan Mohammad, and Kabul Governor, Abdullah Wahidi were also present at the meeting.

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### Weather

The temperature in Kabul today was about four degrees, centigrade, and tonight's forecast is minus zero.

Kabul will be cloudy and the northern parts of the country which were cloudy today will probably have rain or snow by tonight.

### AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 7, and 9 American color cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi "Swiss family ROBINSON" with JOHN MILLS and JANET MUNRO.

**ARIANA CINEMA:**  
At 11, 4, 7, and 9 American color cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi "A DANCE IN ASPEN" with Laurence Harvey Tom Courtney and Mia Farrow.

## THE BATTLE AGAINST SYNTHETICS

Serious though the implications may be from the health aspect, the recent alarms sounded over cyclamates and some pesticides offer encouragement for developing countries.

It is generally agreed that the major obstacle facing emerging countries trying to 'take off' economically is that the terms of world trade are against them.

But another important factor is that they have to struggle against the inroads made by synthetic products into the demand for a number of their commodity exports which, moreover, are often the mainstays of their economies.

Among the crops which have to compete with man-made substitutes are cotton, sisal, rubber, jute and, to a lesser extent, coffee, tea and sugar.

So the ban in a number of countries on the use of cyclamates as sweeteners is welcome news for the world's sugar producers. And the warning about the toxic, long-term damage of some chemical insecticides, and fungicides should give a boost to pyrethrum growing, especially in Kenya.

The plant is a vital cash crop for many farmers there-it grows well only at altitudes of 7,000 feet or more-and its advantages as an insecticide constituent are that it is harmless to humans and no insect has yet been found to develop a resistance to it.

But turns of fortune such as these tend to be the exception rather than the rule in the developing countries' battle against modern technology, whose advances present a constant threat to the economies of these nations.

Many observers deplore the fact that an overwhelming preponderance of scientific research which leads to new products militates against the interests of poorer countries and they fear that the balance should be redressed.

The developing world's predicament has been a matter of concern at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) since the first meeting in Geneva in 1964, and a Permanent Study Group on Synthetic and Substitutes, responsible to UNCTAD's Committee on Commodities, has been set up.

Of hard fibers such as sisal and cotton, the study group's report says that the inroads made by synthetics was already considerable and the prospect was for a further erosion of the market.

Malaysian rubber has withstood the challenge of the synthetics rival better than most commodities. The industry's answer has been to replant with higher yielding trees to raise the standard of the product, and to improve its marketability generally.

But at the same time diversification into palm oil has been encouraged, with the result that Malaysia became the world's leading exporter last year.

(Lion Feature)

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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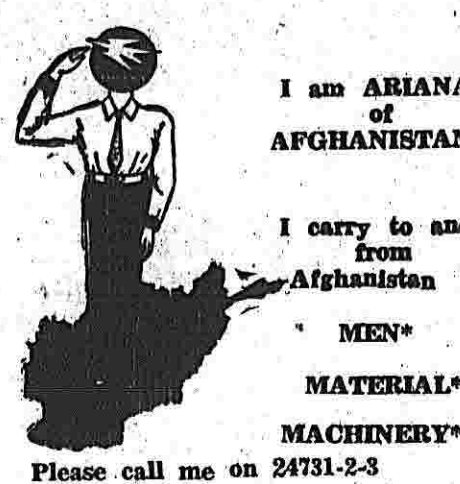
### BIDS WANTED

THE AFGHANISTAN BRESHNA MUASESA HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER OF DM 71570 FOR ACCESSORIES NEEDED FOR M.A.N. DIESEL MACHINES IN KANDAHAR FROM M.A.N. COMPANY C.I.F. KARACHI. BUSINESSMEN AND FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS MAY CONTACT THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE BRESHNA MUASESA ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 14 IN CHAMANE HOZORI.

### BIDS WANTED

THE AFGHANISTAN BRESHNA MUASESA HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER OF DM 44718 C.I.F. FROM KARACHI FOR THE PURCHASE OF CRANKSHAFT AND BEARING SHAFT AND OTHER ACCESSORIES OF THE M.A.N. DIESEL POWER MACHINES FOR KANDAHAR.

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VOL. VIII, NO. 235

# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1970 (JADDI 16, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## U.S. VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW ARRIVES HERE ON FRIENDLY VISIT

Kabul citizens give rousing welcome to Agnews, Apollo-10 astronauts,

By A Staff Reporter



Agnew receiving a bouquet of flowers from one of the children while Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi is looking on. (Photo: Moqim, The Kabul Times)

The United States Vice President Spiro Agnew arrived in Kabul today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi.

The Vice President's DC-8 coming from Kathmandu touched down at Kabul International Airport at four.

This is the first visit of Agnew to Afghanistan.

He is accompanied on his 20 hour stay to this capital city by Mrs. Agnew, Apollo-10 astronauts Thomas Stafford and Eugene Cernan and their wives.

Stanley Blair, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President; Ray Goodenough, Assistant to the Vice President; Kent Crane, Assistant to the Vice President for Foreign Affairs; Herbert Thompson, the Vice President's Press Secretary; Mrs. Herbert Thompson, Press Secretary to Mrs. Agnew; John Surrick, The Vice President's Press Officer; Colonel Michael Dunn, Military Aide to the Vice President and Dr. William Vess, the Vice President's physician.

After landing the Vice President and Mrs. Agnew descended the rear ramp followed by his military aide and Astronauts Stafford and Cernan with their wives.

Stafford and Cernan are the first astronauts to visit Afghanistan. While here they will present an Apollo-11 flag and moon rock to His Majesty.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Noor Ahmad Etemadi greeted the party and introduced the reception committee assembled near the plane to welcome the Vice President.

In the reception committee were First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafoli, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr. Abdul Quayum, Minister of National Defence Army General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Interior Eng. Mohammad Bashir Ludin, the Vice President's official escort, Minister without Portfolio Ghulam Ali Ayen, Governor of Kabul Dr. Abdullah Wahedi, President of Afghan Air Authority H.R.H. Sarder Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, Mayor of Kabul Mohammad Kabir Nooristani, Chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry Mohammad Amin Etemadi, wife of the U.S. Ambassador Mrs. Robert Neumann, and Mrs. Agnew's official escort Mrs. Saifu-Rahman Samadi, wife of First Deputy Minister of Education.

sonally greeted some 60 to 70 people including Afghan cabinet ministers, top ranking generals, chiefs of diplomatic missions, and some members of parliament.

This evening's events include a reception at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs followed by an audience and dinner with His Majesty the King.

Kabul International Airport and its balconies were decked with Afghan and American national flags.

Hundreds of people packed the balconies of the airport to have a glimpse of the American guests.

Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and Vice President Agnew, seated in the same car drove together to Chilstoon Palace, the official guest house for the Vice President and members of his entourage.

The whole route to the palace was decorated with Afghan and American flags.

Thousands of people lined the two sides of the route from the airport to Chilstoon Palace throwing flowers on the motorcade.

Cheers of long live Afghan-American friendship could be heard as the motorcade of Vice President Agnew and members of his entourage passed by.

Spiro Theodore Agnew the

38th Vice President of the United States, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 9, 1918, to a Greek-immigrant father and a Virginia-born mother.

He is the first person of Greek descent to hold the nation's second highest office.

In a six-year span, the former practising attorney moved from head of the Baltimore county government (serving a metropolitan area of 700,000 people), to governor of the state of Maryland, to Vice President leaving behind him a record of solid administrative accomplishments.

As Vice President, he has become a national figure known for his candor on public issues and for his outspoken support of Nixon Administration policies against critics in Congress and the news media.

He traveled extensively, speaking throughout the United States during his first year in office. At the end of the year he went on his first overseas trip for the administration—a 37,000 mile visit to 10 nations of the Far East.

The Vice President and Mrs. Agnew represented the United States at the inauguration of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, December 30, 1969. Other countries on their tour



Mrs. Spiro Agnew, wife of the Vice President of the United States, during a call on Her Majesty the Queen at the Afghan Embassy in Washington.

included Formosa, Thailand and Nepal.

Following his visit to Afghanistan, the Vice President will make stops in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

In addition to his constitutional role as presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Vice President has a wide range of duties and responsibilities in the executive branch of the Federal government.

At the White House, he is a member of the Cabinet, the National Security Council, the Urban Affairs Council, the Rural Affairs Council and the Environmental Quality Council, and in each case he presides in the absence of the President. He also is a member of the Council on Economic Policy.

As Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, he headed in 1969 the special task force appointed by President Nixon to recommend a new space programme to follow the present Apollo series. The group provided a balanced range of productive alternatives from which the

President selected his course.

The Vice President also chairs the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering which has recommended a new order of national priorities for coastal zone development and management, new research laboratories, Great Lakes restoration, Arctic research and participation in the International Decade of Ocean Exploration.

He also heads the executive Council on Indian Opportunity and the Council on Youth Opportunity.

Vice President Agnew, who plays tennis or golf every chance he gets and who prefers running up steps two at a time riding elevators, sets an example for physical fitness, enthusiasm, stands 6'2" and stays trim at less than 180 pounds through regular and systematic exercises. He does not smoke.

The Vice President married the former Elinor Isabel Judson of Baltimore on May 27, 1942. They have three daughters—Pamela (Mrs. Robert DeHaven), Susan, and Kimberly—a son, J. Rand, and a granddaughter, Michelle Ann Agnew.

Vice President Agnew was the only child of Theodore Spiro Agnew, who immigrated from Greece as a young man, became a successful restaurant operator in Baltimore, and later married Margaret Akers Pollard, a young widow from Bristol, Virginia.

He attended public schools in Baltimore and for three years went to membership on its policy-setting executive committee. Further recognition came when President Johnson appointed the Maryland governor to the President's Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations.

Vice President Agnew has sought to maintain his strong ties with the nation's governors—and extend them to mayors and county officials—by the Administration's creation of a new office for intergovernmental cooperation directly under the supervision of the Vice President. He also attempts to attend every meeting that he possibly can of state, city and country officials, in order to better communicate their views to the Nixon Administration.



A scene of the last presidential election. Accepting the plaudits of the Republican National Convention are its nominees for the highest offices in the U.S. together with their wives. Shown here (left to right) are Spiro T. Agnew, candidate for Vice President, and his wife Judy, Pat Nixon, and her husband Richard Nixon candidate for Presidency.

## Be a winner even when you lose.

We have been selling lottery tickets for years at Af. 10 a piece because unlike other lotteries no one loses in Afghan Red Crescent Society raffles. You may be lucky and win one of our brand new cars, an expense paid trip to Beirut or Tehran, or cash prizes up to Af. 150,000. Even if you aren't lucky you still win.

Your money adds up to the society's ability to do a better job wherever and whenever its help is needed.

Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery



## Food For Thought

The Vice Presidency is so important that it no longer can and could be used simply to balance a ticket geographically or ideologically. I want the man for Vice President, who, if something should happen to me, would make the best President of the United States.

## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by The Kabul Times Publishing Agency

## U.S. Vice President Agnew's visit

The visit of U.S. Vice President Agnew to Afghanistan, though short, is a manifestation of the desire of both Afghans and Americans to further strengthen their friendly ties and mutual cooperation.

This is the second time a U.S. Vice President has visited this country. Mr. Nixon, as Vice President of the United States during the Eisenhower administration, paid an official visit to Afghanistan sixteen years ago.

Relations between the two countries have greatly expanded during the past two decades and it is interesting to note that the desire for the continuation and further development of this trend exists on both sides.

Although Afghanistan and the United States are situated far apart the common ideals of liberty and respect for human dignity has amply bridged this geographical gap.

Afghanistan, which is following a policy of non-alignment and friendship with all, attaches great importance to its friendship with the American people and is pleased with the scientific and technological achievements of the United States. We share the desire of all the peace-loving people of the world that the economic, scientific and technological might of the United States, as one of the super powers of the world, will be directed further towards the attainment of peace and prosperity of mankind on earth.

We are happy to note that the present American administration is making notable headway towards creating a new detente in the world by declaring an "era of negotiations."

We consider the signing of a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the holding of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the USSR as valuable contributions towards the establishment of a lasting peace in the world.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

On the occasion of the official visit of the United States Vice President Spiro Agnew, who is scheduled to arrive here this afternoon the daily newspapers in the capital city have, pending special articles and editorials, the paper has printed pictures showing Vice President Agnew with his family. The daily *Ishtar* has published an article in the issue of January 5, 1970, entitled "Toward a new citizenship in America."

Today *Ishtar* has also devoted its editorial to the official visit of Vice President Agnew. In the contemporary world, the paper went on, in which mankind has achieved considerable success in all fields of life, a new principle has emerged in international relations and that is the exchange of visits among the leaders and important personalities.

It is during such exchange of friendly visits, says the paper, that opportunity is afforded to discuss issues of mutual interest and world problems in an atmosphere of good will and to seek ways for their improvement of friendly relations.

The visit of Vice President Agnew, his first official visit to this country, and meeting with the Afghan leaders will afford the opportunity for both sides to better understand each other. It is not out of place to mention that the Afghan people have friendly feelings towards American people and greatly appreciate the assistance of the United States government in the economic development of Afghanistan, adds the paper.

Half a century ago, recalls the paper, after regaining of independence, Afghanistan undertook plans to develop its economic situation. The technical and economic aids of the United States and other friendly countries have been very instrumental in carrying out our development projects, asserts the paper.

The paper hopes that Vice President Agnew's visit, through his personal contact with our leaders will further strengthen

our friendly ties and prepare ground for further constructive cooperation.

Daily *Ishtar*'s yesterday's editorial says that Afghanistan has benefited from their longstanding friendly relations and these friendly relations have been strengthened by the people and governments of both countries.

The paper recalls the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan to the United States in 1963 which opened a new chapter in the friendly relations between the two countries.

The paper is appreciative about

the continued technical and economic aid the United States has been rendering to Afghanistan particularly in the fields of agriculture, and education. The paper wishes a pleasant stay for Vice President Agnew and his entourage and hopes it will contribute to further strengthening the friendly ties between the two countries.

The daily *Hevrad* has editorially commented on the official visit of Vice President Agnew, hoping that his short stay will afford both sides an opportunity to discuss the issues of mutual interest and involving the problems of the two countries.

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## Vice President Agnew

## Towards a new Citizenship in America

Just before this century began, President Theodore Roosevelt wrote of America, "We have no choice as to whether or not we shall play a great part in the world. All that we can decide is whether we shall play it well or ill."

Today, despite significant changes, America confronts this challenge anew. The issue is no longer whether the nation shall be a great power. It is one. The choice is not between policies of isolationism or expansionism. Both were discredited long ago. The decision is whether the United States shall fulfill those ideals for which it was founded and with which it has flourished.

The philosophical lines are being carefully drawn. There are those who argue that in the grave problems of today there is no place for individual initiative. There are those who see in poverty and injustice an indictment of all of democracy's institutions. There are those who charge that American society is corrupt because it is prosperous; guilty because it protects the majority; hypocritical because it specifies minimum standards for progress.

This is the politics of despair. It urges America not toward but inward. Its focus is a masochistic introspection, a self-criticism, a guilt and underrived by a totally unjustified lack of confidence in U.S. democratic institutions.

Countering this is the politics of hope. It recognizes that the nation's problems are by-products of the tremendous progress, material and moral, that it has achieved. It articulates the view that America

is a pluralistic society where every opinion and every opportunity should be available to every individual. And this Administration intends to uphold that concept.

We are not going to run America into the ground by closing frontiers and limiting horizons in knowledge or experience. We are going to do all that is possible for the government to do to make

make way for the 21st century citizen.

We are going to put a premium on individuality. We are going to support voluntary action programs and provide incentives for private initiative—whether individual or collective—in national problems.

We are going to exercise what could best be termed constructive compassion—investing resources in compensatory programs to the disadvantaged and to the physically disabled and to the economically disadvantaged.

We are going to pursue every opportunity to achieve peace. In terms of national security, this means focusing upon strong defenses rather than proliferating armaments. In terms of international diplomacy, it means an eagerness to move from an era of confrontation to a time of negotiation, fully understanding that permanent peace can be won by shattering the wall.

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The owner of another shop has indicated a pair of rugs priced from 2,300 to 4,100 Afghani.

According to the report, a satranj (a light form of rug) from Parwan Province costs Af. 100 to Af. 200, while a satranj from Kunduz costs 200 to 400 Afghani.

One of the satranj sellers has described Mahabadi satranj as the highest quality of its type. "The Pakistanis here said it is of a much lower quality than Afghan rugs and the price, which he has given for a Pakistani rug is from Af. 100 to 500."

Surveying radio markets, the report, after considering it a very important item, says the price for Japanese radios at Af. 800 to 5,000, while it says that Japanese tape recorders cost between Af. 2,900 and 8,000.

Commenting on the few numbers of German and Dutch radios for sale a radio seller has said that today Japanese radios are far cheaper and more economical than radios imported from other countries.

Considering the establishment of a radio-making factory necessary in Afghanistan he has said that the cost of a radio set between Af. 1,500 to 4,000 and radios made in West Germany, between Af. 2,900 to 4,500, he has indicated that there are very few such radios here now.

By Abdul G. Malikzada, ved methods and use of chemical fertilizers and other modern constructive basis for the development of the local industries such as carpet or cloth weaving, leather tanning, woodwork, metal work, pottery making etc.

With regard to the number of unemployed, Afghanistan shares the problem of other developing countries, in the sense that it has to eliminate unemployment by the expansion of productive employment. On the other hand, it has to take timely action to meet the shortage of professional and qualified technical and skilled workers.

However, on the basis of the findings derived from the sample survey of Lashkar Gah, 58% of the total population who are employed in the public and private sectors of the economy are employed in the service sector. The 1,264 persons were engaged in the urban and 5,282 persons in the rural areas. In other words, 24.5% of the total labor force in Lashkar Gah were reported to be employed in the public and private sectors of the economy.

Production of electrical power, which is considered a primary requirement for the development of the economy, has also been receiving close attention.

A contract for acquiring a loan for building the Kajaki power plant and transmission lines was signed.

In 1948 a contract for engineering work of the project was signed with International Engineering, and American firm, which will soon commence its work. The power complex will include:

1. Completion of the topographical survey and study of western part of the Shamalan valley, which includes 80,000 jirbas of land. Designing of a research and livestock breeding center in Bolan and building a modern dam for this purpose has also been completed.

In the Marja area drainage systems for 6,000 jirbas of land were constructed.

It involved digging 52 kilometers of ditches and 250 thousand cubic metres of earth moving.

3. In the Eastern part of Darwazah a modern up-to-date irrigation system was built for 2,000 jirbas of land. The system included construction of 29 main and 800 secondary water outlets.

4. In the Kandahar area of central Arghandab, digging of the Karz and Zakar drainage ditches has been completed. The ditches, with a total length of 31 kilometres, involving moving of 600,000 cubic metres of earth, will protect 31,000 jirbas of land from water logging.

5. For eliminating the threat of flood in the Helmand river in the area of Bosh headwork, and Station 25 of Darwazah Canal studies on prevention of meandering of the river have been completed.

6. The Nakharaj area. For the elimination of the constant threat of the floodings in the Helmand river and the area of Bosh headwork, the headworks of the Seraj canal preliminary technical studies have been conducted. Construction of the gates and the headworks, which will ensure safe use of the headworks and canal are underway.

7. Agricultural Development: Increased agricultural productivity through boosting unit production has been one of the main objectives, and special attention

has been given to this task. Agricultural research and extension work has been on the increase and budget appropriations for this purpose in the years 1947 and 1948 were increased.

Distribution of chemical fertilizers and improved seeds is taking place on a wide scale.

Only a modern dam for this purpose has also been completed.

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Astronaut Cernan poses with his wife Barbara and daughter Teresa Dawn, 6, at their home near the Manned Spacecraft Center in Texas.

## American professor to deliver lectures at Kabul University

Dr. Charles B. Hagen, American authority on policy-making process of the United States Government, will present a series of three lectures on American political and economic affairs to the students and faculty of Kabul University, January 11, 12, and 13.

Dr. Hagen, Professor of Political Science at the University of Houston, will visit Kabul under the sponsorship of the International Visitor Programme of the United States Department of State.

The three lectures are as follows:

January 11, "Influences on the Policy Making Process in the United States"

January 12, "Current Issues in American Foreign Policy"

January 13, "The Economic Policies of the United States for the 1970's"

Before he joined the faculty at the University of Houston, Dr. Hagen was a Professor of Political Science at the University of Illinois (1957-67). He has also served as a Visiting Professor at Harvard University and the University of Wisconsin, and as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Sydney, in Australia.

Dr. Hagen earned his doctorate at Duke University, in North Carolina, in 1953. Before receiving his doctorate, he taught at Emory and Henry College and was awarded the Carnegie Fellowship in International Law, at Harvard University.

A prominent member of the American Political Science Association, Dr. Hagen has served on the Association's Executive Council and as a member of the Editorial Board of the American Political Science Review. He has also served as a consultant to various Federal and State agencies in the U.S.

## 13 new stamps printed by Ministry of Communication

KABUL, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—The postal income of the Ministry of Communications, during the past nine months, covered a rise of over 1,500,000 Afghani more than the corresponding period of last year.

This year's income is 9,314,000 Afghani.

This year 13 new stamps have been printed, 12 of which were distributed and sold, a source of the Ministry of Communication said.

These stamps were issued on: His Majesty's birthday, Independence Day, International Labour Day, Anniversary of Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, Mother's Day, Pashmistan Day, United Nations Day, International Telecommunication Day, and Wild Animals and Historic sites.

Four stamps for the occasion of man's landing on the moon will be issued shortly, the source added.



Astronaut Stafford poses with his wife Faye and daughters Dionne, 15, and Karin (foreground), 12, at their home near the Manned Spacecraft Center in Texas.

## Kennedy gives 2 hour testimony at inquest

EDGARTOWN, Massachusetts, Jan. 6, (AP).—Senator Edward F. Kennedy testified for two hours Monday at the opening of a secret inquest into the death of Miss Mary Jo Kopechne, the young secretary who died in his car last summer on Chappaquiddick Island.

The 37-year-old Massachusetts democrat declined to discuss the narrow, rocky bridge spanning Ponce Pond on Chappaquiddick last July 18 and landed bottom up in 8 feet of water. Miss Kopechne's body was recovered from about 10 hours later—at about the same time that Kennedy was reporting the accident for the first time at the Edgartown police station.

Kennedy is known to want to prove more than anything else that Miss Kopechne could not have survived the mishap, even if it had been reported immediately. He reportedly retained a private consulting firm to study every facet of the accident a few weeks after it occurred with this objective in mind.

Boyle's ruling stated that Kennedy won a potentially important legal victory as the inquest opened when district court Judge James A. Boyle, who is presiding ruled that he would accept only if the pre-alibi testimony of Kennedy and other witnesses in the case to present relevant testimony of their own.

"If this counsel has an additional testimony which will be helpful and material, I will receive it," Boyle ruled.

Boyle ruled earlier that Kennedy's auto toppled off the narrow, rocky bridge spanning Ponce Pond on Chappaquiddick last July 18 and landed bottom up in 8 feet of water. Miss Kopechne's body was recovered from about 10 hours later—at about the same time that Kennedy was reporting the accident for the first time at the Edgartown police station.

Kennedy went on to emphasize that district attorney Edmund Dineen, who ordered the inquest, "does not function as a prosecutor but rather as an aide to the court in the presentation of testimony."

KABUL, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—Sayed Qasim Rishitya, a member of the Afghan delegation to the 24th General Assembly of the United Nations returned home yesterday at the end of the three months deliberation of the Assembly.

## U.S. VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW LEAVES HERE AFTER VISIT

The United States Vice President Spiro Agnew and Mrs. Agnew who came to Kabul yesterday at the invitation of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi on an official friendly visit left here at noon today.

Agnew's special DC-6 plane pulled its wheels up for Kuala Lumpur around 12 noon.

Astronauts Tom Stafford, Eugene Cernan and their wives were among other officials who accompanied the Agnews on their first visit, which lasted for twenty hours, to this country.

On arrival at the Kabul International Airport, the Agnews were welcomed by the Prime Minister and his wife.

Vice President Agnew and Etemadi inspected a guard of honor after the U.S. Vice President bade farewell to the members of the royal army, diplomats and the Americans present at the airport.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Etemadi, American Ambassador in Kabul Robert Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, official host, Minister without Portfolio, Gulam Ali Ayen, and official hostess Mrs. Samad, accompanied the Agnews and members of their entourage to the plane.

National Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad, Minister of Interior Engr. Mohammad Bashir Lodin, Kabul Governor Abdullah Wahidi, Kabul Mayor Mohammad Kabir Nooristan and Chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry Mohammad Amin Etemadi, were also near the plane.

Information-Culture Minister Dr. Mahmood Habibi presented albums of pictures taken by the Bakhtar News Agency photographers during their Kabul visit to Agnew and Mrs. Agnew.

Before his departure, Vice President Agnew's press release on his visit to Afghanistan were distributed among the pressmen.

In his departure statement, Agnew thanked his hosts on his own behalf and on behalf of his party, for the "warmhearted welcome" given them in Kabul. (See full text on this page).

Earlier in the morning Agnew, accompanied by his official host Gulam Ali Ayen laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the late Majesty King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Gulam Osman Oloomie, the vice president of the royal protocol department, Wahidullah Abdullah, the deputy chief of protocol in the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Neumann and some members of Agnew's party were also present.

Following the wreath laying Agnew went to the Foreign Ministry on along with flags of other countries.

## BIDS WANTED

THE AFGHANISTAN BRESHNA MUASESA HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER OF DM 44718 C.I.F. FROM KARACHI FOR THE PURCHASE OF CRANKSHAFT AND BEARING SHAFT AND OTHER ACCESSORIES OF THE M.A.N. DIESEL POWER MACHINES FOR KANDAHAR.

AFGHAN AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN AND FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS MAY CONTACT THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE BRESHNA MUASESA IN CHAMANE HOZOURI ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 14.

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VOL. VIII, No. 236

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1970 (AD 17, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## U.S. VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW LEAVES HERE AFTER VISIT

By A Staff Reporter

where he held talks with Prime Minister Etemadi on matters of mutual interest.

The talks began at ten to the morning and were attended on the Afghan side by First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yaffa, Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi, Minister without portfolio Gulam Ali Ayen, Director General of Political Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Ravan Farhadi, Director of Economic Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, Political Affairs, Department Director in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Saadullah Ghousay, On the American side were U.S. Ambassador Robert Neumann, Deputy Chief of U.S. Mission L. Bruce Laingen, Political Counsellor in the U.S. Embassy Charles Nasa, Stanley Black, administrative assistant to the Vice President, and Houdek, political affairs assistant to the Vice President.

An Afghan source later said that the talks, which continued till 11:30 a.m. were held in a friendly atmosphere and understanding.

Matters of mutual interest to the two countries, including international affairs, matters related to this region and continuation of economic and cultural cooperation were discussed, the source added.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Agnew visited the Kabul Museum at 9:00 a.m. this morning.

She was accompanied by Mrs. Stafford and Mrs. Cernan, and Mrs. Samad, the official hostess to Mrs. Agnew.

Museum curator, Mohammad Ali Mohammadi familiarised the guests with the museum.

The guests were welcomed at the entrance of the museum by Director General of Information and Culture Ministry Mohammad Ebrahim Sharifi and Mohammadi.

United States Vice President Spiro Agnew and Mrs. Agnew were received in audience by His Majesty at 8:05 pm in the Gulistan palace last night.

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, HRH Princess Khatol, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Marshal's wife, HRH Princess Belqis, HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and Mrs. Etemadi were present during the audience.

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Agnew (left) with His Majesty during the audience. (Photo: Mustamandi)

## Text of Agnew's speech

Following is the text of the speech delivered by U.S. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew Jan. 6, 1970, in the Foreign Ministry Reception Hall.

Mr. Prime Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I know from our other friends who have visited our country, most importantly, President and Mrs. Nixon, who had that privilege when he was Vice President of your tradition of unbroken hospitality.

Tonight, it has been our great pleasure to enjoy it in full measure.

Many Americans have known your country. They have made us eager to see this beautiful and spirited land and to meet at first hand its proud people, with their strong tradition of freedom and jealously-guarded independence. We are now approaching the 34th anniversary of the agreement which formally established diplomatic relations between our two countries (March 28). In all these years, we have happily never been anything but friends. No vexing problems divide us, nor diminish the respect we hold for each other, nor lessen our ability to work together.

The visit of the late President Eisenhower to Kabul in 1959 was a token of that friendship, as was the memorable visit of His Majesty the King and Queen in 1963. These visits have reminded us that, although Afghanistan and the United States are physically half a world apart, we share a kindred spirit and many of the same aspirations.

There are, in fact, certain striking similarities in our national character and outlook. For one thing, the strength of our two

## Text of Etemadi's speech

Following is the text of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi at the reception given in honor of Spiro T. Agnew Jan. 6, 1970, in the Foreign Ministry Reception Hall.

Mr. Vice President, Mrs. Agnew, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am happy to welcome you here on behalf of my colleagues in the Royal Government of Afghanistan as well as on my own behalf.

Although Afghanistan and the United States are geographically far from each other, this distance has been bridged by a common tradition of freedom and independence.

Afghanistan considers the people of America as friends and appreciates their disinterested aid given in the past two decades to help the people of Afghanistan in their efforts towards economic and cultural development.

The Afghan Nation cherishes the memories of its visit, paid by President Nixon, to our great country as well as those of the late President Eisenhower to Afghanistan.

We appreciate the fact that President Nixon, a visiting Afghanistan 16 years ago, as the first Vice President of his country to come here, has kept in touch with the developments in Afghanistan. As he himself has stated in a message to His Majesty the King he has been keeping himself informed of the successes of Afghanistan's development programmes in which the United States Government has been pleased to cooperate over the years and he believes that this continuing cooperation is a manifestation of the bonus of mutual trust, respect and friendship which have always characterised relations between our two countries. I would like to state, at this moment, that we fully share these views.

As manifestations of this interest in Afghanistan, as expressed by President Nixon, Secretary Rogers visited Kabul in May 1969 and now Your Excellencies are visiting our country.

The people of Afghanistan, which is a peaceful country, through a positive juncture of economic, social and political changes, are determined to shoulder the challenges and tasks which emanate from development processes and to continue to forge ahead.

The Afghan Nation, which bore the brunt of the course of the 19th and in the early part of the 20th century, in the struggle against foreign domination to recover its full independence, has adopted nonalignment and non-participation in military pacts as the best guidelines for a foreign policy aimed at the consolidation of its independence and the strengthening of world peace and security.

We believe that all international problems can be solved through peaceful means and the respect of the right of self-determination of peoples and nations. We hope that through the securing of the right to self-determination of the people of Afghanistan by peaceful means a favourable atmosphere will be created for the expanding of fraternal cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

We support economic cooperation in general and regional economic cooperation in particular, based on mutual respect, free cooperation with equal rights and being free of any military aims and effects.

We believe that the prime responsibilities for development rest upon the developing countries themselves. All their good intentions and all efforts would produce no significant result if they do not benefit from a clear, positive and sustained cooperation and assistance on the part of the developed countries. (Continued on page 4)

## Text of Agnew's departure statement

Following is the text of U.S. Vice President Agnew's departure statement to the press.

Mrs. Agnew and I, and our party are deeply grateful for the warmhearted welcome you have given us in Kabul.

The snow-covered mountains which form such a magnificent backdrop to your attractive capital city, provide a contrast to the warmth of traditional Afghan hospitality. That warmth for which you are famous makes one obvious to your cold winter climate.

This visit has given me an invaluable opportunity to meet with Afghanistan's leaders and to learn from them about your country—your problems, your aspirations, and your plans for the future. I was especially honoured to meet with His Majesty the King, and to talk with him about the momentous social and political changes which have been taking place in Afghanistan under his wise leadership.

We Americans greatly value the close and friendly relations we have had with Afghanistan over the years. We have been pleased that so many Americans have worked side by side with Afghan counterparts in the development programmes which your Government has undertaken—in road building, in irrigation, in civil aviation, and land reclamation, among other areas of development.

During my stay, I have seen some of the impressive advances you have made, particularly in the field of education. Both our countries can take justifiable pride in our mutual cooperation in this field, striving to broaden the opportunities for Afghan youth and to train them to meet the challenges of the modern world.

During this, my first visit to Afghanistan, I have seen many good friends. I leave you with the hope that I may return some day to Afghanistan and to your great country better.

In the meantime, you have my best wishes for prosperity and happiness in the climate of world peace which we all seek.

Agnew's departure scene in Kabul International Airport: From left to right in the front row: Agnew, Mrs. Etemadi, Mrs. Agnew and Etemadi.

## Home briefs

KABUL, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—The outgoing Ambassador of Pakistan, Hakim Mohammad Hason, paid a farewell call on the Tribal Affairs President Sayed Masoud Pohanyar in his office yesterday morning.

The ambassador of Yugoslavia Vojko Solajic paid a courtesy call on Governor of Kabul Dr. Abdullah Wahidi in his office yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Ghafur Qaisani, the dean of the College of Engineering, Kabul University left here yesterday for India where he will take part in the 57th congress of scientists.

Mohammad Mohser Hoda, Asadullah, Mohammad Yunus, Malik Jan, Nasrullah, and Abdul Majid, officials of the Ministry of Education left here yesterday for the German Federal Republic where they will take up technical studies.

Abdul Matin an instructor in the Education College of Kabul University left here yesterday to take part in the training of the new batch of American peace corps that are expected to arrive here.

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Etemadi delivering his speech in the foreign ministry reception.

## PM ETEMADI'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Vice President, The people of Afghanistan realise the need for strengthening world peace and security and international cooperation, in accordance with the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter proclaimed a quarter of a century ago.

In the Middle East, Afghanistan recognises as necessary the end of Israeli military occupation resulting from the June 1967 war, as expounded in the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967. We firmly support the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine to recover the usurped rights.

We earnestly hope that all the efforts deployed to bring about an end to the war in Vietnam

would succeed and lead to a lasting settlement which would enable the people of Vietnam to decide freely their destiny themselves.

Mr. Vice President,

I wish to express my pleasure over the presence of Col. Tom Stafford and Commander Eugene Cernan who are the first American astronauts to visit our country. Achievement of the American people in the field of science and technology including space exploration and moon landings have opened new horizons to the human knowledge.

Although short, your visit to our country, Mr. Vice President, gives us an opportunity for a frank exchange of views on matters of mutual interest including the further fostering of mutual

relations and valuable economic and cultural cooperation which have been established between our two countries.

Your visit to Afghanistan, Mr. Vice President, happily coincides with the beginning of a new year and a new decade. We express our most sincere hopes that this decade of the seventies will bring peace and prosperity to mankind.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I raise my glass to the health and happiness of the President of the United States of America, Mr. Richard Nixon, to our esteemed guests, the Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Agnew, and for continued friendship between Afghanistan and the United States of America.

(Photo: Wafajo, Bakhtar)

## Ag. Minister inspects Parwan's irrigation project

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Abdul Hakim, inspected the progress of work on the Parwan Irrigation Project yesterday.

The head engineer and his assistants were familiarising the minister with the project. The Minister later inspected the headwork of the project in Gul Bahar and the Salang and Ghorband systems and canals. He held talks with the Afghan and foreign experts on the progress of work.

Preliminary work on the construction of the headwork on Panjshir River has been completed and the constructing of the Salang system has been completed by 95 per cent and that of Ghorband by 65 per cent. Eight Km. of the main canal

## Home briefs

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Charge de Affairs of the French Embassy paid a courtesy call on the Kabul University Rector, Prof. Fazel Rabi Pazhwak and held talks on the cultural relations between the Kabul university and French universities.

## Agnew's speech

(Continued from page 1)

We thank you most sincerely, Mr. Prime Minister, for your hospitable welcome. We wish you and all our Afghan friends Godspeed and every success in the great objectives you have set for yourselves.

Now may I ask all of you to join me in a toast to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, and to the happiness and prosperity of all the people of Afghanistan.

## New appointments

### at Information

### Culture Ministry

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—The following new appointments have been made in the Ministry of Information and Culture:

Mohammad Shafiq Wijdan, a member of the Historical Society, has been appointed as the director of educational programmes for Radio Afghanistan.

Abdul Mohammad Ghiasi, the former director of Educational programmes has been appointed as director general of PROGRAMMES: Abdul Razaq Nasimi, the former assistant editor of Anis daily has been appointed as assistant editor of daily Islah.

Abdul Karim Rohins, the director of programmes of Radio Afghanistan has been appointed as the assistant editor of Anis daily. Mohammad Ebrahim Attae, the former director of publicity in the Tribal Affairs Department has been appointed as the Director of Information and Culture in Helmand Province.

Abdul Jalil Wajdi, the former assistant editor of Herwad, daily has been appointed as director of the Pashto Department of Islah daily.

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VOL. VIII, No. 237

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1970, (JADI 18, 1348, S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Kushanid era meeting planned Orientalists from many countries will attend

By A Staff Reporter

Preparations are underway for the holding of an international conference on the Kushanid period in Kabul in May.

The conference is expected to continue for four days. Distinguished orientalists and scholars on the period will be invited from the United States, the Soviet Union, the German Federal Republic, India, Pakistan, Iran, UNESCO, Italy, England, France, and probably some other countries.

Some scholars are likely to attend the meeting as observers, meeting their own expenses.

The meeting in Kabul is being organised with the financial assistance of UNESCO, and a contract for it has been signed between the Information-Culture Ministry and the UNESCO mission in Afghanistan.

The conference, which is likely to be inaugurated by Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Elum, will be in the form of a working session, discussing various aspects of matters related to the forming and strengthening of the Kushanid civilisation centre in Kabul.

The participants will then be taken to a tour of historical sites pertaining to the Kushanid era of civilisation.

Hadda is among these sites most likely to be visited by the scholars of the international community in Kabul.

A number of Afghan scholars and historians will also be invited to participate in the conference which is predicted to be of profound value in shedding more light on the Kushanid era of history in this part of the world.

Books, pamphlets, and research papers will be gathered through the scientists, for use by all. Establishing of the Kushanid Civilisation Centre in Kabul, preserving of the historical monuments, finding of international co-operation.

### Royal audience

KABUL, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended today: Mr. Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Yakub Lali; Minister without Portfolio Ghulam Ali Ayeen; Tribal Affairs Department President Sayed Masood Pohan; Dr. Mir Kosh, veterinary advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; (President of the Procurement Department in the Supreme Court Abdul Karim Shah).

His Majesty also received during the week Ghulam Dastagir Baloch and Hajj Sayed Abdul Rahim Kandahari. They had lunch at the royal table.

His Majesty also received the outgoing Iraqi ambassador, Ali Jamil Sayed.

According to another report from the royal protocol department HRH Prince Beliz met the wife of the outgoing Iraqi ambassador during the week.

The members of the commission are: Hafizullah Khyal, director general of art and music in the Ministry; Abdul Qayyum Baised; Abdul Jalil Zaland; Abdul Wahab Madadai; Abdul Hamid Jalil; Sayed Mahdi Shah; Rifaqat Yusef and Yagub Qesem.

The commission is expected to begin work today on the revival of the arts and music department within the framework of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

# THE KABUL TIMES

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Picture shows official negotiators from the Afghan and American sides in the Foreign Ministry yesterday. The picture was taken just before the start of negotiations.

## Women's Institute honours Mrs. Agnew at coffee

KABUL, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Agnew and some other ladies accompanying her attended a coffee held in their honour by the President of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi in Baghe Bala restaurant.

The Prime Minister's wife, Mrs. Aziza Gardazi, some other Afghan and American women, and Mrs. Neumann the wife of the American Ambassador, participated.

Mrs. Agnew watched a fashion show of traditional costumes staged by the Women's Institute. At the end of the function, Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi presented some pieces of Kandahari embroidery to her and the wives of the two visiting astronauts, Mesdames Stafford and Cernan. A source of the Women's Institute later said that Mrs. Agnew has presented 15,000 Afghans to the brothers fund of the Institute.

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## BBC, Reuter, Afp comment on Agnew's visit here

LONDON, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—Commenting on the visit of United States Vice President Spiro T. Agnew to Afghanistan, British Broadcasting Corporation in its Asian service Tuesday night said that Afghanistan is trying to popularise democracy.

Agence France Presse and Reuter News Agencies in their Indian service said that the visit of Agnew to Afghanistan is a sign of the growing interest of the United States in the Middle East and southern Asian region.

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## Cadastral surveys cover 400,000 acres in last 3 months

KANDAHAR, Jan. 8, (Bakhtar).—The four groups of the cadastral survey officials have surveyed, in the past three months of their work, about 400,000 acres of land in Badkhashan, Takhar, Kunduz, Oruzgan and Herat provinces.

The surveys are expected to be useful for the preparation of various agricultural and irrigation projects.

Other groups of officials are busy surveying land in Helmand, Zabol and Nermroz provinces.

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**FOUR BROTHERS JAZZ CONCERT**

Kabul Hotel presents every Saturday night beginning January 10 the Four Brothers Jazz concert. The concerts will be held from 7 to 11 p.m. Tickets available for 50 Afs. at the hotel.

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—Afghan Palau can be cooked fully automatically.  
—Brown rice can be removed from pot very easily.  
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—Because it cooks electrically, it is very easy to handle and safe to use.  
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**THE AFGHANISTAN BRESHNA MUASESA HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER OF DM 44718 C.I.F. FROM KARACHI FOR THE PURCHASE OF CRANKSHAFT AND BEARING SHAFT AND OTHER ACCESSORIES OF THE M.A.N. DIESEL POWER MACHINES FOR KANDAHAR.**

**AFGHAN AND FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN AND FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS MAY CONTACT THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE BRESHNA MUASESA IN CHAMANE HOZOURI ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 14.**

**BIDS WANTED**

The Ghorri Cement Company has received an offer of 77 dm for each kilo of the six tons of nitron glasswater 42 degrees B.A. type C.I.F. Shairkhan bander.

Those with a better offer may contact the Ghorri Cement Company in Puli Khumri or the Public Relations office in Kabul in Char Rahi, Ansari on or before January 13, 1970.

**BIDS WANTED**

**THE AFGHANISTAN BRESHNA MUASESA HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER OF DM 71570 FOR ACCESSORIES NEEDED FOR M.A.N. DIESEL MACHINES IN KANDAHAR FROM M.A.N. COMPANY C.I.F. KARACHI. BUSINESSMEN AND FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS MAY CONTACT THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE BRESHNA MUASESA ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 14 IN CHAMANE HOZORI.**







# ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOUR BROTHERS JAZZ CONCERT

Kabul Hotel presents every Saturday night beginning January 10 the Four Brothers Jazz concert. The concerts will be held from 7 to 11 p.m. Tickets available for 50 Afs. at the hotel.

## Israelis make deepest raid into Egypt since June, 1967

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8, (Reuters).—Israeli jets blasted Egyptian military camps in the Nile Delta yesterday in one of the deepest Israeli air raids into Egypt since the six-day war in 1967.

A military spokesman identified the camps as Ishtas, about 50 kilometres (30 miles) west of Ismailia, (Tel El Kabir 30 kilometres (about 20 miles) north of Ishtas, and Dohshur, 20 kilometres (about 12 miles) south of Helwan.

He declined to give further details but said the three camps in the southeastern sector of the delta were part of a highly fortified area of military installations around Tel El Kabir.

Observers here believe that yesterday's strike against the military camps was a reprisal for the Israeli-held eastern bank of the canal on Monday night in which at least nine Egyptians were killed.

The whole area stretching westward from Ismailia, in the central sector of the canal, is dotted with air bases and military camps. The spokesman declined to say how long the raid on the camps lasted but added that Israeli planes also bombed Egyptian military targets in both the northern and southern sectors of the Canal.

He said all Israeli planes returned safely to their base. Tel El Kabir is on the Ismailia Canal which runs from the Suez Canal until it joins the Nile just north of Cairo.

A 40 kms long, five kms deep sector around Tel El Kabir is marked on maps as military installations.

Yesterday's raid was the latest in the almost daily series of air strikes Israel has been making against Egypt. These included an eight and a half hour raid two weeks ago when, Israel said, Egyptian missile SA-2 ground-to-air missile system in the canal area was destroyed.

Israel sees the raid as its re-

## Afghan diary

(Continued on Page 3)

And when other professors became aware of their colleague's mishap, they formed a council and decided, after much wrangling, that the gentlemen now Afghans should be more generous and spend some money on advertising.

In a circle where every professor is an expert in mass communication, it is not difficult to get the advertising written in a moment and its effects gauged in less than that.

The words they chose for the advertisement were something like these:

"The person who has pinched my wallet is warned to return it to me and keep all the money there is inside. If he does not accept this generous offer, he can keep the wallet too, but deliver to me the documents, notes and the prescription. If this is too difficult, then he ought to keep everything but send me the prescription only."

"Look here, I will have to travel all the way to that darned country and get another prescription. It is so wasteful. It is such a bore. God's sake, do me a favour and mail the prescription to the following address—"

The professor was to fill in the rest. He folded the paper on which the tricky ad was written. But he left it in an abandoned coat. Instead, he made another trip to that darned country.

## KABUL GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

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Afs. 400 per person - one free drink  
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Those with a better offer may contact the Ghorri Cement Company in Puli Khumri or the Public Relations office in Kabul in Char Rahi, Ansari on or before January 13, 1970.

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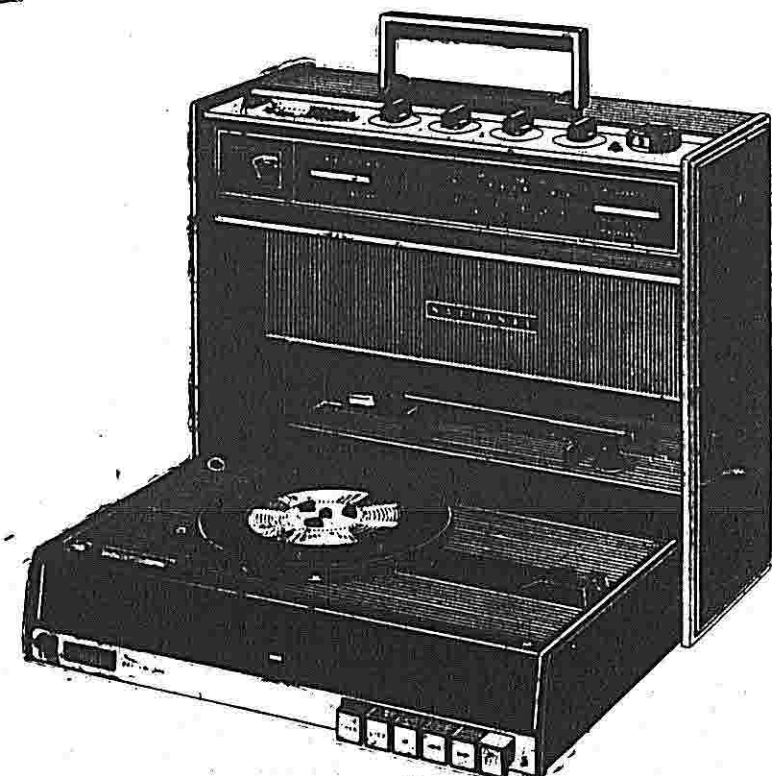
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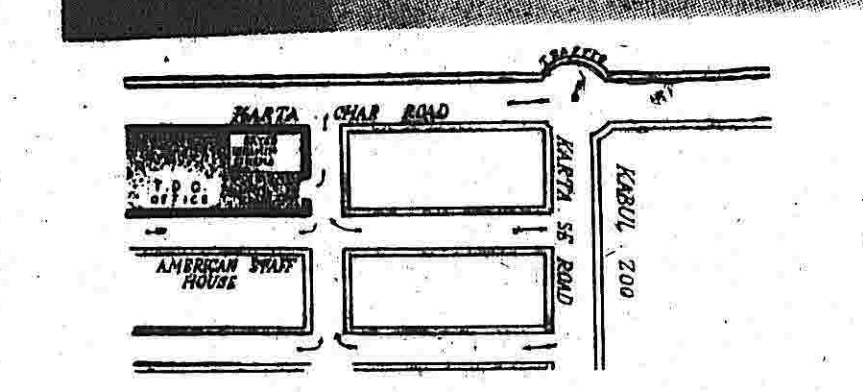
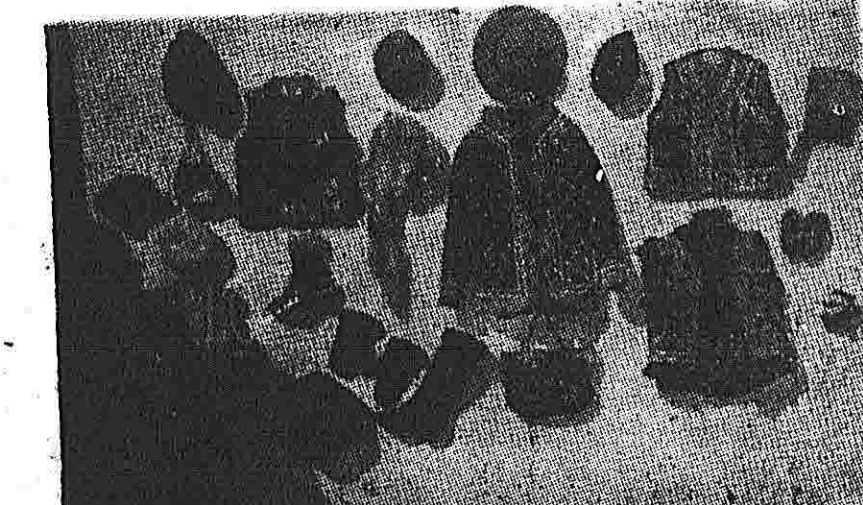
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If you are in a hurry the clothing will be tailored in three days time.

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VOL. VIII, No. 238

## POLICE DRAFT LAW

# AIMS AT DEFINING OBLIGATIONS, ROLE, LIMITATIONS OF POLICE

The Ministry of Justice is working on the final draft of the police law which has been prepared by the Ministry of Interior, a source of the Justice Ministry told me.

The Ministry of Justice, in accordance with article 94 of the Constitution, and provisions of other legislative laws and regulations will study the draft. It will attempt to maintain coordination between investigation of crime which is the duty of the police, and the duty of the Ministry of Justice, and the duty of the Ministry of Interior.

The police law aims at preventing crime, preserving law and order in the country and protecting public property. The draft law is expected to be presented to the government shortly for further study and consideration before it is sent to the parliament for consideration. The relations between the police and the attorneys in the country is one of the trickiest problems in Afghanistan since the inception of the new Constitution and the separation of powers of the state.

Legal police are to be of great assistance to the attorney in the investigation of crime. But actually what happens is that attorneys can not be expected to be at the site of the crime the moment it is committed. It may so happen that two or three crimes are committed at the same time in different areas, and consequently, the attorneys, whose numbers at present are limited, can not reach all the crime sites. It is the policeman, who, performing his duty, rushes to the crime scene and then reports to the attorney on the evidence he presents to the government with this specific law.

As domestic developments in the past year show, and the vote of confidence session of the House of People manifested, the police have been unfortunately un-

der severe criticism for the way they have performed their duties. For not stopping harmful demonstrations, for stopping them, for struggling for harsh treatment of various affairs, and for every other public and security affair the police have been blamed in contradictory ways.

All these misconceptions about the police are results of the absence of a definite law that would specify the duty and role of the police, and also their relations with other departments of the government.

The role of police under our democratic setup has changed greatly; it has assumed the duty of a public servant, and it aims to maintain this aim in accordance with this specific law. The draft law, prepared by the Ministry of Interior, takes into account all the aspects of police duties, their relations with the attorneys and attorney general's office, and the limits within which

they can take action for the maintaining of public order and security. In line with this thinking, the thinking that the police are public servants, the Ministry of Interior is also studying possibilities of introducing a programme over Radio Afghanistan, probably once a week, to educate the general public on the problems of police duties.

Preliminary contacts between the Ministry of Information and Culture and Interior Ministry have been made, and more details of the police programme are expected to be forthcoming. The programme will cover duties of the police, relations of the police with the public, problems of police in maintaining security in the country, and some police cases involving criminals. The program, which is a kind of public relations work, if and when introduced, will be the first of its kind in Afghanistan.

Herat's customs income breaks previous records

HERAT, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar).—The customs income of Herat province during the past nine months has been 278,000 Afghani. It has broken all previous records.

During the period, more than 1,102 tons of nuts, 470 tons of pistachios, 271 tons of sesame, 245 tons of alfalfa seeds, 241 tons of raisins, 218 tons of dried apricots and 178 tons of cotton had been exported by the businessmen of Herat.

Herat's businessmen have also exported during the period about 1,585 tons of sheep wool, 264,470 sheep goat hides, and thousands of other goods to the Soviet Union, England, Italy, Lebanon, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Pakistan and some Arab countries.

Abdullah Ahmad, the deputy president of the customs house of Herat, said that during the period textiles, glassware, sugar, construction material, rubber boots, tea, imported, he said.

Four big powers agree on 8-point Mideast settlement

PARIS, Jan. 10, (Reuters).—Russia has accepted that Israeli forces will pull out from Arab territories occupied during the 1967 six-day war only after a Mideast peace settlement has been reached, official French sources said here last night.

The Soviet Union has also acknowledged, in talks with the big three western countries, that Middle East countries including Israel have a right to sovereign existence behind firm and recognised frontiers, the sources said.

The sources listed the other six points as follows:

1. The United States now agrees that the Israeli-occupied territories should be evacuated.
2. United Nations troops who would replace Israeli forces in the occupied territories would only play a role in the agreement on the Security Council and its big four permanent members.
3. The four have agreed on the principle of freedom of navigation on the Suez Canal and the Tiran straits.
4. The status of Jerusalem, now occupied by Israel, could be drawn up on the Tanziya model, meaning that it would retain an Israeli character while having an international status.
5. The refugee problem could be solved by giving Palestinian Arabs a choice between staying

where they are and returning to Israel. The U.S. thinks the number of returning refugees should be limited and their return staggered over a long period, but the Soviet Union disagrees with this.

There has been a softening in the U.S. attitude on the question of frontier adjustments, but the U.S. tends towards a rather vague settlement by the four on specific points to leave the interested parties room for manoeuvre.

The sources said that France would suggest that list be drawn up of the points of agreement at the next meeting of the big four UN representatives scheduled for Tuesday.

France's fundamental objective is a political settlement to the Middle East problem and she will stagger her shipments of 50 Mirage fighter bombers to Libya over a long period so that this should not be jeopardised, the sources added.

The remainder would be delivered over a longer period. This was thought here to be five years.

Informed sources said that Washington was worried that the scale of the deal would alter the balance of power in the Middle East, turning Libya's almost non-existent air force into a lethal war machine.

The sources said the deal was concluded with the approval of the French government, but the French officials had insisted that the talks concerned only some 15 planes.

But official sources said that 15 of the aircraft, which can fly at twice the speed of sound would be shipped to the new left-wing Libyan government in 1971 and the remainder would be shipped to the new left-wing Libyan government in 1971 and that

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## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by The Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

### Chances on big 4 agreement on Mideast

A report by the French news agency AFP quoting informed sources in Paris says that the big four powers have reached tentative agreements as regards the Middle East, but no realistic to be true.

The report which has not yet been confirmed by any of the four powers involved in the talks says that the Soviet Union has accepted the principle that Israeli troops may be withdrawn from the Arab territories occupied since the six-day war, 1967, after a peace settlement.

While the Arab countries have always displayed a willingness to give serious consideration to any reasonable suggestions from the big four or any other sources for a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem, they have made it clear time and again that the decision of the Security Council on November 22, 1967, must form the basis of any settlement.

According to that resolution, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories is the first step towards a peace settlement.

If the report of the new agreement between the four powers is true, one may ask the question of whether or not Arab thinking was completely prior to reaching this agreement? If so, then the new agreement will constitute a change in the Arab position and a remarkable development in the history of the Middle East.

The French agency has outlined some eight points over which the four powers are supposed to have reached agreement.

### Another point includes the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem. According to the agency it has been agreed on by the four powers that the future status of Jerusalem should be worked out along the same lines as the status of Tangier. That is, it will have an Israeli character with an international status.

This, too, seems to run contrary to Arab thinking. If the Arab countries have been consulted on this point and if they have agreed to such status for the Holy City, then this, too, will represent a change in Arab thinking and a fundamental development in the contemporary history of the Middle East.

The fact is that Israel has been proven incompetent of safeguarding the holy shrines in Jerusalem.

The Al-Azhar Mosque fire which led to the holding of the Islamic summit conference in Rabat, bears witness to this fact.

Even the freedom of worship and paying homage to the holy places has been restricted to the followers of Islam as well as Christianity ever since Jerusalem fell into the hands of Israel.

The Arabs may even have reservations about the fact that the four powers have reached an agreement. Whether the report about the new agreement turns out to be true or false, one thing can be said with certainty: that Israel, which is set on the course of belligerency and aggression is not likely to agree to a peaceful settlement as long as they find aggression more rewarding.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Now that parliament is having its winter recess, the deputies have returned to their constituencies and are renewing their contacts with the electorate.

Today's *Iskhar* carries excerpts from the speeches delivered by some of the deputies before audiences in their respective constituencies.

The paper quotes the deputy from Injil, Haji Abdul Qodous Moammad as having conveyed the greetings of His Majesty the King to thousands of his electors attending a congregational mass.

He considered the proceedings of the vote of confidence session of the House of People as a brilliant manifestation of democracy in Afghanistan.

He also expressed the hope that the new government, which is composed of highly educated members, will set practical examples in achieving greater progress and prosperity for the country.

He considered cooperation, unity and action between the government and the people as the most important factor in the successful implementation of the development plans.

Other deputies who have addressed their electorate along the same lines are Haji Abdul Temoi, the deputy from the Oba constituency in Herat; Amanullah Sherzad, the deputy from the Chahkhar constituency; and Mohammed Ahmad, the deputy from Jowzjan.

The same issue of the paper welcomed the decision of the Ministry of Information and Culture to revive the Department of Culture and promote music and performances of arts in the country.

The ministry has appointed a commission to look into the possibilities of reorganizing the cultural activities and helping the artists in this country.

Music is the nourishment of the soul, it said. Apart from listening to the radio there is little opportunity for the people to enjoy classical and light music.

Theatre is highly educational and provides useful entertainment for the people.

During the recently years a number of people have been training in various countries in the field of arts and music. These people are now able to put into practice what they have learned.

The decision of the ministry

to revive the department of Culture is very timely. The paper expressed the hope that the commission would be able to make suggestions towards this end.

The second Friday issue of the daily *Iskhar* came out yesterday.

The four pages contained useful material, pictures and cartoons.

In an editorial note the paper referred to the tradition of hospitality in Afghanistan, urging the youth to do their best to polish up this worthwhile tradition for which Afghanistan is famous throughout the world.

As an example of Afghan hospitality, the paper mentioned the favourable treatment of the German nationals in Afghanistan during World War Two despite pressures brought against this country to hold them as hostages.

The big guns of the Soviet press, acting in apparent concert, served notice to West Germany's Social-Liberal party in late December that it must take notice of East German demands for full recognition if it wishes to improve its relations with other European countries.

The point was first made by the government newspaper *Izvestia* and was reiterated by the Soviet press in a series of articles.

Neither commentary mentioned the Soviet Union's own current negotiations with the West Germans on an exchange of non-controversial declarations, but both contained the clear implication that these would only make progress if Chancellor Willy Brandt went a long way towards meeting East Germany's demands.

The commentaries aroused considerable interest in Moscow in view of the fact that a communiqué after the recent Moscow summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact leaders did not make West German recognition of East Berlin a rigid condition for improved relations between Bonn and East Europe.

There were widespread reports at the time that Walter Ulbricht, the veteran East German leader, was at odds with most of his colleagues fearing that they would be forced to improve relations with

the new West German government over his head.

Commentators used the latest Soviet news releases to support their case. One said that it must take notice of East German demands for full recognition if it wishes to improve its relations with other European countries.

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### Etemadi's government

### Progress report of the past two years

During the two years since the Etemadi government came to power in 1968, the country has made significant progress in various fields.

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## When the rat kills the cat









## THE KABUL TIMES

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### AFGHAN HOSPITALITY

Our tradition of hospitality is well known throughout the world. It has been so impressive and sincere that even most of the critics of this country have been conceding enough to acknowledge it.

This tradition has been a way of life with Afghans down through the ages, and it continues to be so.

History is full of instances when Afghans offered protection to their guests who had stepped into their country, or stepped into their homes.

Even during the Anglo-Afghan war, protection was offered for those allies who sought asylum in Afghan homes. In the first Anglo-Afghan war while the British Army was retreating, which endured six days, some allies troops went into Afghan homes where they were given shelter and protected from threats to their lives in severe winter.

Germans today know Afghans as people who refused to hand over some of their nationals during World War Two. Afghans are determined to stick to their tradition of hospitality, no matter what happens to development and resultant disintegration of old values.

Tourists are well acquainted with the hospitality even seeking offer them when they go to their tents seeking food and shelter. Our hospitality is a way of life, not a factory to boost national morale.

Every family in Afghanistan is a reception committee, a committee for hospitality, and they feel most happy to participate in any way in making the two countries.

As Prime Minister Etemadi has hoped in the new year's message, says the paper, we hope the friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will strengthen and be nations in the light of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and equality will further benefit from such amicable ties.

The daily *Hajrud* in its yesterday's editorial has discussed the importance of the visit of deputies to the Soviet Union. The paper, we hope, will not be mislead and carried away by passing excitement which will reflect the country's image in a different light.

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### Food For Thought

Pessimism, when you get used to it, is just as agreeable as optimism.

By Snook Alford Bennett

### AFGHAN HOSPITALITY

Our tradition of hospitality is well known throughout the world. It has been so impressive and sincere that even most of the critics of this country have been conceding enough to acknowledge it.

This tradition has been a way of life with Afghans down through the ages, and it continues to be so.

History is full of instances when Afghans offered protection to their guests who had stepped into their country, or stepped into their homes.

Even during the Anglo-Afghan war, protection was offered for those allies who sought asylum in Afghan homes. In the first Anglo-Afghan war while the British Army was retreating, which endured six days, some allies troops went into Afghan homes where they were given shelter and protected from threats to their lives in severe winter.

Germans today know Afghans as people who refused to hand over some of their nationals during World War Two. Afghans are determined to stick to their tradition of hospitality, no matter what happens to development and resultant disintegration of old values.

Tourists are well acquainted with the hospitality even seeking offer them when they go to their tents seeking food and shelter. Our hospitality is a way of life, not a factory to boost national morale.

Every family in Afghanistan is a reception committee, a committee for hospitality, and they feel most happy to participate in any way in making the two countries.

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### Etemadi's government

#### Progress report of the past two years

Part XXI

Extension of two wings of the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education was started by the work groups of carrier systems. It is expected that this project will be completed before the end of the winter.

Establishment of a direct radio-telephone contact between Kabul and Tehran. This link is in operation two days a week in accordance with the programme.

Request of further technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany, including experts in extending carrier lines, installing automatic telephone exchange stations, and laying cables for another three years. This cooperation is certain to make notable contribution towards implementation of the development programme.

Initiation of the Communications Training Centre and the deployment of the first group of graduates in various branches of the Ministry of Communication.

Opening of two modern Post Offices in Sher Shah main and in the Ministry's headquarters. Post Offices were also opened in the Kabul University and the Kandahar Airport.

Establishment of direct postal exchange relations with Japan, Italy, Turkey, and acceptance of British surface and transit mail going to India and Pakistan coming via the Soviet Union. This transaction is earning some foreign exchange for the Ministry.

Beginning of air mail exchange between Kabul, Barmaly, Chah, Takhar, and Badkhan Province through the Balkh Afghan Airlines.

An increase of Af. 3,771,165.25 in revenues for 1967 over 1966 and Af. 8,646,145.63 in revenues for 1968 over 1967. In this figure the first six months' revenues of the current year are estimated, and the second six months' are estimated.

Whereas, instruction programmes for primary education, secondary education, and vocational education are being reviewed so that education be rendered more effective, be more compatible with the requirements of the time and have stipulations of the Constitution, special committees vested with ample authority were

formed and their work is now in progress. It is expected that this revision will be completed in the near future, and details of new curriculum, and details of new programmes shall become available.

Village schools, adult education, and literacy courses have also been considered. The Ministry has been more attentive to healthy development of primary education in view of the fact that it forms the first stepping stone and foundation of education.

For implementing the plans aimed at offering new revised text books and improving instruction at the primary school level, the assistance of larger, more potent educational organisations were required.

Afghanistan was offered the services of a number of American experts in this respect. These specialists conducted a series of studies in various provinces. Upon completion of these studies, views put forward by the American specialists were augmented and educators and a working programme for revising primary education devised.

A number of books compiled in this manner are taught on an experimental basis in the Kandahar and Nangarhar schools.

2. Review of school, and instruction rules, regulations and educational discipline. Due to the constant expansion of education in Afghanistan, and in view of the spirit of the Constitution it was required that for the applied basis of the nation, rights and duties of students, teachers, and administrators, rules and regulations, governing primary, secondary and vocational education be revised, and education be further facilitated.

These regulations for the most part have been revised, and some will soon become operative after they pass through legal channels.

There are many examples of riddles in the Bible. When Sampson's riddle was answered by a devious means, the Old Testament states that Sampson killed thirty men at his wedding feast and left his wife. The Holy Prophet, Mohammad seems to have had experiences with enigmas as the Koran testifies.

When he was asked the meanings of some enigmatic revelations such as "all, lam, meen" (Surat-Baqr), he stated that God had not revealed their meanings. In other words, there are certain mysteries of life certain enigmas that men mortals cannot hope to unravel or understand.

Modern folk riddles, in contrast to the enigmas of long ago, are not of a serious nature. They rarely deal with abstract or conflicting themes. Their subjects are usually mundane and familiar to groups of ordinary people. They contain

The third requirement is to accelerate the emancipation of women. Finally, there is the need for more sustained and constructive support of the private sector in the overall programme of industrial development.

These four improvements are all possible. The most important need is to change the terms of life for the agricultural population. Eighty-five per cent of the population is now on the farm, eighty per cent will undoubtedly remain there for a long time to come.

It would not be desirable to claim of more than five per cent in the near future. Therefore, the improvement of rural life means feeding rural communities, storage facilities, marketing programmes, health services, functional education.

It was at this context, that the ultimate in fashions was photographed and slashed around the world in the Popular Press. And as one of the captions said, it was a hot day, and among so many, the old nude was hardly noticed.

Pop, pot and peace seemed to go naturally together. The vast majority of hippies who flock to the love-ins and massive open-air pop concerts then became the vogue that just wanted to be left alone.

The fact that four people were killed, one stabbed to death, at a vast gathering of an estimated at various places, 100,000 and 200,000, was hardly surprising in view of the numbers present.

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## AFGHAN RIDDLES, FEW SAMBLES OF THE GAME

By Joan Mayeum

Riddles have been in existence since the dawn of written history. In ancient times they were closely associated with magic and primitive religion. Revelations from the gods were shrouded in mystery and disguised with metaphors so that no ordinary person could understand them. Excellent examples of such "secrecy" or enigmas are the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi. Their enigmatic answers to men's questions about their gods, their intentions and their wills had to be interpreted by priests or priestesses. Ancient mythology is replete with riddles and enigmas. A famous riddle is that of the Sphinx, an imaginary creature, half human, half lion, about whom the Egyptians, Greeks and all people of the Middle East had stories. The Sphinx's riddle of three thousand years ago is popular in Afghanistan today. Perhaps you have heard it in Persian.

What has one voice, yet becomes four footed. And two footed. And three footed?

According to the legend, Solon, who lived on a high rock near the city of Thebes, would ask passer-by the riddle and eat them up if they were unable to answer. When Oedipus guessed the answer, "man," the Sphinx jumped off the cliff and died.

Riddles were a serious business with the ancients. Homer, whose Iliad and Odyssey abound in masterful enigmas, nearly died of shame for failing to answer a riddle. Wars of riddles were waged between the kings of Babylon and Egypt. Riddle contests were great sport among the citizens of Athens.

During the Greek and Persian Wars, the Spartans, Laconic masters to their enemy were puzzling and needed to be puzzled. Ambassadors sent their messages in riddle form so that important truths and state secrets would not become public knowledge. Riddles were secret codes, so to speak.

There are many examples of riddles in the Bible. When Sampson's riddle was answered by a devious means, the Old Testament states that Sampson killed thirty men at his wedding feast and left his wife. The Holy Prophet, Mohammad seems to have had experiences with enigmas as the Koran testifies.

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## Afghan week in review:

## U.S. Vice President Agnew's visit

The visit of Vice President of the United States, Spiro Agnew to Kabul highlighted the news of last week. For the first time two American astronauts, crew of Apollo-10, who accompanied Agnew also visited Afghanistan and presented a sample of moon rock to His Majesty the King.

Vice President Agnew was the highest ranking official to visit Afghanistan since 1959 when late President Eisenhower was here. And he was the second Vice President of the United States to visit this country, the first being President Richard Nixon when he came in 1953 during President Eisenhower's administration.

During his short stay here Vice President Agnew was received in audience by His Majesty the King and dined with him. He also held talks with Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Barmaki and other Afghan officials on matters of mutual interest to the two countries, including international affairs, matters related to this region and continuation of economic and cultural cooperation.

In the speeches exchanged between Vice President and Prime

Minister Barmaki satisfaction was expressed by both sides on the development of friendship in the past 14 years since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

Vice President Agnew expressed pleasure over the achievements of Afghanistan in the fields of life and added that "We Americans are proud of our association with Afghanistan over the years in working towards a brighter future for Afghanistan".

Vice President Agnew recalled the visits of late President Eisenhower and President Nixon and the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan to the United States in 1963 and said that "these visits have reminded us of the close relationship which the United States and Afghanistan are physically half a world apart, we share a kindred spirit and have the same aspirations".

In his speech Prime Minister Barmaki said that Afghans consider the people of America as the most interested in their past

two decades to help the people of Afghanistan in their efforts towards economic and cultural development.

The press gave good coverage to the short stay of the Vice President by publishing special editorials and articles and pictures showing Vice President Agnew with his family. A fashion show of Afghan national costumes, was especially arranged at Baghe Bala for Mrs. Agnew.

Another important news of last week revealed that preparations are underway for the holding of the Kushanid period in Kabul in May. In the conference, which is expected to last for four days, distinguished orientalists and scholars will be invited from the Soviet Union, United States, the German Federal Republic, India, Pakistan, Iran, Italy, England, France, UNESCO and probably from some other countries. UNESCO is going to co-sponsor the conference for which a contract has been signed between the UNESCO mission here and the Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture.

## MANPOWER

(Continued from page 2)

tools and more radios. It means organising some visiting mobile teams to teach one or another aspect of a better way of life on the farm. All this requires a sustained effort, but it can be done if the politicians understand the importance of undertaking the needed transformation in this area.

These are the challenges. The pace and success of development in this country depend upon the extent to which the forces within the country are able to transfer power from the traditionalists to the modernists. That is the basic criterion. The second criterion is how soon government planners and their advisors will learn that it is more important to create an atmosphere that will permit many smaller people to improve their situations, rather than to devote their efforts to large scale projects which waste amounts of capital but pay out only a little.

Thirdly, to what extent will the society shift its focus from family and tribal influence and connections to an emphasis on competence as the key to opportunity. As long as the old structure remains, it will be hard to evoke the latent energies of large parts of the population.

The next point is, how soon will there be a strong movement within a democratic structure, which understands the importance of a structured and functioning bureaucracy with a sense of managerial know-how?

And, finally, to what extent will the country be able to keep the aspirations of the population and the economic, political and social realities in some reasonable balance? This is a crucial factor, because if aspirations are out of control, the result can only be frustration and political unrest.

## THE DECADE THAT WAS

Contd. From Page 2

young—has become increasingly permissive.

Fashions became more and more daring, hemlines went up so high that they practically disappeared under broad belts, bosoms were bared, and practically the only basic requirement for being "with it" was to be young.

Unisex was pushed upon us. She wore trousers, he even wore skirts. She wore her hair cropped short with trailing, wispy sideburns, he wore his long and flowing over his shoulder.

But even then, the difference might not have been immediately apparent. The most successful fashion model of the decade was undoubtedly Twiggy, the girl with the beanie look.

With a small figure, Twiggy rocketed to fame at the age of 16, suddenly everyone was on a diet. For the girl who might have cringed in shame, or spent hours simulating the way Marilyn Monroe looked ten years ago, it was a dream world providing she had woadlike legs.

As hemlines went thigh-high, the more serious minded members of the community in most countries were outraged. Some governments banned the mini-skirt.

London, home of the mini, became known as the swinging city, with boutiques spotting crazy fashions springing up by the dozen.

Among women the conviction became international, Australia

## WANTED

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## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation wants to buy 160 tons of pravil Blo Chemical Fertiliser from the Sina Company for 144.26 Afghans per kilo.

Domestic and foreign firms with better offers may contact the Service Department of the Ministry on or before

13 Jan.

HOTEL  
INTER-CONTINENTAL  
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FAREWELL to a great group  
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VOL. VIII, NO. 240

KABUL, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1970, (JADI 22, 1348, S.H.)

## Agnew says

## AFGHANISTAN MAY BE POTENTIAL MEDIATOR

United States Vice President Spiro Agnew has characterized his discussions in Afghanistan as "extremely profitable".

The Vice President said this in a talk with newsmen as he was flying from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore Friday as part of his eleven-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific.

Agnew said Afghan leaders reassured him of Afghanistan's continued neutral posture. He also said he was struck on the cooperation problems facing the area and Afghanistan's efforts to solve these problems.

On the question of U.S. aid, Agnew said that he told Afghan officials what he has been saying throughout his tour—"congressional budgetary restraints and executive budgetary restraints make it unlikely in the foreseeable future we could increase aid."

In answer to a question, Agnew indicated that he told Afghanistan, with friendly relations both with the United States and the Soviet Union, "could provide a substantial service in the way of potential mediating disputes" and

in providing an "objective viewpoint".

In the wake of official silence by both U.S. and Afghan sources, it is difficult to speculate on the interpretation of Agnew's statement.

Afghanistan's nonaligned policy, pursued since the country's regaining of independence in 1919, is a well-known factor of unchangeable nature.

Reassurances of continuing this policy is a foregone conclusion in every meeting between Afghan leaders and the leaders of the friendly nations in the area, furthering of economic and trade ties, and mutually beneficial relations.

Afghanistan's interest in maintaining and promoting regional cooperation is clear from the approaches she has made to develop transit of goods by land among the nations in the area, furthering of economic and trade ties, and mutually beneficial relations. Afghanistan has been ready, and has demonstrated in solving the only political problem between her and Pakistan over the issue of Pashtoonistan. When the

issue is solved, no other factor co-terminus, and even probably repetition of a well-understood, and open policy.

Afghanistan is proud of the friendly relations she has with all the countries of the world, including the super powers.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have been manifesting their great respect for Afghanistan's foreign policy on many occasions in the past. In fact the visits of the top leaders of these two countries to this nation is by itself a definite evidence of interest.

While various sites for the holding of the peace talks for Vietnam were considered, the United States, in line with the respect she has for the foreign policy of Afghanistan, proposed Kabul as a possible site for the conducting of peace negotiations.

Whatever happened in the choice of the eventual site, the United States' "good will" was shown. Agnew's remarks on Afghanistan's possible mediating role in potential disputes between the United States and the Soviet Union are vague, undetermined, and

unless precise elaborations come out from official sources from either of the countries, they will not be of noteworthy consideration at the present juncture of international developments.

Many speculations, from a journalistic point of view, could be offered in interpreting the statement of the second man in the United States administration.

Some political observers believe that the term "potential mediator" by Agnew does not mean "existing".

If this is true, then the possibility of Afghanistan's aid having been sought by the United States on the Vietnam issue, or the Middle East is ruled out.

In the case of Vietnam, Afghanistan has no diplomatic relations with either the U.S. or the Soviet Union. Besides, the Paris negotiations offer enough grounds for direct contacts.

In the Middle East, the United States is not directly involved. However, this is no criterion for judging that Afghanistan's good relations with the Arabs can not

have meaningful impact on pushing a peace settlement through.

But what happens if the term "potential" does mean "existing". That makes the subject of mediation by Afghanistan more concrete.

The term mediation itself is often used vaguely. It could be, in international terminology, good offices, go-between and conciliation. Afghanistan is in a position to act in all these three capacities when and if the occasion arises.

Afghanistan could offer her substantial service in mediating potential disputes, but at the same time, she feels, the situation could act conversely and that the United States could mediate in solving the outstanding issue of Pashtoonistan between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

In the final analysis, the official silence turns the comments of Agnew into a hotbed of speculation.

He has not been specific, but he has revealed the possible nature of the talks he held with the Afghan leaders.

2,393 new lines  
installed in Kabul  
phone exchanges

KABUL, Jan. 12 (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Communications has installed 2,393 new lines of telephones in Kabul, during the past nine months.

The new lines were installed from the telephone exchange centres in Share Nau and Shahi Shah Mains.

In disclosing this, the director of City Telephone Network, Eng. Hanafi said that out of this 600 new lines were installed in the central exchange, 1,317 in the Share Nau exchange and 476 from Karti Char during the year.

At present there are 9,240 lines in Kabul, he said.

Farm machinery  
given to farmers  
on 5-year term

KABUL, Jan. 12 (Bakhtar).—The Agriculture Bank has given 51 tractors to the farmers in Kandahar Province on a five-year repayment term during the past two years.

The tractors were made by the Ferguson Company. In disclosing this, the director of the bank here, Aziz Ahmad said that during the same period 30 HP and one water pump made in the Jangalak factory, were also distributed among the farmers on a five-year installment.

During the same period the bank has given 45 Ferguson tractors to the farmers in the Helmand Province.

At the same time, about 17 million Afghans have been collected from the farmers towards payment on loans.

One grinding machine and one hay machine have been given on loan terms to farmers in Urozgan Province.

911 teachers  
enrolled in winter  
courses of  
Education College

KABUL, Jan. 12 (Bakhtar).—In the 15th winter course of the Education Ministry 911 teachers are studying.

The teachers come from various parts of Afghanistan. There are 84 teachers out of which 66 are women teachers.

The courses are offered for 10th, 11th, 12th grade students of schools and for those teachers who, due to some reason have not completed their schooling.

It also has 15th and 16th grades which are divided into science and art branches.

The College of Education is responsible for the arranging of these courses.

Kabul silo's second mill to  
begin operation in 3 months

KABUL, Jan. 12 (Bakhtar).—Work on the installing of the second mill in the central silo in Kabul will be completed in three months.

The mill will grind 200 tons of wheat a day and its storage capacity is 2,000 tons of flour.

With the opening of the second mill, the production capacity of the central silo will total 370 tons a day.

The new building for the mill occupies 60 sq. metres. The six storey building, being constructed by the Afghan Construction Unit, is 25.5 metres high, Eng. Aziz, the director of the central silo said.

The store for the mill is 15 sq. metres area.

The mill and the storage area will cost the government 88 million Afghans.

It is being built with the technical cooperation of Soviet experts.

There will be 560 different types of machines in the mill. The second mill will grind into two second mill wheat seed cleaning and grinding of flour, he said.

Cleaning, filtering, washing, etc. from the first major operation.

The store is equipped with a lift with a carrying capacity of 10 tons.

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of three tons and technical means of lifting bags of wheat to different parts of the store and mill.

The second silo will also have two scales each with the capacity for sixty tons. It also contains a modern laboratory.

Radio communication network has been installed to facilitate operation within the mill and store, Eng. Aziz said.

Emergency bells which ring automatically when temperature is more than 117 degrees Celsius have also been installed on him.

The second silo will be equipped with the equipment and the equipment has been made by Afghans under the instruction and supervision of Soviet experts, he said.

Ninety four new workers will be employed in the second silo in three shifts.

The mill will make up for all the investment in two years, seven months, he concluded.

Second printing of  
holy tafseer in  
Pashto begins soon

KABUL, Jan. 12 (Bakhtar).—The second printing of the Holy Tafseer, (interpretation of Holy Koran) will be started by the Government Printing Press next week.

The Cabinet and the Ministry of Information and Culture have issued instructions to the GPP for the reprinting of the Holy Tafseer.

The first printing has sold out, and the demand for a reprinting is high.

The GPP has made all the necessary arrangements for reprinting.

Work is expected to be completed in a year.

A committee of learned men in the field have been appointed to see that no errors occur in the reprinting.

Lebanon fully  
observes agreement  
signed with PLO

BEIRUT, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Lebanese Interior Minister, Kamal Jumblatt said yesterday that the agreement was fully committed to the agreement it signed with Palestinian commando organisations in Cairo last November.

He added in a statement to the press that he would confer shortly with Palestinian leaders on charges they have made that Lebanon was trying to violate the agreement governing commando action in Lebanese territory.

The minister was commenting on a statement issued by nine Palestinian organisations and published here yesterday.

Jumblatt said that Lebanon was committed to carry out the agreement to the letter as a matter of principle and honour, and would accord.

A spokesman said five million

Laird discusses  
future U.S. plans  
if SALT fails

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (APF).—American Defence Secretary, Melvin Laird said last night if the "SALT" talks between the United States and the Soviet Union failed it would be necessary to "reconsider the construction of an offensive weapons system."

He said in a television broadcast: "The Soviet Union has gained the superiority in the number of the carrying weight of their missiles."

They have increased the capacity of their offensive missile systems with the deployment and construction of SS-3, SS-11 and SS-13 sites, he added.

During this period the United States has only worked on research and development of offensive missiles.

On the "options" left open to the United States in the event of the failure of the SALT talks, Laird mentioned the possibility of building up a defence line using a missile system more perfect than the Polaris or Poseidon systems.

He also referred to the work being carried out on the "safe-guard" anti-ballistic missile network.

But he declined to say whether the 1970-71 budget would ask for more money for an expansion of the system. Before a decision is taken, it will have to be examined by the National Security Council, he added.

Nigerian war  
Enters final phase, Biafra leader escapes

LAGOS, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Federal Nigeria yesterday announced the capture of Owerri, the last remaining stronghold of secessionist Biafra, a development which could mark the final phase of the civil war.

Nigeria's charge d'affaires in Paris, said that all "conventional war" was now over in Biafra.

There were conflicting reports about the whereabouts of the Biafran leader, General Ogukwu. Radio reports in Lagos said that he had fled in the face of a federal military advance on all fronts to a foreign country, taking with him several political advisers.

Unconfirmed reports suggested they were going to Gabon, one of four African countries to recognise the secessionist regime. But in Paris senior foreign ministry officials said General Ogukwu was still in Biafra.

A radio Biafra broadcast monitored in Addis Ababa, Ivory Coast, said the Biafran general was leaving Biafra to discuss peace proposals.

The Uli airstrip, Biafra's sole link with the outside world, had been bombed in its ruins and mercy flights had ceased.

A spokesman said five million

people, most of them already close to starvation, would be made refugees by the latest military developments.

Michael Ogoni, the federal government's south-eastern rehabilitation commissioner in Lagos, termed the food situation "desperate and added: "We can afford to feed the refugees, only for the next two weeks."

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Pope Paul warns Nigerian  
troops to avoid genocide

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 12 (Reuters).—Pope Paul yesterday warned Nigerian troops to avoid genocide in Biafra.

He warned yesterday's reports from Nigeria as "very, very daring."

Addressing pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, the Pope said: "A few moments' public opinion that the victory of arms may bring with it the killing of innumerable people. There are those who even fear a sort of genocide."

He went on to exclude such a horrifying hypothesis for the honour of the African people and of those responsible who have themselves excluded it with so many explicit assurances.

The Pope said that the Nigerian war seemed to be reaching its conclusion "with the terror of possible reprisals and massacres of a defenceless population, exhausted by deprivations, by hunger and by the loss of everything."

He added that he himself had cried through generous and heroic people to send relief with absolute impartiality and without any priority to that of need.

"We have also tried every possible way to bring the conflict, without bloodshed, to an honourable and peaceful conclusion," he said.

"Today it is weapons which decide. God wills that it may at least be followed by that of need."

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### Commission to consider cultural affairs

Attempts at reviving the Culture Department in any form should go beyond administrative aspects of the issue.

This is necessary because the name of the Ministry of Press was changed into that of Information and Culture four years ago with the specific understanding that the ministry is under an obligation to do everything within its power to promote culture in Afghanistan.

Whether or not the defunct Department of Culture served any purpose during its three years of existence or whether its abolition has been useful in any way is open to question.

At least one thing is clear, however, if it was not very active, it did promote art and culture in the country by coordinating the efforts of the young artists employed by the department.

It also served as a centre for conducting concerts by Afghan and foreign artists, channeling the distribution of movies, and encouraging artists to keep in touch, at least theoretically, with what they had learned either in Afghanistan or abroad.

The abolition of the department, as has been experienced during the past year, has reduced the interest of our artists in their profession, lessened the possibility of concerted efforts by a responsible official organisation to develop culture and music in Afghanistan and has utterly disheartened the general public in the main objectives of the

Ministry of Information and Culture. This is why there have even been serious attempts to remove the name 'culture' from the ministry's title.

The name of a ministry is not so much in question as its duties. We are happy that in one with broad functions it has assumed, the Information and Culture ministry has begun thorough study for the reestablishment of the Department of Art and Culture, which will definitely include music.

The commission entrusted with the task, we hope, will lay such broad outlines for work that will result in popularising art, especially theatrical art which is still in its infancy in Afghanistan.

One of the main tasks of the Commission is to study, realistically, the limits of liberalism in artistic presentations in Afghanistan in the future. Due to modern requirements of taste of the general public, and competition of foreign films and theatres, Afghan artistic works may not be able to provide any intellectual stimulus unless open-mindedness and modernity are introduced as basic elements in this country.

If some of our neighbouring countries with a social set-up such as ours can be liberal in artistic performance, why can't we?

This is the question that the commission's probes should answer.

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### Etemadi's government

#### Progress report of the past two years

Regulation of the activities of the religious 'madrasahs'. Special measures have been taken, and facilities provided to further strengthen the religious 'madrasahs' parallel to other schools and educational institutions.

Establishment of two new 'madrasahs' in Kandahar and Paktia is under study. Instruction will now start from seventh grade in Abn Hanifa 'madrasah' so that students will have more time to receive thorough education.

In regulating the instruction programmes and coordination of the activities of the madrasahs already established in some provinces through local resources, attempts have been made to give such a form to these institutes so that they can serve as regional centres for religious education.

Technical, fine arts and agricultural schools. Application of the right kind of educational methods in technical training, teaching of fine arts, and skills in agriculture is of paramount importance.

In order to achieve this, attempts have been made, making use of the experiences and knowledge of other countries deemed favourable to bring improvements to the standards of learning and performance in these specialised fields.

By employing a number of specialists, and attracting wider assistance from cooperation teams of the friendly nations the quality of education in these schools was improved on one hand, and a more suitable environment as regards learning conditions and performance of the school were provided for them on the other hand.

In this connection, the transfer of the Kabul Agriculture School to Helmand Province and the building of new premises for the Afghan Institute of Technology could be noted. Construction of new premises for the Farah Fine Arts School will also be commenced shortly.

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### Fashion show highlights Mrs. Agnew's visit here

Baghe Bala, His Majesty King Abdul Rahman's former summer palace, echoed some of its past glory last week with strains of Afghan classical music and glimpses of richly clad beautiful maidens. The occasion was a coffee in honour of Mrs. Spiro Agnew, wife of visiting U.S. Vice President, given by the ladies of Kabul's Women's Institute. Mrs. Agnew was accompanied by wives of Apollo-10 astronaut, Eugene Cernan, and her press secretary Mrs. Ann Thompson.

A fashion show of Afghan costumes, old and new, gave the visiting American ladies a peep into Afghanistan's colourful past. The outfit driving the beat of the orchestra, of tabla sitar, robab, and tabla, was a traditional Afghan costume from Radio Afghanistan, Kabul's beauties swept down the central aisle of Baghe Bala and pivoted to Mrs. Agnew's party.

First down the aisle was Miss Hatol in a Kara Baghe Ghani dress. Then (all in quick succession) Laila Jelani in Wardak dress, Somaya in a Kuchi costume, Mari Khatun in a Turkmen outfit, Kusia Karimi in a former Kabul ensemble, and Mari Khatun in a former Kabul attire.

Aliza was a Pashtun dress, from Kapisa province. Mrs. Parvaneh, another Kabul resident, and Obedta gave the ladies a glimpse of Nuristan, Maidukh Nisa, and her delicate ruffs as Kandahar, young Musa taking time out down the aisle for a hug with a relative or two. And finally Fatana Jelani displayed a Tajik outfit from Paktia province.

It is difficult to say which outfit was the most appreciated by the audience. Signs of admiration and delight greeted each new costume. Needless to say we were viewing the most outstanding and exquisite examples of dress from the areas, worn, no doubt, by only the most well-to-do ladies of that time. The richness of the embroidery and vast array of Turkmen, Kuchi, Baluch, etc. jewelry which adorned the outfits contributed to their elegance.

Complementary books were also provided to 50 school libraries across the country. The Provincial Departments of Education for specialised subjects are provided through appropriations in the ministry budget, and through the assistance programmes of international organisations, and foreign cooperation.

During 1968, for use in vocational schools 619 items of local and 1,325 items of foreign-made materials were provided.

Through merging of all audio-visual departments belonging to various ministries the way was also paved for wider use of the audio-visual aids through films, shows, and other programmes in the schools in various provinces.

Public administration, commerce and sports schools. In improvement and development of these schools, provision of educational material, completion of the classrooms and grounds needed, expansion of libraries, filling teacher vacancies and expanding employment opportunities for the graduates, have received due consideration.

A new sports instruction programme for various schools has been prepared which will be put into effect after provision of equipment and necessary teachers.

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During 1968, for use in vocational schools 619 items of local and 1,325 items of foreign-made materials were provided.

### Madam My Madam

#### Problem of actor turning into a philosopher

By Nektia Chen

"What happens when an actor becomes a philosopher?" Madam asked me with a sense of inquisitiveness.

"Never heard of it. Changing roles in the society has limits, but not to the point of contradictions," I replied.

"It is about to happen. History beats around the bush, sometimes. Instead of burning the whole nest of philosophical thought shrouding many men's processes of contemplation, it simply changes over from one field of aesthetic values to that of shades of uncertainty. Look at the viability of man's mind, and history's foolery of professionalism, she told me as I did look at and but found no signs of the subject matter under our discussion.

"Well, history is a phenomenon in man's life, not a factory to turn one profession into another preferring one to the other, and pushing members of man's community into doing something he does not like," I said with a little dis taste.

"Factor or phenomenon, I see no difference. I call history an opportunity, both in the positive and negative sense. It pressures you to have a golden destiny when it so desires, and a bad one when it is obstinately opposed to one's comfort," she told me in a rather serious tone.

"Well, I guess we should come back to the major question you asked. I really don't know what becomes of an actor who changes his profession into that of a philosopher. Probably he grows a long beard, and long hair, secludes himself from social contacts and concentrates on im-

proving his mind's vitality," I told her as a sheer guess. "And then what?" she asked me.

"I would even assume that he would talk the sublime language of eternity, industriously linking methods of man's soul," I said.

"Exactly so. Exactly so. It beats me why people scurry after superficial clues to find out the truth of the case," she told me with a satisfactory smile.

"No, you haven't yet found the complete truth. You have got to look at it from a different angle. Bertrand Russell is a philosopher, but he has not obtained from women, is not secluded, does not keep too stylish, hipshish beards and hair, and is every bit, by my soul, like you and me," I told her.

"All this is fine. But I'm beginning to believe that the first interpretation of philosophers you have was excellent, to the point of my satisfaction," she said.

"Well, all that is fine. But I know why you asked this question to the first place," I asked her meekly.

"Not precisely. A friend's husband was an actor, and has been developing symptoms of a madman's adventures. His wife, who is my bosom friend, is suspicious of the change in his approach to his previous profession.

"What you told me is about right and he may be on the verge of taking up philosophy," she said.

"My heart whispered at the end of the conversation: 'I hope she herself has not been following the Guru lately.'

She recalls that she also had such a difficulty. She says when she was in high school at school her father decided that she should give up further studies and stay home. The girl spent 15 years at her father's home and since she was not well educated, relatives and other people showed no interest in marrying her. The fear of oldness was threatening her when the married man came for her.

She says that despite the fact that she had given up all hopes of a better spouse she refused to marry the married man because her parents insisted and because of the fear of further aging she married the man.

Now that six years have elapsed since that time she has five children and though the man has retired and has no fixed income he insists on having more children. The letter-writer has sought the guidance and help of the woman editor in this connection.

The woman editor after feeling sorry for the letter-writer's unhappy life, hopes that the man upon taking into consideration the financial difficulties and up-bringing of healthy children will have the idea of having more children.

What is a "second time-arounder?"

Although oral contraceptives have been in general circulation only since 1961 that's long enough for what one doctor calls the "second-time-arounder."

Dr. Bernard Nathanson, assistant clinical professor of obstetrics at Cornell Medical College, says "second-time-arounders" are girls frightened off the pill by scare articles who come in for a diaphragm, get pregnant, end up in the hands of an abortionist and come back chastened and chastened, and decide that the pill is less risky than ending up on some kitchen table."

"It's not my job to sold them, and I don't," Dr. Nathanson says. "I'm here to help them, so I prescribe the pill without a word."

Other methods of contraception are markedly fallible, the gynecologist points out. The diaphragm has an inbuilt failure rate of perhaps 10 percent combined with an aesthetic objection that makes women dislike using it," he says. "If they get pregnant, they invariably blame the diaphragm."

Dr. Nathanson says the intrauterine device has a 3 per cent pregnancy rate, while other methods of contraception are so grossly unreliable that they don't deserve any discussion.

A famous British company specialising in maternity wear has produced a practical yet elegant spring summer 1970 collection of gaily lively outfits, for the fashion-conscious mother-to-be. Here are two from the range.



A scene of the fashion show. Sitting from right to left are Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Etemadi and Saleh Farouq Etemadi.

### All About Women

#### Women at Bagrami textile mill get free lunch

A little over a decade ago, due to some social reasons, it was really difficult for an Afghan woman to work in government and non-government offices and factories.

But in 1959, when emancipation was introduced in this country, there was a large number of women ready to accept modernisation and prepare themselves to work with men shoulder to shoulder.

Large numbers of women entered offices and factories, and in order to achieve success, started full collaboration with men.

Today they not only hold high government posts, but also work in different factories throughout the country. One of the factories which has employed a large number of women is the newly established Bagrami Textile Company, the second largest textile company in the country.

At the moment there are 341 female employees working there. According to the president of the factory this number will grow as soon as the factory opens its second shift of work.

Most of these 341 female employees are young girls aged between 15 to 22, who are all graduates of Kabul elementary schools. Most of them are from the Bagrami district, which is considered to be lighter work than the tasks, which men workers carry out there.

"We accept these women workers here, whose height must not exceed 150 cm and their ages must not be less than 15. This is because the work they do requires such a criteria," said the president of the factory.

Women workers in the factory receive two pairs of working clothes a year, which are supplied by the factory, free of charge. Their uniform includes a white cap and apron.

Their salary ranges from Af. 2 to 9 per hour. The president of the factory said that their salary is increased as more is learned about their skill.

They receive their first-hand training from Chinese women experts, who assist the factory in accordance with a signed contract.

On the lunch of the workers, Toudji said, "Their lunch, which is usually composed of rice and meat or potatoes or something else, is free, but of course this is not true for newcomers, who become able to have a free lunch after a week or so during which they are employed on a trial basis."

At present, since the factory has not started its second shift of work yet, the women workers only work from eight in the morning till 4:30 in the afternoon. There are 16 buses which bring them to and from work everyday.

To insure their health, all preliminary measures have been taken, and as the president of the factory pointed out, volleyball fields will be built soon for them.

In an interview with one of the workers who was running the knitting machines she said "I am satisfied with my present job. I am offered all necessary attention."

Asked about her salary she said "My salary is according to my skill and preference and I must mention that I am really satisfied with what I get for an hour of work now."

They receive their first-hand training from Chinese women experts, who assist the factory in accordance with a signed contract. On the lunch of the workers,

Girls busy working at the Bagrami Textile Mill.

### Swiss

#### Banks encourage great crime

A growing number of affluent Americans are discovering that the silence of a Swiss bank vault can be golden.

The Mafia were among the first Americans to take up the Swiss device to bleach so-called black money from numbers, bookmaking and narcotics rackets, and undeclared profits "skimmed" off Las Vegas casinos, into "white money."

The stock manipulators require large sums of money and the need for evasion schemes has been growing as a man whose income taxes are deducted every week.

"The use of secret foreign bank accounts has become a national habit," says Rep. Wright Patman, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, says.

Patman, a harrier of domestic and international bankers, intends to begin a full-scale committee investigation of the problem.

The framework for the hearings will be a bill that Patman is submitting to Congress, which seeks to curb Swiss bank crime. The bill, among other provisions, would make it illegal for residents to call for initiation of direct trade relations with the United States and evince interest in Roger's agenda."

"Inevitably, some Soviet commentators have interpreted the decision to resume the Warsaw talks as evidence of a Sino-American plot against Moscow, but the more sensible people in the Kremlin know that the Nixon administration wants as little to be China's ally against Russia as Russia's ally against China. Yet it cannot be denied that in agreeing to the talks, the Chinese probably thought the announcement would have a sobering impact on Moscow."

"Realists in all capitals will simply note that the agreement to talk makes a useful contribution toward lowering world tension. The fact that it has taken so long to agree to resume the conversations suggests that really dramatic developments are under way, improving Chinese-American relations are probably many months and more likely years away. But it is good that a beginning is about to be made."

Both sides will be understandably cautious when the Warsaw talks resume, Washington will presumably suggest initiation of Chinese-American exchanges of people and information, settle

France's deal with Libya conceals U.S.

Top French officials flew to New York yesterday to prepare for a cooler reception than he would otherwise have received from President Georges Pompidou's visit to the United States next month amid speculation in Paris that the trip may be clouded by France's controversial sale of Mirage jets to Libya



## U.S. may set modest space goals in next decade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (Reuters). The United States which crowned its space achievements in the 1960s with man's first landing on the moon, is expected to set itself more modest goals in space in the next decade.

The space budget for the coming financial year will probably be less than the \$3,769 million being spent in the current year and it is unlikely there will be an early commitment to put a man on Mars, informed sources said yesterday.

President Nixon has been examining various alternative space programmes but Space Agency officials are reported to have abandoned hope that they will adopt the most ambitious and costly—plan, culminating in a manned flight to Mars in 1971.

If the administration rejects this programme the earliest a Mars landing could take place would be 1986.

A reduction in space spending may have been foreseen by last week's announcement that the remaining six Apollo manned flights to the moon are to be spread over an additional two years, into 1974.

A cut in the space budget would help the current fight against inflation and industry critics who say the money is needed more urgently for social problems.

The Space Agency's major objectives in the 1970s are the development of earth-to-orbit shuttle ship and the establishment of a manned orbiting space station.

President Nixon will probably make a statement on space objectives when the 1971 space budget is announced with the rest of the federal budget later this month.

## Airlines

**Ariana Afghan Airlines**

**TUESDAYS:**

Departure: Kabul-Kandahar-Beirut AF 205 0700

Kabul-Mazar-Herat RF250 0800

Arrivals: Herat-Mazar-Kabul RF251 1630

## Pharmacies

**OPEN TONIGHT**

Asri Nauros-Kule Sangi

Asri Zehadi-Jade Nader

Asri Zehadi-Jade Nader

Asri Zehadi-Jade Nader

Asri Zehadi-Jade Nader

Asri Zehadi-Jade Nader

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## B-52 bombers raid areas near Laotian border

SAIGON, Jan. 12. (Reuters). A U.S. marine reconnaissance patrol, landed by helicopter into the strategic mountainous A Shau valley killed five North Vietnamese soldiers in a brief clash yesterday, an American spokesman said today.

The patrol, on a scouting mission to report on North Vietnamese army activity in the 22-mile-long valley, spotted 10 to 15 of the northern troops on the rugged, jungle-covered western wall of the valley 64 kms from the Laotian border in northern Thua Thien province.

The spokesman said there were no American casualties in the fight, in which two marines were supported by helicopter gunships called in to assist them.

B-52 bombers raided the northern end of the valley on a strike mission Saturday night. The spokesman said the big planes bombed enemy activity, base camps, bunkers, complexes and weapons positions in the same area 32 kms from the Laotian border where a number of strikes have been flown in the last three weeks to hinder guerrilla infiltration into South Vietnam's northern province.

Another reconnaissance patroling from the 101st Airborne division killed four North Vietnamese soldiers in the valley.

The spokesman said the B-52s were used to destroy enemy activity, base camps, bunkers, complexes and weapons positions in the same area 32 kms from the Laotian border where a number of strikes have been flown in the last three weeks to hinder guerrilla infiltration into South Vietnam's northern province.

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## Three Arab nations begin tripartite talks

CAIRO, Jan. 12. (Reuters). The foreign Ministers of Egypt, Sudan and Libya met here yesterday for three hours to discuss the coordination of political policies.

The meeting was the first in a series of tripartite talks agreed on when leaders of the three nations met recently in Tripoli.

Egypt's Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riad, told reporters after the meeting that the ministers began discussion on formation of committees to plan joint action. The committees would be at ministerial level, he said.

The ministers had set up a committee of their assistants who met later yesterday to continue study of the issues discussed at yesterday's meeting, he said.

The three ministers, expected to meet for three days in all, will discuss how to implement decisions of their heads of state.

The Revolutionary Council said in Tripoli Saturday night that the Armed Forces needed to be strengthened for the struggle to liberate usurped Arab lands.

The announcement follows the disclosure in Paris on Friday that France is to sell 50 Mirage jets to Libya.

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The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation wants to buy 160 tons of pravil

Blo Chemical Fertiliser from the Sina

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Domestic and foreign firms with better offers may contact the Service

Department of the Ministry on or before

13 Jan.

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VOL. VIII, NO. 241

KABUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1970 (JADI 23, 1348 S.H.)

## AGRICULTURE MINISTRY, JANGALAK MAY SIGN WATER PUMPS PROTOCOL

Negotiations between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Jangalak Factories are in progress for the manufacturing of 10,000 water pumps for distribution among the farmers.

The ministry plans to utilise the services of home made water pumps providing they meet the standards set.

The Ministry had originally planned to purchase 10,000 water pumps from a foreign country, but a letter to the editor published in one of the dailies in Kabul made the ministry review the situation and revise its position on the purchase of the water pumps.

About forty days ago, a reader of *Iskhan*, Mohammad Taher Akbari, in a letter published in the newspaper, said that the advertisement for the purchase of the water pumps was published just one day before the expiration of the final bidding.

10,000 kg. Karp fish sold in last 3 weeks

KABUL, Jan. 13. (Bakhtar). The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has earned Afs. 160,000 from the sale of 10,000 kg. of karp fish in the last three weeks.

The Ministry plans to sell 70,000 kg. of fish during the coming season.

At present five centres have been established to sell fish to Kabuli residents. The new market will be opened in downtown Kabul shortly.

Agnew assures

ASEAN leaders of future friendship

BALI, Indonesia, Jan. 13. (AFP). Spiro Agnew, the U.S. Vice-President, has told Foreign Minister Adam Malik it is too early to worry about the effects of American withdrawal from Vietnam because the end of the war is a long way off.

The sources said that in view of the deadline at the Paris peace conference, Agnew considered the much publicized question of the post-war problem to be unreal at this stage.

The fears expressed in Thailand and Malaysia and the Philippines about what would happen when U.S. forces left the area was one of the topics of their exchange of views on Agnew's Asian trip and Malik's recent participation in the Kuala Lumpur meeting of members of the association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Singapore.

Agnew, who is to fly to Australia today after a two-day unofficial visit here, was reported to have assured leaders of ASEAN countries during his tour that the U.S. would not desert its friends in the area.

Malik's reaction was not unfavorable. Sources close to the foreign minister said he felt a last withdrawal from Vietnam would be disadvantageous to Southeast Asia, whatever the merits or demerits of America's presence there.

Agnew and his wife were spending most of their time here, relating before going on to Australia, the next stage of their tour.

Tight security measures have been taken here during the couple's visit. The precautions were even stricter than during President Nixon's visit to Jakarta last year, observers said.

KABUL, Jan. 13. (Bakhtar). A farewell reception was held for the outgoing Pakistani Ambassador, Hakim Mohammad Hasan, who was in the Pakistan chancery last evening when he attended, among other officials, by President of the Senate, Abdul Hadi Dawi.

An informed source of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation told *The Kabul Times* reporter this morning that the Jangalak Factories has offered to make the water pumps at a price one per cent cheaper than the price quoted by the foreign firm.

The ministry is at present carefully studying the offer from the Jangalak Factories, and if the standard is met, a protocol is likely to be signed between the two sides.

What is meant by standard is the reliability of the water pumps. The farmers should also feel satisfied with the use of these water pumps, a source of the ministry told *The Kabul Times*.

The ministry needs 5,000 of these water pumps within three months. Jangalak Factories are expected, if and when the protocol is signed, to take up the production of the pumps immediately.

The ministry, pending the final talks and concluding of the agreement has not yet cancelled the agreement with the foreign firm, but will do so immediately after the conclusion of the protocol with the Jangalak Factories.

If the agreement is reversed, it will be the greatest success for the ministry.

The ministry's sincerity in revising its purchase of the water pump is based on the assumption that domestic industries should be encouraged at all costs.

Although no ministry source has committed itself to saying it, it is clear that even if the Jangalak Factories take a little longer to manufacture all the water pumps, which is a great help in saving foreign exchange.

Granting that the Jangalak Factories do not produce the water pumps at the standard set at the beginning, it will be able to improve production in the long run is beneficial to Afghanistan. On this, again, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has refrained from any comment.

The ministry's bold decision to revise its stand on the purchase of the water pumps, will be received with great satisfaction by the industrial establishments in Afghanistan.

In fact the ministry's new policy of reliance on domestic resources, though involving initial risk, is an example for all other state departments to follow suit, and be courageous enough to turn to domestic products as far as possible.

The deal on the water pumps involves about 18 million afghani, which is a great help in saving foreign exchange.

The new plan also calls for the expansion of fire brigades throughout Afghanistan.

Commission to discuss measures to prevent fire

KABUL, Jan. 13. (Bakhtar). The Kabul Fire Brigade has assigned a commission to inspect the arranging of anti-fire measures.

This is in pursuit of instructions issued by the Ministry of Interior for safeguarding public property from fire.

The commission began work yesterday and will inspect all the fire extinguishing equipment of all the departments of the government.

New regulations of the Ministry pinpoint the duties of the guards inside the public property and of the police outside it.

The new plan also calls for the expansion of fire brigades throughout Afghanistan.

## Further surveys planned for excavating Bagram

CHARIKAR, Jan. 13. (Bakhtar). To improve excavation work, the Bagram Historical Site will be further surveyed by the Archaeology Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Bagram, known by Greek historians as Kapisa was the capital of a large civilisation about the third century B.C.

A team from the Archaeology Department arrived here yesterday to study the site.

The first excavation was carried out on the site 32 years ago and a large number of coins from the Greek and Kushanid periods were obtained.

Similarly glass and mud utensils and sculpture items were recovered from the site then.

Home briefs

KABUL, Jan. 13. (Bakhtar). Sixty-four students have graduated from the Higher Teaching Training Academy in Kabul this year.

This is the fourth class of graduates since it was founded four years ago.

The new graduates were introduced to first deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Saifur Rahman Samadi, yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 13. (Bakhtar). The first group of pilgrims to Hajj will leave Kandahar Thursday for Jiddah, a source of the Afghan Airlines said.

The airlines will carry 5,000 Hajis in its DC-6 and Boeing planes.

KABUL, Jan. 13. (Bakhtar). The income of the Kabul Customs House during the past nine months has marked a rise of Afs. 44,190,633 in comparison to the corresponding period of last year.

Total income of the Kabul Customs House during the period this year has been Afs. 910,571,338 from the import-export revenue.

Moscovites pay last tribute to cosmonaut Pavel Belyayev

of honour by the Bier.

The coffin stood on a high dais in the middle of the white hall of the columns. The deceased was clad in the parade uniform of an Air Force Colonel. Lying on little red pillows by his side were the gold star of hero of the Soviet Union, Soviet and foreign orders. Black-rimmed flags stood dipped at the head of the coffin.

The mourners included the cosmonaut's widow, Tatyana, his daughters Irina and Lyudmila. Amidst his close friends was Alexander Leonov, Belyayev's companion in the "Voshkod-2" flight.

The guards of honour were relieved every three minutes. They included marshals and party workers, ministers and cosmonauts, prominent scientists and cultural figures.

The number of bouquets of fresh flowers grew every minute, as well as the row of wreaths leaned against the wall. The latter included a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the president of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Diplomats from the DRV embassy laid a wreath at the coffin with a ribbon inscribed: "To the



## Food For Thought

To know is nothing at all  
to imagine is everything.

By Anatole France

## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by The Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

## End of Nigerian civil war

This vast supply of man power and material resources, that the Nigerian war has consumed, were badly needed for the country's reconstruction which suffered a great deal under the colonial rule.

The fall of General Gowon could serve as a lesson to all those who may have similar designs in other African countries. It also should serve as a lesson to all those countries who are directly or indirectly assisting the separatist general to carry on his belligerence towards the central government.

They should realise that it is no longer possible to apply a policy of "divide and rule" in areas where they have economic benefits to reap in pursuing such a policy.

It is good to see that the central government leader, General Gowon has declared a general amnesty for the Biafran people in an attempt to reunite the Nigerians.

It is hoped that those Biafran leaders who remain in the country will cease all their belligerent tendencies and cooperate with the central government in making speedy arrangements for the return of normalcy in the country.

The obtaining situation in Nigeria is such that it requires massive international assistance in terms of food, medicine and clothing.

It is also hoped that international organisations and the affluent world will respond to the call of the hour and save innocent victims of the war from misery and death.

The same pattern was repeated in Nigeria ever since the civil war broke out in May 1967. The separatist activity of the Biafran leader General Gowon has cost Nigeria millions of lives, both as war casualties as well as victims of the famine which befell the ill-fated Biafran people.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Ishtah* carries an editorial on the responsibilities of the people towards the Municipal Corporation. Every day, it says, the number of letters complaining about the inactivity of the Corporation reaches our editorial offices for publication in which the writers also make suggestions for tasks to be done on the basis of priority.

Some say that the city has to be cleaned, others urge the construction of recreational centres, parks and public conveniences and still more demand the paving of roads and side walks etc.

A number of people complain about the lack of municipal control over the price of consumer goods such as meat, flour, bread etc.

This represents the degree of interest taken by the citizens in their city.

However they should realise that they have certain responsibilities, too, as true citizens.

If every citizen fails to meet these responsibilities, said the editorial the Corporation would be unable to perform as well as it should.

The Corporation, it continued, is an organisation which can function if it has a sound financial basis. All the demands and nominal requests of the citizens are such that their realisation requires a certain amount of expenditure.

The Corporation has other financial resources except those which are levied upon the people in various forms of taxes. (Every house owner has to pay a nominal sum towards financing the sanitary operations of the Corporation. In addition to this those who rent their houses, shops, apartments etc. have to pay a sum equal to two months rent as municipal tax).

The editorial complained that many of our citizens, probably those who complain about the municipal inactivity, are very slack towards meeting their responsibilities as true citizens.

Avoiding payment of municipal taxes and duties is very popular among the citizens. Many people have constructed new houses and apartments that have been rented without even informing the municipality.

Many others have failed to pay the nominal sum which goes towards the sanitary operations of the Corporation.

The editorial called on all the citizens to act more responsibly.

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## Etemadi's government

### Progress report of the past two years

Part XXIII

9. Student health: Attempts have been made to expand the environmental health centres, establish health centres, increase hospital beds, provide medical equipment, and employ more physicians on one hand, and to have mobile health units ready for any contingency, and sending them on regular tours to provinces, on the other.

Measures have been taken to improve hygiene and environmental health in schools and to protect the student body against disease.

Notable activities of the Education Ministry's Health Department during the last two years were: establishment of a 40 bed hospital for Kabul's boarding schools, and expansion, and organisation of the Herat and Kandahar student hospitals.

10. Libraries and laboratories: In accordance with the instructional requirements of the school, laboratory facilities were provided to those schools which were established earlier.

In a number of primary, secondary, vocational schools and teacher training institutes, as far as materials could be provided, laboratories and libraries were set up.

11. Sports and physical education: As far as possible teams have been formed in various types of sports in secondary, high school and vocational schools as well as in the teacher training institutes. Instruction in how to play the games and facilities required for playing the games has been provided.

Measures are at hand to complete the sports stadiums under construction, and build more sports grounds, swimming pools, and provide other facilities for further popularisation of sports among the student body.

12. The boarding-school student body: The number of students enjoying boarding and lodging privileges in 1968 was 13,930. This figure has been increased to 14,214 students.

13. Literacy programmes: Apart from devoting time, resources and efforts to development of village, primary, secondary, high school and vocational schools wide scale efforts have been made in eradication of illiteracy news which has been carried by the press and broadcast by Radio Afghanistan.

14. Standards of inspection and supervision have also been under review in order to make them better, and more effective instruments for evaluation of performance and achievements of students, teachers, and school administrations.

15. In the light of the experiences acquired, regulations governing examinations have been reviewed, and possibilities for achieving better results, from examinations have been studied.

Standards of inspection and supervision have also been under review in order to make them better, and more effective instruments for evaluation of performance and achievements of students, teachers, and school administrations.

16. In other words, the city as a whole with a total population of 27,401 persons consisting of 4,451 households, represented a total monthly expenditure of Af. 2,490,000, the average per capita monthly expenditure of Af. 386. That of rural population of 22,557 persons living in 3622 households was Af. 8,170,370 and Af. 351 respectively.

In this instance, the Swiss bank, with the connivance of the Swiss government, was discovered doing an equally rich. Two other brokerage houses, the Arzi Bank of Zurich business with the same bank.

The brokerage firms and the bank were violating a U.S. securities trading law which requires that a broker or dealer must have a minimum net capital of \$100,000. The law makes it a felony for a stock exchange broker and prior intermediaries to extend credit for purchase of stock beyond a specified percentage of the market value. This credit limit is usually kept in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. The law was passed in 1934 to prevent the kind of panic selling in falling market that helped bring out the 1929 crash.

With regard to the rural population, out of the total monthly expenditure of Af. 8,170,370, a whole, about 65.6% was spent on food, 7.6% on clothing, 1.2% on rent, 7.3% on fuel and lighting and 18.3% on miscellaneous items.

In view of the figures given above, it is quite evident that food, as a necessity, and the miscellaneous consisting of social services, formed the most important items of expenditure. For instance, food and the miscellaneous covered 76% of the expenditure for the rural and 83% for the urban population as a whole.

Available 1969 data indicates a general upswing throughout the OECD nations as indicated in a preliminary announcement released in July (this earlier report was summarised in the Sept. 22 issue of International Commerce).

In Europe, for the first five or six months of 1969, the increase over the corresponding 1968 period in the total number of foreign visitors arriving at frontiers varied from 8% in Yugoslavia to 27% in the United Kingdom. Tourists from Germany showed a particularly striking increase.

In the United States, the total number of visitors from overseas rose by 13% in the first six months of 1969. In Canada, on the other hand, overseas visitors increased by only 1% while in Japan they increased by 22%.

There is also a wide variance in tourism's overall impact on an economy, as indicated in 1968 figures which show that, whereas receipts from tourists accounted for only 0.7% of the GNP for all members, they made up a very significant 8.2% of Ireland's GNP. The figures for Austria were 5.8 per cent of GNP, Portugal, 5.6%; Spain, 4.2%; and Switzerland, 3.7%. Conversely, tourism only accounted for 0.1% of the Japanese GNP; 0.2% for the United States; 0.5% for Sweden and 0.7% for Germany.

Total world-wide tourist receipts in 1968 were on the order of \$14.4 billion, \$3.1 billion of which went to the European OECD member countries, \$2.7 billion to the United States and Canada, and \$126 million to Japan.

International tourism receipts at current prices for all OECD member countries increased by 16% between 1959 and 1967, while exports of goods and services increased by 112% and the GP

Libya moves into the new decade with proved reserves in excess of 35 billion barrels and daily production well above 3 million barrels.

Libya has produced nearly 4 billion barrels of crude since the first commercial significant discoveries were made in 1959.

Libya's reserves are exceeded only by those of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, the United States, and the combined East European countries. Her production is exceeded only by that of the United States, the East European countries, Venezuela and Iran.

The Middle East continued to dominate world oil reserves with an estimated 37.5 billion barrels. The western hemisphere had 7.6 billion and was followed by Africa with 5.4 billion, the Asia-Pacific area with 1.3 billion, and western Europe with 1.7 billion. (AP)

## HVA bases development activities on agricultural economy

By Abdul G. Malikanda

In the Helmand Valley, all development activities are based on an agricultural economy. The programme includes the development of land and the establishment of agricultural industries. The presence of adequate water and land resources in the Valley makes possible the creation of several infrastructure projects to make use of the natural resources and raise the living standards of the people of that province.

In fact the main purpose for the establishment of the Helmand Valley Authority Organisation was to develop and distribute land to the nomads, increase the level of agricultural productivity, and develop industries and make available social services to the people of this area.

However, the preparation of all these infrastructure projects requires first of all reliable data. The available figures show the economic and social status of the present certain aspects of life of a society. Reliable statistical data also helps the government authorities to avoid wasteful expenditure in the preparation of big plans.

In view of these considerations, the Ministry of Planning conducted a sample survey in the city of Lashkar Gah, the center of Helmand province. The purpose of the survey was to collect information relating to the population, manpower, income and expenditure of the households in the urban and rural areas. On the basis of the results, the population, income, manpower, income and expenditure of the households in the urban and rural areas. On the basis of the results, the population, income, manpower, income and expenditure of the households in the urban and rural areas.

However, in the final analysis one can say that agriculture in general, and food supply in the early stages of economic development, especially marketed surplus of food must keep pace at least with the rate of our per capita income and population of two per cent per year.

If food supply, especially marketed surplus, does not keep pace with growing population and income, the scales of trade will turn in favour of food producers and against the urban and industrial sectors with fixed incomes. This may contribute to inflation and, in the absence of appropriate policies, curtail accelerated development.

International tourism, at least in the 22 countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, seems to have broken out of its two-year slump during 1969. This is one of the main conclusions of the latest annual report on "Tourism in OECD Member Countries".

This year the report attempts for the first time to assess systematically total tourism receipts for the period 1959-68. The figures must be interpreted with caution, however, especially in view of the wide variety of definitions from country to country. More generally, this first attempt at an assessment has shown even more clearly the need for tourism statistics that are as exact and complete as possible and internationally comparable.

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This weekend's gathering, the first of ten sessions this year, is a wide-spread belief that the



A wheat thresher made by Jangalak Factories, Kabul, in use at the Bolan Research Station near Lashkar Gah.

## BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

By Nokta Cheen

much beyond a theoretical survey of aesthetic values in Afghanistan. I believe that unless the private sector is encouraged to take over the duties of popularising art and culture in Afghanistan nothing substantial can result from any deliberations which will make the state alone responsible for progress in the field.

As it was a burden on the state, the culture department was abolished about two years ago. Unless the department, whose revival is planned, finds its own financial resources, such as arranging concerts and plays, it will be an added burden on the budget.

The commission should also accept it as its only duty to study the possibility of establishing a network of movie houses throughout the country. A national plan for this is needed and unless it is prepared by one responsible agency its realisation will not be possible.

Applications should be invited by the ministry for the forming of theatres in the country, and in accordance with the Press Law permission should be given in the same way that movies are censored by a special commission of the ministry. A theatre censorship body should be established. After the plays and presentations of each of the theatres are prepared, the censorship commission should witness the final rehearsal.

This is the only way that any hope for the promotion of arts and theatre in the country can be fulfilled. For how long could a ministry support artists? For how long should it assume all the responsibilities for financing such a field that is an outstanding industry even in the developing countries in the private sector?

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## USSR has trade ties with over 100 countries

The USSR now maintains trade ties with more than 100 countries, said the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolai Pabolchev.

Speaking in an interview to "Gosnyol" magazine, he said that the USSR's biggest trade partners were socialist countries.

The GDR continues to remain in first place, followed by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Trade relations with other socialist countries are also successfully developing.

Pabolchev stressed: "Our economic relations with socialist countries are based on principles of proletarian internationalism, the full equality of sides, mutual advantage, a comradely mutual assistance. These relations play an important role in the consolidation of the economic and political independence of each socialist country and the might of the entire world system of socialism as a whole."

Economic relations with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are an important component part of the USSR's foreign trade policy, he said.

The minister said that trade turnover with developing countries had exceeded two thousand million roubles. Business contacts are especially successful with India, the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Syria and Pakistan.

The USSR is also increasing its trade turnover with its neighbours—Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkey.

"We are convinced that differences in social systems are not an obstacle for the development of economic, scientific and technical ties. The entire history of the development of Soviet foreign trade in the past years has been convincing examples of this," the minister concluded.

(TASS)

Japanes banks to share investment in Yugoslavia

Boeing-747 to enter Pan Am's scheduled service January 21

Pan American World Airways will introduce the first 382-passenger Boeing 747 into scheduled service on the North Atlantic on January 21, Norman P. Blake, Senior Vice President-marketing, announced.

The first flight will be from New York to London. The service in each direction, Pan Am flight 7 will depart New York's Kennedy International Airport at 7 pm and arrive in London at 11 am. The return flight, Pan Am flight 101 will leave London at 11 am and arrive in New York at 12:30 pm.

Blake predicted that the inaugural flight of 747 service on January 21, will be as significant in the history of air transportation as the American Airlines flight in 1958.

Pan Am, the first airline to place the world's largest commercial transport into service, was the first to order the 747. The airline has 33 Boeing 747s on order and 24 will be in service by mid-August 1970. The remaining eight will be delivered during the first half of 1971.

By mid-summer, Pan Am plans to inaugurate scheduled 747 service to 27 cities around the world. Dates for start of 747 service to additional cities will be announced shortly.

The Boeing 747 passenger jet can carry 64,000 pounds of cargo and baggage in its freight compartment in contrast to the 707 all cargo jet with an average total payload of 78,000 pounds.

The 747, powered by four Pratt and Whitney aircraft jet J63 turbofan engines, has a maximum takeoff gross weight of 712,000 pounds, more than twice the weight of the 707-321 B intercontinental jet. The 747 will operate from runways now used by 707s.

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This weekend's gathering, the first of ten sessions this year, is a wide-spread belief that the

Western Central Bankers meet in Basle

Japanese Yen is undervalued. After the International Monetary Fund (IMF's) recent agreement to buy gold from South Africa, the bankers are expected to discuss the new arrangements which will work out in practice.

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New Delhi-Kabul	FG-206	0830
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Kabul-Ahlers	FG-108	1250
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AT THE  
CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 2, 5, 7 and 9: American  
color film dubbed in Farsi "DAN-  
GER HAS TWO FACES" with  
Robert Lansing and Dana Wynter.

ARIANA CINEMA:  
At 11, 4, 7 and 9: American  
color film dubbed in Farsi "DAN-  
GER HAS TWO FACES" with  
Robert Lansing and Dana Wynter  
on Sunday at 7 in English.

## West Germany

## Brandt will reject recognition of E. Germany

BONN, Jan. 13, (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will reject East Germany's treaty proposals, particularly the section calling for full diplomatic recognition of the communist state, when he delivers his state-of-the-nation address next Wednesday, a government spokesman said Sunday.

In his scheduled 45-minute speech on Wednesday Brandt will also reject East Germany's recently repeated demand that Bonn should disassociate itself from the 1955 Paris treaties which integrated West Germany into the NATO alliance and allowed the country's rearmament, Ahlers said.

## Western Central Bankers

(Continued from page 2)

on the past-revaluation situation in East Germany, especially as the parity change has resulted in heavier reserve losses than anticipated without as yet bringing any of the wished-for price-stabilizing effects.

After the recent exchange rate adjustment of sterling, the French franc and the West German Mark, sources in Basle feel it is only a matter of time before the position of the U.S. dollar again becomes the major problem on the monetary scene.

Although the United States has been camouflaging its balance-of-payments deficits by massive borrowing on the Eurodollar Market, sources in Basle fear that a powering of U.S. interest rates and a return of these funds to Europe could restart speculation against the U.S. currency.

Retiring West German Central Bank President Dr. Karl Blessing has been associated with the BIS ever since he left the Reichsbank in 1961 and maintained continuous pressure on the Bonn government in 1968 and 1969 for a second revaluation.

During his period in office the West German economy has expanded at an unprecedented rate and the Mark has become one of the world's strongest currencies.

Dr. Blessing will be accompanied by his successor, Dr. Karl Klagen, who faces the difficult task of steering the country's economy out of an inflationary situation brought about by enormous exporting successes.

The bankers will be extremely interested to hear his remarks.

## French, Iraqi deny report of F-1 Mirage transaction

PARIS, Jan. 13, (AFP).—A defence ministry spokesman yesterday denied a press report that an Iraqi delegation was in Paris "at present" seeking to negotiate purchase of 50 French F.1 Mirage aircraft.

The statement followed an earlier denial by the Iraqi embassy which said: "The only Iraqi delegation which came to Paris recently was a delegation of two experts to inquire into the possibility of buying new premises for the embassy."

The F.1 Mirage is the most advanced and sophisticated version of the aircraft.

The report, which appeared in the conservative daily, Le Figaro, yesterday, said negotiations had gone on between Baghdad and Paris for nearly a year on an Iraqi purchase of 50 Mirage 3 aircraft. The negotiations broke down because Iraq was asking for credit terms which the French were not prepared to give.

The lunar new year "Tet" holiday falls on February 6-7 and has been widely tipped as the occasion the Viet Cong might again use to launch an all-out offensive.

U.S. Defence Secretary Melvin Laird said that U.S. military spending would be reduced in 1971 financial year because of the success of the government's programme of handing over an increasing share of the fighting in Vietnam to South Vietnamese.

## Vietnam

(Continued From Page 1)

The entire division will be withdrawn named "the big red one"—the first army division to arrive in Vietnam and which has been operating north of Saigon.

The brigade to be withdrawn is part of the fourth infantry division which is based in Koloileuk and is the only American unit in the central highlands.

Nine of the units, picked for withdrawal will leave Vietnam before early February, it was announced.

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KABUL  
SITUATION VACANT

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL KABUL REQUIRES AN AFGHAN LADY SECRETARY.  
QUALIFICATIONS: FLUENT IN ENGLISH, DARI, A GOOD TYPING SPEED, WITH SHORT-TERM PREFERENCE.  
CONTACT MANAGEMENT TO ARRANGE AN INTERVIEW.  
PHONE 31851-55



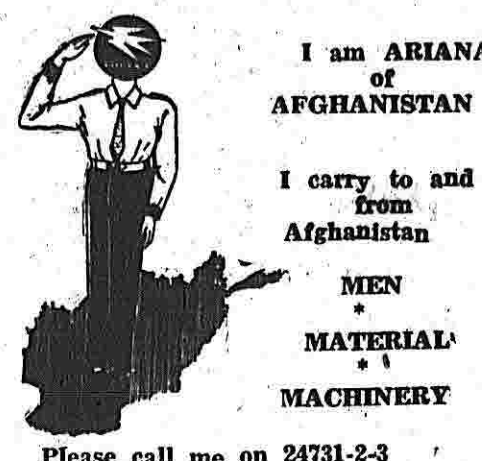
## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation wants to buy 160 tons of Cuprayip Blau from the Sina Company for 144.26 Afghani per kilo.

Domestic and foreign firms with better offers may contact the Service Department of the Ministry on or before 13 Jan.

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL  
KABUL  
'JOCHEN STEIN' IN KABUL

THE MANAGEMENT OF HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL KABUL IS VERY PLEASED TO PRESENT THE FAMOUS 'JOCHEN STEIN' ORCHESTRA—A GROUP OF UNIQUE MUSIC MAKERS—WHO WILL BE PERFORMING AT THE PAMIR SUPPER CLUB AS OF FRIDAY JANUARY 16TH FROM 8 P.M. ONWARDS. FOR RESERVATIONS—PLEASE PHONE 31851-55



VOL. VIII, NO. 242

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1970 (JADI 24, 1348 S.H.)

## EDUCATION MINISTRY PLANS TO PRINT 4.5 MILLION TEXTBOOKS

By A Staff Reporter

The Education Ministry plans to print 4.5 million textbooks for an estimated half a million students enrolled in schools throughout Afghanistan, during the next Afghan year which begins March 23.

Ninety types of textbooks for various schools in Afghanistan will be printed by the Education Ministry's printing press, the government printing press, and the national press for all the students in first through twelfth grade.

In disclosing this, the Vice President of the Textbooks Commission and Publishing Department of the Education Ministry, Raz Mohammad Waish said that the textbooks will be published in Pashto, Dari, Arabic and English. He said his department plans to publish eight types of various textbooks in four and a half million copies during the year after.

1350 H.S. (or 1971).

"These textbooks will be in Pashto, Dari, Arabic and English," he added while giving a perspective view of the next year.

63 Afghan authors and writers, and forty translators form the staff of people who prepare textbooks for the school children in Afghanistan. The cost for preparing and printing these textbooks is being financed through the Education Ministry's budget, without any form of aid from foreign countries or international organizations, he told The Kabul Times reporter.

"Giving a brief analysis of the textbooks needed for the various classes of schools in this country," Waish said.

1. For first grade: two textbooks are prepared and printed.

2. For second grade: three textbooks needed are printed, he added.

3. For third grade: three textbooks needed are printed, he added.

Altogether, 207 textbooks are being prepared and published in both the Dari and Pashto languages by the Education Ministry.

During the current year, the Ministry has published 37 textbooks in Pashto, 35 in Dari, three in Arabic, and five in English, which totals eighty, and were published in 4,630,460 copies, he said.

At present, 88 types of textbooks are under print, 43 of which are in Pashto, 40 in Dari, two in English and three in Arabic.

Revision work was completed on religious teaching texts, science, math and geography textbooks.

The department has made a proposition to the Ministry to assign a special commission, consisting of Afghan experts, to evaluate all the textbooks and recommend the revisions needed for the preparation of new ones, he added.

Aziz Alkozai  
appointed Deputy  
Minister of Interior



Alkozai.

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Aziz Mohammad Alkozai, the assistant attorney general has been appointed as the Deputy Minister of Interior, the Ministry announced last evening.

Alkozai has worked for the Education Ministry for 32 years, in the interior ministry for two years and as assistant attorney general for the past three years.

Planning Minister,  
Dr. Sorabi, visits  
Pakhtia province

GARDAIZ, an 14, (Bakhtar).—Planning Minister, Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi accompanied by deputies from Pakhtia province in the House of Representatives arrived here yesterday.

He is accompanied by Amanullah Ahmadzai, deputy from Zormat, Buz Mohammad, Deputy from Zormat, and Janat Khan, deputy from Jani Khalil.

The deputies, while welcoming Dr. Sorabi, in their speeches touched on various aspects of needs in the province.

In his speech Dr. Sorabi said that the government, under the guidance of His Majesty, was doing the best within available means to solve the problems of the people.

In the light of expectation conceived efforts of all are needed to solve the problems, he said.

The minister later inspected the Pakhtia Development Project and the carpet weaving section in the Gardaz prison.

Meanwhile, the foundation stone for the buildings of the Pakhtia Development Project was laid by Pakhtia Governor General Mohammad Isa in Khost yesterday.

Seventy residential buildings will be constructed in a five acre area.

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—There has been an increase of 4,150 tons in the purchase of cotton from the farmers in the Balkh, Jozjan, and Samangan provinces this year in comparison to last year.

So far in the past three months 14,153 tons of cotton worth Afs. 138,050,000 have been purchased from the farmers by Bakhtar, Sakhi and Amin limited companies.

McClosky says

## U.S. avoids exploiting Peking border talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, (AP).—A State Department spokesman emphasized Tuesday that the United States will avoid exploiting Chinese "border difficulties" with the Soviet Union when the two countries resume Sino-American ambassadorial talks at Warsaw next week.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey also minimized reports that the resumption of the Warsaw meetings after a two-year suspension has irked Moscow and led to a deterioration of relations with Washington.

The Soviet Union's radio broadcasts in English to Asia have been attacking the 12-nation tour of Vice President Spiro Agnew as "propaganda mission" and an effort to sell President Richard Nixon's Asian policies.

McCloskey said that on the basis of such like evidence, the criticism of Agnew he could not see the deterioration of relations.

"We hope as we move forward

Members of Afghan  
judiciary leave  
for tour of U.S.

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—A delegation from Afghan judiciary left here yesterday on a two-week tour of the judicial institutions of the United States under a U.S. government programme.

Members of the delegation are: Mohammad Yusuf Ashraf, president of appeals, cassation court; Dr. Abdul Rahim Ziaee, president of application and research department of the Afghan judiciary; Mohammad Anwar Wahidi, advisor on legal affairs and president of the juvenile courts.

Gul Hasan Nouri, a member of the parliament, is also part of the delegation. He is a member of the department of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, and Mohammad Khan Shalgari of the College of Islamic Law.

Moscow affirms  
continuation of  
Sino-Soviet talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 14, (Tass).—The Soviet-Chinese talks in Peking are continuing, a Soviet foreign ministry spokesman said here.

Replying to questions, the head of the press department of the USSR foreign ministry Leonid Zamyatin, said part: "As is known, the head of the Soviet delegation has just returned from Peking, the talks are continuing and it is yet early to sum up their results."

"The aims of our policy in respect to China were outlined in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the conference of communists and workers' parties in Moscow. At the talks in Peking the Soviet delegation proceeds from these aims."

## No ambiguity in French arms policy in Mideast: Schumann

PARIS, Jan. 14, (AFP).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said here yesterday that although France's Mideast arms embargo countries, this did not mean France was ready to deliver any kind of weapon to any country under any conditions.

The French government's policy on the embargo was "a policy which is perhaps open to criticism but it has been criticised—but it has the merit of clarity and there is no ambiguity about it," he said.

Schumann was speaking to the political bureau of the ruling Gaullist Party (UDR) after UDR deputies had asked him for an explanation of French policy on Mideast arms exports.

Their request followed official confirmation at the weekend that France intends to sell fifty Mirage fighters to Libya and defence ministry denials of newspaper reports that Mirage deals are also being negotiated with the Iraqi and Algerian governments.

Schumann spoke for about two hours, first about the situation in Biafra and then about the arms embargo.

UDR spokesman Francois Gerbaud said later that the foreign minister described the French embargo policy in these terms:

"France's policy, without ambiguity and with complete clarity, is to do nothing to compromise her Mediterranean policy which, throughout the Arab world, as well as the west, has led to the recovery of our presence and of our influence."

Schumann added: "If we did not back such a policy our place would immediately be taken by others, and not always by the same ones."

He recalled that the French government had decided on a general Mideast arms embargo after the outbreak of the June 1967 six-day war, and that after

## All-European conference

## Moscow favourable to U.S. participation

MOSCOW, Jan. 14, (Tass).—The Soviet government has informed the government of the United States of its favourable attitude to the participation of the United States in an all-European conference, said Leonid Zamyatin, head of the press department of the USSR foreign ministry.

He added that other socialist countries were displaying a similar attitude to the participation of the United States in that conference.

The press conference at the Soviet ministry of foreign affairs was devoted to questions of preparing and convening a conference on problems of European security.

The GDR's proposal to conclude a treaty with the FRG was described by Leonid Zamyatin as a "useful and important initiative directed at easing tensions in the centre of Europe."

In the present conditions when there exist two German states enjoying all the sovereign rights, when they have different social systems their relations can be based only on generally recognised norms of international law, Zamyatin said.

Speaking of the meetings of factions and committees of the West German Bundestag planned in West Berlin, the Soviet foreign ministry spokesman characterized them as "a result of the old policy pursued by the CDU-SF party, which is insistently pushing the new West German government to promote it."

Such activities, Zamyatin said, have nothing to do with the task of ensuring tranquility in the centre of Europe. The FRG has no rights to West Berlin.

Interior Ministry, UNDP  
discuss development projects

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Talks on the continuation of technical cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan and the Ministry of Interior in the field of local development were held yesterday.

In their meeting yesterday, held at the Ministry of Interior, Interior Minister Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin and UNDP chief in Afghanistan, Arsen Shahbaz, discussed the possibility of increasing United Nations experts on local development projects.

A source of the ministry said that recently the government, in line with the policy statement of

New cinema  
opened in  
Mir Wais Maidan

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—A new cinema, with 600 seats, constructed at a total cost of five million Afghani was opened yesterday in Mirwais Maidan, Kabul. It is owned by private individuals.

The two storey cinema was inaugurated last evening by director-general of cinemas in the Information Culture Ministry, Dr. Mohammad Zahir Siddiq.

The first show was a movie of His Majesty's tour inside the country and abroad.

Medium wave radio  
transmitter to be  
set up in Kabul

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—A 25 kw. medium wave transmitter will begin operation for Radio Afghanistan shortly. It will cover the Kabul area.

This is in line with the plans of Radio Afghanistan to set up radio relay and receiver stations in the important provinces of the country.

This will enable the people to listen to Radio Afghanistan through their transmitters.

In disclosing this, a source of Radio Afghanistan said that equipment for the 25 kw. medium transmitter has already arrived in Kabul and installing work is in progress in Yaka Toot, close to other radio transmitters.

The transmitter will go into operation within three months. The new modern transmitter which will further facilitate radio broadcasting in the country, has been purchased from a Swiss company within the loan from that country.

Referring to other development plans in this field, the source said that relay station on the medium wave band of 20 kw is planned for Mazare Sharif.

The station will receive Radio Afghanistan programmes and relay them in the area.

"The transmitter consists of two ten kw. units. Arrangements have been made in such a way that if one unit stops working, the other unit will continue broadcasting," it added.

After experience is obtained from the transmitter in Mazare Sharif, similar transmitters will be installed in Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad or Gardez.

This will enable the people in the provinces of Afghanistan to listen to radio programmes in a better way, the source concluded.

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Turkey, Hamid Batu, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Public Health Dr. Ebrahim Majid Seraj in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Dean of the College of Science, Kabul University, Dr. Polbol Shah Jalal left here yesterday at the invitation of the Scientific and Industrial Research Centre of India for a month observation tour of the scientific institutions there.

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Insurance against traffic accidents is a necessary measure, Karubullah Seraj, president of the traffic accident court said here on arrival from France yesterday after three months of an observation tour of French traffic courts.

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Telephone 51062

PRICE AF. 4



## THE KABUL TIMES Food For Thought



JAN 22 1970

To know is nothing at all: to imagine is everything.

By Anatole France.

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by The Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

### Need for development bank

It is about time the role of all the banks in Afghanistan and their share in development is reviewed thoroughly.

As can be judged from past experience, investment by the banks in financing development projects and offering loans on easy terms has been very limited.

Some of their investments have been in non-productive fields, more in the form of purchasing shares in joint companies, or in those areas which involve the least risk.

Somehow acceptance of risk by the banks has been shirked. Their obsession with risk is stronger than is justified.

In a review of the banks policies vis-a-vis development, the government ought take note of two factors either they should be encouraged, and even guided since our system of economy is a mixed guided one, to invest in development projects or the state should push its plans for the establishment of a Development Bank.

We hope that the projected Industrial Bank will finally be established and the bill pending its legislation will pass parliamentary consideration. But one bank alone may not be able to fill the demand for soft loans for the private sector.

Too much hope has been placed on the Industrial Bank.

Once established, the Industrial Bank will be able to meet most of the demand for loans from the private sector. It has received enough commitments from Afghan sources and foreign banks, and we are sure that it will play a major role in the development of industries in the country.

But the need for a Development Bank which should aim at financing some projects in the state alone is also imperative. Existing banks in the country should make capital investment in the forming of such a bank from whose capital the state could borrow for some short term projects on hand. The two banks, industrial and development, would supplement each other's work and jointly contribute to the development of Afghanistan.

Such state monetary reserves as pensioners' fund, contingency fund, state bonds sold to private individuals, etc. could be directed into the Development Bank. The Finance Ministry could find other means of augmenting the capital of the Development Bank.

We believe the proposal is worth consideration from the economic and capital investment points of view by the Supreme Economic Council.

### Etemadi's government

#### Progress report of the past two years

**11. Educational planning**  
In the field of educational planning, the Ministry has availed itself of experiences in the past by soliciting the cooperation of the people in the know on the one hand, and organising and conducting seminars on the other.

The Educational Planning Seminar which was held last year, with participation of UNESCO experts, yielded very valuable information and insights. With due consideration to the five-year economic development plans of the nation the objective aim is to make the products of educational establishments more productive and valuable, and create a conducive atmosphere for the achievement of this goal.

**12. Student and teacher statistics**  
Wider introduction of applied sciences in the school curricula has been one of the main objectives of the Education Ministry, so that graduates of schools at various levels, will be able to find employment for themselves.

Of course the objective is not that the students be absorbed by various departments and institutes. The aim is to prepare them so that they can contribute to the national life. Achieving this object requires thorough study and experimentation and it constitutes a great preoccupation of the ministry so that student talents may be developed in a manner that will be more valuable in individual and social life.

**13. Publications and broadcasting**  
A series of publications have been issued by the Ministry of Education to augment school instruction to the students, as well as providing information to the public on questions relating to education.

**14. Statistics of new establishments**  
During the last two years 200 village schools and 300 primary schools were established.

**15. Qualitative changes**  
Along with strides to expand educational facilities, comprehensive efforts are being made to improve the quality of instruction in the schools.

It is expected that the new revised educational programmes will greatly help towards better training, and offering graduates who will be of better value to the society, having larger capabilities, and better competence.

**16. Responsibilities of the educational establishments in popularising the national language of Pashto**  
On the basis of the stipulations of the Constitution and in accordance with the policy of the government, special endeavours were made by this government, to work out suitable programmes for strengthening the national language of Pashto inside and outside the schools.

In order to have clear cut guidelines for application of the programme, the special committee and subcommittees made up of learned and informed persons were invited to further study the problem.

Positive results of these attempts, as an important educational project, are witnessed one after another.

**17. Elevation of schools**  
In the academic years of 1347 and 1348 nineteen-five village schools were elevated to primary schools. During the same time sixty-two primary schools were promoted to secondary schools, and 22 secondary schools to high schools. (village schools have a three-year term, primary schools have up to sixth grade, secondary schools up to ninth grade, and high schools up to 12th grade).

During the last two years 3991 new teachers were recruited. Teachers employed in 1346 numbered 11,817 while in 1347 they numbered 15,608, an increase of 34.4 per cent.

**18. USSR plans To exploit Siberia's natural resources**  
The Soviet Union has big plans for the frozen wastes of Siberia.

The four-million square mile (10 million square kilometre) territory has enormous untapped reserves of natural gas, oil, coal, ferrous metals, timber, gold and other minerals. Fish in its lakes are badly needed.

Although the cost of developing Siberia will be huge, the Russians are proceeding in the suit of a general attack on the Soviet economy's original enemy—agricultural shortcomings.

The discovery of great oil deposits has added to Siberia's importance. New fields in West and North Siberia and the far east European surplus Russia's present main fields around the Baku area, on the Caspian Sea.

Prospectors forecast eventual output of 900 million tons a year, although the high sulphur content of Siberian oil makes refining expensive.

West Siberia—the world's greatest oilfield—is planned as a major centre for gas and oil drilling, as well as for petrochemicals, steel-making and agriculture.

Much of the Siberian heartland consists of the heavily timbered, almost impenetrable Taiga.

**19. Manpower**  
You might compare it to a mine. You can locate the mine with its valuable mineral, but unless you build up a transportation system and a system of refining the mineral the advantage of having found the ore is meaningless.

It is easier to tap the resources of a mine than to transform human resources because the latter process also involves the transformation of a series of basic social institutions.

From one point of view, human beings may be considered a resource, an input for the transformation of an economy. But they are also involved in the end results of this system. Humans are both the means and the ends, and what might make sense from an economic point of view may conflict with what makes sense from the human or political or social point of view.

Thus, there is constant tension between social goals and economic objectives. For example, we may ask ourselves: How many educated or trained people can the economy absorb? There will always be different answers, depending on which part of the education one is looking at, because human society, even in the most controlled situation, is never just automation.

**20. Toward a strategy for developing countries**  
Development cannot be thought of primarily in terms of capital inputs. The entire world—including both the donor countries and the receiving countries—has paid a heavy price for accepting this view. For the first fifteen years after World War II, however, development was thought of primarily as a function of new resources, and not of the transformation of the country's own resources.

Afghanistan offers an outstanding example of the new capital inputs—in the form of roads, electrical power plants, dams, and so on—could be accomplished, using either gifts or loans from abroad, the economy would "take off" in a new, significant direction.

Now, while it is true that without capital inputs it is unlikely that a traditional society can be transformed, we have learned that at large scale inputs by themselves and with a substantial or continuing neglect of the human resource factor will not take us very far.

Several particular characteristics of manpower are important for understanding the problems involved in a manpower strategy. First is the time dimension. The

time dimension of manpower is the time it takes to produce a unit of manpower. This is the time it takes to produce a unit of manpower. This is the time it takes to produce a unit of manpower.

Second is the quality dimension. The quality of manpower is the quality of the skills and knowledge of the manpower. This is the quality of the skills and knowledge of the manpower.

Third is the quantity dimension. The quantity of manpower is the quantity of the manpower. This is the quantity of the manpower.

Fourth is the distribution dimension. The distribution of manpower is the distribution of the manpower. This is the distribution of the manpower.

Fifth is the mobility dimension. The mobility of manpower is the mobility of the manpower. This is the mobility of the manpower.

Sixth is the cost dimension. The cost of manpower is the cost of the manpower. This is the cost of the manpower.

Seventh is the replacement dimension. The replacement of manpower is the replacement of the manpower. This is the replacement of the manpower.

### Our expectations of the culture commission

If we are going to replace the defunct Culture Department with a more potent apparatus to revitalise performing and dramatic arts, we must first have a good deal of hard thinking. The formation of the special commission to study what ought to be done, no doubt, constitutes a commendable first step. Understandably the commission members are all affiliated with the Ministry of Information and Culture. A few who are not attached to the Ministry, now are former officials. The Commission's membership indicates that the ministry does not expect it to do anything singlehandedly.

It would be impossible to do so unless we could be content with setting up an establishment which would provide some immediate tentative results. Such an organisation's effectiveness to the society, having larger capabilities, and better competence.

**21. Responsibilities of the educational establishments in popularising the national language of Pashto**  
On the basis of the stipulations of the Constitution and in accordance with the policy of the government, special endeavours were made by this government, to work out suitable programmes for strengthening the national language of Pashto inside and outside the schools.

In order to have clear cut guidelines for application of the programme, the special committee and subcommittees made up of learned and informed persons were invited to further study the problem.

Positive results of these attempts, as an important educational project, are witnessed one after another.

**22. Elevation of schools**  
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During the last two years 3991 new teachers were recruited. Teachers employed in 1346 numbered 11,817 while in 1347 they numbered 15,608, an increase of 34.4 per cent.

**23. USSR plans To exploit Siberia's natural resources**  
The Soviet Union has big plans for the frozen wastes of Siberia.

The four-million square mile (10 million square kilometre) territory has enormous untapped reserves of natural gas, oil, coal, ferrous metals, timber, gold and other minerals. Fish in its lakes are badly needed.

Although the cost of developing Siberia will be huge, the Russians are proceeding in the suit of a general attack on the Soviet economy's original enemy—agricultural shortcomings.

The discovery of great oil deposits has added to Siberia's importance. New fields in West and North Siberia and the far east European surplus Russia's present main fields around the Baku area, on the Caspian Sea.

Prospectors forecast eventual output of 900 million tons a year, although the high sulphur content of Siberian oil makes refining expensive.

West Siberia—the world's greatest oilfield—is planned as a major centre for gas and oil drilling, as well as for petrochemicals, steel-making and agriculture.

Much of the Siberian heartland consists of the heavily timbered, almost impenetrable Taiga.

**24. Manpower**  
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It is easier to tap the resources of a mine than to transform human resources because the latter process also involves the transformation of a series of basic social institutions.

**25. Qualitative changes**  
Along with strides to expand educational facilities, comprehensive efforts are being made to improve the quality of instruction in the schools.

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It is expected that the new revised educational programmes will greatly help towards better training, and offering graduates who will be of better value to the society, having larger capabilities, and better competence.

**36. Responsibilities of the educational establishments in popularising the national language of Pashto**  
On the basis of the stipulations of the Constitution and in accordance with the policy of the government, special endeavours were made by this government, to work out suitable programmes for strengthening the national language of Pashto inside and outside the schools.

In order to have clear cut guidelines for application of the programme, the special committee and subcommittees made up of learned and informed persons were invited to further study the problem.

Positive results of these attempts, as an important educational project, are witnessed one after another.

**37. Elevation of schools**  
In the academic years of 1347 and 1348 nineteen-five village schools were elevated to primary schools. During the same time sixty-two primary schools were promoted to secondary schools, and 22 secondary schools to high schools. (village schools have a three-year term, primary schools have up to sixth grade, secondary schools up to ninth grade, and high schools up to 12th grade).

During the last two years 3991 new teachers were recruited. Teachers employed in 1346 numbered 11,817 while in 1347 they numbered 15,608, an increase of 34.4 per cent.

**38. USSR plans To exploit Siberia's natural resources**  
The Soviet Union has big plans for the frozen wastes of Siberia.

The four-million square mile (10 million square kilometre) territory has enormous untapped reserves of natural gas, oil, coal, ferrous metals, timber, gold and other minerals. Fish in its lakes are badly needed.

Although the cost of developing Siberia will be huge, the Russians are proceeding in the suit of a general attack on the Soviet economy's original enemy—agricultural shortcomings.

The discovery of great oil deposits has added to Siberia's importance. New fields in West and North Siberia and the far east European surplus Russia's present main fields around the Baku area, on the Caspian Sea.

Prospectors forecast eventual output of 900 million tons a year, although the high sulphur content of Siberian oil makes refining expensive.

West Siberia—the world's greatest oilfield—is planned as a major centre for gas and oil drilling, as well as for petrochemicals, steel-making and agriculture.

Much of the Siberian heartland consists of the heavily timbered, almost impenetrable Taiga.

**39. Manpower**  
You might compare it to a mine. You can locate the mine with its valuable mineral, but unless you build up a transportation system and a system of refining the mineral the advantage of having found the ore is meaningless.

It is easier to tap the resources of a mine than to transform human resources because the latter process also involves the transformation of a series of basic social institutions.

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A kochi man seen next to his camels which are the sole means of transportation for the kochi households.

### Sharaf studies U.S. education system

**Editor's note:**  
Following is a reproduction of an interview with Sharaf Sharaf, Dean of the Faculty of Economics at Kabul University published recently in the Asian States.

"One purpose of my trip to the United States is to see how the U.S. system of Economics education can be adapted to formulate a master's degree programme in Economics at Kabul University." 40-year-old Dr. Said Sharaf Sharaf, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Kabul University, said here recently.

Educated at the Universities of Munich and Vienna, where he got his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees between 1950 and 1957, Sharaf came to the United States, because, he said:

"I find it important for my profession since the United States is a centre of business, publications of journals and books. We also had many guest scholars from the United States who provided the motivation to come here





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# THE KABUL TIMES

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PRICE AF. 4

## CHAGHA SARAI, ZARANJ AMONG 19 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Survey and mapping of 19 short-term projects for local development in Afghanistan have been completed by five experts of the United Nations Development Programme in Afghanistan, during 1968.

The draft projects are for 19 provinces in the country, and work is continuing on the preparation of similar short-term projects for the rest of the 28 provinces in the country, Wajid Najm, Technical Deputy President of the Local Development Department, said.

The draft of the projects prepared by these experts includes construction of bridges, small hydroelectric power stations, a water reservoir, and small irrigation projects, he said.

Included among these projects are the Chagha Sarai Hydroelectric Power station which will produce 600 kw. of energy, and the Zaranj irrigation project, he added.

Construction of bridges with 20-30 tons capacity to link villages, are also among the projects.

The government has assigned a commission, consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Planning, Public Health, Education, Mines and Industries, Agriculture and Irrigation, and Public Works to study the programmes of work and development plans for the Local Development Department.

The commission is expected to round off its work by Monday and forward its recommendations to the Cabinet for further consideration. The budget of the Local Development Department will then be fixed by the government in accordance with the recommendations of the commission.

The government last year changed the name and functions of the former Rural Development Department to Local Development, and entrusted each of the specific functions of the department to the related ministries.

The government also decided that local development should not concentrate on rural development, but only take into account local progress.

In line with this decision, it also decided that the Local Development Department should have one main office in the capital of each of the provinces so that concerted efforts could be made for the development of the country.

## Agreement for electric network in Balkh signed

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—An agreement on the survey of an electric distribution network in Balkh, and Mazari Sharif cities, was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union yesterday.

In an address to the Elders of Takhtai, Ahmadzai and Meerzaki Mangal he touched on the development and reform plans of the state which are under implementation or will be implemented under the guidance of His Majesty and called for increasing cooperation of the people.

"Our beloved King wishes to see that all the people in the country, especially to have people of Pakhtia acquire a high standard of living," he told the meeting.

In reply, Haji Abdul Rahman of Selman Khail, Mazari and Tajik, built by the Pakhtia Development Authority, and established of the Mander Koh and the forestry project with which he was familiar, said that the Pakhtia Development Authority.

## 6 medical teams assigned to care for Haj pilgrims

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Public Health has assigned six teams of doctors, nurses and compounders to go to Jiddah to help the Afghan pilgrims to Haj.

Each team consists of four medical personnel. One team has already left for Jiddah, where it will set up an Afghan hospital for the pilgrims.

They will take care of all the pilgrims. Dr. Akhtar Mohammad Khoshbheen, the president of the Preventive Medicine Department of the Ministry of Public Health, said.

Four teams will accompany the land caravan and two will go by air, he said.

One team has also left for Jiddah by air. Necessary medicine has been given to each of the teams, he said. 5,000 pilgrims will fly and 2,000 will go by land, a source of the Ministry of Interior said.

Six hundred of them are civil servants and Pashtoonistanis, the source added.

## USSR begins nation-wide population census

MOSCOW, Jan. 15, (Tass).—A nation-wide census of the population was to begin at eight o'clock on this morning. The Central Statistical Board estimates that the population of the Soviet Union now exceeds 240 million. A form has been prepared for each of them with long list of questions to which they are expected, above all, by planning agencies and also scientists and business executives.

All this magnificent operation, involving some 1,500,000 people, must furnish the foundation for a scientific programme of the country's social and economic development in the immediate future. The preceding census was held 11 years ago.

SHEBERGHAN, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—Repair work between Sheberghan-Sare Pol road, 28 km. long has been completed with the cooperation of the people.

Meanwhile, a new 35 km. long and six metre wide road linking Chundak Gili village with Nahr Wahne district was opened yesterday.

## Mehta calls on Dr. Habibi; cultural views exchanged

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of India, Ashok Mehta paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Information and Culture, Dr. Mahmud Habibullah in his office yesterday morning.

Views were exchanged in the meeting on the possibility of expanding Indo-Afghan cultural cooperation and on the extension of the cultural agreement between the two countries for another year.

Ashok Mehta promised the co-operation of India with the Afghan Film and in other fields of art, particularly music.

A source of the Ministry later said that views were also held on the exchanges of cultural delegations between the two nations.

## European security meeting U.S. ready to discuss question with FRG

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, (AP).—U.S. President Richard M. Nixon and his foreign policy advisers are ready to discuss the question of a European security conference with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt if he so desires, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

But they added, they see little of the issue which was adequately dealt with by the foreign ministers of the Atlantic Alliance last December.

Brandt told the West German Bundestag (parliament) Wednesday that he was ready to raise the question of the communist bloc invitation to a European security conference when he visits with Nixon next April.

At the Washington NATO conference last April Brandt, then foreign minister, joined forces with Italy's Pietro Nenni in advocating that the West accept the communist challenge and engage in talks on European security with the Moscow bloc.

The NATO meeting of last December adopted a cautious, but essentially receptive, attitude towards the communist initiative.

It was Secretary of State William P. Rogers' task to spell out in his speech Dec. 6 the three tests of Soviet goodwill which would encourage the West to arrange for such a conference. There was limited answer to one of the three points and none on the other two.

Rogers said that the Soviets should prove their willingness to improve the situation in and around Berlin. Accordingly the three western powers sent notes to Moscow Dec. 16 proposing negotiations with the Soviet Union on Berlin. There was no answer on this point, either.

Secondly Rogers said he expected the West to make proposals for mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe. There was no answer on this point, either.

Thirdly, Rogers said there should be a constructive response on West German initiatives to improve relations with the east. The answers from Moscow and Warsaw might fall in the constructive response category, but the reply from East Germany was not.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The outgoing ambassador of Iraq, Jamil Sayeb, paid a farewell call on H.R.H. Marshall Shah Wali Khan Ghazi in his home yesterday morning.

The ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Hsieh Pang-chih paid a courtesy call on the governor of Kabul, Dr. Abdullah Wahidi in his office yesterday.

Volga Gochev, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid a courtesy call on the President of the House of People, Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak in his office yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The new Deputy Minister for the Interior, Aziz Ahmad Alkhalil, was introduced to the officials of the Ministry yesterday morning by Interior Minister Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin. He later assumed his duties.

JALALABAD, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—A new 20 km. long road, eight metres wide, built with the cooperation of the people was opened to traffic in Hesarat Ghelzai yesterday. The new road links several villages with the old Kabul-Jalalabad road in the Kolaie area.

JALALABAD, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The income of the Jalalabad customs house in the past nine months has increased by \$995,300. Afghanistan in comparison to the corresponding period of last year. The increase is because of the higher level of revenue income from export-import of goods.

SHEBERGHAN, Jan. 15, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for a new ten bed hospital for police was laid by the Jozjan Governor, Dr. Mohammad Siddiq yesterday. The eight room building is being built in a one acre area.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

## Food For Thought



To know is nothing at all - to imagine is everything.

By Anatole France.

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holidays by The Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

## UNDP in Afghanistan

It is good to see that the United Nations has agreed to channel additional funds through its development programme towards further implementation of a number of small projects in various parts of Afghanistan.

The UNDP chief in a meeting with the Minister of Interior has promised to increase the number of experts and revealed the draft plans for 19 public utility projects such as the construction of bridges, hydroelectric and small irrigation networks in various parts of the country.

The UNDP has already done much to promote agriculture and animal husbandry in the remote areas of Afghanistan.

UNDP experts have carried out useful experiments in the fertilisation of wheat and corn. Similarly other experts have collected soil samples from a number of areas covered by irrigation projects in order to compile a consolidated report on the country's soil status.

Of even greater interest is the UNDP initiative in launching a programme of agricultural credit and cooperatives in Afghanistan. This programme has already rendered worthwhile assistance to the orchard-owners in Kohistan.

The assistance comes in the form of training as well as practical application of agricultural extension techniques.

Under this training programme of the project, officials are trained in the supply and marketing cooperatives and cooperative supervision. Such

a training is highly essential for proper functioning of future agricultural cooperatives.

UNDP is taking a useful step towards even promoting the idea of such cooperatives.

The governing council of the UNDP, approved in June 1969, the commencement of preliminary operations, in a special fund project aimed at recognising the agricultural cottage industries bank so that it may be in a position to better utilise a loan from the international development association and expand its credit facilities.

Similar assistance has been rendered by the UNDP in the field of training people in the vocation of animal husbandry.

Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Badkhashan Provinces were selected as areas in which pilot projects were launched. Under this programme efforts are being made to promote animal health and provide comprehensive extension service encompassing sheep dipping and animal inoculation as well as establishing animal clinics.

The fact of the assurance of the UNDP chief for undertaking the construction of several new projects will undoubtedly complement what has already been achieved.

The fact that much experience has already been gained and preliminary research work carried out will ensure more effective and efficient implementation of the projects to be launched.

## Etemadi's government

### Progress report of the past two years

**Part XXV**  
Expansion and development of colleges, filling the academic and administrative personnel shortage, provision of facilities for advanced studies in social and natural sciences, and founding new institutions for a higher education were some of the attempts to increase university enrollment.

The efforts of the past two years, and the results obtained from the development of colleges and university institutions are briefly reviewed as follows:

**Revision and improvement of instruction programmes**  
In a new institute, such as Kabul University which is no more than thirty years old, the pursuit of rapid development of sciences and arts, and in advanced levels, adoption of an educational policy compatible to the needs and requirements of the nation, and with the financial possibilities being limited, is not an easy task.

Nevertheless, continued efforts for better utilisation of the available means and possibilities are proving useful. Instruction programmes have therefore been under constant study and scrutiny, and during the last two years the Kabul University has paid special attention to instruction programmes in their colleges of Science, Agriculture, Engineering and Medicine, in order to perfect them.

**Review of manuals and regulations**  
Drafting and application of the University entrance regulations and their application since 1347, and work on drafting regulations governing study abroad, faculty members, students, discipline, and job description of various departments, and positions prepared on the basis of the new University Organisation are some of the tasks occupying the University.

**Part XXVI**  
With the promulgation of the University constitution in 1348 the draft of a series of new rules to organise educational, scientific and administrative activities of the University colleges and departments was also drawn up by various committees.

One of these committees, appointed by the University Council, is working on preparing constitutions for colleges.

**Expansion of libraries and laboratories**  
Large steps have been taken in acquisition of materials and equipment for laboratories, medicine, and installation of new laboratories in a bid to further facilitate laboratory instruction in education, engineering, science, agriculture and medical subjects, as well as improving the services of University hospitals.

The University library has been enlarged by gifts from various countries and international organisations and by purchasing, in 1347 and early 1348, 5,000 books written in Dari. This has substantially helped the library to answer queries.

**Filling faculty shortage**  
The increasing number of freshmen entering colleges has resulted in rapid expansion of departments in every college. During the recent years, there have been more university education aspirants than could be taken in.

The present faculty members are also pressed, after fulfilling the requirements for promotion, to higher academic ranks.

A special committee, appointed by the University Council, is entrusted with hiring and firing of faculty. During 1347 the committee hired 52 new instructors, and considered merits of 100 candidates for higher academic ranks from among the former faculty members.

**Publication of the faculty works**  
Attempts have been made to collect the works of the faculty members, instruction notes, translations and writings, in various departments of University colleges. So far 300 such works have been collected and are ready for publication.

**University hospitals**  
The university hospitals, administered by the University Health Institute, Administrative Unit, serve as grounds for practical training of medical students, and for student guidance, research and treatment of patients. The staff of the College of Medicine as well as for specialisation of doctors sent to the University by the Public Health Ministry.

In view of the increase in the number of medical students and the patients coming to University hospitals and clinics, various improvements have been made in service and facilities.

With the assistance of the French government attempts are being made to raise the standard of treatment and research as well as to develop the progress of the human community in their hands, will see how they can best help make this universe safe to live in free from hunger, disease and illiteracy.

Of late, the paper expresses regret that the Paris peace talks on Vietnam and the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General U Thant and his special representative Mr. G. J. Aronson did not bring about results to put an end to the tragic war in Vietnam.

The paper hopes that the new year will bring peace and prosperity on earth and the people of the world, particularly the big powers, who possess the power to development and progress of the human community in their hands, will see how they can best help make this universe safe to live in free from hunger, disease and illiteracy.

Prices in the first class liners are also pegged low to attract younger people a typical 10-day cruise from Sydney calling in at Suva, Lautoka and Noumea costs about 250 Australian dollars (177 sterling).

The entertainment is free, and fares can be paid on credit with a 10 per cent deposit and monthly instalments.

The ships are modern or converted liners like Shaw Savill's Southern Cross and Northern Star, and P and O's Canberra, Arcadia, Himalaya and Oronsay.

Travel agents say the trend towards "floating discos" is a result of the recurring and growing market of affluent young people with plenty of time for leisure and an urge to get away from their routine office jobs for career holidays.

Few restrictions are issued to passengers, once they are aboard. "We have enough entertainment to keep anyone out of trouble," a spokesman for one of the shipping lines said.

But for those people who do not want to be swayed into the seventies with the pulsating sound of rock bands, the traditional amenities of holiday cruising still exist. They can just sit in the sun, and read a book, play chess and cards and eat good food.

**Hong Kong**  
Painful kiss: A young man kissed his girl-friend one night last week and then was rushed to the hospital with a bleeding tongue.

Hospital officials said the girl sank her teeth into the man's tongue.

The couple earlier had seen the love movie "Goodbye Columbus" and were on their way home when the man offered his good night kiss. The girl agreed. But the next minute, he yelled in pain as the girl accidentally nipped her teeth into his tongue.

**Kuala Lumpur**  
A Ceylonese university teacher has said he believes revolt by young people will continue periodically in developing countries unless they evolve commonly accepted national ideologies.

V. Ramakrishnan, of the University of Ceylon's Philosophy Department, added that student problems leading to such rebellion.

**San Francisco**  
Black cloud, a 34-year-old San Francisco brunette, was driving through the city's "Tenderloin" strip club district when she got stuck in a monster traffic jam.

Exasperated, she got out of her car to direct the traffic. "You're doing a good job," a motorist told her. "What could you do it as well without your bra?"

Doris Blackcloud removed and neatly folded her coat, dress, slip and bra, and continued to direct the traffic.

"More, more," the motorists cried. Miss Blackcloud removed her stockings and panties and attended once more to the traffic.

The jam quickly became complete. Some hundreds of cars were backed up along the street. The next sight was a Miss Blackcloud's feet, while professional strippers emerged from their cloths to watch.

After a while, an old lady in black called the police. With some difficulty, a police car made its way to the spot. After scooping up the coins and parking tickets, Miss Blackcloud entered the car and drove off, still entirely naked, sitting between two officers on the back seat.

The crowd booed as the police car left.

**Washington**  
A New York peace group has issued a "vol-a-demonstration" service that provides the latest news on where the action is, the

## Provincial Press

By a Staff writer

The daily Perusa in one of its recent editorials reviewed the year 1969. As one can gather from the comments made about the year 1969 by the famous scholars and commentators not very much was done to lessen the threat of hunger, disease and illiteracy threatening the very lives of millions of people throughout the world, asserts the paper.

During the year 1969, the paper went on, two hopeful events and several unfortunate events occurred which will go down in the contemporary history of human beings.

As hopeful events, the paper mentions the conquest of the moon by man which was materialised as a result of development of science and technology. The other event which is giving hope to the future safety of mankind is the limitation of atomic and strategic weapons for which the big powers, especially the United States and Soviet Union) have been discussing to reach an agreement on banning further production of destructive weapons.

However, adds the paper, it is very unfortunate that bloody war in Vietnam has still been going on and the situation in the Middle East has become more tense as a result of continued Israeli aggression.

The paper expresses regret that the Paris peace talks on Vietnam and the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General U Thant and his special representative Mr. G. J. Aronson did not bring about results to put an end to the tragic war in Vietnam.

The paper hopes that the new year will bring peace and prosperity on earth and the people of the world, particularly the big powers, who possess the power to development and progress of the human community in their hands, will see how they can best help make this universe safe to live in free from hunger, disease and illiteracy.

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The crowd booed as the police car left.

**Washington**  
A New York peace group has issued a "vol-a-demonstration" service that provides the latest news on where the action is, the

House of Representatives internal committee was told Wednesday.

Prospective demonstrators need merely dial 212 924-6315 for a rundown on where and when to go during their three hundred years of rule or it has originated here and gone to Greece because I have seen special restaurants during the past few years as the meat in Salomonika and elsewhere.

Anyway, the doctor bought the head of a sheep and gave it to his wife to cook. He asked her to tell him if she needed anything else to go with the delicacy his wife gave him a long list and he provided everything he needed.

The poor doctor had such a busy day. Besides examining so many people and writing prescriptions for them, he was also a busy man. He had to go to the hospital to see a patient who was a doctor's wife and a doctor's wife.

When he came home dog-tired, he consoled his fatigued body by eating the delicacy his wife gave him. As soon as darkness fell, he could wait no more. So he asked his wife to bring him the food.

"And do you know what his wife said?"

"Deary, I could not cope with the head. So I cooked something else."

The doctor was furious but tried to eat his anger in the hope of getting something nice instead. There was no more to eat.

"Sweetheart, may I know what this something else is?"

"Well, I won't tell you if you lose your temper. I promise not to lose my temper if it is something real nice."

"I don't know. It all depends. Please don't tax my patience. Tell me what you have cooked."

To tell you the truth, it is not much."

"Either you are going to tell me or I shall leave the house."

Well, I made some tea and bought some cheese to go with the bread. The bread is as crisp as you want it. The cheese is good too. The kids are crazy about it. I remember there is a friend who you should not worry about anything else."

"Go to hell."

"With your father. I am sure this is a damned house."

And the doctor really left this house for three days during which time he resided with a friend who one wife gave him the best meals he could imagine.

At the end of the three days, all the friends got together and took the doctor home, reconciling him to his wife.

They told him plainly that they were not any better off but they grin and bear it because life is too short and having rows with your wife over the food you do not like to eat is no fun.

Another man I know indignantly reacts violently in a similar situation. I was told by his wife that once she brought him some sort of soup he abhors. He took the bowl and hurled it into the courtyard.

She said they had so much chinaware when they got married, but now there are only a few pieces left. Every time she has cooked something which he did not like he broke a piece.

I asked her why she did not make a list of his likes and dislikes. She said she could do that easily but this might reduce her to a kind of slave-girl who is always subservient to her master.

I told her she would lose more carefree if she was not more careful. She assured me that everything has changed in their house now. They had switched from china to plastics. Whenever the husband hurls a bowl or a plate, it does not go a long way. And their dog brings it back as soon as it is hurled.

A typical conversation between (Continued on page 4)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Heywood and Anis yesterday commented on the development plans of Radio Afghanistan.

The daily Heywood gave a brief summary of how radio was first introduced and the stages through which it has passed before reaching its present state of development.

The paper recalls that the first radio transmitter was installed in Afghanistan 20 years ago. This was a twenty-kilowatt medium-wave transmitter.

During the years two more transmitters, one fifty-kilowatt and the other ten-kilowatt, were installed and started on shortwave frequencies.

As a third step towards further development two hundred kilowatt transmitters, one operating on short wave and the other medium wave were installed.

It is worth mentioning, said the paper, that Radio Afghanistan is now operating all these facilities at their full capacity. The need for putting on the air more extensive news and information broadcast has now prompted officials of Radio Afghanistan to install yet another twenty-five kw medium-wave transmitter.

The editorial also welcomed plans for the installation of relay stations in some of the provinces so that better reception may be insured in the remote parts of the country.

Such an arrangement should eliminate the problem of poor reception felt in certain areas during adverse conditions of the ionosphere.

The editorial especially welcomed the decision of the government to import the necessary components and start assembling low-price transistor radio sets for the benefit of low-income families throughout the country.

Yesterday's Anis also carried an article by its political commentator on the recent sale of arms to some of the Middle East countries.

The Middle East countries, in general, are in a position to buy expensive armaments since most of them possess oil and as such handle large revenues.

The article referred to the contracts existing between some of the Middle Eastern countries and the Western countries.

France had imposed an embargo on the shipment of arms to Israel following the June 1967 war.

However, said the article, the mysterious disappearance of four gunboats from a French port and their unperturbed voyage to Israel was taken to mean the end of the embargo or at least a way out of it.

But the decision of the French government to sell fifty Mirage military planes to Libya has somewhat consoled the Arabs.

Britain is also an arms supplier to the Middle East. It is selling tanks and other armaments to

both Israel and some other Arab countries.

The article said the purchase and sale of arms under the present day conditions in the Middle East and the world is perhaps unavoidable.

However, it urged the United Nations and other interested and responsible parties to hurry with their efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East before the outbreak of a much larger catastrophe.

At a recent UNESCO conference in Paris, the point was made that almost all the news sources available to the newspapers of the third world come from countries already committed to one or the other of the great power blocs.

The speaker was implying that every third world country should be able to dispose of news from all points of view. It is a completely valid point.

He was surely entirely right in making this complaint, and indeed on the tragedies of the lack of communications amongst these countries is the shortage of news about their neighbours, particularly if the neighbour in question happens to be the ex-colony of a European state with a different language from its own ex-coloniser.

We might take West Africa as an example. Ghana is surrounded by French-speaking countries. French-speaking, that is, as far as the press of those countries is concerned - yet very little news about these countries ever gets into the Ghanaian press.

If we study the national newspapers of Ghana we find that there is some news about Nigeria and other English-speaking African countries, but the most prominent subjects are England and America. In other countries, the emphasis will be on Russia or on France.

More than half the non-local news in these papers comes from Europe and America. Ghana is

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## Manpower

### Toward a strategy for developing countries

Next, there must be changes in the use of savings, and not only in the accumulation of savings. I have heard it said that in Afghanistan, many people retain substantial savings in their mattresses, so to speak. The more successful bazaar traders have considerable accumulations, but these accumulations are not part of the country's savings.

It is important to have it understood generally that work is a critical factor. One Afghan Cabinet minister told me that, historically, the problem in this country has been that the farmers cannot work in the cold regions of the winter and, in the summer, the people of the warm regions want to go to the cooler regions. Consequently, in general, there is a labour shortage.

While this is an understandable adaptation, a developing society requires more consistent labour inputs.

As I see it, then, the priority goal of a manpower strategy in a developing country should be to accelerate the kinds of changes, each of which is difficult to achieve.

One is to develop a cadre of competent administrators and managers, both within the governmental sector and at the project level.

Two, to develop intermediate technical and vocational skills so that the new jobs can be accomplished. The third, and most important, is the slow but nevertheless dramatic transformation that must take place among the bulk of the population. Unless the society is transformed at its base, the development process cannot take place.



## What will the 1970's bring?

(Continued from page 2) and the moderates, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait and Jordan, and the militants, UAR (Egypt), Sudan, Libya and, despite caution, Algeria. On the other hand, Israel becomes more isolated. It has even quarreled with the USA, rejecting its proposal for a withdrawal, with some security modifications, to the 1967 frontiers and joint administration of Jerusalem. No, I do not see peace in the Middle East in 1970. This may seem fantastic, but I see a possible peace during the seventies by agreement between Israel and the guerrillas, the latter taking over Jordan and the Western Bank of the river in a new Palestine State recognized by Israel. Peace in Vietnam is no nearer because President Nixon is withdrawing American troops. He will escalate his arming of the Saigon South Vietnamese and will maintain his bombing from the air. The Paris peace talks are breaking down. Nevertheless, I see 1970 bringing a crisis for war peace. I doubt very much whether the Saigon Government can last out. Let the fact be faced that the people of Saigon have tolerated the figure of their prosperity from the spending of dollars by the American forces. Withdraw those forces and the prosperity goes. There is already a strong political opposition in Saigon. Add to that distress among the population, and the Administration will fall. And then? America may have to decide whether it will allow communism to take over South Vietnam. A real crisis. If we discount the Saigon figures of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese dead and all their troops would have been killed twice over if we accepted them, they have been more deaths in the Viet Cong-Biafran war than in Vietnam. Most have been children, a million at least, from starvation. An unbearable loss. This is an unnecessary war. Nigeria wants union, Biafra wants security in association. What Britain in its supply of arms to Biafra does not understand is that

## Afghan diary

(Continued on Page 3) this husband and wife is like this: "What have you cooked this evening, sweetheart?" "The usual, I suppose." "You mean the same kind of soup I detest?" "Not the same actually. I have added another ingredient." "But I don't like soup." "I like it and so do the kids." "Well, why don't you prepare something else for me? After all, it is I who earn the bread." "Yes I know. But you have to. You are my husband and my children's father, don't you think I deserve something else, something nicer?" "You do, but I don't have any time. That darned rice dish takes such a long time. And you don't like anything without rice?" "Well, well, bring the food then. I am starving!" As soon as the soup is brought in, the husband hurls the bowl and goes to bed, probably not going to sleep all night long. And this grievance is aggravated when his three-year-old son tells him the next morning, "Daddy, the soup was super!"

## European security

(Continued from page 1) been known here since Nov. 19 when Soviet ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin so informed Rogers. The essence of the Secretary's answer was that it was the birth of a new security conference, if and when it is held, and no invitation was needed or expected. Moscow actually did not drop formally its original position that countries outside Europe, meaning such NATO members as the United States and Canada, must be invited by the Europeans to attend such a conference. "They simply do not refer any more to the invitation," American officials said. The whole question, they said, is insignificant: the European allies of the United States made it abundantly clear that there is no point even in talking about a conference without the allies on this side of the Atlantic.

## USSR stresses need for all-European meeting

MOSCOW, Jan. 15. (Tass).—The Soviet government believes that preparations for the All-European conference "should be directed first of all at fulfilling the proposal to convene the conference and not at artificially delaying it." The statement, which was read out at a press conference in Moscow by Leonid Zamyatin, a spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, says that the widespread response to the appeal by socialist countries, parties to the Warsaw treaty, "shows that the all-European conference could play a role of importance for the future of this area of the world, that it is already ripe and should be held without any unjustified delays."

"At the same time one cannot fail to see that not all governments of western countries have accepted with a similar degree of a consent even the very idea of convening the conference. In some places one obviously senses an intention to slow down the cause of easing tensions," the statement says. "The confirmation on a regional basis of the principle of renunciation of use of force is not only in keeping with the obligations of states under the United Nations charter, but also strengthens and further develops those obligations. It should also be taken into account that not all European states are members of the United Nations," the statement says. Of great significance for establishing All-European cooperation in various fields, would be discussions on developing comprehensive cooperation among all European states.

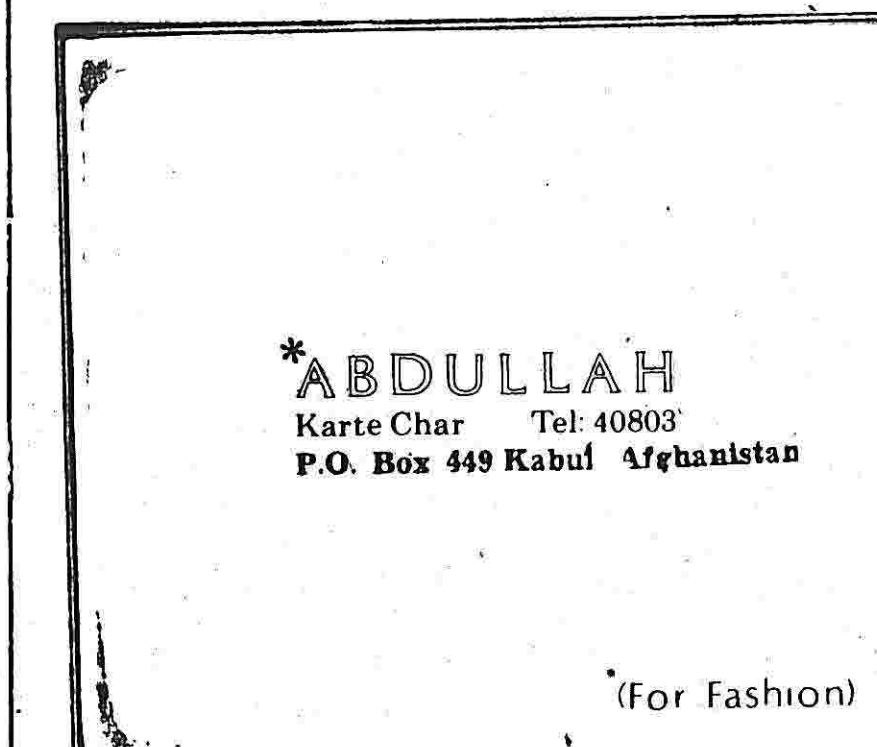
The statement stresses that "the proposals put forward by the socialist countries in Prague are wide enough to permit discussion of the main problem, the problem of ensuring European security, and that they are at the same time specific enough to allow definite decisions which would be conducive to the attainment of this goal." "The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are also willing to consider other proposals aimed at practical preparations for the All-European conference. This side of the Atlantic.

was clearly stated by them at the Prague meeting. The Soviet government is willing, as before, to hold further exchange of views with other states both on a bilateral or any other basis to contribute to the expedient convocation of the conference." The statement notes that the discussions at the Brussels session in respect of the All-European conference "were not at all marked by the unanimity of its participants." "The words of the declaration issued by the Brussels session of the NATO Council are vague and are liable to differing interpretations. The declaration appears to be influenced by the policy of those NATO quarters, first of all Non-European, which re-

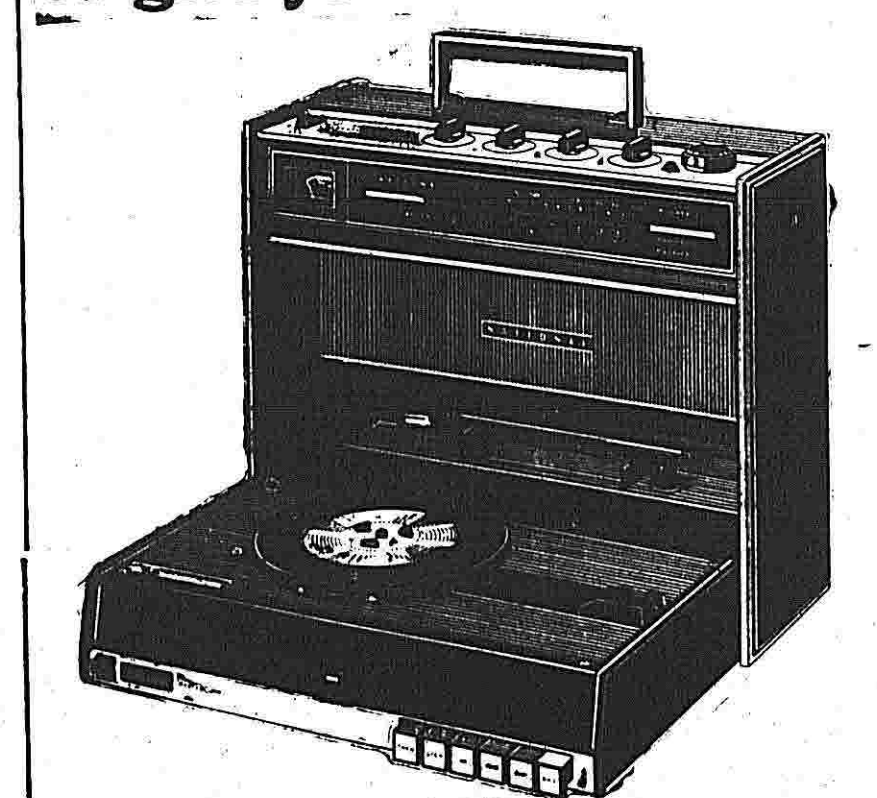


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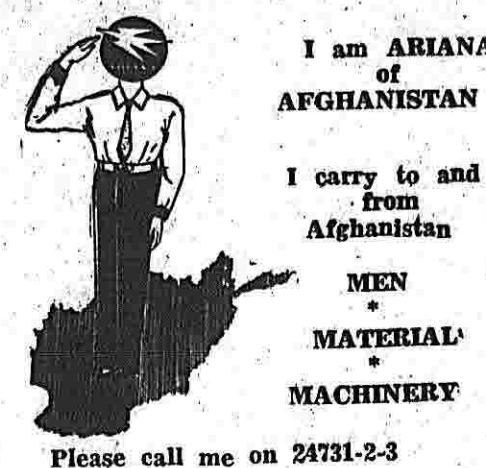
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## SHAKER FACTORY HOPES TO EXPORT TO USSR

By A Staff Reporter

The Shaker Ceramic Factory plans to sell slaters it produces to foreign countries. A tentative approach has been made to the Soviet Union, and an offer has been received from a firm in Iran. The factory produces 3,000-4,000 slaters, used in electric wiring, daily and can produce up to one million slaters monthly. The figure can even go higher than that once steady home and foreign markets are found. Haji Abdul Shokur, the manager of the firm said. The management of the factory some time ago proposed to the Ministry of Commerce to include sale of slaters to the Soviet Union among the items of exports, an agreement for which is expected to be signed between the two countries. Negotiations are currently underway between the Ministry of Commerce and a Soviet commercial delegation that is conducting talks for the conclusion of a barter agreement for the current year, 1970. The Ministry then forwarded the proposal along with some samples of the slaters produced

By A Staff Reporter

by Shaker to the Soviet delegation who in turn have given them to the representatives of the Soviet Vestogot trading company. "The samples have been sent to Moscow for consideration as to the quality and prices quoted by us," Haji Abdul Shokur said. The factory produces five types of slaters: two for telephones, and three for electricity. The slaters for use in telephones have a resistance of 400 volts and 500 volts, while the ones used for electricity have 1000, 2000 and 5000 volt resistance, according to him. Haji Abdul Shokur is sure that the quality of his slaters is the best. The price quoted for the telephone slaters is 35 and 45 cents respectively are quoted between one to one and a half U.S. dollars, he said. If the quality of the slaters and the prices quoted are agreed upon, then they will be included in the Trade Protocol for 1970, he said. An offer of purchase of the slaters has come from Iran, and samples have been sent to Tehran

## Ahu Shoe Factory has produced 6,604 pairs since fire

KABUL, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—The Ahu Shoe Factory, forty per cent of which was gutted by fire about three weeks ago has since then produced 6,604 pairs of shoes, a source of the factory said. At present there are 150 workers in the tanning section, and 211 in the shoe making section of the plant, according to the source. A source of the Afghan Insurance Company said that an expert on fire assessment has finished his work and has gone to India to forward the report to the insurance company there. The Ahu Shoe Factory is expected to receive the losses from foreign insurance firms.

## Anti-smuggling squad seizes 332 kgs. lapis lazuli

KABUL, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—A special anti-smuggling squad of the attorney general's office on Dec. 14 last year seized 332 kgs. and 200 grams of lapis lazuli and on Jan. 13 192 kilos and 600 grams of lapis lazuli from two different places. The seizure has been in accordance with the duties of the attorney general's office on legally pursuing illegal actions. The seizures were made after extensive searches. The seized quantities of lapis lazuli has been handed over to the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Cases against the smugglers will be made to the court of law after the completion of legal proceedings.

## Al Ahram accuses U.S. of sabotaging Rabat summit

CAIRO, Jan. 17. (Reuters).—Egypt's leading newspaper Al Ahram yesterday accused the United States of trying to obstruct joint Arab action at last month's Rabat summit conference. The newspaper's editor, Mohammad Hassanin Heykal, a close friend of President Nasser, said U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers told American ambassadors in some Arab and other countries to prevent the summit conference adopting resolutions unacceptable to the United States. Heykal added that Washington instructions were issued in a secret document dated December 1, 1969, to ambassadors in Rabat, Kuwait, London, Madrid, Ankara, Beirut, Jeddah, Kabul, Paris, Rome, Tripoli and Tunis. The document, Heykal reported, contained instructions for the Rabat meeting must be prevented from adopting decisive political and military innovations. This could be achieved by creating internal political differences and divisions between the Arab

## Sorabi in Pakthia

Elaborates on government's reform plans

GARDAIZ, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi accompanied by the deputies from Pakthia province in the House of People arrived in Chamkani district Thursday. In a speech to the elders and people of Chamkani he conveyed the good wishes of His Majesty the King and elaborated on the reform plans of the government. He called on the people for continued cooperation. In reply, Sarajuddin Mangal, deputy from Chamkani, Baz Mohammad, deputy from Zornat, Haji Amanullah Hamid Zarnat, deputy from the capital of Gardai, Yar Mohammad, deputy from Jidran, and Waseer Mohammad, deputy from Orghun, in their speech congratulated His Majesty for the attention and promised to help in the implementation of the development projects of the government which are in the interest of the people. In reply, Sarajuddin Mangal, deputy from Chamkani, Baz Mohammad, deputy from Zornat, Haji Amanullah Hamid Zarnat, deputy from the capital of Gardai, Yar Mohammad, deputy from Jidran, and Waseer Mohammad, deputy from Orghun, in their speech congratulated His Majesty for the attention and promised to help in the implementation of the development projects of the government which are in the interest of the people.

## Trachoma victims in Herat reduced from 65 to 25 p.c.

HERAT, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—A general survey on trachoma disease in Enggel and Gozara districts of Herat show that the incidence of the disease has been reduced from 65 per cent to 25 per cent. Trachoma eradication programmes have been underway in this province for the past five years. So far about 60,000 sufferers have been treated in the province by the provincial public health office.

## Brandt asks parliament for freedom to act in E. Europe

BONN, Jan. 17. (AFP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday asked the Bundestag (parliament) to give him an entirely free hand as regards Bonn's policy towards East Germany and Eastern Europe. Winding up a debate on his "state of the nation" speech two days ago, the chancellor emphasized that the international situation was in a period of constant change, and recalled that his Socialist-Liberal coalition cabinet had been formed on the basis of the Sept. 29 general elections and thus had a right to follow a "new and appropriate policy". On the other hand, he affirmed, the Christian Democrat opposition, headed by ex-chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, had no alternative to offer in this respect. It had even asked the government to give an entirely free hand as regards Bonn's policy towards East Germany and Eastern Europe. The chancellor noted that French President Georges Pompidou made it clear only ten days ago that he had a right to follow a "new and appropriate policy".

## 200 tractors boost Balkh's mechanised farm programme

MAZAR SHARIF, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—Two hundred tractors were distributed on installment by the Balkh provincial director of the Agricultural Bank to farmers in the past five years. The tractors, imported from the Soviet Union in two stages, have been brought at the total price of \$ 87,692. Eighty-eight tractors have been given to the farmers in Balkh province on a five year loan with six per cent interest, 112 tractors on a five year loan with six per cent interest among the farmers in Kabul, Samangan, Jozjan, Kapisa, Ghazni, Kandahar, Kunduz, Badkhan, Takhar and Nangarhar. "AEI has now promised the Shaker Factory that it will not import slaters from abroad any more and will use Shaker's as the need arises," Haji Abdul Shokur said. The raw materials for the making of the slaters are obtained from such areas in the country as Tala and Barak, Darul Noor, and Shinkhar. Only one component, Cowlins, which forms 15 per cent of the slaters is imported from Japan. This material increases resistance," he said. The factory was established 12 years ago, but was closed down for ten years because of managerial problems. The factory produces 50,000 ceramic items, including teapots, cups and plates, monthly. It was reactivated five months ago.

HERAT, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—In a raid on a resident of a house in Shal Bafan, village Engel district of Herat province, 605 kgs of opium were seized by the police who were accompanied by a state attorney. Three men have been arrested in this connection.

JALALABAD, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—Work on the constructing of 18 culverts on the Kama road will be completed in another two months.

KABUL, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of the Soviet Union, S. P. Kikitv paid a courtesy call on HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi at his house Thursday morning.

## p.c. people in Kunduz inoculated against smallpox

BAGHLAN, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—Eighty-five per cent of the people of Kunduz province have been vaccinated against smallpox. The vaccinators are continuing with their vaccinations in all parts of the province. Dr. Abdul Nabi Ghani, the director of the programme for the northern area, said. Who is helping Afghanistan in the implementation of the project? There are 42 vaccinators in the project, including six American peace corps volunteers, he said. Government Printing Press clears Afs. 5,729,700 in '66,'67

KABUL, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—The Government Printing Press cleared a net profit of Afs. 5,729,700 in 1966 and 1967. The income is from the orders it has received for printing of newspapers, books, pamphlets etc. The GPP also keeps printing departments in some provinces for public service. GPP authorities plan expansion in the coming Afghan year which begins in March.

LASHKARGAH, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—In the past nine months the customs income of this province shows an increase of more than Afs. 41 million in comparison to the corresponding period of last year. Total incomes of the customs house during the period has been 2,246,430 afghanis. An increase of more than eight million afghanis has taken place due to increased exports of fresh and dry fruits.

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Kabul Municipality today opened specimens of a meat shop in downtown Kabul so that others may follow suit. It is modern and clean. The municipality has also started a programme of training for restaurant waiters. (Photo: Moqim, Kabul Times)



PRICE AF. 4

## Royal Audience

KABUL, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended Thursday, Jan. 15: Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Qayyum, National Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad; Communications Minister Eng. Mohammad Azim Gernan; Chief of Joint Staff, General Gulam Faruq; Commander of the Military Academy General Abdul Razaq Maiwand; Governor of the Helmand Valley and President of the Helmand Valley Authority Mohammad Hashim Safi. His Majesty also during the week received some elders of the Hazara tribe of Urozjan province. His Majesty also received the outgoing Pakistani Ambassador Hakim Mohammad Hason. According to another report from the royal protocol department during the week HRH Prince Ahmad Shah received the new Soviet Ambassador S. P. Kikitv.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Turkey Hamid Batu paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Justice in his office Thursday morning. Hamid Batu expressed readiness for the offering of scholarships for personnel needed for the administration which is planned to be set up. The ambassador of Japan Sashiro Matsui, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Information and Culture Dr. Mohammad Habibi in his office Thursday.

KABUL, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—Fazl Mohammad Dost, the president of the food procurement department left yesterday at the head of an Afghan delegation for Karachi where he will supervise the transportation of American wheat into the country.

Mohammad Golab Nangarhari, the director general of information at Radio Afghanistan left here Thursday for Moscow, at the invitation of Moscow television for a visit to that country and participation in the UNESCO sponsored meeting on the preparations for the observing of V.I. Lenin's birth centenary which will be celebrated this April.

KANDAHAR, Jan. 17. (Bakhtar).—In the past nine months the customs income of this province shows an increase of more than Afs. 41 million in comparison to the corresponding period of last year. Total incomes of the customs house during the period has been 2,246,430 afghanis. An increase of more than eight million afghanis has taken place due to increased exports of fresh and dry fruits.

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## THE KABUL TIMES Food For Thought



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### Dry cells, commercial broadcasting

The fact that the government has decided to further expand the services of Radio Afghanistan by putting into operation another 25 kilowatt medium wave transmitter in the capital and install relay stations in some of the provinces is an indication of the growing realization that radio, being a powerful and practical means of mass communication, should be used to a greater extent, bringing information, enlightenment and entertainment to the people in all parts of Afghanistan.

The fact that steps are also underway to assemble low price receivers inside the country should make it possible for a majority of homes to own their private set and benefit from Radio Afghanistan's programmes.

In a previous editorial we had suggested that the authorities concerned should study whether it was not more economical to import low price receivers while the government should abolish import tax on these devices. Now that it has been found out that assembling sets inside the country is an economic and practical proposition we would like to once again emphasise the need for locally manufactured dry cells.

This can be done in cooperation with some foreign manufacturer on the basis of joint enterprise. The Ministry of Mines and Industries should consider the possibility of such a venture and encourage the private sector to take the initiative of launching such an industry.

While on the subject of radio broadcasting

it would not be out of place to emphasise the need for commercial broadcasting. Putting programmes on the air as well as extending transmitting facilities is an expensive enterprise. It is obvious that the government may find it difficult to finance the growing cost of operating and maintenance of the present and future facilities.

Commercial broadcasting seems to be one sure method of increasing revenues. In some of the underdeveloped countries there are practically no government-owned stations broadcasting to the public. Almost all radio broadcasting in these countries is supported by commercial advertisers called sponsors. A few stations are supported by universities, foundations, private companies or religious groups.

In some other countries notably in Europe the system used is one of government ownership and control of the broadcasting facilities allowing private companies to operate their own stations in competition with the government. Under the circumstances the possibility of privately owned stations seems to be remote in Afghanistan. However, there is no reason why the government should not lease some of its facilities to private companies or else operate a small station on the basis of commercial broadcasting. While contemplating Radio Afghanistan on its new ventures we hope that both these suggestions would be given sympathetic consideration.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's *Aviz* in an editorial welcomed the government's decision to decrease import tax on buses. A day before yesterday, without some sort of comment or complaint as regards the inadequacy of public transport in the capital and the provinces.

With the sprawling of the capital city the problem of getting anywhere in time has reached unbelievable proportions. In acknowledging the efforts of the bus company to overcome this problem, the editorial said it was obvious that some radical step had to be taken in order to encourage the private sector to invest in means of public transport.

This step has now been taken and the import tax on buses has been reduced considerably. The editorial expressed the hope that the private sector would make use of this opportunity and help in easing the strain on the available means of public transport.

In another editorial the paper discussed the steps that have been taken to develop the provinces and are being taken towards the development of Pakhtia province.

Pakhtia, it said, is Afghanistan's southern province and needs development in all walks of life. Through the efforts of the government and the hard work of the people themselves Pakhtia offers great opportunities for developing its natural resources. This will contribute towards not only improving the living conditions of the people in province but will also help in strengthening the national economy to a considerable extent.

That is why in recent years a number of projects have been taken on hand in the province. These projects include constructions of various types, water supply projects, the building of roads and bridges and efforts to make better use of the available forests in the province with due measures taken for the preservation and further extension of forestry in the area, said the editorial.

Pakhtia now is moving ahead rapidly. The city of Khost has become quite livable and attractive. The fact that the Minister of Planning has visited Pakhtia province and inspected some of the development projects launched there shows that steps are underway for even further development of

the province. The editorial expressed the hope that the provincial people would continue to render unreserved cooperation to the government in the more effective implementation of these projects. Today's *Aviz* carries a letter to the editor complaining about the unbearable condition of buses which run between the city centre and Chishtiabad suburb. Most of these buses are old and dangerous for passengers. Every now and then one sees the passengers leaving the bus and walking home, fearing the bus has developed some sort of a fault. The letter called for speedy action aimed at improving this state of affair.

The fall of Biafra and the apparent surrender by the breakaway state's interim leader General Philip Effiong was widely commented on in British daily newspapers.

The *Times* (independent) said: "there can be nothing but profound relief that General Effiong to whom General Ojukwu handed command of the Biafran forces on last Sunday has ordered his troops to lay down their arms."

It added: "The war roused the keenest emotions not only in Africa but in Europe. Critics of Biafra are part of the historical records and the historians will have their say. Some have not yet spoken of the people in Biafra but in time it will be seen where the responsibility lay at each stage, but as in so many human tragedies, it will probably be found that it was widely distributed among Nigeria's own leaders and in the countries outside Nigeria who were or became involved."

With two million dead who can claim that his policy succeeded? The French press gave front page treatment to the fall of Biafra.

The Gaullist *"La Nation"* commented that the "sacrifice of the Biafran people has just given the world a lesson in the value of life. It will not have been in vain. The Nigerians can no longer smother the voice of the Biafran nation without this being known." The paper also said the Biafran war had shown that "marriages against nature within make-believe federations cannot form the basis

for peace". The moderate, conservative *Figaro* warned that Federal Leader General Yakubu Gowon now faced his hardest task—controlling the northern Nigerian Muslim Hausa tribe. "There is no doubt that (Gowon) is the first to fear that his victory will degenerate into a massacre," said *Figaro*.

But he also realised that he was not the strongest in the new fight he must wage. The paper said he had been "placed on the throne" by the northerners who could not agree between themselves on a leader. "Today, these northerners, the feared Hausa who are probably responsible for everything, already fear that Gowon will continue his policy of relative moderation. They do not need him any more and want him to stop them settling their scores."

"Humanistic" (communist) condemned all who had encouraged the Biafran leaders in their secession. It warned that their "humanitarian campaigns today in favour of Biafra must not be a pretext for another camouflaged intervention".

Prender in a commentary implicitly condemning any new international action in Nigeria, warned that "new attempts at fanning up Nigeria's civil war after Biafra's defeat will end in failure". The official communist party said that although the Nigerians had set up a federal army had crushed the Biafran "military rebellion", the western powers "have not abandoned their attempts to interfere in Nigeria's internal affairs".

### Etmedadi's government

#### Progress report of the past two years

During the last two years a student health centre, built beside the university dormitory building, has been active in looking after the health of the students, especially those who are living in university dormitories.

The establishment of the student health centre also gives more time to the University hospital personnel in order to tend to more patients, and concentrate on their own duties which include training students and treating the public. Prior to the opening of the student health centre, part of the time in the hospitals was spent in treatment and examinations of student patients.

Physical education: Parallel to developments in instruction and educational matters due consideration has been given to expanding physical education facilities. Construction of an annex for the Kabul University gymnasium, of tennis grounds, and preparation of plans for sports grounds by funds donated by foreign organisations are some of the changes which have occurred.

Studies are also underway for construction of swimming pools, and acquisition of sports equipment, to make wider student participation in sports possible. Use of audio visual means: Two 16 mm movie projectors were installed in the auditorium of Kabul University and a variety of features and documentaries, scientific and educational films are shown there now.

Guest speeches, conferences, etc. are taped. Some faculty meetings, and meetings which will have a bearing on scientific and educational institutions of the country are being filmed.

Student dormitory: The university dormitory building

Part XXVI  
The building now houses 1600 students, twice its original capacity. Earlier this year it was found that we needed still more space.

For this purpose the old premises of the Afghan Institute of Technology which is conveniently located was used. There are now 200 University students living there.

A number of coeds from the provinces and receiving free lunches and monthly allowance as well. The dormitory administration as they gather more experience is introducing new rules governing living in University dormitories. Expansion of relations with other institutions.

For obtaining further assistance from universities and academic institutions with which Kabul University and its colleges have relations of cooperation, further attempts have been made by providing an opportunity for Afghan students to study in those universities, and for obtaining qualified professors for teaching in Kabul University under grants, receiving of laboratory and other educational equipment, exchange of scholars and delegations.

With the abolition of the Department for Higher Education in the Ministry of Education and transferring its duties of distribution of foreign scholarships and fellowships to Kabul University and through cooperation with international institutions in Washington, Moscow, PRG, and Lebnor, the University now enjoys wider cultural contacts with institutions

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For instance, one cut the wick with a pair of scissors, another stirred the oil to feed the flame and the third pushed the wick further.

Now these lamps have been abandoned because using kerosene is easier and the hurricanes and lanterns are less cumbersome. The fascinating lamps with their elegant stands are to be seen in the antique shops only.

However, there are certain places like Nuristan where the people burn the chips of pine trees known as a "cheragh chob" which is rather sooty.

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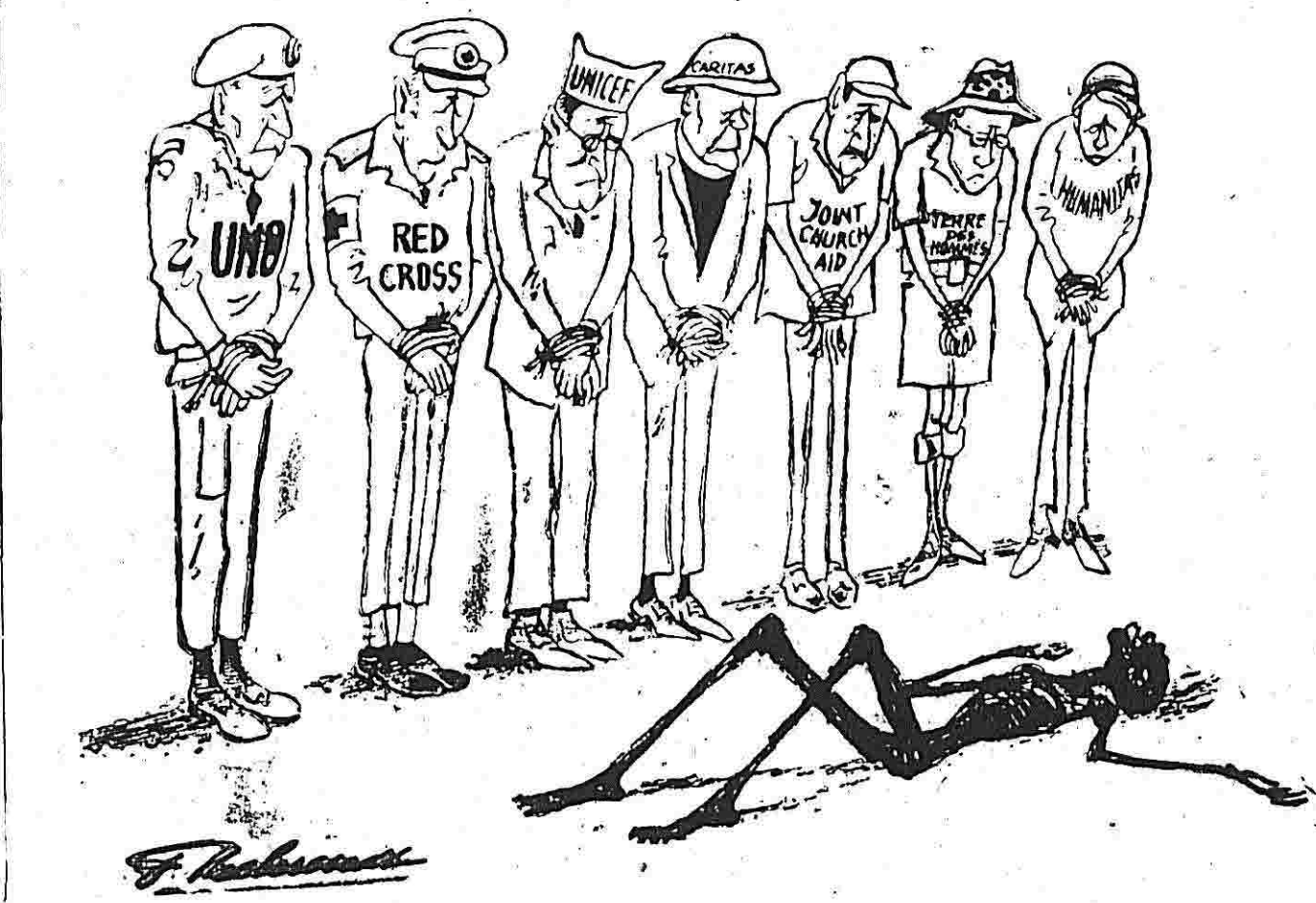
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Lamp made of soapstone and used for centuries in Afghanistan.

## In And Around Town

### THOSE FASCINATING OLD LAMPS

Before we had discovered the use of kerosene in our lamps, we had beautiful lamps with long stands made of a variety of metals or stones. Lamp bowls with stands made of copper, brass and soap-stone were more common.

The kind of oil used varied in different seasons. Even boiled butter served the purpose in summer, but in severe winters softer oils froze up and therefore sesame or cotton-seed oil was used.

The lamp itself was made of three parts, the base, the stand and the bowl. The base was usually round and occupied a rather large space to help the stand stand steady. The bowl was made in a way so as to keep the oil without spilling it.

The place where they put the lamp differed from season to season and from family to family. For instance, the lamp was placed, during summer, in a corner of the room while in winter it was put on top of the "sandali", a table-like contraption covered with a large quilt to keep the heat generated from a brazier.

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## VC attack U.S., Saigon posts near Cambodian border

SAIGON, Jan. 17, (Reuters).—The Viet Cong have shot down three American helicopters in a single day for the second time this week and made a heavy night assault on a joint U.S.-South Vietnamese artillery post near the Cambodian border.

An American military spokesman said the three UH-1 Huey transport helicopters came down on Wednesday in Northern Tuh-Thien, Central Kontum and Southern So Kuyen provinces. Three crewmen were killed and eight wounded.

The crashes raised to 1,447 the number of helicopters lost to hostile action in over eight years of war, the spokesman said.

Casualties went up on all sides last week, although the U.S. death toll of 98 remained below the 100 mark for the fifth successive week, according to official statistics.

## British MP charged with passing official secrets

LONDON, Jan. 17, (DPA).—British Labour M.P. William Owen was formally charged with passing on official secrets to a foreign power when he made a brief appearance before a London magistrates court Friday.

Owen, 68, was accused of disclosing information "to another person" which could endanger the state's security and which could directly or indirectly be of use to an enemy power.

The exact nature of Owen's alleged offence was not disclosed. He was charged under section one (c) of the official secrets act.

The magistrates in London's Bow Street court refused Owen's request for bail and ordered him to be remanded in custody until Monday.

His appearance before the court lasted only five minutes. The silver-haired politician was arrested Thursday night at his home in southwest London by commander Jack Wilson of Scotland Yard's special branch.

Owen, regarded as one of the most unorthodox M.P.s in the House, is a leading member of the parliamentary committee which advocates closer relations with East Germany. He was formerly the committee's chairman.

He still retains the post of secretary of the parliamentary committee on East-West trade and visited the Soviet Union in this capacity.

He also heads the London, Berolina Travel Agency which promoted tourism into East Germany. Owen has represented Morpeth in Northumberland in the House of Commons since 1954. He recently announced that he would not stand for re-election due to ill health.

In spite of his leftwing tendencies Owen never joined the ranks of the militant leftists in the Labour Party.

Brandt (Continued from page 1) that Paris and Bonn had similar views on the German question, and that the British foreign office and the United States state department during the past week issued statements endorsing Bonn's "opening towards the East" and its initiatives towards the East German regime.

Referring to critical remarks made Thursday by Kiesinger, the head of the former Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition, Brandt recognised that his Socialist Party (SPD) had approved, in September, 1968, a Bundestag motion ruling out the possibility of recognising East Germany as a sovereign state inside the German nation. But he said the SPD could no longer be bound by this motion, which had followed an initiative at the time by the Christian Democrat chancellor.

On the planned talks with Poland, Brandt said a possible agreement was not to be expected. He said it had to be recognised that it was highly unlikely that the Federal Republic and East Germany would ever form an old-style single German "Reich".

As for the question of German reunification, he said it was impossible to continue what he described as the "shadow boxing". He said it had to be recognised that it was highly unlikely that the Federal Republic and East Germany would ever form an old-style single German "Reich".

The Bundestag's debate ended last evening without a vote or resolution.

## Vietnam Paris peace negotiators hold 50th meeting

PARIS, Jan. 17, (Tass).—Tass correspondent B. Bubnov reports: A regular 50th plenary meeting of the Paris Conference on Vietnam was held here Thursday at the International Conference in Avenue Kleber.

Life shows the conference was held by Hal Van Lau, assistant head of the delegation of North Vietnam, that the Nixon administration, now in power for one year, does not wish to ensure a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem on the basis of respect for the key national rights of the Vietnamese people and their right to self-determination.

The 99 American deaths in the seven days ending last Saturday were 33 more than the previous week.

South Vietnamese casualties were given as 394 killed—90 more than the preceding week—and 1,074 wounded.

The American and South Vietnamese commandos said their troops killed 2,552 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese, bringing the total for the war to 511,277.

Even the tax paid from that is nominal. The land revenue system is more than forty years old and therefore, the taxes paid on land is extremely low.

In line with this calculation, the Ministry of Finance has also produced a reformative budget in which the aim was to raise, slightly though, the land taxation.

The Ministry of Finance's case is that land revenue system is outdated, the revenue nominal, is so low that the state cannot maintain all the expenditure for the developmental activities in the country, and half of the state land, in which ownership is controversial, is not paid for.

These reasons make the state to raise land revenue and at the same time to pinpoint the ownership of the land in the country.

A cadastral survey, which 10,000 workers have been carrying out since 1964, is intended to define ownership area, and at the same time, to tax those people who have the land but claim no ownership.

Pending the final reports from the cadastral survey and legislation in this respect, the claimants who are getting all the yield from the land must pay the revenue due to it to the state, an informal rule has been in force.

In this way, through two means the state will be able to increase its revenue from land, which, for the past 40 years, has been negligible.

U.S. Senate says commandos block Mideast peace

TEHRAN, Jan. 18, (Reuters).—U.S. Senator Jacob Javits said after conferring with private banking figures here yesterday that he had proposed the formation of a private development company for regional cooperation from India to Morocco under Iranian leadership.

The Republican Senator, a member of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, was received yesterday by the Iranian Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Hoveida, and Foreign Minister, Ardeshir Zahedi.

Senator Javits, who is on a two-day visit here, told reporters that the new tactic of war by Arab commandos had blocked all efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East. But he added that he believed the morale of Israelis was very high and "they can handle it".

He described the French arms supplies to Libya as "unfortunate" and "adding fuel to the fire".

KABUL, Jan. 18, (Bakhtar).—During the past month 1,642 tons of goods have been transported to Tashgash and Shahr Khan Bakhsh by the Afghan transit company for export.

Among these goods were 1,116 tons of sesame, 35 tons of sunflower seeds, 71 tons of sun, 82,280 hides and 3,875 metres of carpets.

KABUL, Jan. 18, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of Saudi Arabia, Hamoud al-Fahad Al-Zaid, and the ambassador of the People's Republic of Czechoslovakia, Petrusek, paid courtesy calls on the Second Deputy Prime Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Kayum in his office yesterday, respectively.

The ambassador of the German Federal Republic, Richard Bräuer, paid a courtesy call on the Governor of Kabul, Dr. Abdullah, in his office yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 18, (Bakhtar).—A telegram of sympathy on the recent floods in the northern parts of Moscow has been sent by the Afghan Red Crescent Society to the Red Crescent Society of that country.

legation has not given a satisfactory answer to all the proposals advanced by the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, Dinh Ba Thi stressed.

The speeches delivered at Thursday's meeting by representatives of the United States of America, the Saigon administration contained no constructive elements which would promote the success of the Paris Conference on Vietnam.

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VOL. VIII, NO. 245

## 18 M. ARABLE LAND IN AFGHANISTAN

### But half not paid revenue for ownership reason

By A-Staff Reporter

One of the main items in all parts of the world is the land revenue. In Afghanistan, the land revenue is not paid by the claimants and increasing the land revenues at least to such a margin in that is within the existing land taxation laws.

A bill is pending before the parliament to raise the land taxes but immediate action may not come during the current year which is already at end.

The Ministry of Finance, while working on the preparations for the next year's budget is looking into new sources to augment the budget on development expenditure.

New, young and aggressive members of the cabinet to whom the responsibility of preparing the budget falls are coordinating their efforts, working as a team to improve the situation.

In its efforts to find new money, the ministry of finance has also been very successful so far in the past nine months in another respect.

Improved customs operations have managed to bring 24 per cent increase in revenues so far.

This figure is not for the entire country, but already millions of Afghans of increase have been reported by various accounting departments of the ministry in the provinces.

The raise is mainly due to higher evaluations being placed on goods, and stricter enforcement of duties of evaluation and payment.

Hopes are high that in the coming year, the land revenue system will be improved, and the bill pending will be passed.

## Warsaw talks will continue despite Moscow: Rogers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, (APF).—The U.S. Secretary of State Rogers said today that the resumption of talks with the U.S. has coincided with a worsening of Sino-Soviet relations.

The American Secretary of State Rogers further elaborated that in the past year relations with France "improved very considerably".

Rogers' statement contrasted with mounting bitterness in the American press at French policy in the Middle East and particularly deliveries to the Arab countries.

Observers noted, however, that the White House and the State Department have abstained from commenting unfavourably on the sales of Mirage jet fighters-bombers by France to Libya.

On the contrary, they have insisted for several weeks on the improvement in relations between Washington and Paris.

After the ceremony, which was followed by brief refreshments in the company of head of state Major General Yakub Gown, Effiong was asked what else he wished. "To return to my home," he said.

The request was granted as federal relief supplies streamed into the former war zone which, according to an international observer team, is much less stricken than had been feared.

Further details began to emerge concerning the background of the federal dispute with the secessionist leadership.

According to a variety of reliable sources, there was on one hand, a personal dispute. At the time of the second military coup in 1966 which installed the then Lieutenant Colonel Gowon in power, Ojukwu, also a lieutenant

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## THE KABUL TIMES

AKABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1970 (JADI 28, 1349 S.H.)

Picture shows the building of the children hospital in Akhtar Khan main in Kabul which is being built with the financial and technical aid from India. Work is fast in progress.

(Photo: Moqim, The Kabul Times)



Picture shows the building of the children hospital in Akhtar Khan main in Kabul which is being built with the financial and technical aid from India. Work is fast in progress.

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## Sorabi continues Her Majesty the Queen leaves Washington for New York

Her Majesty the Queen, received a bouquet of flowers from Mrs. Richard Nixon, wife of the U.S. President, and a book of American artists' Andrew Worth's paintings from Secretary of State and Mrs. William Rogers prior to her departure from Washington Thursday.

A brief ceremony at the Embassy of Afghanistan marked the Queen's departure for New York City.

Among those present were Ambassador Abdullah Malik, Mr. Clement Conger, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the U.S. State Department, Christopher von Hollen, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, William Spengler, State's Country Director for Pakistan-Afghanistan Affairs, and Walter Ramsey, State's Country Officer for Afghanistan.

The flowers were presented to the Queen on behalf of Mrs. Nixon by Mrs. Marion Smook, wife of the Assistant Chief of Protocol for Special Protocol Services. The book presentation for Secretary and Mrs. Rogers was by Mr. Conger.

The Queen expressed her appreciation for the distinguished medical treatment she received and for the "friendliness and kindness" of American officials, doctors, nurses, and all others with whom she has been in contact.

Her Majesty also said she regretted she was not in Afghanistan during the recent visit of Vice President and Mrs. Agnew to her country. Mrs. Agnew paid a call on the Queen early in December before she left with the President on their visit to Afghanistan and other Asian countries.

Hollen expressed to Queen the government of the United States for the warm welcome extended by the Afghan people to Vice President and Mrs. Agnew and to Secretary of State Rogers on his earlier visit to Afghanistan.

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Even the tax paid from that is nominal. The land revenue system is more than forty years old and therefore, the taxes paid on land is extremely low.

In line with this calculation, the Ministry of Finance has also produced a reformative budget in which the aim was to raise, slightly though, the land taxation.

The Ministry of Finance's case is that land revenue system is outdated, the revenue nominal, is so low that the state cannot maintain all the expenditure for the developmental activities in the country, and half of the state land, in which ownership is controversial, is not paid for.

These reasons make the state to raise land revenue and at the same time to pinpoint the ownership of the land in the country.

A cadastral survey, which 10,000 workers have been carrying out since 1964, is intended to define ownership area, and at the same time, to tax those people who have the land but claim no ownership.

Pending the final reports from the cadastral survey and legislation in this respect, the claimants who are getting all the yield from the land must pay the revenue due to it to the state, an informal rule has been in force.

In this way, through two means the state will be able to increase its revenue from land, which, for the past 40 years, has been negligible.

U.S. Senate says commandos block Mideast peace

TEHRAN, Jan. 18, (Reuters).—U.S. Senator Jacob Javits said after conferring with private banking figures here yesterday that he had proposed the formation of a private development company for regional cooperation from India to Morocco under Iranian leadership.

The Republican Senator, a member of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, was received yesterday by the Iranian Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Hoveida, and Foreign Minister, Ardeshir Zahedi.

Senator Javits, who is on a two-day visit here, told reporters that the new tactic of war by Arab commandos had blocked all efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East. But he added that he believed the morale of Israelis was very high and "they can handle it".

He described the French arms supplies to Libya as "unfortunate" and "adding fuel to the fire".

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Rigorous law is often rigorous  
injustice.

By Terence

## EDITORIAL

## A textbook policy for Kabul University

Figures released by the Ministry of Education on the number of textbooks that will be published during the next Afghan year for all the schools in the country pinpoint the extent of the Ministry's work in supplying all school children with the basic needs in education, free of charge.

They also reveal that the Afghan Government is determined to continue, to finance the textbook publication from its own budget, and rely more upon domestic printing and publishing facilities rather than on any foreign agency.

This is good news. Those who are familiar with the supply of textbooks in Afghanistan know that for decades almost all the textbooks for the children in this country were published abroad, and imported into the country. Hard currency was paid for the publishing and printing of these books.

Besides, the Ministry then could not hope to supply large number of books to meet the demand of all the students, and this textbook shortage hampered the progress of learning in our schools.

The student population in Afghanistan has never been as high as it is today. At least half a million students today attend schools in Afghanistan. This figure excludes students in higher institutions of learning.

While the Education Ministry's measures to meet the student's demand for textbooks are worthy of appreciation, it is necessary that care should be taken in the distribution of textbooks. Some times shortage in certain textbooks is felt in Kabul and other provinces, but it is apparently caused by a lack of appropriate distribution of the texts rather than actual shortage since according to statistics an adequate number of them are printed fairly well in advance.

Meanwhile, the Ministry's measures ought to serve as an eyeopener for Kabul University. Despite the fact that the University has been in existence for the past two decades, standard textbooks are still unavailable for many subjects.

Many professors teach from their own notes in the classroom and thus expect the students to learn from their lectures. Since most of our university students are unfamiliar with any of the foreign languages, they can not be expected to make use of the foreign texts in the library. A professor's time is spent in the class lecture going slowly so that the students can take notes. This is a waste of time that should be stopped.

We hope that the Kabul University authorities will make a ruling that all the professors and instructors in the University prepare at least one textbook for each of their classes so that they may be printed. For this, we believe, the University needs to establish a textbook translation and compilation department, just as the Education Ministry has, to handle this more pressing demand.

## World Press

Editorial comments in West German newspapers centered on Thursday's parliamentary vote on the left-liberal government policy statement on relations with East Germany.

Most newspapers agreed that Chancellor Willy Brandt's evaluation of the situation and its inherent possibilities was correct, and that the former ruling Christian Democrat Christian Social Union had shown political impotence by concentrating on irrelevant side issues.

The right-wing, independent nationally circulated "Die Welt", which normally supports the opposition, lauded Brandt for his "well-balanced and well-formulated policy concept" which

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## Home Press at a Glance

## Corrupt officials should be fired immediately

## Islah

The paper carried the second installment of an article by Habibullah Momen on how to struggle against smuggling. The article was in response to an editorial published in the paper some days ago calling for views and ideas on how to combat this economic malaise in the country. The article suggested that all the dubious officials engaged in the anti-smuggling campaign should immediately be fired. It is obvious, it said, that most of these officials have not been able to perform their duties with zeal and honesty, otherwise the shops and the streets would not be filled with smuggled goods.

The article also suggested the establishment of a special department within the framework of the Ministry of Interior with the specific task of fighting against smuggling. This department should be handed over to a man whose honesty and perseverance in work has been proved beyond any shadow of doubt.

The department should work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Finance Ministry. This department should be extra

careful in appointing lesser officials. Attempts should be made to observe strict discipline among the employees and orders should be executed without the slightest delay.

The department should be equipped with the modern facilities needed for anti-smuggling activities and it should be supported by police and gendarmarie forces. The department should have ample representation at border posts and ports.

These agencies should be in direct and reliable communication with the centre. Finance Ministry officials and members of the provincial judiciary should be strictly advised to render the fullest possible cooperation with the anti-smuggling offices. A detailed piece of legislation is needed to clearly point out the types of smuggled goods and the amount which should be metted out to smugglers.

The department should have ample funds at its disposal to offer as rewards to those who help in retrieving the smuggled goods and full names, identities and pictures of the smugglers should be made available to newspapers for publication. This would be an important contribution towards curbing smuggling, claimed the editorial.

The paper, while congratulating the authorities concerned on their success in fighting this economic malaise, suggested that detailed reports of the interception of the goods and full names, identities and pictures of the smugglers should be made available to newspapers for publication. This would be an important contribution towards curbing smuggling, claimed the editorial.

## Etemadi's government

## PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PAST TWO YEARS

Annex and experimental farm for the College of Agriculture:

To facilitate practical work, observation and research, a 100 jerib farm of state property was earmarked for use by the College of Agriculture.

During 1947 and 1948 a number of buildings to serve as offices, warehouses, and workshops were built there. Electricity was extended to the farm, located in Darulaman, and agricultural equipment and machinery were provided. Two deep wells were drilled, and another two well drillings are continuing.

An annex was also built beside the main building of the College of Agriculture on the very campus in order for the college to be able to enroll more students and provide space for laboratories, faculty offices, and classrooms.

## Mosque and Islamic centre:

Construction plans for the Islamic centre, and a Mosque were prepared in 1947. Such a centre, and Mosque is one of the first hand needs on the Kabul University campus.

The buildings are designed so that they represent the national and Islamic culture in the architecture and building industry. Construction work will begin after contracts with a building company are signed.

## Classrooms:

According to the original plans there are a number of buildings yet to be erected on the University campus.

Studies on expansion of physical facilities, and construction of the buildings included in the plans are being conducted.

As financial resources permit these buildings will be constructed one after another, in accordance to a programme. The increased number of high school graduates and the rush of students to the Kabul University in recent years has resulted in an acute shortage of space.

To ease the situation, plans for construction of a classroom building were finalised last year. Construction began earlier in 1948, and it is expected that a large portion of the construction work involved will have been completed before the end of this year.

The building will have forty rooms, and will accommodate some 2,000 additional students.

Expansion and development of the College of Science:

With the increase in cooperation of some Federal Republic of Germany educational institutes which have affiliation agreements with the College of Science during 1947-48 more instruction and laboratory equipment, teaching staff, and other materials were placed at the disposal of the college in the form of grants.

Great strides were made towards the realisation of the plans for construction of observatory, mineralogy centre and radio therapy facilities in order to further facilitate training in these fields.

Studies of the building specifications and technical requirements of the plans are rapidly progressing. After contracts for construction of these buildings have

## Part XXVII

been signed, it is hoped that part of the work will be carried out during the current year.

Nangarhar University:

With graduation in 1947 this university became another centre of higher education, rendering active service to the country. Steps for its development and expansion were taken in the meanwhile.

The University was moved from Jalalabad city to the Darulaman area in 1947. All buildings constructed for housing the staff of Nangarhar canal project were given to the University in order to give it ample space on the one hand, and save money which would otherwise be needed for construction work in Jalalabad.

Some 100 jerib of land were expropriated for construction of classrooms, laboratories, libraries and other facilities to augment the buildings already there.

Equipment and materials, teaching staff, administrative staff were provided for the University on a larger scale by the recommendation of the government by Kabul University, and the Ministry of Education, Planning, Finance and Agriculture and Irrigation.

Further expansion of the College of Medicine and establishment of other colleges can be expected there with an increasing number of students seeking entrance, and the university's academic year with that of schools in warmer parts of the country.

The Polytechnic Institute: The completion of the buildings of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute prepared the way for training in specialised fields in a large way. The establishment will ensure the inclusion of research in the areas considered highly essential for rapidly growing needs.

The foundation stone of the Institute was laid in March 1947. Construction work began in 1948, and with the partial completion of the buildings in 1948, the first class of freshmen were enrolled in the Institute.

Majoring in civil engineering, planning, dams, and road construction, electricity networks, city planning, geology, mine survey, mass exploitation, technology of production and refining of gas and oil are offered by the Institute.

The Institute was built in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is now helping the Institute by offering a teaching staff on a grant basis.

The Institute is built on 200 jeribs of land includes classrooms and dormitory buildings, housing for the staff, sports grounds, gymnasium, stadium, laundry, cafeteria, electricity stations, garages for mechanical faculty, and a large reservoir, a well, reservoir, and a centre for refining used water and the impressive edifice of the campus Mosque.

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delays and formalities. The article also emphasised the need for exposing smuggling and publicising the activities of the anti-smuggling squads.

## Anis

The paper carries an editorial welcoming the recent successes of the government in capturing smuggled goods. Following the policy statement of the government before the House of the People, the government has notably increased the number of anti-smuggling squads. A detailed piece of legislation is needed to clearly point out the types of smuggled goods and the amount which should be metted out to smugglers.

The department should have ample funds at its disposal to offer as rewards to those who help in retrieving the smuggled goods and full names, identities and pictures of the smugglers should be made available to newspapers for publication. This would be an important contribution towards curbing smuggling, claimed the editorial.

The paper, while congratulating the authorities concerned on their success in fighting this economic malaise, suggested that detailed reports of the interception of the goods and full names, identities and pictures of the smugglers should be made available to newspapers for publication. This would be an important contribution towards curbing smuggling, claimed the editorial.

The institute has a capacity for 1,500 students, with facilities to accommodate 1,200 boarding students. The institute is expected to enlarge its enrolment soon and thus provide, on a larger scale, training in the fields of mining, industries, and construction personnel

in which fields, employees are needed on an ever larger scale. The laboratories in the Institute make it possible to conduct research in a variety of fields on varying standards, thus making the Institute one of the important centres of higher education in the nation.

## U.S. plans cut in defence budget and new weapons

The United States plans substantial defence spending cuts but at the same time is thinking of producing a new strategic bomber and an improved submarine-launched missile to counter increasing Russian offensive capability.

These two points emerged in impromptu remarks to reporters by Defence Secretary Melvin Laird at the Pentagon.

He hinted that the cuts would be even deeper than had been expected, perhaps bringing the 1971 defence budget to around \$60 billion, or below the current fiscal year ending June 30 is likely to be about 77,000 million dollars.

Laird confirmed that he intended to continue winding the budgetary axe thus reducing defence employment instead of the usual hawkish role as chief of the American Military Establishment.

He stressed that the Nixon administration had heavily slashed the spending projections of the Johnson government, and said defence outlays in 1971 would be the smallest since 1945.

Laird said he did not necessarily want to cut defence spending but he thought he had to in this direction in order to meet these other priorities that exist and still face up to the major problem which we have and that major problem is inflation.

Against his talk of slashing defence spending, Laird, however, said new intelligence had confirmed that the Soviet Union was stepping up the pace of deployment of its large SS-9 missile—seen here as having a first strike role aimed at knocking out U.S. retaliatory capabilities.

He said that the Russians by 1974 would have some 420 of these long-range missiles—each carrying three separately targeted five-megaton warheads.

This might force the U.S. to push forward development of an advanced long-range bomber and a better undersea-launched ballistic missile, similar to the present Polaris and Poseidon, Laird added.

He believed that if it were decided to put the new missile into production, then top priority should be given to a successor to the B-52 bomber and to the Polaris submarine pro-

ject. The bomber is called the B-12 and design proposals have already been sought from several companies. The submarine missile, known as the Underwater Missile System (ULMS), is still in the research stage.

Laird hinted that the U.S. still had hopes of the Soviet treaty falling off if agreements were reached on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which begin their next phase in Vienna in April.

He gave no projected figures for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which begin their next phase in Vienna in April. He gave no projected figures for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which begin their next phase in Vienna in April.

## Heywad

This paper, too, devoted its editorial to the interception of goods intended to be smuggled out of the country. The editorial discussed the nature of the goods intercepted in Herat, namely opium and lapis lazuli.

While these are both products of the country the nature of their production varies in the sense that one is supposed to have been mined by the government and the other cultivated by the farmers.

How did the lapis lazuli fall into private hands? Asked the editorial: This obviously represents a certain amount of collaboration on the part of the lesser officials with the potential smugglers.

On opium the paper asked, are farmers allowed to grow opium and if so are they also allowed to sell their product freely?

The editorial urged more strict control of the production and sale of these items. Through exercising such a control there will be less chance of the items being smuggled out of the country. The paper, too, congratulated the authorities concerned on their success at intercepting the goods in time.

The paper, while congratulating the authorities concerned on their success in fighting this economic malaise, suggested that detailed reports of the interception of the goods and full names, identities and pictures of the smugglers should be made available to newspapers for publication. This would be an important contribution towards curbing smuggling, claimed the editorial.

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These two points emerged in impromptu remarks to reporters by Defence Secretary Melvin Laird at the Pentagon.

He hinted that the cuts would be even deeper than had been expected, perhaps bringing the 1971 defence budget to around \$60 billion, or below the current fiscal year ending June 30 is likely to be about 77,000 million dollars.

Laird confirmed that he intended to continue winding the budgetary axe thus reducing defence employment instead of the usual hawkish role as chief of the American Military Establishment.

He stressed that the Nixon administration had heavily slashed the spending projections of the Johnson government, and said defence outlays in 1971 would be the smallest since 1945.

Laird said he did not necessarily want to cut defence spending but he thought he had to in this direction in order to meet these other priorities that exist and still face up to the major problem which we have and that major problem is inflation.

Against his talk of slashing defence spending, Laird, however, said new intelligence had confirmed that the Soviet Union was stepping up the pace of deployment of its large SS-9 missile—seen here as having a first strike role aimed at knocking out U.S. retaliatory capabilities.

He said that the Russians by 1974 would have some 420 of these long-range missiles—each carrying three separately targeted five-megaton warheads.

This might force the U.S. to push forward development of an advanced long-range bomber and a better undersea-launched ballistic missile, similar to the present Polaris and Poseidon, Laird added.

He believed that if it were decided to put the new missile into production, then top priority should be given to a successor to the B-52 bomber and to the Polaris submarine pro-

ject. The bomber is called the B-12 and design proposals have already been sought from several companies. The submarine missile, known as the Underwater Missile System (ULMS), is still in the research stage.

Laird hinted that the U.S. still had hopes of the Soviet treaty falling off if agreements were reached on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which begin their next phase in Vienna in April.

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By Dr. Shahbuz Mustamandi  
Mohammed Kazem Abang  
Translated into English by  
A Historical Introduction:

This article, from the view point of history and archaeology, deals with the area of eastern Afghanistan—that is Jalalabad (Hafizabad) and the Gandahara. However, studying the whole political issues, economic problems, and military affairs we have to take into consideration the whole area included in Ancient Afghanistan, from the eastern Iranian sphere to India, and from the Oxus river up north to the Persian Gulf in the south.

Meanwhile, from the point of view of history we will be studying a period between the second century B.C. to the 6th century A.D.—that was from the downfall of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom to the beginning of Islam. During that period, second century B.C., the schools of great art, which are of our main interest here, were in great progress.

For twenty years after the conquests of Alexander the Great, until 305 B.C., when Seleucus gave it up to Chandragupta, the founder of the Mauryan empire, a part of the Achaemenian empire up to Gandahara was under Greek rule. This part, afterward came to be known as a Buddhist or rather say during the Buddhist belief. During this reign, despite of the fact that all over Gandahara Buddhism was accepted as a belief, but its art was colored with a Hellenistic character which it kept for long time. From different stone inscriptions and the Asoka column itself one fact becomes clear that after the death of his Mauryan emperor Asoka, his great empire scattered away. 184 B.C. Then, second Gandahara came under the rule of several kings. However, from the beginning of the second century B.C. king of Bactria, Demetrius, extended his land toward the south and east. As Tarn says the extension of the reign of Bactria occurred after the Manes War and before the peace of Amadea that was in 180 B.C. In any rate, Demetrius with the help of his generals extended his empire up to Peta and Gung in India. And southward it was extended to Bay Gasa (today known as the Arabian Gulf). Near the old Texila, close to Sirap, he established a new city called Apollodoteia. He was a ruler of Apollodoteia to be ruled by him.

In 180 B.C., Eucratides was ordered by Antioch to conquer the eastern parts of the empire. In 166 B.C., Eucratides arrived in Gandahara and he acquired the major parts of the eastern sphere. However, when Eucratides went down to Bactria to invade Mitridate I, Manandro, who inherited this area from Apollodoteia, took a chance and recovered the Gandahara for himself. After Manandro's death Eucratides king of Bactria extended his domain to Gandahara and ousted Straton, descendant of Manandro.

During the time of Mitridate the first, as Sakas authority was increasing in the west, Gandahara was reserved by the descendants of Eucratides.

Tarn believes that the Sakas were either allied with Mitridate or they were in session in his army. In regard to Tarn's belief, Mitridate wanted to keep Bactria as a Greek region. He never wanted to leave the Sakas to own Bactria.

At that time the Sakas had at their hand Darangiana and Arakosia. The historians believe that Mitridate's empire was extended eastward up to India but the Sakas were ruling Helmand and the whole southeastern parts of the Achaemenian empire and the Empire of Greco-Bactria.

However, Artaban, the second, 129-120 B.C., succeeded in expelling them out toward the east. Guistire, in this regard, says that

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The theme of the meeting was the art of Central Asia at the time of Timur and his successors (15th Century), the main subject on the agenda being architecture, miniature painting, the art of book decoration and calligraphy and the applied arts.

These were analysed in five papers prepared before the conference as a basis for discussion by five experts: Professors G. Pugachenkova (USSR) on architecture, Basil Gray (UK) and Mir Hossein Shah (Afghanistan) on miniature painting, and H. Suleiman (USSR) on the art of the book.

Altogether, about forty papers and communications on these subjects were discussed at the plenary sessions.

## RECENT EXCAVATION OF HADDA, TAPA, SHOTUR

Artabane in fighting against the Tukharians, who were going to enter Bactria, was killed. It is most probable that the Tukharian invaders, the nomads, were Yue Chih Chan or the Kushanids, who were coming to occupy the eastern parts of Parthia. The Yue Chih, once, several years before, were ousted by the Sakas from their land. Later they too were ousted from their land by Hsiung-Nu who were most probably the descendants of the Huns. The Yue Shih, after wandering around for a long time at last, in 128 B.C., came to Bactria and Soghdiana to settle there.

In any rate, until the time of Mitridate son of Artabane the second, who succeeded to the throne of kingdom in 121-123 B.C., no important event happened in this corner of the world. As soon as Mitridate ascended to the throne for the second time, he started against the Sakas in which he succeeded. However, Sakas story is too complicated and unsolved in which case I will not use my words about them only with expressing Tarn's views. He says that the year 155 B.C. the same year as Mitridate the first was ruling over Bactria. During that time the Sakas were settled "in the southeastern parts of the region of the Oxus river, concerning the date of Sakas settlement, is corresponding to the date of copper coins, discovered in Taxila, which were stamped in the year 77 B.C. The coins carry the name of Sakas king, Maues, who was called the great king. Taxila, Gandhara and a part of the Mauryan empire were under rule of Maues, the leader of the Sakas of Sindh. In fact in the year 75 B.C. the Sakas came under the rule of several kings. However, from the beginning of the second century B.C. king of Bactria, Demetrius, extended his land toward the south and east. As Tarn says the extension of the reign of Bactria occurred after the Manes War and before the peace of Amadea that was in 180 B.C. In any rate, Demetrius with the help of his generals extended his empire up to Peta and Gung in India. And southward it was extended to Bay Gasa (today known as the Arabian Gulf). Near the old Texila, close to Sirap, he established a new city called Apollodoteia. He was a ruler of Apollodoteia to be ruled by him.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The purification of politics is an arduous dream.

By John James Ingalls

## National electrification plan

The Afghan Electric Institute has completed a number of electric supply projects in the country recently.

Jalalabad city energy supply and distribution network which was officially opened last month by the Minister of Mines and Industry, was a major achievement which will not only play its role in the electrification of the area, but also help develop some of those industries which are in dire need of electric energy.

With the operation of new generators, Jalalabad the supply of energy was augmented in that city, one of the biggest in Afghanistan.

In addition, several electric supply projects are on hand. Outstanding among them is the Kajaki hydroelectric supply station which will increase input to Kandahar and Gerishk cities. When completed, the project will promote industrialization of the Helmand Valley Authority area and Kandahar region. In fact if the entire potential of the Kajaki dam is utilized, it could produce much more energy than is planned.

While these efforts raise our hopes for the electrification of the country, the smaller plans for the far flung regions which fall outside the big electric supply projects, become all the more important.

The AEI has been working on the drafting of some of these projects too. Apparently the installing of electric generators, construction of small hydroelectric projects in some provinces of the country are among the plans.

While all these measures are in the right direction, and thus worth every appreciation, the AEI would do well to prepare a national electrification plan for the whole of Afghanistan as soon as it can. Within such a plan those areas which have electricity can be deleted while regions in urgent need of energy supply will top the priority list in the project.

Drafting of such a project on a national basis is not easy, but when done well it will serve as a guideline for the AEI itself to know its own priorities, planning and ways of connecting the already existing system in such a way that would benefit more villages and towns on the route.

Meanwhile, the AEI should not feel that in those cities and towns where electric supply has been provided and demand will remain constant. Population shift is great in this developing country. Estimates show that at least 30,000 people migrate from the countryside to Kabul alone every year.

With such a huge migration from the rural areas to the urban centers, the need for electricity will be felt, and the AEI is duty-bound to review the needs of all the cities and have plans on hand for the periodic augmenting of electric supply.

Consequently, a national electrification plan should have enough leeway for the further growth of electric supply in the country, in addition to taking into consideration the original goal of supply.

## World Press

The Israeli Foreign Ministry recently denied a West German press magazine report alleging Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban had "invited himself" to make a visit to Bonn during his European tour next month.

A foreign Ministry spokesman, in answer to questions, said the report by the magazine "Der Spiegel" was "without any foundation" and based on "gossip".

Observers in Jerusalem tended to agree with his assessment, pointing out that "Der Spiegel" in its allegation of Bonn, was not only about the Eban trip made one glaring slip.

Commenting on Bonn's efforts to "pacify" the Arab world, it said Bonn intended to bring forward the visit of Premier Bajaj. At-Talhouyeh of Jordan, a country with which Bonn has no diplomatic relations.

In fact, Bonn and Amman resumed full diplomatic relations almost two years ago, severed relations with Bonn over West Germany's diplomatic recognition of Israel.

The liberal English newspaper, The Guardian, last week devoted a full page to analysing the situation in the Middle East and, called on the Israelis to make concessions which could lead to a peaceful settlement.

The analysis was written by the newspaper's editor, Alan Heston, who recently held informal talks with Israeli and Egyptian ministers.

Negotiations between the two countries, Heston pointed out, should be opened indirectly even if, eventually, they had to meet face-to-face.

Wide powers should be given to Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the UN special envoy to the Middle East.

## Home Press at a Glance

## Cooperation between Executive, Legislature necessary

Anis

The paper yesterday carried an article by Ghulam Rasool, Yousufzai entitled "The government and the parliament are confronted with a great trial."

With the completion of the parliamentary elections and the installment of the new government, a new phase has begun in the political life of the country, it said. Developments, both within and outside the parliament assures us of an ever-growing political consciousness among our people.

Although new faces have appeared both in the parliament as well as in the government, it is too early to pass any judgement on the performance of these two organs of the state. The executive and legislature, whose decisions affect the lives of the 16 million inhabitants of this land are expected not only to have a clear cut philosophy of ideology as far as the political life of the nation is concerned but are also expected to adopt realistic and liberal policies as regards the country's economy, commerce, public health and education.

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med. No one, however, can blame them for expecting that speedy and effective decisions are taken in the government.

Although the executive and the legislature are two separate organs there is much common ground on which the two can cooperate. For example, the government has to take new initiatives in various fields. Most of these steps cannot be taken within proper legislation. The parliament can do much to help government efficiency by passing the needed bills in time and without much delay.

The article stressed the need for new approaches on the part of government as well as the parliament to solve present day problems of the country. It recalled that previous parliaments were inclined to spend too much time discussing trivial matters which by right fall within the sphere of responsibility of the government itself.

It expressed the hope that this tendency would fade out in the present parliament. The article acknowledged the fact that the parliament fully supports Afghanistan's policy of non-alignment and independent judgement of international events. However, it recommended that a new domestic

policy should be charted out with the purpose of ending religious, racial and regional differences in the country.

The paper yesterday carried an editorial on the problems of Haj pilgrims. In recent years great facilities have been provided for the pilgrims. There was a time when people had to go to Mecca via Karachi sometimes taking over three months to get there. However, it is now possible to go to Jeddah in three hours by plane or 13 days by bus.

The editorial also acknowledged the fact that certain medical facilities have also been provided for the pilgrims. However, two problems still remain to be solved. The first has got to do with the pilgrims' food. Our people cannot get easily accustomed to foreign dishes. This is why most pilgrims find it necessary to cook their own meat. For this purpose they take with them pots, pans and kerosene stoves etc. This means a lot of transport problem and needless

The editorial suggested that the new quarters being built for Afghan Hajis should include cooking facilities and possibly an Afghan restaurant.

Women pilgrims have special problems. They cannot have the privacy they want. The paper suggested that this special requirement of women should be taken into consideration in the new pilgrims' hostel in Jeddah.

Islah

A number of interesting letters to the editor appeared in the premier morning. One signed by Amir Mohammad complained that the Yaka Toot, which is the nearest suburb of the capital is still lacking modern living amenities such as transport facilities and drinking water supply.

The residents of Yaka Toot who are either government employees or else follow independent professions in the city often walk to their work and back. In the absence of telephone they face great problems during health emergencies etc. In case some one falls seriously ill during the night he would have to be taken to the hospital by primitive means.

Another letter complained that the department of food grain and consumer goods is living up to its name. The only thing the department supplies to government officials is flour. The letter expressed the hope that it would do better in the future.

Referring to the further advancement of women Mrs. Ziaee said this is an area in which not only the government but the entire cabinet take a close interest. Even the prime minister made a special reference to this subject in his policy statement.

The Afghan Constitution grants civil and political rights to women on an equal footing with men. It is up to the women themselves to make use of this right in a way as to promote their advancement in a spirit of cooperation and understanding.

As a practical measure towards the realization of this end, Mrs. Ziaee said that side by side with the volunteer Women's Association the Afghan women should form a union with the specific

stand that it is to be poor, and what it is to be black and poor."

The Public Welfare Department and five graduate social workers from the Catalyst in-service training staff provide pre-job orientation and weekly instruction.

The Catalyst workers learn how to determine the needs of their clients who live mostly in public housing projects and apartments, suggest ways to get more value out of their relief allotments, find out their problems and refer them to the welfare Department or other appropriate agencies for assistance. They also learn how to do the paperwork involved in providing information or recommendations to the Welfare Department.

Catalyst women also draw on their own knowledge of community resources, family budgeting and child care.

Catalyst workers vary in age from 20 to 37. Those with grown children often work overtime; some take home paperwork to do in the evening. Most of them leave their homes telephoned numbers with their clients for emergency hours.

Our clients recognise that Catalyst caseworkers are mature and really know what running a family entails, from making out baby schedules to planning economical shopping," says 32-year-old Mrs. Edna Goldsmith, who has two small children at nursery and elementary schools while doing her Catalyst work.

The district supervisor is the predominantly black Roxbury area, a neighbourhood she prefers and which she knows because she used to live there.

Her husband, a college teacher with a flexible schedule, can often fill in for her when she is called to be home when the children return from school.

"We have had an excellent reception from our clients," Mrs. Young says. "They know that we are not working just for a salary, but because we care."

Before the project started, it was thought that women would be trained social caseworkers. "The most important qualifications are dedication and commitment to their clients and to the job that must be done," Mrs. Malenka says.

These women must be genuinely interested in solving the problems of the core city and in understanding and helping the poor. They must want to understand what it is to be poor, and what it is to be black and poor."

The response was gratifying. Operating from Freedom House, a community center in the Roxbury section, Mrs. Malenka and Pamela McClain, project public relations director, narrowed down the choice from 1,500 telephone calls to 300 written applications and finally 300 personal interviews. They finally recommended 50 women to the Department of Welfare for review of their civil service requirements.

"Much to our delight, all were hired and assigned to fill existing vacancies in the Department," Mrs. Malenka says.

The personal screening was the most critical part of recruitment. We had to try to determine how these women felt about racial problems, inner-city problems, and direct encounter with real poverty. In some cases, the applicants realized, as we did, that social work was just not for them.

"The Catalyst programme offers an opportunity for women with family responsibilities to do interesting work at convenient hours," says Mrs. John Cort.

"I think we are all grateful for the opportunity and determined to do the best we can," she looked into the programme because she had always wanted to do social work. "And with all the school aged six through 21, in school, I had time to do the job."

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## SHAFIQA ZIAEYEE EXPRESSES HER VIEWS AS WOMAN MINISTER

By A Staff Reporter

purpose of enlightening their sisters on problems of home management, child care, etc. through holding conferences, preparing radio, talks, and writing articles for publication in the newspapers.

Some women, she said, are of the opinion that they cannot or must of a women's union will make it possible for expert and scientific advice to be channelled to those mothers who have problems with their teenagers. Self-confidence, she said, is a quality often lacking in teenagers. A women's union, if established, can offer useful advice to mothers for developing this quality in their children.

Asked about her views on merits of a housewife taking an outside job, Mrs. Ziaee said it all depends on the status of the family. If a woman has no economic problems and feels that an outside job will deprive her young ones of monthly affection, it is her duty to stay home.

Asked how she feels about being the only woman cabinet minister she said, "When I sit in the cabinet I feel as a minister and not as a woman." She said she has had long experience working in jobs which were traditionally held by men and working with men colleagues is nothing new to her.

Referring to the true function of women in society, Mrs. Ziaee said that it is the primary duty of a woman to establish a happy home. If a woman fails in this function she cannot be expected to be a minister in any other field. She might be called upon to perform in society.

Asked whether her cabinet assignment has led to inconvenience in her domestic life Mrs. Ziaee said, of course her present work is more demanding and heavily taxes her time. But she explained that she is now hiring more domestic help.

Mrs. Ziaee finished her primary and secondary education at Malalai High School and then joined the Faculty of Science of Kabul University. While at secondary school and college she also worked as a teacher to finance her education.

After graduating from college she joined the Ministry of Education as inspector for girls schools. After while she was appointed as director for girls schools in Kabul. Following this she went to Switzerland to study French, Urethics and mathematics. Mrs. Ziaee was appointed as Principle of Zarghuna High School from where she went to United States for further study in mathematics where she received her M.A. degree from Columbia University.

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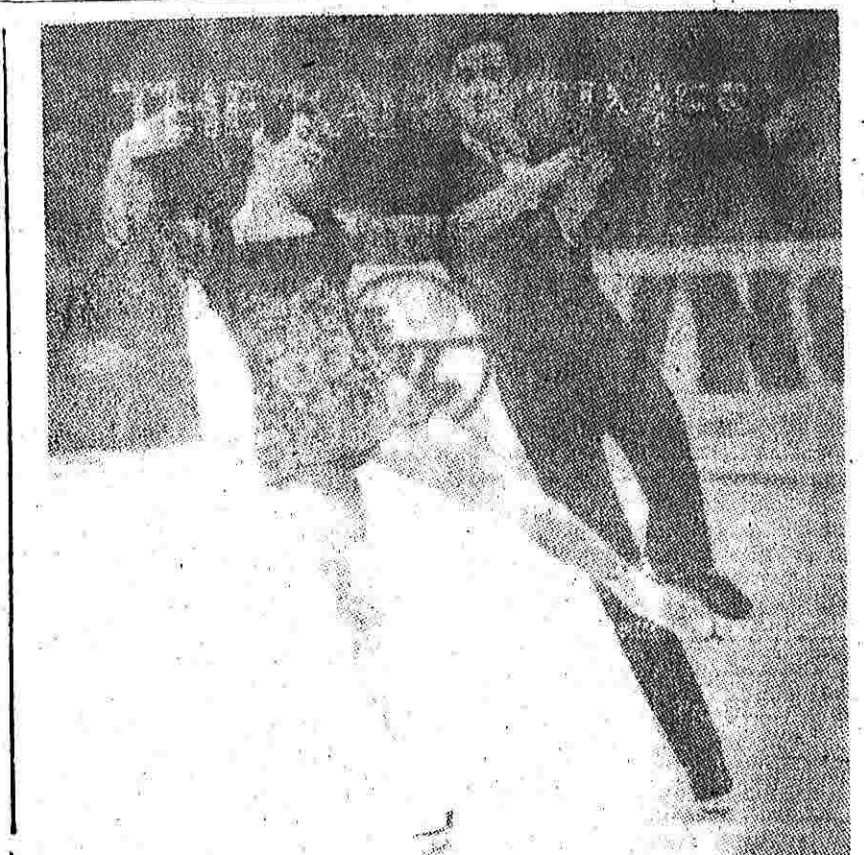
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Winners of the international figure-skating competitions in Moscow—Lyudmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov (ice dancing). The event attracted competitors from ten countries. In February 1970, many of them will appear in the European championship in Leningrad.

## Nigerian war is over, but where is Biafran leader?

LAGOS, Jan. 18. (Tass) — Now that the rebellion in Eastern Nigeria is over and representatives of the secessionist regime have declared their unconditional surrender, it is natural to ask where Odumegwu Ojukwu is the head of the separatists?

Judging by reports of the Nigerian radio, Ojukwu managed to leave Nigeria dressed as a priest at the last moment before the surrender of separatist forces and left for Liberia, then for Abidjan and then for an unknown destination in Europe. According to various reports he is now either in Lisbon or somewhere in France.

The head of the secessionists was heard for the last time on January 15, that is on the day when representatives of the separatist regime signed the surrender terms in Lagos. His prepared statement was published in Geneva by the so-called "Markness" agency which fulfills the role of a foreign press service of the separatist leader.

It is indicative that the agency refused to name Ojukwu, who was referring to his strict instructions on the matter. Nevertheless, the agency reported that it received the text of Ojukwu's statement by telex from the Biafran mission in the Portuguese capital.

These measures of precaution taken by the head of the separatists should be viewed in the light of the fact that in Nigeria he is considered to be the war criminal number one and for his doings he may be given capital punishment.

This is quite natural considering the immense damage inflicted by Ojukwu's separatist and actions to the Nigerian people and state.

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## Important

### Telephones

Police Station	—20
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## Weather

Kabul Skies will be clear. Minimum temperature tonight will be around minus one and maximum today will be plus eight degrees centigrade.



PARK CINEMA:  
At 2, 5, 7, and 9 American color film dubbed in Farsi "DANGER HAS TWO FACES" with Robert Lansing and Dana Wynter.

ARIANA CINEMA:  
At 13, 4, 7 and 9 American color film dubbed in Farsi "DANGER HAS TWO FACES" with Robert Lansing and Dana Wynter on Sunday at 7 in English.

## Afghan-Soviet ties

(Continued from page 1)  
Many of the engineers and technicians of the bakery graduated from the Moscow Food Production Institute, including Mohammed Aziz, the managing director, and the chief engineer and chief mechanic of the enterprise.

The delegation acquainted themselves with the work of the bakery and the technology of production. Engineers and technicians of the bakery took great interest in a film brought from Moscow on the latest methods of production applied in the Soviet food industry.

The Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by the leaders and active members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society and by its chairman.

During the meeting with our delegation he noted that the relations between our two countries have developed beyond conventional diplomatic understanding into true friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

In honor of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Friendship Societies of our two countries have exchanged jubilee pamphlets which tell the story of the half-century of friendly relations and good neighborly understanding between the two countries.

The visit of the Soviet delegation to this sunny and hospitable land confirms the sincere desire of our peoples to promote and strengthen extensive cultural contacts for the benefit of peace and friendship.

## Press on women

(Continued from page 3)  
The weekly Zhabdoun in its latest issue has published the views of one of the readers, whether or not women should work outside the home. The writer, Ghulam Ghaus Ghamasari, who is a student at the College of Letters, is firmly in support of women working outside and believes that raising children cannot stop a woman from doing outside work.

In another article the women's column of Zhabdoun has discussed the importance of a good environment for newborn babies. While carried by their mothers, the babies are safe from germs but as soon as they are born, they are exposed to various germs and microbes prevailing in their immediate surroundings.

The writer of the article, therefore, suggests that utmost care should be paid to see that babies, particularly newborn ones, are kept in a hygienic environment.

## Popularisation of leisure

(Continued from page 2)  
have been accomplished. Yet here is one unforgettable fact: Those who could free themselves from labour in the ancient times were but a limited class of ruling people. In most instances, their leisure was obtained at the sacrifice of an enslaved populace. And the enslaved always paid the price of their leisure.

One typical example is the Athenians who gave birth to distinguished art and philosophy. Undoubtedly, the Athenians absorbed in pursuit of beauty and truth were several times as many slaves. The tyrants in Egypt still strike us as being luxurious. The buildings they had to have cost the labour of 100,000 slaves and the period of 20 years.

Moreover, the thoughts and religious which supported the spiritual revolution of those free people had in themselves the nature of kindly or aristocratic predominance. In fact, Christianity, Islam and Sakyamuni's Buddhism maintained their predominance up to the dawn of the modern age.

In my opinion, this was not independent of the social system where leisure was the exclusive privilege for a limited number of people.

The modern age dawned with the Industrial Revolution. This transition hastened the change of the old social system. From a myopic viewpoint, it may appear to have been a gradual change. In view of the full length of human history, it may be no exaggeration to say that the change came all of a sudden. Now it is under way with accelerated velocity. In the end, leisure will be in the hands of all the masses.

The blueprints of the future drawn by a scientific technology make it possible for us to envisage a society where humanity is freed from physical labor of all sorts. Already there are automatic plans the operation of which is conducted by robots.

Machines are taking the place of man in agriculture as well as in industry. The days when even housekeeping chores can all be handled by the push of a button are now in sight.

The popularization of leisure in this age as mentioned above is not a mutation phenomenon divorced from the flow of human

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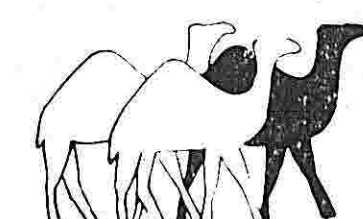
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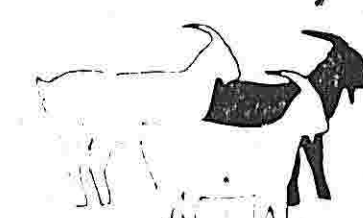
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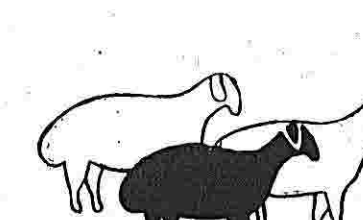
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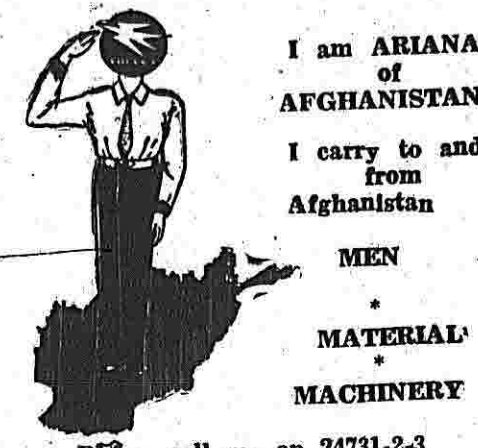
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VOL. VIII, NO. 247

## PAKTHIA PROJECT FOR FORESTRY, AGR.

Invisible income increase  
estimated at 100 m. afghanis

By A Staff Reporter

The Pakthia Development Project, is unique in many ways. All the foreign exchange needs for the project are met by the German grants-in-aid. Although no exact figures of the foreign aid so far given by the German Federal government are available, calculations put them between eight to ten million marks. Afghanistan meets only the Afghan expenses for the project.

It is one of the biggest multipurpose projects in Afghanistan, and it could be claimed that it stands out as one of the most important development projects in Afghanistan along with the Helmand Valley Authority and Nangarhar Valley Development Project.

It is the only project in this mountainous country that aims at preserving our forests, and developing forestry. When completed, it will meet the needs of this development project for timber wood, and thus, direct timber wood demand for which is high. It above all strives to preserve the greenery of Pakthia province.

The Pakthia development plan in which altogether 42 experts and volunteers from the German Federal Republic and 270 Afghans are working, covers two main fields of work: agriculture and forestry, but each of these in turn is divided into several other branches of work.

For instance, the forestry project in which 12 experts and volunteers from the FRG are working, has a sawing section, forest nursery to train Afghans in the field of forestry, and an experimental farm.

The agricultural project in turn consists of several sections: agronomy, water economy, drilling, road building, constructional activities, veterinary, poultry, workshops, hospital and even a kindergarten.

Each of these projects have fixed aims, meeting the general objective of attaining development in those fields which have vital significance for the people of the province.

For instance, the project on forestry which was started in 1968 aims at:

—Training personnel in the field of forestry. This is the most important aspect of this project, because many forest owners in the province do not know the modern technique of cutting a tree, how to cut timber from the butt and how to replant the forests, they own. This is the reason why hundreds of acres of forest land have become barren, and if immediate steps are not taken, the whole province could become wasteland.

—Establishing of permanent advisory offices for the guiding of farmers.

—Preserving of arable land from floods.

—Soil survey.

—And training of personnel in the field.

The agricultural project was taken on hand three years ago.

The reason why so many divergent tasks have been entrusted to the agricultural aspect of the Pakthia development plan is that it is a project of direct and preventive technical agreements. It would have taken a long time to finalise each agreement.

The Pakthia development project has already proved very effective in raising the standard of living of the people in the province.

Estimates show that it has caused a rise of 100 million afghanis in the income of the people during the past year.

Of course the income is invisible.

(Continued on page 4)

PEKING, Jan. 20. (APF).—The resumption of Sino-American talks in Warsaw this afternoon could be the seed to United States recognition of Peking, Chinese admission into the United Nations and a normalisation of Sino-American relations involving a compromise on the settlement of the Taiwan question.

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On Taiwan, which remains the crucial issue in Sino-American relations, observers seriously envision the possibility of significant changes in U.S. policy when Chiang Kai-Shek, now aged 82, disappears from the scene. However, it is obvious that such changes can become effective only in the middle term after a period of time that at first sight can be set at from one to three years.

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KABUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1970 (JADI 30, 1348 S.H.)



Tens of thousands of acres of land are deforested this way.



Map shows Pakthia Development Authority work area.

## Warsaw meetings

# COULD IMPROVE SINO - U.S. TIES

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"If the dead were to come back, what would you do with them?"  
—Alfred Hitchcock

## Developing audio-visual facilities

A mobile audio visual unit of the Ministry of Information and Culture has just returned after showing educational and documentary films before audiences in Laghman and Nangarhar, Afghanistan's eastern provinces.

The documentary films include His Majesty the King's tour of the provinces, state visits paid to this country by leaders and distinguished personalities, as well as some of the developmental activities taking place in the country. The educational films aim at transferring useful information on agriculture, preventive medicine and modern science and technology, etc.

For a country such as Afghanistan where the literacy index hardly exceeds the five per cent mark there is everything to be said in favour of expanding and popularising the audio-visual means of enlightening the masses. The small and scanty facilities available at the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of Education can hardly be considered adequate.

Perhaps television is one of the most effective mediums of mass communications in the audio-visual range. But it may well take a few years before we could hope to introduce television in the country and still more for it to reach the masses in the remote parts of the country.

Our topography is such that the conventional methods of television transmission is a very expensive proposition. However, the satellites may offer a short circuit and a less expensive method of making use of this powerful medium of mass communication.

Until such time that television is introduced there is an urgent need to make greater use of the mobile audio-visual facilities. We feel that action should be taken on at least three levels. First, funds should be provided, of necessity and on a basis of priority, for the purchase of several units. Secondly, an all-out effort should be made to provide a more interesting and informative range of films depicting all areas of governmental activities and services rendered to the public. Similarly an organised effort should be made towards securing educational films from international and bilateral sources.

Since these films might be in foreign languages the possibilities of arranging for subtitles or dubbing of these films should be studied and exploited. If this is not possible then separate texts on each film should be provided and read out in conjunction with the film. The screening of these films should be made on an organised and coordinated basis.

Some years ago efforts were made to pool all the audio-visual facilities at the disposal of various ministries and operate them on a coordinated basis by one department within the Ministry of Information and Culture.

However this idea was not pursued rigorously and an effective merger did not materialise. A certain degree of coordination is still possible and desirable between the appropriate departments operating audio-visual facilities in various ministries.

## World Press

Individual U.A.R. journalist received had been conducted but Mohammed Hassanien, a well-known Arab nationalist and the potential point of view of Arab potential to challenge the Arab world at present has all the resources which, properly used, can enable it to initiate a crushing defeat on Israel, he wrote.

The report of UAR defence minister General Fawzi on the situation of the Arab armies and their future needs was approved unanimously.

"Merely certain reservations on the details were put forward by Saudi Arabia and Iraq. The first because it wanted further time to study the report and the other because it judged that the plan was aimed merely at wiping out the consequences of the Israeli aggression of 1967 without looking to the necessary measures for the elimination of the state of Israel."

Heykal, who is a confidant of President Nasser, quoted a comment which he reported Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin made to Iraqi interior minister, General Saleh Mahdi Ammache.

According to the Egyptian journalist, Kosygin said: "You puzzle us, dear Arab friends, in your own interest and in the interest of your friends, agree on something whether it is a small thing or an important thing does not matter, but in the name of God agree on something."

Heykal once again criticised the manner in which the Rabat conference was held.

## Home Press at a Glance

## Government needs to establish priorities

## Islah

"National crusade against what?" asks the title of an article carried on the editorial page. The article contributed by Mojabed discusses the phrase 'national crusade' used by the Prime Minister in his speech at the parliament brought shock, astonishment, and excitement to different sections of the people. As the phrase was used in the context of campaigns against smuggling and corruption, it was at first thought the crusade would be launched on these two fronts. To optimists, however, believe that the crusade will be waged against all causes of evil.

Our needs at this juncture of our history are manifold, says the article. We need to provide adequate and better food, shelter and clothing to our people, so that they enjoy a higher standard of living. To do this we have in our service modern science and technology, national wealth and resources, and unselfish assistance from friendly nations and international organisations. We also can draw on the experiences of other nations, notwithstanding the fact we are not totally inexperienced counsellors. To launch a national crusade, productive crusade we must distinguish the important from the most important when giving priorities.

To my mind, says the writer, success depends more than anything else on the human element—manpower.

To succeed in overcoming obstacles on the path of development we need fully committed, entirely dedicated, and honest people. Such manpower can be found. The prime minister managed to find such people to form a cabinet. But we must look hard and choose with care. It is now the ministers who should exercise caution in choosing department heads, the president in choosing directors of various sections, and the directors in ..., and so on.

No doubt smuggling is becoming an everlarger road block on industrial and commercial development. But the real smugglers are those who operate invisibly. Persons are now and then indicted, are hiring who are exploited by big time, and powerful smugglers.

We must start cleaning up from the top, says the article. We must start with honesty and dedication must start from the top, says the article. We must start with honesty and dedication must start from the top, says the article.

## Anis

The second instalment of an article on parliament-executive relations by Ghulam Rasool is published on page two. The legislation...

## Etemadi's government

## PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PAST TWO YEARS

Availing itself of the foreign fellowships and scholarships, the department has endeavored to raise the level of knowledge and competence of its personnel engaged in various sections. Presently four technicians of the project are undergoing training in the United States, India and Lebanon in the fields of construction, engineering and water networks.

Training courses are offered by the Department to woleswals, cooperative workers, nurses and midwifery assistants and compounders. Refresher course for officials of the Department are also offered from time to time.

The services rendered by the Department in the spheres of basic education, environmental health, improvement of public utilities, cottage industries, and brightening the horizon of women members of the family are not worthy.

It should also be mentioned that the rural development programme will shift its duties from the regional development programme in which the various ministries each in its field will work together in various localities for development of health and educational services, agriculture and industry etc.

Under the provisions of Article 77 of the Constitution, the government is authorised to present bills to the parliament for approval, but the affairs of the country...

Article 77 of the Constitution stipulates during the parliament's recess or dissolution the government can act as states in emergency.

The report of UAR defence minister General Fawzi on the situation of the Arab armies and their future needs was approved unanimously.

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"It's outrageous—our customers are using them!"

## Scientists think

## Minute amounts of water may exist on moon

A group of scientists are raising the possibility that the moon holds minute amounts of water. But, others, including Nobel Prize winner Dr. Harold C. Urey, reject the idea.

Dr. Samuel Epstein of the Institute of Technology, says sophisticated studies reveal traces of hydrogen in the amounts of 20 parts per million in the Apollo-11 lunar samples.

This suggested, he says, "The remote possibility there may be some water on the moon," locked in subsurface rocks. The driest rocks on earth contain only one part per million. Water is composed of two hydrogen atoms linked with one oxygen atom.

Dr. Epstein addressed the Apollo-11 lunar science conference January 7.

He told the conference however, the possibility of finding water on the moon is "quite remote," the hydrogen isotopes discovered, he said, are primarily solar wind hydrogen—particles of hydrogen flowing from the sun and sticking to the moon's surface.

"We have not eliminated the possibility of hydrogen inherent in the moon," he said, arguing that (water) may lie much deeper than the surface material represented by the Apollo-11 specimens.

Dr. N. McKay and colleagues of NASA's manned space craft center reported discovery of traces of the mineral mica, amphibole and argonite. They called the find "astounding" because the three minerals are normally present in ordinary earth rocks, but not in igneous earth rocks. All the Apollo eleven samples are igneous types.

The three minerals on earth contain water in the amount of one or two parts per hundred. However, the scientist reported, preliminary investigations indicate that the hydrogen in the moon minerals combined with other elements to form flourine, not water.

Dr. Urey of the University of Colorado, who is a proponent of the hypothesis that the moon was once fissioned from the earth's mantle, he said, "There was too much difference to support the theory that the earth and the moon were formed at the same time in the same way, the scientists said."



## Shaker factory stages comeback with emphasis on new product

## By A Staff Reporter

The management of the Shaker Ceramic Factory has decided after a nine year break in operations to revive the factory with a little change in production line.

Twelve years ago three brothers put their capital of Afis, nine million together and launched the ceramic factory in Kabul.

The factory was built in a three and half acre area at the cost of Afis, five million. The machines were bought from Mitsui Co. of Japan at the cost of \$168,000 and took six months to be installed.

To begin with the factory employed 140 Afghans to work under the supervision of the seven Japanese experts in different lines of production. The monthly salaries for the Japanese experts ranged from \$400 to \$700, said the manager of the factory Haji Abdul Shakoor.

When in operation the factory had a capacity of producing 60,000 to 70,000 pieces of ceramic including cups, saucers, plates and insulators. At the beginning, said Haji Shakoor, the products of the Shaker Factory were very much welcomed in the local markets and there was always demand for them.

The manager of the factory recently recalled that with increased amounts of imported china-ware, particularly from Japan, the products of Shaker failed to compete with the foreign products and after three years of successful operation the factory faced financial problems as a result of which "we had no alternative but to close down."

Since the machines in the factory are all in good shape and represent an investment of millions of Afghans, the management of the factory, after nine years, decided to re-open the factory and begin the operation. This time greater emphasis will be on producing insulators for which there is great demand inside the country and potential markets in the neighbouring countries, asserted Haji Shakoor.

During the period the factory was closed the management sent an Afghan employee for further training to Japan. He is now back to supervise the production work of the factory. The management of the Shaker Ceramic Factory firmly believes that if a limit is put on the import of the china-ware the factory can increase production of various kinds of china-ware to better meet the need of local markets.

The management of the factory hopes to find markets for the insulators it produces in some of the neighbouring countries. Approaches...

## Second raisin processing plant to open in Balkh

Mazare Sharif, Jan. 20, (Bekhtar)—The Raisin Processing Plant of Mazare Sharif will soon go into operation. Sponsored and financed by the Yawali Company, Balkh, it will be the second raisin processing plant in Balkh Province.

Describing the capacity of the plant the President of the Yawali Company, Mohammad Nabi Daulatzi said that the plant will be able to process two tons of raisins in one hour, according to international standards and prepare them for export. The plant will be equipped with modern facilities for cleaning and storing the raisins, he added.

## Yugoslavia-EEC trade negotiations

By Vojta Vljak  
Members of the Yugoslav Community has so far been developing under the influence of two-fold conditions. First, Yugoslav export has been followed by deteriorating terms of competition in relation to the Community's member-countries throughout the past, primarily because of the protective measures of the Community which restricts the internal exchange of industrial goods, then because of the transfer to a common customs tariff in stages, as well as because of the application of measures of the Community's common agricultural policy.

Second, Yugoslav imports were still under the influence of the over more liberal national regime of goods which came to special expression after January 1, 1967, when the new foreign currency and foreign trade regimes began to be implemented, which actually meant the opening of a new prospect of liberalisation of Yugoslavia's foreign trade.

Consequently, quite different conditions of export and import transactions with the European Community. This is why protective measures imposed by the Community have a great bearing on the rate of growth of Yugoslavia's foreign trade.

It is a fact, namely, that our trade with the Community's member-countries account for over 30 per cent of Yugoslavia's exports and about 38 per cent of Yugoslavia's imports. This is why Yugoslavia's foreign trade is gradually led to a great lack of balance in the commodity exchange—to Yugoslavia's detriment—to a deficit which amounted to about 285 million dollars in 1967 and increased to about 350 million in 1968, while...

(Continued on page 4)

have already been made so that the insulators are included among items exported to the Soviet Union. The samples of the insulators have already been sent to the Soviet Union with the reasonable prices quoted. Interest has been shown by an Iranian firm for the purchase of the insulators.

Through the number of employees at the factory is reduced considerably the factory will be able to produce, along with the china-ware, a greater amount of insulators to be used for telephone and electricity lines, said Haji Shakoor. The factory at present can produce between 3,000 to 4,000 insulators a day. The factory produces five different kinds of insulators and if the market is found the production can be raised to 800,000 and one million a month.

The Afghan Brikhna Musesa, after making sure about the quality of the insulators by sending them to West Germany where the experts certified their good quality further expanded and developed.



The insulator manufacturing section of the Shaker Ceramic Factory.

## EXPO '70 opening in Osaka in March

This is the year of EXPO '70. It was six years ago that Japan was picked as the first country in Asia to host world exposition and now, after many twists and turns, the opening of EXPO '70 is just around the corner—only two and a half months away.

After the opening ceremony on March 14, the mammoth fair grounds and stadium will be open to the public on the next day for a six-month run lasting until September 13.

Some of the more than 100 Japanese and foreign pavilions at the exposition grounds at Senri Hills on the outskirts of Osaka have been completed. The remaining structures are 80 to 90 per cent finished.

A record number of 79 countries, including 23 Asian and 14 African countries, are participating in the exposition, the first to be held in an Asian nation.

Officials for the foreign pavilions are arriving at the fairgrounds one after another and the "gaijin village" where their staffs are quartered is becoming more lively each day.

Details of the exhibitions, which had previously been kept secret, are gradually being disclosed to the press.

The American pavilion will feature...

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(Continued on page 4)

## BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY

## BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

The Kabul Times recently published a report which said that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation was about to conclude a protocol with the Jangalak Factory on the purchase of 10,000 water pumps.

The report was encouraging in that the Ministry is reversing its decision, thus its over-all policy, of purchasing foreign made products and instead relying more heavily on the manufactured goods within the country.

This is a good trend and all the government departments should be encouraged to follow suit. It does not matter if for a start the quality of the product does not meet that of the foreign made goods. I would even go as far as to say that even if the price of the manufactured goods in Afghanistan is a little higher than that of the competitors, the Afghan official sources should not frown.

If the purchase of the government departments are continuous and periodical and of such proportion that in terms of years it could be a big burden on the state, the departments should be allowed to contribute capital for investment that may be made in the private sector to establish factories that would meet their needs.

It is noticed that some government offices do not really try to rely on the purchase of home-made goods. For example, the sales of the Afghan Woollens Industries could be set up in the markets in Afghanistan, in addition to their sales abroad, if all the needs of the hospitals in the country were met from the blankets produced by the firm.

Its sale of woolen material could shoot up if all the needs of the government offices for the wool outfits of their personnel were purchased from the firm, and why this is not so is something that calls for the forming of new guidelines I spoke about earlier.

Afghan Woollens Industries' products are only one small example.

By A Staff Writer  
It is possible that the foreign companies, having experience in their fields for years with a huge developing market can produce products cheaper.

I believe that the preparation of a guideline by the government in this respect is all the more imperative.

The guideline should set out as a command that:—Whenever Afghan products are available, whatever may be the quality, preference should be given to them.

—If Afghan products are available, but some government departments somehow do not wish to buy them for their needs, they should be required to seek the permission of the government, stating clearly why they are not interested in the home-made products.

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Afghan Woollens Industries' products are only one small example.

Shoes produced by the Afghan Anu Shoe Factory should be purchased by all the government departments in this country. I am sure a big permanent rush on the products of the factory could result in great expansion plans into the provinces.

In fact, Afghan firms can look to export their products abroad only when they have stable and broad markets at home. To think that all the Afghan firms should survive through limited export is a wrong assumption.

It is difficult for them to compete with the products of the foreign countries before acquiring experience in domestic markets. Besides, many privileges, such as customs tax, and foreign exchange, are offered for the establishing of Afghan firms with the sole aim of utilising their services and products for the national benefit. If wholesale buyers, such as state departments do not take an interest in this respect, how can these firms hope to develop?

## Free Exchange Rates At

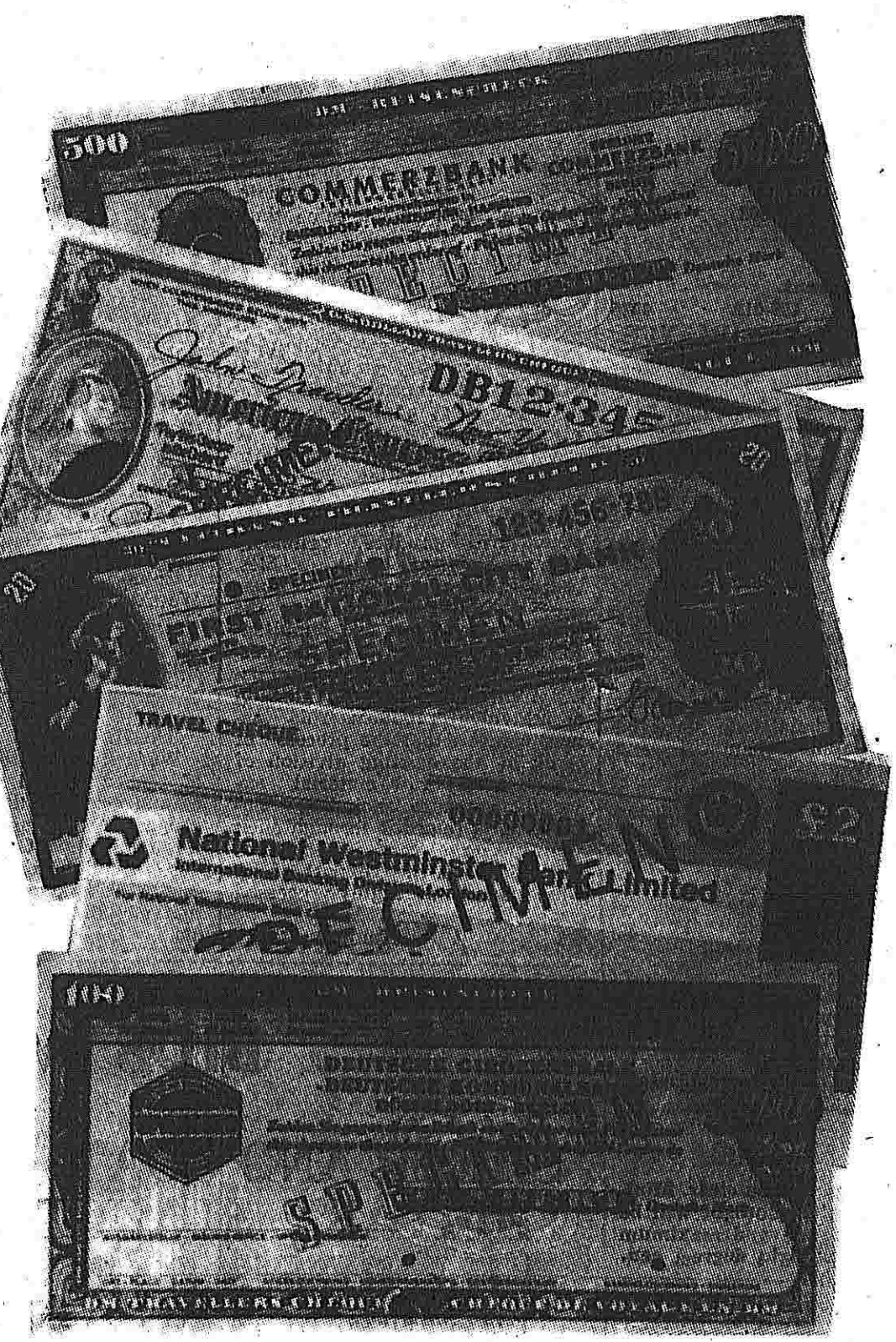
## D'Afghanistan Bank

Kabul Jan. 20—Following

are the exchange rates at the De Afghanistan Bank expressed per unit in Afghani of foreign currency today January 20:

Af. 77.25 (per U.S. dollar) Af. 77.75  
Af. 185.40 (per pound sterling)  
Af. 18680  
Af. 2110.60 (per hundred DM) Af. 2124.32  
Af. 1340.84 (per hundred French Fr. 1389.85)

## BANKE MILLIE AFGHAN



Before you travel make sure to call on us

BANKE MILLIE AFGHAN  
(HEAD OFFICE KABUL)

Select your choice of the variety of travellers checks we carry.





Latest maxi styles in woolen materials

## Water may exist on moon

(Continued from page 2) with certainty at 4,600 million years, but "we are not ready to answer the grand question of the moon's origin."

Pinpointing the age of the moon has been one of the remarkable revelations of the conference.

Dr. Tatsumoto said "before we can understand where the moon came from" we will have to know more. "We're at an intermediate stage," he said, "before complete understanding."

"Everyone has the freedom to make a speculation," he said. "To me, the moon's origin is still in the domain of speculation. We can only say the moon is not the derivative of earth after the early state. The density of the moon is so light (compared to earth).

He said further theoretical and experimental studies of moon material might establish that the proto-moon dust cloud orbiting between Venus and Mars was somehow knocked out of its path by a comet or Asteroid then was captured by earth.

As advanced as lunar science is and despite the revelations of the current meeting, he said scientists do not have enough evidence to say with certainty where the moon came from.

The evaporated material, called silicates, solidified by stage and finally formed the moon.

There has been no other support for Dr. Ringwood's theory at this meeting.

Nobel Prize Winner, Dr. Harold Urey of the University of California.

## Airlines

**WEDNESDAY**  
Ariana Afghan Airlines  
Departures: FLIGHT TIME  
Kabul-New Delhi FG-302 1030  
Arrivals: FG-206 0830  
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul  
New Delhi-Kabul FG-303 145

**AEROFLOT:**  
ARRIVALS: Moscow-Tashkent, Kabul US-019 0925  
**INDIAN AIRLINES:**  
ARRIVAL: Amritsar-Kabul

## Pharmacies

**"OPEN TONIGHT:"**  
Hakim-Kute Sangi  
Mushen Asri-Nader Pashtoon  
Waf  
Najib-Cinema Pamir  
Fazl-Bini Hesar  
Barikot-Dah Mazang  
Amiri-Shahrana  
Ikhtizad-Darulaman  
Shakeri-Jade Maiwand  
Eghal Spuzhmal-Jade Maiwand  
Asri Sakha-Mohammad Jan  
Rhan Wat  
Rona-Malek Asghar Sq  
Karte Char and Bibi Maru  
General Medical Depot

## Important

## Telephones

Police Station —20  
Traffic Department —41700  
Fire Department —13  
Telephone repair —29  
Airport —21283—20872

## Weather

Kabul Skies will be clear. Minimum temperature tonight will be around minus one and maximum today was plus eight degrees centigrade.



**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 7 and 9 American color film dubbed in Farsi "DANGER HAS TWO FACES" with Robert Lansing and Dana Wynter.

**ARIANA CINEMA:**  
At 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 American color film dubbed in Farsi "DANGER HAS TWO FACES" with Robert Lansing and Dana Wynter on Sunday at 7 in English.

## Syria, UAR step up talks aimed at increasing unity

DAMASCUS, Jan. 20, (AFP).—Stepped up consultations between Syria and the United Arab Republic were announced by official sources here yesterday.

The day before the Arab "mini-summit" grouping the UAR, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Libya and Sudan, scheduled to open in Cairo on February 7, Syrian head of state Dr. Nureddin Al Atassi will fly to the Egyptian capital for talks with President Nasser.

The sources said the aim would be to achieve the maximum cooperation between the two countries.

The Syrian economic delegation, led by Economy and Trade Minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, which is to attend the conference of Arab Ministers of Economy and Trade in Cairo on Economy and would take the opportunity to seek ways of increasing trade between the UAR and Syria, the sources said.

They also pointed out that recently there had been a meeting between delegations of the UAR's ruling Arab Socialist Union (ASU) and the Syrian ruling Baath Party.

(The ASU is the only legal party in the UAR. The Baath Party is in power in Syria and Iraq but officially banned in other Arab states).

The sources said the aim of the increase in consultations "between the two brother countries" was:

1.—To counter the Israeli psychological campaign against the Arab States.

2.—To seek the means to end the spread of "international blackmail" in the Middle East crisis as well as the ill-intentioned attitude of the United States and Great Britain at a time when the Washington government was using European ports to deliver arms to Israel by devious means.

3.—Finally to find a solution to stop the imperialist-zionist campaign aimed at slowing down the rebuilding of Arab forces and to bring about the failure of the tenuous attempts of the Arab states to hit back at Israel.

But Dr. Urey, one of the originators of the "cold moon" theory, said he did not believe the moon was completely molten at any time.

"Considering the amount of evidence, that the moon is a very rigid structure and has been for a long time, it is difficult to believe anything more than the outer layer was molten," he said.

## Pakthia project

(Continued from page 1) able, but ways of knowing it is easy.

For the first time the farmers in the province have been using chemical fertilizers. Last year 1600 tons of fertilizer were sold. With the use of these fertilizers, agricultural yield has risen from 462 seers per jirib (half an acre) to 687 seers per jirib. This is variable with the type of seeds and soil used.

In other words, with the use of every new technology in the sale of chemical fertilizers, income has risen from fifty to sixty afghanis, according to calculations made by the experts from the project.

(The second part of this report will appear in tomorrow's issue).

**Yugoslavia - EEC**

(Continued on Page 3)

the Community's member-countries as a whole, but also imposed a great damage on production, its profitability and stability.

For instance, cattle, beef and veal hold a very prominent place in Yugoslav exports as a whole, but represent, at the same time, essential articles in the country's deliveries to the Community's markets as well. The effect of surpluses in this sector of Yugoslav production has brought Yugoslav producers into a very unfavourable position, not only because such protection diminishes their competitive ability on these markets, but also because it prevents a more stable and a more long-term production orientation.

Similar is the situation with other farm produce, primarily with maize, fruits and vegetables. If industrial prices are in question, it should be said that the "question of protection and simultaneously the difference in the customs treatment, the growing pattern and the degree of finishing of individual products. This actually means that the process of changing the existing division of labour in the raw material exporting countries, including Yugoslavia, is retarded through such a policy by means of rigid customs restrictions on the export of a whole series of highly-processed goods.

(Tanjung)

## BIDS WANTED

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**FOREIGN AND AFGHAN FIRMS AND BUSINESSMEN INTERESTED IN THE PURCHASE OF THESE SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATION TO THE MILITARY SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND BE PERSONALLY PRESEFEBRUARY TENTH ON TUESDAY, FOR FINAL BIDDING.**

## India launches first nuclear power station

TARAPUR, India, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday dedicated India's first nuclear power station, and said the country would use atomic power for preservation, not destruction.

Mrs. Gandhi said the 400 megawatt station, the largest in Asia, partly realised a dream shared by her father, former Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, and the late Dr. Homi Bhabha, head of India's nuclear programme, who died in a plane crash.

She said both men intensely believed science and rational thinking would overcome India's poverty.

## Agnew returns to Washington after 11 nation Asian tour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, (AFP).—Vice President Spiro Agnew returned to Washington last night after an 11-nation tour of Asia where, he said the United States was "highly respected."

Agnew was met at Andrews airport base by Secretary of State William Rogers.

In a brief speech, Agnew said that the "Nixon doctrine" represented not only the wish of the people but also that it was well received and understood in Asia. The Vice President will report to the President Nixon today and to the National Security Council Friday morning.

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**The Sina Co. Ltd. has offered to provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 160 tons of Cupravil Blue Fungicide for Af. 114.26 per kilogram. Foreign firms, agencies, public and private enterprises with lower bids should contact the general services Department of the Ministry before Daul II, 1348. Conditions for delivery can be found at the ministry.**



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VOL. VIII, NO 248

## THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1970, (DALVA 1, 1348, S.H.)



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PRICE AF 4

Pakthia's Project stresses timber  
Future plans include housing, school furniture

By A Staff Reporter

Among the activities of the Pakthia Development Authority in the field of forestry special attention is being paid to the Madaher State Farm.

It occupies a 12,500 acre area. It is the biggest forest in the province, and hopes are pinned on developing it. Survey work on how to utilise economically the biggest state forest has been completed.

Through modern methods of sawing, all the needs of the project itself have been met using the timber cut from the state forest. Some thing should be mentioned about the sawing machine, which is the most modern. The need for such a machine was felt from the start of work. The people have been cutting trees from the forest with axes thus damaging the tree and also wasting much of the wood. If technically cut the butt of a tree in Pakthia gives two pieces of timber, instead of one which the people now get.

The income of the people engaged in wood cutting will double only if they cut the trees well and according to the scientific way the experts from the German Federal Republic are guiding them. More work is done in winter. On an average 100 labourers and 80 experts and officials work on the project.

The future plans for the use of the wood cut from the state forest are still not clear. However there are two main ideas:—To manufacture houses—to find permanent markets in the official departments of the government. In a developing country where the demand for housing is the greatest, houses made of the wood produced from the state farms could catch the imagination. They could be sold at a price that fits lower income pockets and could revolutionize housing development in Afghanistan.

There are also some departments of the government, like the Ministry of Education that need timber quantities almost regularly. The ministry has to manufacture thousands of desks, and chairs for the schools in the country. The Pakthia Development Authority is planning to sell large quantities of its timber to the ministry, thus beginning feel secure in terms of finding markets for itself.

The whole area of Pakthia province is 18,000 sq. kilometres. Out of this, 12,500 sq. kilometres have been mostly forest, only 50,000 acres is a forest today. This excludes the Madaher State Forest. Excluded from the forests, there are also large number of private owners.

(Another part of this report will be published tomorrow).



Dr. Habibi inspecting a machine.

## Accused American escapes from court and caught again

KABUL, Jan. 21, (Bakhtar).—An American accused of stealing blankets from the "Nour Hotel" while appearing before the judge in the primary court of Share Nau yesterday escaped, but was caught later by the police.

The accused, Claymont, was to appear before the court today to answer charges of stealing blankets.

(Another part of this report will be published tomorrow).

## Sino-American talks

## Hour's meeting held in Chinese Embassy

WARSAW, Jan. 21, (AFP).—The talks started in 1955. Before the meeting yesterday U.S. embassy sources would not commit themselves on how the talks might go.

The rules have changed, "the fact that the talks are no longer being held in a Polish building but within the diplomatic territory of the Chinese embassy demonstrated that it is a new start. The kind of meetings we became accustomed to in the 1940s previous sessions could be modified."

A crowd of reporters and photographers were massed at the

Chinese embassy door when ambassador Stoessel arrived. Chinese embassy staff were waiting for him at the top of the flight of steps at the embassy door but none made any attempt to shake his hand.

It was noticeable that there were no Soviet or East German pressmen present.

U.S. ambassador who headed the American delegation, told reporters no date had been fixed for the next meeting, adding "but we are remaining in contact."

The Chinese delegation was led by the charge d'affaires Lei Yang.

## VC attack province thought to be "completely pacified"

SAIGON, Jan. 21, (AFP).—The Viet Cong lobbed mortar shells during the night into the capital.

Mortar bombs that exploded simultaneously in the capital and a hamlet in Go Cong province, some 50 kms. south of Saigon, and bordering the South China Sea, killed three civilians and wounded 2 others, police said.

Fourteen 82-mm mortar shells that have a maximum effective range of only three kilometres slammed into a building near the chief's headquarters, police said.

They killed two people and wounded 22 others. Other mortar shells dropped into Vinh Binh village, killed one civilian and wounded five others.

The province of Go Cong comes under the responsibility of the said.

(Continued on page 4)

## Moscow Radio criticises current Sino-American talks

HONG KONG, Jan. 21, (AFP).—The newly-resumed Sino-American talks were closely connected with Peking's "hysterical" call to the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union's "hysterical" call to the Far East and monitored here.

The radio described the "frantic Peking leaders" as "leftist opportunists" whose main aim was to "prepare for a big war with the Soviet Union" Moscow radio said yesterday in a broadcast beamed to the Far East and monitored here.

The radio also charged that Washington had taken advantage of worsening relations between Peking and Moscow to achieve its "anti-communist purpose."

During last April's ninth Chinese communist party congress, the radio said, Chinese Vice-Chairman Lin Biao had devoted the bulk of his speech to attacks on the Soviet Union and only seven per cent to attacks in the U.S.

U.S. "China experts", the radio continued, had therefore concluded that Peking had picked the Soviet Union as its "chief enemy and consequently Washington changed its policy toward Peking."

The radio said in recent months, the U.S. had adopted a series of measures concerning U.S.-Chinese relations, including the partial removal of the U.S. trade ban on China and an easing of the ban on U.S. citizens travelling in China.

The radio recalled the statement of the U.S. communist party general at last year's Moscow international party summit that "U.S. reactionary forces are openly and clandestinely trying to harmonize U.S.-Chinese relations."

AIBAK, Jan. 21, (Bakhtar).—A team of engineers of the Public Works Ministry arrived here yesterday to survey the mapping and designing of the roads in the new city.

## Home briefs

KABUL, Jan. 21, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Czechoslovakia Petruzela paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim Majid, in his office yesterday morning.

The Ambassador of Indonesia, R. M. Sobagjo Surjaningrat, paid a courtesy call on Kabul University Rector, Prof. Fazl Rabi Pazhaki, in his office yesterday morning.

The charge d'affaires of French embassy, Jacques Goutay, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Finance, Dr. Mohammad Aman, in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, Jan. 21, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Czechoslovakia Petruzela met with the president of the cartographic department, Eng. M. Yakoubi, in his office yesterday and presented him with the biggest atlas of Czechoslovakia which was accepted with thanks.

ZARANI, Jan. 21, (Bakhtar).—To facilitate judicial affairs in Nemroz province, a new primary court was opened in Gong district near here yesterday.

## EEC meeting

## HEADING TOWARDS AGREEMENT

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21, (AFP).—The six European Common Market countries inched nearer agreement on a variety of political and agricultural problems here last night, but failed to actually clinch anything after two days of discussions.

But Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, who chaired the council of ministers' sessions yesterday and Monday, told newsmen afterwards that progress made had not been negligible.

The six's finance, agriculture and foreign ministers (minus West Germany's, Walter Scheel and the Netherlands' Josephus Lips) have spent the last two days covering important details left open in the Dec 22 general agreement on agricultural finance, common market regulations for wine and tobacco and the extent of powers to be delegated to the European parliament.

Harmel said that thanks to work put in by the common market executive commission, permanent representatives and the council of ministers, most of the points discussed should be finally settled in March, and possibly even next month.

The question of a Common Market policy for tobacco, which Italy has made a condition for its approval of the overall agricultural Finance proposals, has been referred to the permanent Common Market delegates at Brussels, who have been authorised to draw up concrete proposals for the Feb. 5 meeting of foreign ministers.

The final working out of regulations for a common wine market has been referred to the Feb. 2 meeting of agricultural ministers, and most points of difference were cleared up this week.

The same agricultural ministers' gathering will also discuss questions relating to agricultural surpluses in certain sectors—notably dairy products—which have plagued the community for some time.

Finally, the foreign ministers' meeting on Feb. 5 will also discuss what promises to be the most tricky problem of all those treated during the past two days—the extent of the European parliament's power.

The French believe that the European assembly should not be given the power to unilaterally increase European budgetary expenditure. Her partners, led by the Netherlands, on the other hand, believe that the parliament should have greater budgetary powers.

Belgian compromise plan which was outlined yesterday but not discussed, suggested that the

European assembly should be permitted to extend its budgetary expenditure in proportion to the increase in the six's national budgets. The U.S. had adopted a series of measures concerning U.S.-Chinese relations, including the partial removal of the U.S. trade ban on China and an easing of the ban on U.S. citizens travelling in China.

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## Development efforts

## Marked progress achieved in communications

Editor's note: Following is an article by Alexander Shaw, a UNESCO expert published in October 14 issue of the Times of London. The article was originally published under the title: Radio Breaks the Barriers.

In Afghanistan's successful effort to develop a countrywide system of communications it is the transistor radio which is ahead of all the other methods.

You can travel for days and, wherever you are, there will be the haunting passionate music and the bilingual voice of Radio Afghanistan. In a country where geography and the climate are barriers to all contact, the radio is the great, only real link between the centre and the people.

A derelict railway coach resting in the suburbs of Kabul is witness to the fact that Afghanistan has always realised that communications would be essential to progress. The coach arrived too soon on the scene and no rails were ever laid down when in the fifties, Afghanistan opened its tightly closed frontiers to the outside world and its techniques, the first problem it tackled was that of roads.

The vast resources of Russian, American and German aid built the breathtaking roads which today coil round the mountain sides. They are not only technical triumphs, but evidence of a belief in the idea that trade will follow the road.

The roads are beginning to fulfil the hopes placed in them. They have made possible the construction of dams, power stations, irrigation works and pipelines for natural gas. They have also made it possible for people with ideas to move about and communicate those ideas and put them into practice.

Unlike the transistor radio, the roads do not go everywhere. They link Kabul with Russia and Pakistan. There is also a circuitous route to Iran through Kandahar, but soon the Government will

United Nations aid will have a direct route to Herat and this will form part of the Asian highway which will open up greater possibilities of trade with the outer world.

But they will still serve only a small part of the population. Most of the people still have no outlets for their products, no way in for new ideas and techniques. In order to help the opening up of the country the Afghan Air Authority, with the aid of the United Nations, is building up its internal airlines.

In such a rugged country this is pioneering work and travel by air has some of the excitement of early films where anything could happen, but there was always a happy ending.

This has meant that meteorological stations have had to be set up all over the country to relay weather news to Kabul airport. In one station I visited there was a good example of the new, co-operative look that development aid is beginning to give to the Afghan Air Authority is the driving force, the United Nations have trained the staff, both at university and field level, and the Russian were repairing some equipment that had come from a variety of sources; one of the major airfields that used to be a field of rubble is now being built by the United States. Very soon meteorology will be applied to agriculture and irrigation.

This new activity means a lot of verbal communication either by radio or telephone. The Ministry of Communications is rapidly expanding its systems to link the country internally as well as with the outside world.

In Kabul, the Telecommunications Training Centre, with the help of the United Nations, turning out enough graduates to meet the country's needs. They are being taught English, mathematics, the United Kingdom and the United States and receive advanced training on the job from German bilateral aid.

This road and air in telecommunications infrastructure is making

possible developments in agriculture, education and health. There is much progress and therefore society is developing for one change leads to another. The results of this are already being seen in the town. New buildings and gardens, electricity and water, supplies run shoulders with picturesque but highly uncomfortable slums.

People who are getting a new outlook on life do not want to go on living in squalor and decaying alleys. So the Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning, with the help of the United Nations is carrying out pilot projects in many of the major towns as well as in Kabul itself.

Stand on any hilltop and you can watch these new satellites of progress catering both to an emerging middle class and to the people who will be displaced by slum clearance. And, since such major moves require a whole army of ancillary services, the Government is now planning to build a network of electricity and water and telephone services as well as shops and cafes and transport facilities. This is a big job, but the Government is managing the first part of the communication story and will certainly achieve the second part, which is a question of communication between people.

There is no television yet and few people read the newspapers even if they could get them. It looks as though the ubiquitous transistor radio is going to have a big part to play.

Among those killed were 349 people, 351 women and children, who were murdered in the commune of Bindouchon on November 11, 1965. People massacred by the army of the South Vietnamese, the first part of the communication story and will certainly achieve the second part, which is a question of communication between people.

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It is possible that there is a missing link in the development of the country. The Government is not coming up to the hopes placed in it by governments and people. This is a question of the fact that the United Nations Development Programme.

The governments whose projects they assist through the United Nations specialised agencies, and the UNDP itself, are saying that some projects have not reached the full aims hoped for because of the lack of a communication factor.

The people have not been told what development is about and how it could benefit them so they have been unable to help. Projects which could be of direct use to certain sectors have not spread knowledge of their results widely enough. Plans are being made with governments to remedy this by encouraging the spread of information with the specific aim of helping the people to benefit from the project in their own countries.

Afghanistan saw that roads and airways were necessary for development. Now they need the cooperation of their fiercely conservative people and they are tackling the problem of persuading them to join in and help.

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## PRG accuses Saigon troops of executing 700 civilians

HANOI, Jan. 21. (AFP)—An official of the South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) charged here yesterday that U.S. commanded South Korean and Saigon government troops had killed 700 civilians in a two day operation southeast of Da Nang last November.

The official, speaking at a press conference, said the killings were carried out as part of a stepped up pacification campaign known as "Sea Tiger" on November 11 and 12.

The official Phan Lac Tuyen, a member of the PRG delegation here, said the "massacre" was perpetrated by eight infantry battalions, six of Saigon "bat-pet" troops and two South Korean 300 pacification cadres, and four armoured regiments, all operating under U.S. command.

The killings were preceded by a fierce military campaign. SHIR, a fierce artillery barrage and an air force bombing involving "hundreds of planes" after which the troops went about "killing in the most savage manner", Phan Lac Tuyen said.

The area concerned was situated 35 kms south east of Da Nang in the northern part of South Vietnam and covered 12 communes of the Thanh Binh district and five of Quang district in Quang Nam Province.

The PRG official said these were still "provisional" figures and did not include the "thousands of villagers arrested and interned in camps".

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added that in one locality, in the Binh Hoa commune, seven children under fourteen were "exterminated".

In addition more than one thousand houses were burned down, thousands of hectares of crops were destroyed, cattle were massacred and several hamlets were used by bulldozers.

Appealing to international organisations, foreign governments and "the peoples of the whole world" to "halt the bloody hand of the U.S. aggressors and their stooges", the PRG representative claimed these "systematic massacres were being deliberately arranged by the U.S. command methodically executed with unusual savagery by operating troops".

The PRG official said these were still "provisional" figures and did not include the "thousands of villagers arrested and interned in camps".

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## Home Press at a Glance

## Strict measures to prevent smuggling of antiques needed

## Heyward

The paper carried yesterday an editorial on the smuggling of antiques. One of the problems which has been added as far as smuggling is concerned in recent years is that historic relics, such as statues, rare manuscripts etc. are being taken out of the country.

A number of such smugglers have been arrested at the Kabul airport during the past two years. This led the concerned authorities to announce that all those who want to take antiques from the country must first of all get the prior permission of the museum department.

In case the item or items are considered rare and unique and as such need by the museum itself no permission can be granted for their transport outside the country. However, if the item or items are considered ordinary pieces of work there is no reason why they should not be taken out of the country.

A number of tourists coming from India and Pakistan are in the habit of bringing statues and other pieces of art which are either real or imitation work belonging to the Buddhist era. In

order to avoid misunderstanding at the time the owners leave Afghanistan it has been decided that things should be registered at the airport or border custom houses at the time of entering the country. Afghan embassies and consulates have been asked to inform all tourists of this regulation when they apply for visas.

The editorial pointed out that perhaps it will be a good idea if these items are entered in passports as well. This will be a convenient way of solving a problem which seems to be recurrent since many tourists on being questioned as to the origin of relics they want to take with them have to explain the item or items in question originally were brought in this country from somewhere else.

The editorial expressed fears that still certain loopholes remain. For example, Kabul city is now full of antique shops. The shops owners somehow manage to obtain historic relics from private sources and sell them at exorbitant prices foreign tourists.

Another loophole is that some foreigners manage to illegally excavate sites of historic relics and obtain rare specimens of arts and crafts and then try to smuggle them out of the country.

Another loophole is that some local officials in charge of keeping

the relics safe may be tempted to sell certain items to tourists. These loopholes, too, should be considered in great detail and effective measures should be adopted so that they may not be used for smuggling rare and valuable relics out of the country.

The paper in one of its editorials stressed that Democracy cannot thrive without society becoming more respectful of the laws. Individuals have to realise that before the law they enjoy certain freedoms but they also have certain responsibilities. Respect for the law means that individuals should pay equal attention to both their freedoms as well as responsibilities.

In another editorial the paper welcomed steps that are being taken for improving the distribution of the sale of meat. The editorial was written in response to a new modern shop which has been opened in the older part of the city.

Glulam Hussein Hoda in an article also published in the paper gives a brief history of the Afghan civil war which has practically ended now after much bloodshed and chaos.

The editorial expressed the hope that the authorities concerned would pay more attention towards increasing the number of such units and see that each of the 26 provinces will have at least one such unit of its own. The number of films and the documentary films, too, should be increased to cope with the growing demand.

The roads are beginning to fulfil the hopes placed in them. They have made possible the construction of dams, power stations, irrigation works and pipelines for natural gas. They have also made it possible for people with ideas to move about and communicate those ideas and put them into practice.

Unlike the transistor radio, the roads do not go everywhere. They link Kabul with Russia and Pakistan. There is also a circuitous route to Iran through Kandahar, but soon the Government will

United Nations aid will have a direct route to Herat and this will form part of the Asian highway which will open up greater possibilities of trade with the outer world.

But they will still serve only a small part of the population. Most of the people still have no outlets for their products, no way in for new ideas and techniques. In order to help the opening up of the country the Afghan Air Authority, with the aid of the United Nations, is building up its internal airlines.

In such a rugged country this is pioneering work and travel by air has some of the excitement of early films where anything could happen, but there was always a happy ending.

This has meant that meteorological stations have had to be set up all over the country to relay weather news to Kabul airport. In one station I visited there was a good example of the new, co-operative look that development aid is beginning to give to the Afghan Air Authority is the driving force, the United Nations have trained the staff, both at university and field level, and the Russian were repairing some equipment that had come from a variety of sources; one of the major airfields that used to be a field of rubble is now being built by the United States. Very soon meteorology will be applied to agriculture and irrigation.

This new activity means a lot of verbal communication either by radio or telephone. The Ministry of Communications is rapidly expanding its systems to link the country internally as well as with the outside world.

In Kabul, the Telecommunications Training Centre, with the help of the United Nations, turning out enough graduates to meet the country's needs. They are being taught English, mathematics, the United Kingdom and the United States and receive advanced training on the job from German bilateral aid.

This road and air in telecommunications infrastructure is making

possible developments in agriculture, education and health. There is much progress and therefore society is developing for one change leads to another. The results of this are already being seen in the town. New buildings and gardens, electricity and water, supplies run shoulders with picturesque but highly uncomfortable slums.

People who are getting a new outlook on life do not want to go on living in squalor and decaying alleys. So the Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning, with the help of the United Nations is carrying out pilot projects in many of the major towns as well as in Kabul itself.

Stand on any hilltop and you can watch these new satellites of progress catering both to an emerging middle class and to the people who will be displaced by slum clearance. And, since such major moves require a whole army of ancillary services, the Government is now planning to build a network of electricity and water and telephone services as well as shops and cafes and transport facilities. This is a big job, but the Government is managing the first part of the communication story and will certainly achieve the second part, which is a question of communication between people.

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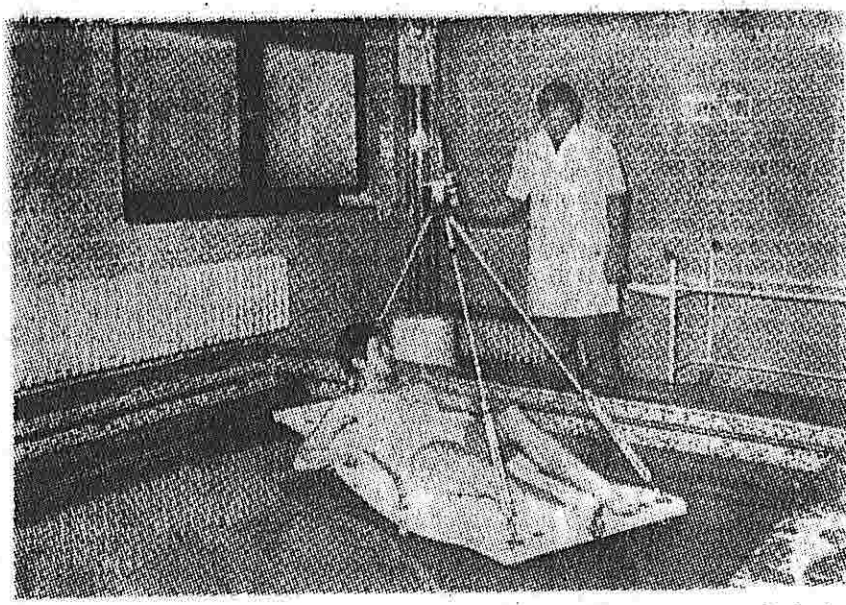
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Among those killed were 349 people, 351





Therapy bath at the Marburg University home for crippled students. (Photo: Heinz Eiter)

## Airlines

THURSDAY		
Ariana Afghan Airlines		
THURSDAYS:	FLIGHT	TIME
DEPARTURES:	FG-231	1610
IRAN AIRLINES:		
DEPARTURES:	IR-703	1000
ARRIVALS:	IR-702	0900
INDIAN AIRLINES:		
DEPARTURES:	IC-451	0800
AEROFLOT:		
DEPARTURES:	SU-020	1015
PIA:		
DEPARTURES:	PR-607	1145
ARRIVALS:	PK-606	1055

## Pharmacies

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Nasim-Karte Char  
Nouri-Jade Anderabi  
Mawand-Labe Darla  
Etefaque-Jade Mawand  
Nader Pashtoon-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Nasim-Humayun-Share Nau  
Afghan-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Farah-Jade Mawand  
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Bahar-Shah Ghazghah  
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Traffic Department —41700  
Fire Department —13  
Telephone repair —29  
Airport —21283-20872

AT THE  
CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 2, 5, 7 and 9 American colour cinematograph film dubbed in Farsi "YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW" with Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastroianni.

ARIANA CINEMA:  
At 11, 41, 7 and 9 American colour cinematograph film dubbed in Farsi "YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW" with Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastroianni.

10 Israeli frogmen  
claimed killed in  
crossing canal

CAIRO, Jan. 21. (AFP)—The daily Al-Ahram said yesterday that 10 Israeli frogmen were killed and other soldiers wounded and killed during an attempted crossing of the Suez Canal Sunday night.

The newspaper said that Egyptian anti-aircraft artillery fired two days ago turned back Israeli planes, which attempted to make a strike in the same area of the attempted crossing. Al-Ahram said that the Israeli commando unit included at least 10 frogmen and that Israeli forces suffered heavy loss of life as they continued to attempt to fish out the bodies of the men during the night.

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## Vietnam

(Continued From Page 1)

South Vietnamese seventh infantry division and when AFPA's correspondent visited its headquarters at My Tho recently, he was told: "Go Cong is completely pacified, so much so that the seventh is just not operating there."

The mortar attacks coincided with widespread speculation that the Viet Cong is soon about to launch a push into the delta, home of six million of South Vietnam's 17 million strong population, to try and deal a blow at progress, the government has made in the past year in bringing the vital area increasingly under its control. After a heavy round of shelling in the delta couple of days ago, however, action was not particularly heavy there yesterday.

South Vietnamese military spokesman said last night that the Viet Cong had been reported to have moved about 130 kms south west of Saigon when about 500 government ground troops claimed 13 Viet Cong dead in a series of skirmishes.

In another encounter, the Viet Cong used flat-bottomed, shallow draught sampans to attack a company of militiamen camped on a canal bank in a province on the South China Sea about 100 km south of Saigon. Five of the attackers were reported killed with no loss to the defenders.

## THE INDIAN SCENE

(Continued from page 2)

death to parcel it out among numerous inheritors, each of whom receives a certain small part.

The result of the majority of inheritance is that the children of the well-off get much better education than the poor. This is reflected in the relative advantage they hold in later life in the services and professions in government service, for instance, the graduates of the upper class, I understand, are preferred to college that are more declass. The advantage of being able to afford expensive technical books and numerous other advantages confers an undeserved advantage on the children of the well-off over the poor.

The key to reduction this evil is extension of good quality education to as wide a segment of the population as we can afford. This is why many economists have been calling for much greater attention to education than now. With a substantial part of the people vigorous and educated, progress is assured, given only that these people are free to develop their talents freely.

It is time the government subsidised the sale of the better textbooks, forgot about language chauvinism and introduced high quality education in schools in a common language and raised the prestige of the teaching profession. This may seem to some to be foolishly costly, but is the only approach consistent with long-term progress for our people, and it

## Agnew back home

## Reports to President Nixon on Asian tour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. (AFP)—President Nixon heard Vice-President Spiro Agnew's first report on his just-ended 21-day tour of Asia yesterday, and later told press that it had been "an enormously effective trip from the standpoint of the United States."

"The vice-president explained our policy, and I would say that the Nixon doctrine is far better understood there because of his trip", Nixon added.

The president was referring to the Asian policy he outlined last summer at his Guam meeting with Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, which calls for a gradual military disengagement. Nixon said Agnew had discussed with Asian leaders, notably in the Philippines, Formosa, Thailand and Indonesia "some very substantive, and therefore extremely delicate issues."

The vice-president will make a more detailed report when he testifies next Friday before a full session of the National Security Council.

Agnew later told press that "the part of the Nixon Asian doctrine most appreciated by the Asian leaders I met was the one committing the United States to be a partner in the defence of the region."

But Agnew added that he felt most Asian nations "would be able to defend themselves against intrusions which might be contrived outside their boundaries."

The vice-president also commented on the U.S. role in the economic development of the region. He said most of Asia was emerging into "a period of prosperity and economic viability". Thailand and Nepal, he emphasised, had "very successful land reforms...and Afghanistan was undergoing an interesting experiment in democracy."

He told reporters that U.S. economic aid to Asia was necessarily being considered in relation to the need of fighting inflation in the United States and restricting its spending budget.

But in his conversations with the Asian leaders Agnew said he had not "shut off the possibility that in the case of a country making good progress, the United States Congress and the administration could be more responsible to any particular request."

Discussing his visit to South Vietnam, Agnew said he felt the representativeness of President Nguyen Van Thieu's regime was clearly on the increase. "The pacification programme was going well and then morale of the armed forces was excellent", he said.

## ADVERTISEMENT

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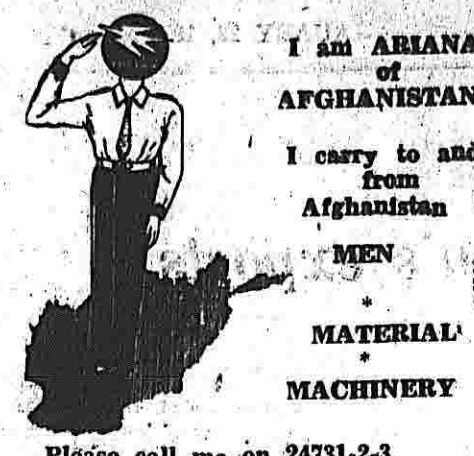
## BIDS WANTED

The Sina Co. Ltd. has offered to provide  
the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 160 tons of Cupravit Blue Fungicide  
for Af. 114.26 per kilogram. Foreign  
firms, agencies, public and private enterprises with lower bids should contact  
the general services Department of the  
Ministry before Daul II, 1348. Conditions  
for delivery can be found at the ministry.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

All the buyers who purchased vehicles from USAID, (ICA) on auction dated December 5, 1969 are requested to complete the customs and other formalities immediately.

If the formalities are not completed within a week of this announcement, the USAID will turn over the custody of the vehicles to Afghan Customs authorities.



VOL. VIII, NO. 249

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1970 (DALVA 2, 1348 S.H.)

Pakthia proj. completes  
survey of all forests  
Seven experimental farms  
and nurseries established

By A Staff Reporter

A general survey of all the forests in Pakthia province has been completed with the maps of the cartographic department which were taken from the air.

The surveying of the forests has indeed been a very difficult task. Aerial maps of the cartographic department have been used only as guidelines for a search on foot by experts. The actual search began in 1964 and continues for four years.

Now that the de-forested areas have been pinpointed on the ground, the gigantic task of re-foresting them remains to be done.

It is interesting to note that with deforestation the volume of annual rainfall in the area has also been steadily reducing. Experts on the project have prepared rainfall graphs for the past few years, showing that this year's rainfall has been less than that of a decade ago.

It is believed that with the increase of forestation rainfall too will increase.

To this end, several experimental farms and nurseries have been established in the seven main centres of forestry and agriculture in the province. They are:

Eastern Khost,  
Western Khost,  
Zormat,  
Urgoon and Jidran  
Sayed Karam  
Chamkani and Jaji  
Gardaz.

Two forest nurseries have been established in Kokai and Khost. Each of them is 15 acres large. Trees are grown in these centres and then distributed among the farmers for planting in their own soil. In every square metre 200 saplings are grown. Of course this depends much on the variety of trees.

Thirteen million saplings have been distributed among the farmers in the province so far.

In addition, the experimental farm in Khost, which occupies a sixty acre area, is used for the growing of a variety of vegetable and wheat seeds.

Of the 335 varieties of vegetable...



A demonstration held for the farmers.

## THE KABUL TIMES

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New commission to  
begin review of  
prison conditions

KABUL, Jan. 22. (Bakhtar)—Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi has instructed the Ministry of Interior to review regulations related to the prisons in Afghanistan and to introduce such reforms that would improve the social, economic and sanitary conditions of their prisoners.

A commission has been appointed by the prime minister to undertake a review of the conditions of the prisons in Afghanistan. The commission is headed by Dr. Mohammad Haider, the director of the prime ministry. Members of the commission are: President of the Afghan Women Institute, Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi; the director of the social guidance department in the institute, Mrs. Nafisa Shaq Mobaraz; advisor to the Ministry of Justice, Mohammad Akbar Farid; Dr. Mohammad Ebrahim Azem; Dr. Haider Ali Shafa, the head physician of the General Prison Hospital; Nour Ahmad Shamsi, the former governor of Badkhash; Mohammad Zaman Karimzadah, a member of the inspection department of the prime ministry; and Ghulam Sarwar, the director of public relations of Radio Afghanistan, and Maulana Ishaq, the first Secretary of the House of People.

The commission will inspect all the prisons in the country and is to report within three months on the results of its observations so that necessary reformative measures may be taken.

## Foundation stone for

## New bloc of mother, child care center laid

KABUL, Jan. 22. (Bakhtar)—HRH Princess Belgis laid the foundation stone for the seventh bloc of the Mother and Child Care Centre in the Women Institute compound yesterday afternoon.

HRH Princess Khatol, Mrs. Alia Etemadi, the wife of the prime minister, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Kayum, some other members of the cabinet, high ranking officials and wives of the Soviet ambassador and members of the Soviet embassy were present.

The agreement between the Afghan Women Institute and the USSR on the constructing of the seventh bloc of the Mother and Child Care Centre was signed in Kabul three weeks ago.

According to the agreement, the Soviet Union is building the bloc in the form of a grant in aid.

Work on the other six blocs is on the verge of completion, and by early next year all the blocs would be opened.

The Mother and Child Care Centre occupies a 15 acre area in the compound of the Afghan Women Institute in Share Nau.

It has a kindergarten for 200 children, a baby care centre for fifty and mother care clinic.

All of these have been constructed with 420,000 roubles of grant in aid from the Soviet Union.

Before the laying of the foundation stone, Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi, the president of the Afghan Women Institute said in a speech that her organisation and the USSR are working together for the welfare of the women and children of Afghanistan.

She said that her organisation considers itself responsible for the progress of the country, and it is this responsibility that helps the development of the institute.

The Women's Institute under the guidance of Her Majesty the Queen is exerting efforts for improving the life of mothers and children, she said.

She said further that the services and training of the centre will be used as guidelines for the establishing of new and the supporting of all such existing centres in the country.

She considered expanding co-operation and contacts among the women of the world, especially women of the neighbouring countries, important for the fostering of international peace and good will. She said this in reference to the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Afghanistan to export 2,500  
m. cubic metres gas to USSR

KABUL, Jan. 22. (Bakhtar)—The agreement on the export of 2,500 million cubic metres of natural gas from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union during the current 1970 year was signed between the two countries yesterday.

The agreement which was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. Abdul Qodus Majeed and on the Soviet side by Antonov, the commercial counselor of the Soviet Embassy and head of the Soviet negotiating team Zheданov provides for an increase of 500 million more cubic metres of gas to be exported over exports of gas last year.

"The increase means that Afghanistan should bore more wells for the exploiting of the gas so to the USSR."

that on an average seven million cubic metres of gas is pumped out to the Soviet Union daily through the existing pipelines", Eng. Majeed said.

It is planned that every three months of the year 625 million cubic metres of gas should be exported.

Technical terms have been amended in such a way that meet the increasing volume of export, he said. The technical terms form an appendix to the main protocol, he added.

Natural gas exported to the USSR in 1967 was 707 million cubic metres, in 1968 the figure doubled and last year 2,029 million cubic metres of gas were exported to the USSR.

Afghan delegation  
to leave for Moscow  
to sign protocol

KABUL, Jan. 22. (Bakhtar)—An Afghan trade delegation is expected to leave here for Moscow to sign the trade agreement between the two countries for 1970.

According to the existing trade protocol, the annual trade agreement between the two countries is signed alternatively in Kabul and Moscow, and this year it will be signed in Moscow, a source of the Ministry of Commerce said.

A team of experts from the Soviet Union arrived here some time ago for negotiations.

The Soviet team revised the 1969 Trade Protocol and held talks with the Afghan authorities on the provisions for the protocol of 1970.

The source of the Commerce Ministry considered the results of the talks with the Soviet team satisfactory.

Work on phone  
exchanges in  
Herat, Mazare  
completed

KANDAHAR, Jan. 22. (Bakhtar)—Work on the installing of all the automatic telephone exchange systems in Herat and Mazare Sharif has been completed, and similar work on the fixing of the 1,500 line phone exchange in Kandahar will begin soon.

With the commissioning of the telephone exchanges in Herat and Mazare Sharif, the Ministry of Communications will have altogether seven such centres with a total of 17,700 lines in Afghanistan. Each of the exchanges in Mazare and Herat will have 1,500 lines to start with, Eng. Sayed Naseem Alawi the president of the telephone and telegraph department of the ministry said here yesterday. From the Herat centre, already 700 lines have been given to the subscribers.

Eng. Alawi who is currently on an inspection tour of the various telephone and telegraph departments of the ministry said here that the automatic telephone exchange is six years old but it needed reform. Equipment has been imported from Czechoslovakia for the renewing of all the necessary changes, he said.

He also said that shortly new switchboards will be installed in Shah Wali Kot, Balaak and Argandab districts of Kandahar.

He said that with the completion of the new and shorter roads between the above mentioned three centres, new telephone lines would improve communication would be installed.

The new route is 22 km. long and laying of telephone posts and wiring is fast in progress, he added.

KABUL, Jan. 22. (Bakhtar)—The Ambassador of Britain Peers Lee Carter, paid a courtesy call on the Second Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Kayum in his office yesterday morning.

Later the Ambassador of Yugoslavia Vojko Sobajic paid a similar call on him.

The Ambassador of Turkey, Hamid Batu paid a courtesy call on the Kabul University rector prof. Fazal Rabi Pazhwak in his office yesterday.

## Balkh people

## REPAIR 120 KM. OF ROADS

HERAT, Jan. 22. (Bakhtar)—The Minister of Public Works, Eng. Mohammad Yakoub Laili, inspected the road between Badkhis and Herat province in the Sabzak pass area, yesterday.

Accompanied by the commander of the work corps and the presidents of road maintenance and highways of the Ministry, Eng. Laili exchanged views with them on ways of repairing the

road so that it may not be damaged again by the snow.

Eng. Badkhis governor Mohammad Gul Ebrahim Khail was also present.

New road cleaning equipment is expected to be used in keeping the road open during the current winter.

Eng. Laili has inspected workshops in Gerishk, Farab and Farahrode.

In a related development it was announced in Mazare Sharif yesterday that in the past two months 120 km. of road connecting 23 villages in various parts of Balkh district have been repaired and levelled by the people.

Most of the roads were destroyed by torrential rains last year. Four new concrete bridges have also been built.

Meanwhile, a team of road constructing engineers of the Public Works Ministry is engaged in survey work on the constructing of a six km. road from the transit road to Zanjeer Gah in Kholm district.

The road will be built by the work corps and will be asphalted. A big bridge over Kholm river and six culverts will also be constructed.



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

As many men, so many minds.

every one his own way.

By Terence.

## The Prison reform Commission

The newly created commission on prison reform has a very important and sensitive responsibility to perform. Factors leading to the creating of the commission by Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi form the fundamentals upon which the commission can base its work.

But their observations and recommendations will go far beyond the factors that exist in prisons in Afghanistan. They have to come up with concrete suggestions for reforming the prisons and improving the social, economic and hygienic conditions of life in the jails in this country.

The recently introduced reform on separating juvenile delinquents from the adult prisoners is a welcome move that requires popularization. Elder prisoners, some of whom are hardened criminals who can have a bad educational and social influence on the young ones who are jailed, with the sole purpose of being reformed. A system should be evolved that would result in giving regular income to the poor prisoners, and if possible a credit be available to the prisoners when they complete their term and leave the prisons. As it is now, when a poor prisoner leaves the term and leaves the prison, he has to start from scratch. He has to earn his living by himself. A completely new system of construction for the prisons is needed. The old prison houses ought to be replaced by new buildings in which recreation halls, libraries and even sport rooms may be built.

It is essential for the Ministry of Interior to introduce a daily programme to regularize the life of the prisoners. Some prisoners have already introduced carpet and rug weaving. The income of which is distributed among the prisoners. But this is not popular in all the jails in Afghanistan. The commission's task is national, therefore, all its recommendations ought to be embodied in a national prison reform bill, which after passage from the legal channels, will become enforceable.

To this end, the women's prisons should also be looked at closely. Some specific reforms distinct from the men jails may be needed in which case a separate list of recommendations are called for.

The reform commission should also have a second look at the whole concept of punishment. In this respect, the work for the commission will be highly valuable to the judiciary as well. When studying the prisoners, it will be interesting to find out whether the sentences given are the same in all the provinces, and whether it is justified to jail both a kidnapper of a child and a pickpocket for three years.

## World Press

The U.S. government has warned aspiring, frustrated authors to be on their guard against "vanity publishers"—people who promise to market their work for a fee.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), watch dog agency on anti-trust activities in the United States, defined a "vanity publisher" as one who "claims to furnish for a fee paid by the author, all of the services involved in publishing a book, including promotion and distribution."

The cost may range from \$1,500 to \$5,000. Main target of the vanity publisher, the commission said, is an author who has met with no success in attempting to interest conventional publishers in accepting his book for publication.

The commission advised writers to read the small print in the contract, saying it "continues to receive complaints from frustrated and embittered authors who have undergone the frequent, traumatic experience of having their books published by a man-in-the-year 1968 he replaced Cecil Parrott as ambassador." (Sir William left Prague last year).

The commission said a typical

## Home Press at a Glance

## Writer suggests ways to increase Afghanistan's exports

Islah

How can we increase exports, is the caption of an article by Dr. Zabihullah Iltizam, a professor at the college of economics, which appears in today's *Islah*. The article is in response to an earlier editorial comment by the paper suggesting that a grand prize should be given to any trader who does most in the way of promoting exports. This, the editorial had claimed, would act as an incentive to export merchants, increasing their volume of activity. The article said this is fine but it has one disadvantage and that is some small traders in order to win the prize may join forces and register their joint activity in the name of one person only. However, the article had some further suggestions, some regarding the increase of exports. An inflationary trend in

the exchange rate of the local currency tends to work in favour of the exporters within the country. The article suggested that the government should provide greater customs facilities and ease the rather forbidding currency regulations. The article further suggested that financial institutions and the Afghanistan Bank should offer short term credits with low interest rates to all those who want to purchase raw material available within the country or outside of it. It provided these materials, and used in producing export commodities. As another suggestion, the article said some traders can sell more and make greater profits if they are in a position to deal in credit. The same is true of selling on the basis of getting paid in various instalments. However, our exporters cannot act freely, and with confidence in this respect under the circumstances. They

need backing, support and guarantee from the government. Incentives, concessions, for those traders who introduce new commodities to foreign markets or find new markets for traditional export items, too can work as an incentive for increasing exports, suggested the article. The article also suggested the formation of an export promotion commission. This commission should be a petition to advise exporters on how to improve the quality of their commodities, their export to their goods become competitive in the world markets. The commission should also advise traders on the future and specific features of various markets in the world. Similarly, such a commission can study the possibility and feasibility of opening up new markets in various countries with the view to expanding Afghanistan's export trade.

## Etemadi's government

## PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PAST TWO YEARS

XXXI

1. The attorney general office in primary court:
  - a. The total number of cases, 641.
  - b. Cases requiring further studies or sent to the places of origin for further studies, 238.
  - c. Cases settled by the court, 99.
  - d. Cases forwarded to the court, 267.
2. The attorney general and the appellate court:
  - a. The total number of cases, 1764.
  - b. Cases sent to places of origin after settlement, or forwarded to the appellate court, 735.
  - c. Cases forwarded to appellate court, 825.
  - d. Cases rejected and sent to places of origin for the defects found in them, 167.
  - e. Cases being tended to, 29.
3. The attorney general and the cassation court:
  - a. Total number of cases, 5911.
  - b. Cases settled by the court and sent to the places of origin, 5911.
  - c. Cases of government employees and civil rights:
    - a. Total number of cases, 6192.
    - b. Cases settled and sent to the places of origin, 6192.

## The Public Health Ministry

The Public Health Ministry has made considerable strides in improving services of the health institutions and in setting up establishments within the financial and manpower possibilities open to it. More importance has been given to preventive medicine in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organisation, and the local economic and environmental conditions.

The Public Health Ministry, with the awareness of the fact that only a healthy public and population can work to the benefit of a prosperous future, has considered it its duty to give a hand in the economic progress of the nation by caring for the health of the people. The main pre-occupations of the ministry during the past two years have been in the following fields:

Preventive medicine is a Malaya eradication programme. In accordance with commitments made by Afghanistan to the World Health Organisation the campaign for eradication of malaria continues in full swing. Part of the population has already entered the surveillance phase.

During 1968 a number of health centres were opened in Baghlan to watch for renewed outbreaks of malaria, keeping close watch on the area. The centres were built by the Public Health Ministry and materials and equipment were provided by UNICEF.

In 1968 the campaign against malaria was stepped up with operations carried out in four rather than in the three previous regions in the nation. The budget was enlarged from Af. 22 million to Af. 27 million. Additional skilled personnel were put to work when the working units were increased from 22 to 26.

In 1968 an international health seminar was held in Kabul in cooperation with the International Centre for Child Health in Paris and the World Health Organisation. This was the first seminar of its type held in Kabul under the auspices of the Public Health Ministry.

A new programme for establishment of basic health centres in various parts of the country has been drawn up the plan, whose implementation of which has already started, aims at reaching the rural population in their own homes and vicinity, and along with treatment, work for better

hygiene standards, and engaging in preventive medicine work. New central department was established in the Public Health Ministry to take up a large scale programme in the nation. Money was appropriated in the ministry's budget for establishment of, at the district level, five tuberculosis eradication regional units. It is expected that some of these regional units will become active before the end of the current year.

## Indo-Soviet ties: 2 facets of the problem

By Ghilal Jain

for the government to join the United Nations. It is noteworthy that at the recent meeting of NATO on the foreign minister in Brussels, the Soviet Union failed to persuade the West European allies to include a denunciation of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in the final declaration. Through they were the loudest in their condemnation of Russia in 1968.

It cannot be over-emphasised that this country is not in a position to wage a battle against Russia on the question of the freedom of East European nations. But New Delhi on its part has been active in acts of omission and commission which lend some credence to the charge that this country suffers from a pro-Soviet bias.

On the negative side it has failed effectively to rid its non-aligned front of the anti-western sentiment which it nurtured in the 'fifties in the context of U.S. military supplies to Pakistan, western support to Rawalpindi on Kashmir, the continuing struggle for freedom in parts of Asia and Africa, and the efforts to establish U.S.-USSR relations in the third world, the name of fighting communism.

On the positive side, the Government has quite needlessly created the impression that it is anxious to establish full diplomatic relations with East Germany and North Vietnam. Both these proposals can be justified in terms of the national interest. But when viewed against the background of other moves they tend to create the impression that New Delhi is trying to please the Soviet Union. Having successfully resisted all U.S. attempts to drag it into an anti-China crusade in South-East Asia, the Government of India has been ill-disposed in endorsing the Brezhnev doctrine of collective security in Asia.

The Soviet Union has deliberately refrained from elucidating its proposal. It has let it be known that it is not thinking in terms of a military alliance and that China's welcome to adhere to the projected arrangement. But no one can possibly accept at its face value Moscow's propaganda claim that the scheme is not intended to isolate China and pave the way for increased Soviet influence in the region.

The platform and the time Brezhnev chose to put forward his proposals are significant. He raised the issue in his speech to the world communist conference in Moscow last June. The conference was held after five years of a massive Soviet offensive to secure a verdict against China from as many communist parties as possible. It took place soon after the Sino-Soviet border clashes on the Ussuri last March, which stirred up a wave of anti-Chinese feelings in Russia. Since Dinesh Singh had earlier endorsed the Soviet stand in his border dispute with China, his support for the collective security proposal has been liable to the interpretation that the Government is lining up behind Russia in its anti-Chinese and anti-Western moves.

The talk of upgrading the mission in Hanoi to the ambassadorial level, which will give it the status of a full-fledged mission, is also part of the move to please the Soviet Union. The NIF delegation currently touring the country have followed in quick succession.

The Government can claim that it has not acted in the context of an over-all framework of policy. This may have some basis because New Delhi has been known to take important decisions in a haphazard manner. But if it has no grand design of its own, it cannot say the same of the hardheaded men in the Kremlin. It does not require much expertise or insight to realise that the Russian aim to have a large design and that they expect India to play a certain role in carrying it out.

Two main arguments can be advanced in support of the Government's actions. First, it cannot be oblivious to the Chinese danger and must therefore welcome the Soviet effort to contain Peking's expansionism.

Secondly, verbal and diplomatic support to certain Soviet moves is not too high a price to pay for the valuable supplies of military hardware to have in exchange of trade with the entire Soviet bloc.

These are plausible arguments. But the last two words, China will not abate its hostility towards this country so long as it remains heavily towards the Chinese, heavily towards the Russians and the Americans have themselves initiated bilateral negotiations on the crucial issue of strategic arms limits.

Continued on page 4

## Provincial Press

By a Staff writer

The daily *Ettelaat* of Baghlan has an editorial entitled 'Half-Century Friendship'. It has been a long time since Afghanistan has had friendly relations with the Soviet Union and this friendship is based on mutual understanding, principles of coexistence and non-interference in each other's affairs, says the paper.

Mutual cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic, technical and commercial fields has expanded and is being developed and strengthened.

Referring to the publication of a book by the two countries, recording in one volume the important events of the relations of the two countries, the paper says this is a manifestation of good-will and friendship and amiable ties on which the foreign ministers of the two countries agreed upon.

Afghanistan, the paper went on, as a nonaligned country has always been supporting peace and friendship with all and as a staunch member of the United Nations hopes to establish better economic and diplomatic ties with other countries of the world. The paper hopes for further strengthening of friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union as well as other peace loving countries of the world. In another editorial the *Ettelaat* daily comments about the establishment of a teacher training school in Balkh province. Briefly talking about the importance of education during the last several years, the paper says that the ever increasing number of scholars throughout the country, including remote villages, and the ever increasing demands of the people for more schools has created problems mainly the shortage of teachers.

Being aware of the problem, the paper went on, the Ministry of Education has been trying to establish teachers' training schools in the capital city as well in some of the provinces. The Ministry of Education has been trying to establish teachers' training schools so that an adequate number of teachers are trained to meet the need of the increasing number of schools throughout the country.

The daily *Sanjavee* of Ghazni in one of its recent editorials has commented on the establishment of a new textile plant in Nangarhar province which was launched with an initial capital of Af. 96 million. The Nangarhar province has been one of the poorest in the country, which has already gone into full operation. It is sure to meet the needs of the people to a great extent and provide employment for a number of people.

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Continued on page 4

The Merry-makers Revue consisting of eight charming girls and one man, who is the leader of the group, is currently in Kabul and performs the most gorgeous floor show in the world at Kabul Intercontinental Hotel every night from 11 p.m. to midnight.

The group which arrived in Kabul Monday, presented the first fantastic floor show, in Kabul's International Hotel Tuesday night at the Pamy Club of the Hotel. It was packed with an eager audience.

Coming from the Philippines, the land of music and all sorts of enjoyments, the group includes two noted vocalists, who sing in several languages—Spanish, English, Italian, French and of course, Tagalog. One of them, who is considered to be a top recording singer, from the Philippines is Carmelita, whose six melodies really captured the audience for at least

25 minutes, the longest part of the show. Her records are very popular in her home land. Thousands of people are waiting outside the hotel to see the show and the leader of the team, is an acknowledged leader in the world of show business. From his childhood he has been associated with the world of entertainment and is a well-known TV artist in the Philippines. His performances are known all over the world.

What really made the audience move were songs sang by Carmelita, who is called by her fans Carlo. She sang in several languages and most of her songs were renditions of those which are often heard over radios throughout the world. In addition to singing she also appeared to be a noted Revue dancer. She draws the show to an end with a song and urges the audience to sing along.

Czech, who will play there every night under a signed contract for three months.

Bobby Dor, the man behind the show and the leader of the team, is an acknowledged leader in the world of show business. From his childhood he has been associated with the world of entertainment and is a well-known TV artist in the Philippines. His performances are known all over the world.

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seven days. If you want my death, you can have that, too. I'm ready to die for you if that's what you want."

However, Brody was clearly not ready for the rush that his philanthropy prompted. His Scarsdale home was besieged by hundreds of people, forcing him to go into hiding, earlier, he said. "When everyone is as rich as I am, I will go to a desert island and leave the world alone and make love to my wife."

Brody, who inherited the fortune from his father's margarine business, has been married for less than a fortnight.

Before leaving for a secret destination, he went to a New York recording studio, but it is not known what he recorded there. He has also sought an interview with President Nixon to expound his theory on a way to end the war in Vietnam.

Meanwhile hundreds of people are anxiously awaiting his return and it is being asked whether he had enough money in his New York bank account to cover the cheques he has already signed.

A prominent medical journal said an ex-tribune should be created to give legally binding rulings on the sex of persons with unusual characteristics are in doubt.

The Lancet discussed in an unsigned editorial, problems facing persons who are recorded as one sex but have physical and psychological traits of the other.

Re-registration of a sex at present is authorised by doctors without legal standing and can be changed over members of inheritance, title and marriage, the publication said.

A helpful advance (and one that is already under way) would be the establishment of an authority body or tribunal, legally recognised, with a lawyer of standing as chairman and other members including an endocrinologist, gynaecologist and psychiatrist.

"Request for re-assignment of sex could be made to this tribunal, whose final decision would be legally binding."

The non-female issue figured in a suit brought in divorce court last November by Arthur Corbett, 49, son of a former chief scout, against April Ashley, 34, a former

Czech, who will play there every night under a signed contract for three months.

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Last week Aviation Weekly and Space Technology had reported on tests with the laser-basically, a beam of concentrated light—over testing ranges in the United States. During one of these a target plane had been downed by a laser beam that burned out its electronics system.

But yesterday's article revealed that the laser is already in tactical use by American forces.

We got out of the cars one by one and he embraced us without much enthusiasm. But our physician friend, whose medication over alleviated his sickness immediately, offered him two kinds of medicine which he grabbed heartily. He got two bear hugs and two kisses on the cheeks.

To teach us a lesson, our host first asked us to sit in the open, a proposition we rejected immediately. Then he took us to a room where nobody had lit the heater. Actually there was not a chip of wood inside till someone brought a few fleeces and started to produce a lot of smoke.

As soon as we had something in our stomachs, everybody started to tap the resources of our host. But he kept silent for a while till he voluntarily directed his salvos against a newspaperman and his friend of long standing. He said it was newspapermen like him who created friction between neighbouring countries in order to exploit the situation and make a lot of money.

He went on and on till the poor man left us and started to walk in the spacious courtyard with his hands in his pockets and his face turning crimson. The nonsensical had turned serious.

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Continued on page 4

## Afghan Diary

By A Staff Writer

There are times when you have to switch from the sublime to the ridiculous and from the serious to the nonsensical.

In the newspaper business, the more ridiculous an event or an affair, the more worth printing it becomes. After all, you have to entertain and amuse your readers.

To look for the ridiculous, a newspaperman does not have to travel far and wide. We can meet all sorts of people in our day to day lives and once we spot the right man, we shall tap him from time to time to get all we want.

One of these men asked us to lunch at his place in the country. But look what we serious men did there were six of us: three pressmen, two businessmen, and a physician.

We decided to meet at a certain intersection before 10 a.m. on Friday. On Friday, however, the businessmen, the doctor, myself, pulled up near the intersection but there was no sign of the other car.

Because a friend was giving his father-in-law a hand in measuring a piece of land he had been planning to buy further up on our way, we thought they might be there. As soon as we arrived there, we got out of the car, shook hands with everybody but none of our friends was there.

We returned to the intersection where my businessman friend told us certain things, and I counted the number of cars coming and going while we waited but still no sign of the other car.

It was then that we saw the other car pull up behind us. Why behind us? They were supposed to come from the opposite direction. As we waited, we had gone to the spot where a common friend of ours was joining the team of land surveyors. After they learned, they were waiting for them to come. The car was sent to the intersection without its passengers.

There had been an entire lack of pre-planning and coordination. A sheer breach of rules strictly observed in the newspaper business, where everything should fit into a pattern.

Anyway, we soon joined them and tried to persuade our landlady to leave the car. Instead, he kept another friend of ours to keep him company because he thought he would soon be bored with the fast-living.

All the time we waited, we pictured our host standing at the entrance of his vast compound, fuming with anger. We had telephoned him that we would be there at 10 a.m. at the latest.

The road was so muddy that my friend's limousine slipped a dozen times. The bridges and culverts were built exactly in the form of bows whose tops scraped the shield of the huge car till its universal was bent and it started to tip. The shield and made a hideous noise.

Most of the friends got out to see if they could be of any help but no so. We had either to abandon the car and travel in one vehicle or stay there till a lorry driver came and gave us a lift. The lorry driver was a brave man and he decided to drive the car despite the noise it made. So we hit the road again, slipping here and there.

At 12:30 we finally spotted the silhouette of our friend standing at the entrance of the compound. As we entered him, he was really furious and we could not blame him.

We got out of the cars one by one and he embraced us without much enthusiasm. But our physician friend, whose medication over alleviated his sickness immediately, offered him two kinds of medicine which he grabbed heartily. He got two bear hugs and two kisses on the cheeks.

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Perched on a familiar tenement stoop, she reads from a book called Sam. The story is about a black boy who has no one to play with, and the narrator—who has more children of her own than the TV director could possibly cram onto the set—shows poignant understanding of the problem. One day in February, the children's show will open: "This is Ethel Kennedy on Sesame Street."

Ethel Onstage  
Open sesame.

## Attempted coup smashed: Baghdad Radio reports

DAMASCUS, Jan. 22, (AP)—Iraq Wednesday night publicly charged the United States and Iran with masterminding Tuesday night's abortive attempt to overthrow the leftist regime of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

A statement broadcast over Baghdad radio also announced that 23 Iraqis, including retired and active army and police officers and four civilians have been so far executed by firing squad and hanging since the announcement of smashing the coup at noon Wednesday.

Death sentences against a fourth group of six plotters, including five army officers and one civilian were carried out 2145 GMT.

An earlier statement charged that the Iranian government had supplied the plotters with 3,000 machine guns and 600,000 rounds of ammunition.

The statement claimed the arms were smuggled into Iraq in two consignments under the direction of two American officers of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The statement said the first Ir-ian border and the weapons were handed over to the plotters in Baghdad last November 15.

The second consignments were smuggled in the same way and was delivered to the conspirators last December 15, according to the statement. The statement claimed the first secretary of the Iranian embassy in Baghdad, Daoud Taher, acted as a liaison between the plotters and the Iranian government.

The statement said Taher arranged for a meeting in Kuwait between the plot leaders and the head of the Iranian intelligence service who was identified as Dr. Serzin.

The meeting, the statement said, was held on last October 28. It said Dr. Serzin told the plotters that the U.S. government was much interested in a "quick removal of the current Iraqi government."

According to the statement, Dr. Serzin also told the plotters they could rely on their government, after CARE offers \$1 mil.

## to Nigerians for victims in Biafra

LAGOS, Jan. 22. Immediate shipments of \$1,000,000 worth of food and vitamins have been offered by C.A.R.A. (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, INC) to the Nigerian government, for emergency distribution to the war victims in Biafra.

The agency is forming a task force of disaster specialists to help organize relief and rehabilitation programs in the surrendered territories, and will enlist medical teams if needed through MEDICO, a service of CARE.

The expanded assistance has been preferred through the C.A.R.E. mission in Lagos. It was announced yesterday at agency headquarters. Under an agreement with the government, a five-man American team is already working out of offices at Lagos, Calabar and Enugu to coordinate aid programs with Nigerian authorities.

Meanwhile in Owerri, dying children, a death ward for babies in a U.I. hospital and women fighting over a few grains of corn underline the desperate need for food in former Biafra.

And many more seem inevitably destined to die as the Nigerian government tries to make its relief efforts work in the former secessionist state.

Plenty are dying most of them in the bush," said a member of an Australian Red Cross team.

In a hospital a kilometre from U.I.—once the aid life-line to Biafra children, dying children look at visitors with eyes that are imploring, aware of all knowing. There are 900 children there and a babies, "death war."

## Home briefs

JALALABAD, Jan. 22, (Bakhtar)—Ten items of consumer goods smuggled into Afghanistan from abroad in service no. 889 driven by Najibullah, a resident of this city, was seized by the border police yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 22, (Bakhtar)—Dr. Abdul Walid Hoqoqi, the director of the Afghan Judiciary and member of the supreme court, who went to France a month ago on an observation tour of the French judicial institutions returned home yesterday.

(Continued from page 2)  
tion and are sparing no effort to defreeze their relations with China. India cannot afford to adopt an immobile and partisan posture in such a situation.

It is a truism that the superpowers cannot resist the temptation to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries unless they are rebuffed by the government concerned.

The Americans do so all the time in Latin America and the Russians in Eastern Europe. The Brezhnev doctrine is the Soviet counterpart of the much older Monroe doctrine. There is also no

## INDO-SOVIET RELATIONS

lack of instances of interference by the two super-powers in countries outside their so-called spheres of influence.

Nehru was extremely sensitive to this indirect threat to India's newly won independence. He fashioned the concept of non-alignment to meet this danger.

The policy has more or less stood the test as far as the Americans are concerned. The task of frustrating U.S. interference has been facilitated by a host of factors—in Nehru's time, his towering personality, his unchallenged sway over the party and the coun-

try, aid to Pakistan, opposition to the concept of non-alignment and the public sector and, during Mrs. Gandhi's tenure, its undisputed pressure in favour of devaluation.

The Russians have been far more adroit. They have taken care not to offend Indian susceptibilities.

They have in fact virtually appropriated the symbols of Indian nationalism. They should not be judged by the healthy manner in which the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi has tried to set up a cultural centre in Trivandrum without the necessary permission.

# ADVERTISEMENTS

## The Caravan Translation and Feature Service

The daily Caravan has just opened a translation and feature writing service in English. Anything sent for translating in the morning will be delivered, type-written, in the evening.

Translations shall be done from Dari and Pashtu into English French, German and vice versa.

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## BIDS WANTED

The Sina Co. Ltd. has offered to provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation 160 tons of Cupravit Blue Fungicide for Af. 114.26 per kilogram. Foreign firms, agencies, public and private enterprises with lower bids should contact the general services Department of the Ministry before Daul II, 1348. Conditions for delivery can be found at the ministry.

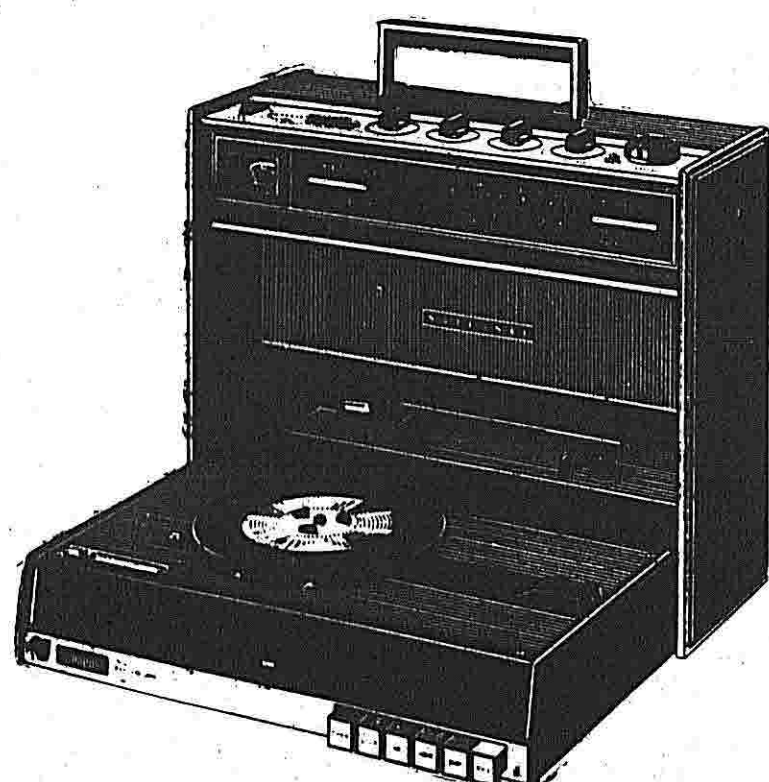
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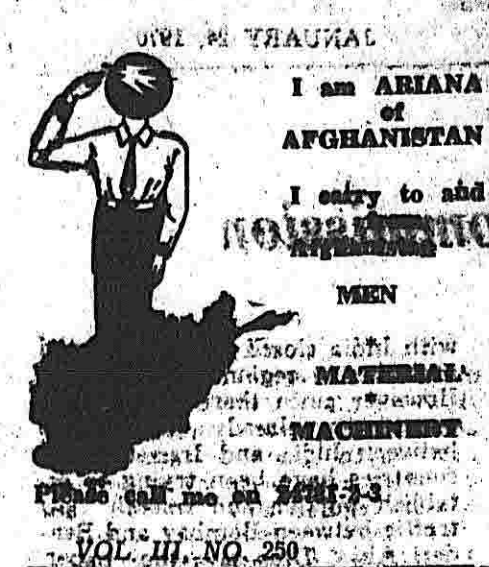
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## Progress in Pakhtia in many fields

## Changes in livestock road construction begin

By A Staff Reporter

Special attention is being paid to the development of livestock and animal husbandry in Pakhtia province by the Pakhtia Development Authority.

Ruminal goats offer the biggest hazard to vegetation in the province and are second only to irrigating 2,500 acres of land. It has been built with the total cost of 400,000 afghanis.

A total of 1,900 metres of telephone lines have been built by the Pakhtia Development Authority so far, and it is hoped that the next year's annual budget of 105 million will be enough to complete the project.

Polity is being developed in the form of several projects in various parts of the province, and many special species are being imported from abroad for people to see.

To meet the demands of the people, the Pakhtia Development Authority has established a four-bed maternity hospital, the department for which is fairly high-level, an emergency ward for the workers and experts. It is run by a German physician, two German nurses and one Afghan doctor and two Afghan assistant nurses.

The Pakhtia Development Project, as stated in one of the earlier reports, is a multi-purpose project. To this end, the constructional activities undertaken by the project are fairly extensive.

By the following work on building roads has been done: 14,000 metres of stone walls have been built to make possible road construction by the use of 100,000 sq. metres of new roads have been built.

60 km of existing roads have been repaired. 350 culverts have been constructed. The 100 km. Gerdaz-Kotai road is presently under construction.

28,000 sq. metres of concrete have been done. Buzan Khali Bridge has been constructed. 25 km of road have been built in the forests to facilitate

communication and transport within the forests.

Canal and dam construction also falls within the construction activities. A subterranean canal has been built in Zambor Saberie. It gives 300 litres of water per second enough for irrigating 2,500 acres of land. It has been built with the total cost of 400,000 afghanis.

Experts are now working hard to popularise the best suited breed of cows and gradually, but steadily, replace the goats with them.

Polity is being developed in the form of several projects in various parts of the province, and many special species are being imported from abroad for people to see.

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## Royal audience

KABUL, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar)—The following were received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended, Thursday, Jan. 22: Senate President Abdul Hadi Davi, Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansouri, President of the Appellate Tribunal and a member of the Supreme Court Maulavi Abdul Baseer, Afghan ambassador in Pakistan Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Caretaker Mayor of Kabul Mohammad Kabir Nooristani, Konar Governor Mohammad Sharif Pashto, Academy president Siddiqullah Rashidin, mines and geology president in the mines and industries ministry Basir Sayed Hashim Meerzad, political science and law college dean Mohammad Nabil Saleh, Lt. Mohammad Hashim, a graduate of one of the United States military academies in air force, and Haji Rahman Qol Pamir.

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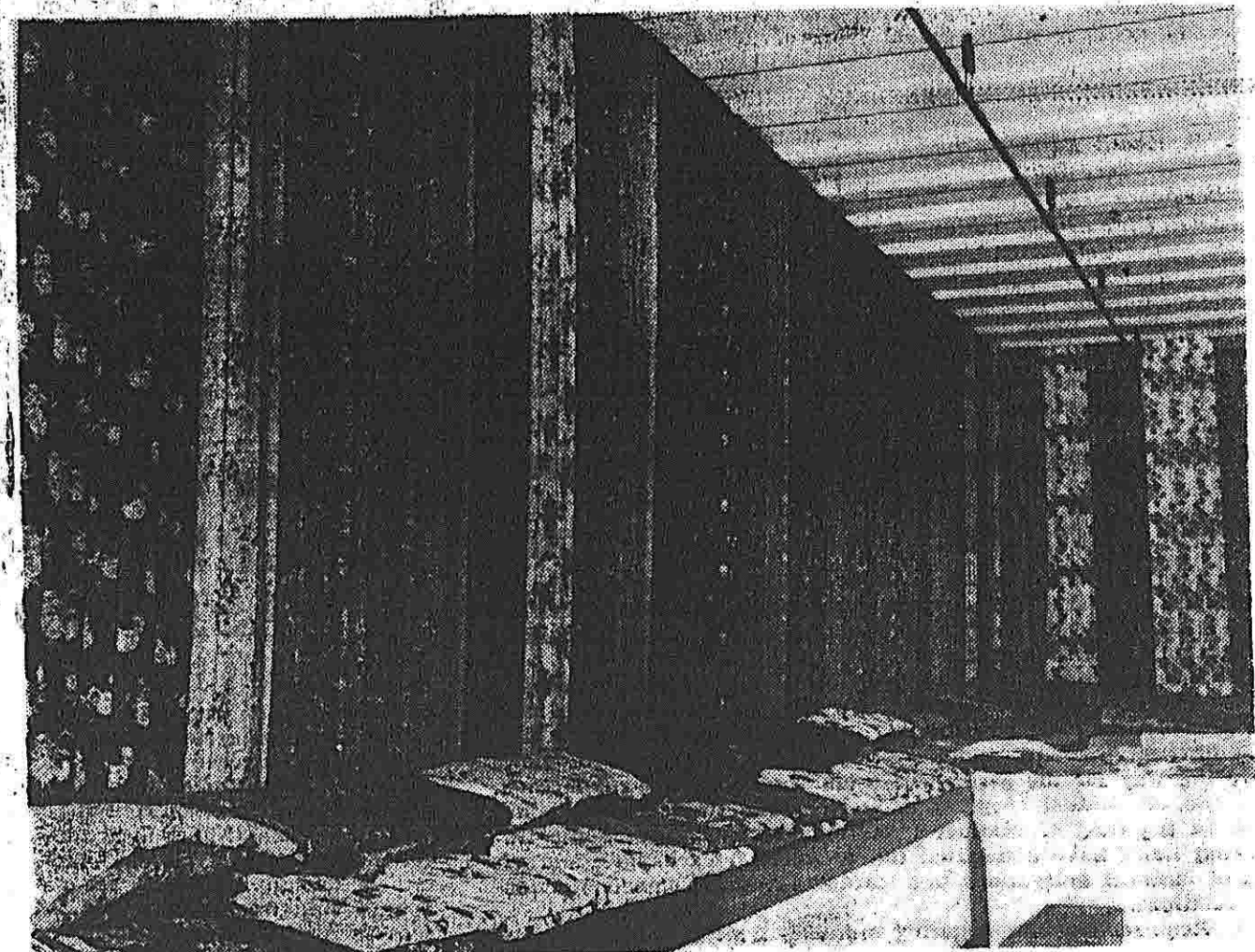
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The Gulbahar Textile factory produces cotton goods with a variety of designs as is seen in this picture in the show room of the sector.

## Af 100 M. allocated for Auqaf administration

KABUL, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar)—The Auqaf Administration will be established with a capital of Af. 100 million in accordance with the policy statement of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi's government.

The charter for the organization, in 22 articles, prepared by the Justice Ministry has been approved by the government, and endorsed by His Majesty.

It is expected to be published in the Official Gazette shortly. According to the charter, the Auqaf Administration is being established as a state enterprise within the framework of the Justice Ministry.

The important duties of the administration are: Administration of all the property, construction and repairing (Continued on page 4)

## Eng. Lali inspects Farah-Farah road

KABUL, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar)—After inspecting the road maintenance activities in Farah, Torkhundi and Islam Qala the Minister of Public Works Eng. Mohammad Yakub Lali arrived in Farah yesterday and inspected the progress of work on the road between Farah and Farahrode.

He was accompanied on his tour by Sayed Mohammad Qasim, the governor of Farah, president of Highway maintenance and construction in the ministry, deputy from Balabook in the House of People, Abdul Ghafar Farah, and Abdul Wahab Noorzai, deputy from the capital of Farah to the House of People, and other officials of the provincial administration.

Work on the first stage of the Farah-Farahrode road is progressing well: 37 km. of filling has been done, forty culverts built, and 42 km. of laying the road bed. The work is being done by

the provincial public works department of Farah.

On his return to Farah, the minister heard speeches by Noorzai, Gul Ahmad, caretaker mayor, and M. H. Yaf Farah in the local and regional problems in the field of road construction and lack of drinking water in the city.

Lali conveyed the good wishes of His Majesty to the people and said that the government, in understanding the expectations of the people, is doing its best, with its financial means, to draft plans to develop the country.

He appreciated the cooperation of the people of Farah in the building of the road and hoped that the people would continue helping in the implementation of projects.

He said that the Ministry of Public Works plans to provide further equipment for the completion of the project.

The first stage of the road will be completed in three weeks' time.

MAHMOUD RAQI, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar)—The Gulbahar Textile Company purchased 470 tons of cotton for cotton companies in Herat, Balkh and Kunduz for Af. 42,183,450. In case of increased demand for textiles, the company has a capacity to use larger quantities of cotton, and produce more cloth. The factory however is unable to work at full capacity due to a glut in the market. There is some 32 million metres of cloth, all superior to similar foreign products in quality, design and new materials used as well as in sales price, which remain unsold, Nekzad said.

In order to boost productivity, Eng. Nekzad said, the mills are offering technical training courses for workers who have undergone on-the-job-training in these courses are now able to look after eight machines simultaneously. Prior to taking these courses they were hardly able to watch two machines, he said.

To curb foreign currency expenditure a casting stage was also opened in the plant. Now we are able to produce 20 per cent of the parts we need in the factory premises, he said. In the current year some 600 machines were repaired he said.

Steps have also been taken to repair the Herat-Badghis road.

Later on Thursday he inspected the Herat-Badghis road which is a part of the western highway.

Finally he inspected a part of the Herat-Islam-Qala highway, repair workshops and road maintenance buildings.

Eng. Lali yesterday laid the foundation stone for the fifth building of the court in Farah.

He said he was happy to see that under the guidance of His Majesty positive developments were taking place in the field of judiciary.

The ministry is continuing its work of maintaining all roads in the country, budget permitting, he concluded.

Similar arrangements for the maintenance of feeder roads in other parts of Afghanistan, and the expenses are being met from the ordinary budget, he said.

Equipment for such purposes has been sent to areas like Yakaul, Torkhundi, and Shahr-e-Naw, etc., Eng. Mateen added.

To keep the Sabzak Pass open to traffic, additional money and equipment have been sent to Herat and Badghis provincial directorates of public works.

A well equipped team of workers are on guard in the Panjshir, Ghazni and Taloqan-Pajshir road, he added.

The ministry has also made similar arrangements for the maintenance of feeder roads in other parts of Afghanistan, and the expenses are being met from the ordinary budget, he said.









Lydia Parry of Sheffield University, England, models the sleek white uniform that she and 19 other hostesses will wear as guides in the British Pavilion at "EXPO '70" opening March 15 at Osaka, Japan.

## Biological bomb

(Continued from page 2)

man over 20 million years ago, and during the slow process, harmful mutations were eradicated by natural selection.

In recent times, with the growth of modern medicine, man has developed the ability to prolong the lives of people with a variety of genetic defects that were previously not compatible with long survival. This has created an ever-growing pool of people with faulty genes and the need to rectify these genetic flaws in order to prevent their perpetuation in the offspring of these people.

## Airlines

**PIA**  
DEPARTURE:  
Kabul-Peshawar 1220  
ARRIVALS  
Peshawar-Kabul 1135

**INDIAN AIRLINES:**  
DEPARTURE:  
Kabul-New Delhi 1325  
ARRIVAL:  
New Delhi-Kabul

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Esfahque-Munare Nejat  
Bakhtar-Jade Anderabi  
Murtaza-Jade Daria  
Jade-Temur Shahi Wat  
Maruf-Turabiz  
Zalal-Mohammad Jan Khan Wat  
Kamran-Aqa Ali Shams

## Important

## Telephones

Police Station -20  
Traffic Department -41700  
Fire Department 13  
Telephone repair 28  
Airport -21283-28872

## AT THE CINEMA

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 7, and 9 American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi "YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW" with Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastroianni.

**ARIANA CINEMA:**  
At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi "YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW" with Sophia

## U.N. ambassadors of big four meet to discuss Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 24 (AP)—Representatives of big four powers met for almost three hours Friday on the Middle East problem, but there was no word of progress.

The meeting of the U.N. ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union was held in the suite of U.S. Chief of Delegation Charles W. Yost at the Waldorf Tower.

Yost would say only that the next meeting of the four was scheduled for Monday, February 2, at the residence of French Ambassador Armand Berard.

Asked about a remark by a U.N. spokesman that Secretary-General U Thant wanted them to intensify their efforts, Yost said: "We have been intensifying our efforts—and are."

Berard was asked whether he had presented some new French proposals as reported. "I have no comment," he replied.

In addition to Yost and Berard, others attending the private meeting were Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik and Britain's No. 2 U.N. representative Ambassador Frederick A. Warner who attended in the absence of Lord Caradon.

## Ivory Coast announces Ojukwu given asylum

ABIDJAN, Jan. 24 (AP)—Former Nigerian secessionist leader Odumegwu Ojukwu, who for the past two weeks has been reported hiding in a dozen world capitals, is in the Ivory Coast, an official communiqué announced here yesterday.

The official communiqué did not give the date of his arrival in the Ivory Coast, or how he arrived.

On January 14 the ministry of information here strongly denied that Ojukwu was in the country. The communiqué said that Ojukwu had been given asylum, and he "would have freedom of movement" but he would not be allowed to undertake any political activity in the Ivory Coast.

The communiqué repeated the assurance given recently by President Felix Houphouët Boigny

## India's rival Congress Parties vie for symbol

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (Reuters). India's chief election commissioner, yesterday asked to be released from the job of deciding which of the rival congress parties should have the vital election symbol of two bullocks.

In a country where more than half the electorate is illiterate, the party which has the right to use the symbol will have a great advantage at the polls.

The symbol has been claimed by followers of prime minister Indira Gandhi who established a new party hierarchy following a split last November.

Both Mrs. Gandhi's party and the Opposition Congress Party, led by S. Nijalingappa, former president of the United Congress, claim to be the "real" congress party.

## Pakthia

(Continued from page 1)

lion afgani, if and when approved by the government and the parliament, will permit increased construction work.

While plans for the developing of Pakthia is fast in progress, it is hoped that social improvement measures will also yield results. The kindergarten has on its roll at present seventy children, but apparently the rush is steadily increasing, and more of the residents wish to send their children to the kindergarten.

The World Food Programme of the United Nations has been helping the project with food supplies.

In the final analysis, the success of every project depends on the people themselves, and how they make use of the facilities and advice given. The people of Pakthia are responding fairly well to the changes project is bringing.

## Nutrition

(Continued from page 3)

The story was circulated in the village and people chuckled over it for a long time to come.

Despite the fact the people in the country detect these men, they don't mind and even like chubby women. This is probably a Central Asian criterion for feminine beauty which should have affected the Russians as well.

When Twigg became the fashion ideal of the decade, I heard most of the people saying "The world is going to pay!"

## Mideast clashes

## Israel raids Shadwan island, then withdraws

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Egyptian casualties in Thursday's Israeli commando raid on Shadwan island, in the Gulf of Suez, were 80 killed, wounded or missing, military spokesmen here said last night.

He said that this figure included numbers of civilians responsible for the island's lighthouse.

The spokesman gave no new details on Israeli casualties reported to total more than 50 dead or wounded. He said Israeli losses were heavy and that the invaders had had to evacuate the island.

Giving a detailed account of the Israeli landing, the spokesman of the United Arab Republic's army said, "The Israeli air force bombed Shadwan island violently at 9 o'clock local time on Thursday morning."

"A limited number of naval and army troops were stationed on the island. Their mission was to defend the lighthouse there, to direct ships and to prevent collisions at night, on coral reefs in the south of the island."

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"The Israeli forces failed on the Egyptians to surrender, but the latter fought heroically, despite the violent air bombing and the losses which they had suffered."

"At 1 p.m. on Thursday, the Israeli forces broke off their offensive because of the unexpected losses they had suffered and the Israeli air force resumed its bombing in the south of the island. The Egyptian army continued to resist the enemy and to fight all over the island."

"The units of the Egyptian navy also took part in the defense and made exceptional sacrifices to go to the support of the forces fighting on the island. Fighting continued all day, and the Israeli forces lost more than 50 dead and wounded. At nightfall, the Israeli forces continued their offensive."

"Meanwhile, Egyptian planes bombed the southern part of the island, where the Israeli forces and their command had established

themselves. The Israeli units suffered losses during this raid."

"On Friday morning, the Israeli forces again tried to control the island. But they failed, despite their numerical superiority and the reinforcements detached to them during the night, and began to evacuate the island during the afternoon."

"The Egyptian military spokesman concluded, 'the heroism of the Egyptians units, which fought with side arms, was the main factor in forcing the Israelis to withdraw, though they had announced at the beginning of the operation their determination to occupy the island.'"

By last night an Egyptian military communiqué said that "the Israeli forces were unable to conserve the part of the island they occupied," the communiqué said.

Tel Aviv confirmed that Israeli forces yesterday evacuated Shadwan island in the Gulf of Suez after 32 hours occupation, taking some equipment with them.

"They also blew up some of the equipment on the island. During the operation the Egyptian lost 70 men, including 40 on two torpedo boats the Israelis sunk. Another 62 Egyptians were captured."

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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P.O. Box 449 Kabul Afghanistan

**Gulbahar Factory**  
(Continued from page 1)

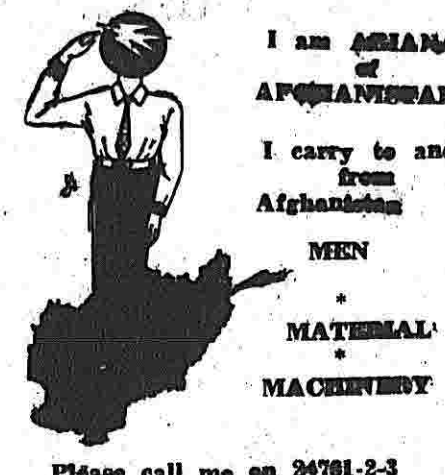
improve the working and living conditions of the factories' employees. The plants in Gulbahar employ more than 4,000 skilled, unskilled, and semi-skilled employees, engineers, and managers.

The daily production in the plants amounts to 10,000 metres. This could be raised in case of further demands to 180,000 metres per day on a three shift work basis, he added.

In 1947 the automatic looms in the Gulbahar textile mills produced 29 million metres of cotton cloth. Other products of the mills in 1947 include some 6 million metres of blankets, 55,000 bundles of 10 pound cotton thread, and some 1 million metres of heavy textured material used for curtains and damask. The drying plant has dyed some 48 million metres of cloth produced in Gulbahar and Pule Khumri plants.

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Dance into February to store phone music  
Special Marco-Polo dinner menu will be served from 9:00 P.M. to 12:00 A.M.  
Book your table now  
Admission: Af. 120 per couple

**CORRECTION**  
On Thursday's Kabul Times front page news entitled, 'New Commission to begin review of prison conditions' the last line in second paragraph should read 'and Maulana Ibrah' the former first secretary of the House of People.'



Please call me on 24781-2-3  
VOL. III, NO. 251

## President of Naghloo Project accused State attorney claims Rahimi misused public funds on garden

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—The attorney for the state in the session of the special civil service court yesterday alleged that Abdullah Rahimi, the former president of the Naghloo Project accused of corruption and embezzlement, had spent the funds of the project recklessly and has wasted public money.

For one small single department he had given a garden 75 acres in area and has not paid any consideration.

Long of the law. This instance is repugnant to article 113 of criminal code for civil servants, Kamulullah Nazer, the state attorney said.

The attorney also produced the manager of the public bath who as a surprise witness testified that the income from the public bath was divided between him and the former director of services in the project.

Judge Abdul Hamid presided over yesterday's sitting of the court which began at ten in the morning and continued until late in the afternoon.

Some accused, members of the court attorney for the state and some spectators were present as the open trial of the accused continued. The defense attorney for Rahimi said that the case presented by Nazer was based on the report prepared by the investigating committee of the House of People and not on the later report.

How could there be a garden

## Home briefs

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—The Ambassador of Japan, Shachihito Matsui paid a courtesy call on the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Kayum in his office yesterday morning.

The Ambassador of the Soviet Union S. P. Kiktev paid a courtesy call on the President of the Senate, Abdul Hadi Dawi in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—Work on the constructing of an industrial school in Farah will begin soon by the construction unit of the Helmand Valley Authority.

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—A four week intensive English course for forty university graduates who are teachers was opened yesterday at Kabul University Rector Prof. Fazelrabi Pazhwak. The course is being held with the joint cooperation of the Columbia, Iranian and Education Ministry.

First Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Saifurrahman Samadi, U.S. ambassador and some deans of colleges were present.

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—The first Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. Saifurrahman Samadi, inspected the progress of the seminar for the educational inspectors and head teachers of the schools from the different regions of the country. The seminar for six weeks and forty are attending it, while the winter course for the teachers is attended by 311 teachers.

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—Three primary schools, four village schools and one literacy center for elderly have been opened this year in Kabul province with the cooperation of the people.

Similarly, two primary schools and two village schools to primary schools this year.

FARAH, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—Last week 319 seers of animal ghee, 350 seers of alfalfa which was being sent out of the country by lorry no 105 driven by Mohammad Hasan was seized by the police in the Kora Gazai, Farah province.

unless you have money and personnel to prepare and look after it," he asked Nazer.

He also said that the garden was 75 acres, and not 75 as stated by Nazer.

He accused the state attorney of using the term "manipulation and corruption" at random, but vaguely and without any evidence to prove it.

The attorney for the state had said in one part of his testimony.

"Rahimi had increased the expenses of the project because of incurring unreasonable expenses and has thus caused great losses of public property. He had appointed his own driver as the director of the garden. He had never worked previously in any office. He was paid a high salary and also received overtime. He was given a special car to use. Of his 3,000,310 alghani in allocation of salaries to civil servants and workers, 615,157 alghani have been given to various officials and workers on the project in the name of reward and overtime."

The defense attorney for Rahimi said that it was the express wish of the higher authorities at that time to turn the area into greenery and this took place because of the hard work of his client.

"The management of the garden at the beginning was given to one Mir Abdul Rahim, a member of the work corps who did a voluntary service, and the car was given to a foreign expert. Later the ministry of agriculture and irrigation sent one of its men to look after the garden and Rahim left. In accordance with the order from the then prime minister a one hundred man team was sent to the project from the labour corps and their salaries were to be met from the project. Later an expert was hired from the Soviet Union to help in the garden," he said.

"The driver was getting his salary of 2500 alghani from the project as driver and the said driver, Mohammad Hashim, did not work as an official on the project," he added.

"The car was used by the Soviet experts and sometimes by Mohammad Hashim too, because performing his duties required its use," he went on.

"My client did not have any special view of Mohammad Hashim," he said.

Justice Henan said that next Saturday the files on income and taxes, in which three are accused will be taken up.

The Indian delegation which visited Afghanistan for holding preliminary talks on formation of a joint Indo-Afghan commission left for New Delhi Wednesday.

The talks between the Indian delegation headed by R. D. Sathe, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, and the Afghan delegation consisted of the exchange of views on the subjects of the ministry of planning, agriculture and irrigation, mines and industries, public health, and information and culture lasted four days.

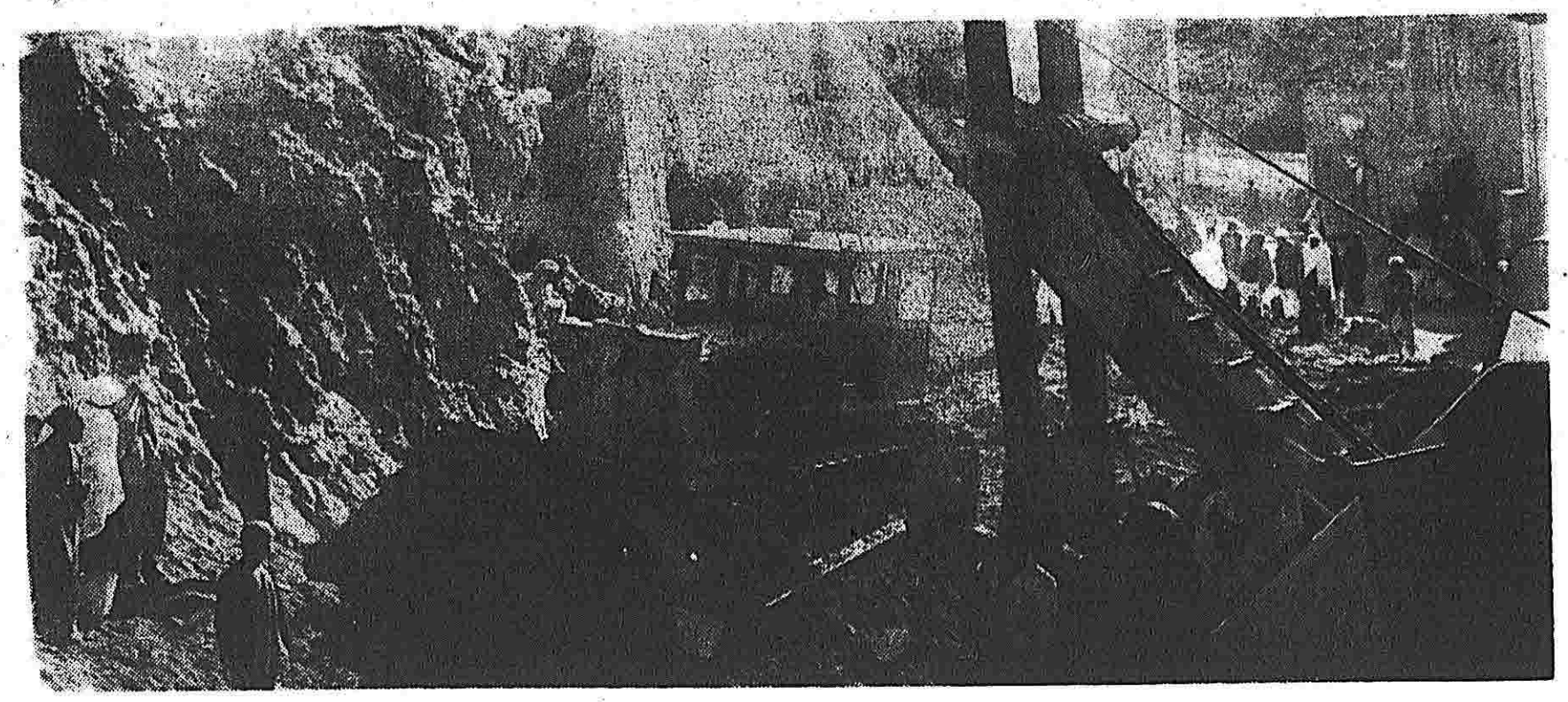
The two delegations discussed objectives and scope of cooperation between Afghanistan and India in the fields of agriculture and irrigation, development of industries, health, and cultural and educational activities. The conclusions of the talks will be conveyed for consideration to the permanent joint Indo-Afghan commission which will convene in New Delhi in February, 1970.

# THE KABULTIMES

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1970 (DALWA 5, 1348 S.H.)

FEB 12 1970

PRICE AF. 4



Demolishing of old houses behind Khyber restaurant is fast in progress to make way for the Government Centre.

## Ministers begin consideration of ad. reforms Ten fire brigade centres to start with British aid

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar). All the ministries have started their final consideration of the administrative reforms proposed by the administration reform commission to the government.

The commission was assigned two years ago to study the organization of all the ministries and propose reforms needed for special execution of official work.

The commission after completing its work, referred its final report to the prime minister, who in turn referred it to each of the ministries for final study.

The ministries are currently studying the practicality and utility of the commission's proposals related to each of them.

A source of the ministry of information and culture said that a special meeting of the ministry has been considering the proposals for the past two weeks and will shortly report back on its

deliberation to the prime ministry.

A source of the prime ministry said that it is hoped a healthy organization would come about legally to meet the requirements of time and need for speeding up work.

The source added that in the preparation of the commission's report on the organization of public administration and administrative affairs have extended a helping hand.

The second and final consideration by the ministries would result in finding practicalities of the proposals, the source said.

Financial and budgetary possibilities and requirements for national development will be met in these studies, the source said.

The reports of the ministries will be taken on hand by a committee consisting of several ministries who will go through them

carefully and compare them with the proposals made by the administration reform commission. The report will then be presented to the cabinet.

The source added that those proposals which require executive sanctions will be approved forthwith, while those in need of parliamentary approval will be sent to the parliament.

The source divided the report of the administration reform commission into three parts:

That part which relates to administrative organization, prepared by the organization committee.

Those parts related to the condition of the civil servants, prepared by the personnel committee.

That part which relates to financial affairs, prepared by the fiscal committee.

The remaining foreign exchange needed for the project will be met by the Finance Ministry.

The total cost of the foreign exchange for the project is expected to be 25 million alghani.

The British government has also agreed, in principle, to provide scholarships for the training of Afghans in fire-fighting techniques.

A source of the Ministry of Interior said that according to the new project each unit will have eight fire engines and one complete unit for fire extinguishing.

## Kabul, Malaysia agree to have full diplomatic relations

KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar)—Afghanistan and Malaysia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, the Foreign Ministry said.

It was on the basis of non-residential ambassadors.

The Afghan ambassador in Delhi and the Malaysian ambassador in Tehran will represent each other's country in the informal capacity of the Foreign Ministry said.

Work on the building of the big bridge in Chahki has been completed by ninety per cent and the bridge is expected to be open to traffic in another three weeks.

These roads are being built along the banks of River Konar.

The four bridges built are:

Islam Pur which is 14 metres long and nine metres wide.

Kand Zargar bridge which is six metres long and nine metres wide.

Noor Gul bridge which is 4.5 metres long and two metres wide.

Chauki bridge.

Disclosing this, Lt. Mohammad Imam, the commander of the second unit of the Chahki survey of the Jalalabad-Asadabad road was completed by Afghan and foreign experts.

The Konar-Dural Noor road, 15 km. long, is also under repair, he added.

The Second Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Abdul Kayum and the Minister of Mines and Industries, Amrullah Mansouri and other high ranking officials attended the luncheon.

The legal money market in the bazaar quarter of Kabul is flourishing much of the industrial boomlet Afghanistan is now undergoing. The New York Times says that the basic factor that has supported the money for a recent industrial boomlet in Afghanistan, whose economy traditionally has been solely agricultural.

A lot of the cash has also come from private savings, the newspaper added.

The article told of Afghanistan's new factory investment law with its tax concessions, and other government efforts to cut red tape and encourage investment.

The Indian delegation was seen off at the airport by Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, director of the economic relations department in the foreign ministry, and Habibullah Habib, president of the liaison department for foreign assistance in the planning ministry.

## Extensive road work in Konar province in full swing

ASADABAD, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar). Road construction project of Konar province is fast under implementation by the second unit of the work corps of the Public Works Ministry.

The Asadabad-Jalalabad road, is 92 km. long, ten kilometres of which is now open to traffic.

Similarly work on the 67 km. long Sarkani-Jalalabad road, 40 km. at a width of seven metres has been completed.

Four bridges, each with eighty metres span, and ten culverts have been constructed on the Asadabad-Jalalabad road.

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## Bank Millie head receives meritorious award from FRG

Special to The Kabul Times

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Chairman of the Board of Bank Millie, Abdul Madjid Zaboli for his meritorious services in promoting Afghan-German relations.

The FRG Ambassador, Dr. Richard Breuer, handed over a high decoration to Zaboli at a luncheon given in his honour Thursday.

## Market not banks finances Afghan Industrial Boom

Special to The Kabul Times

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## Home Press at a Glance

## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"Exalted ideas of fancy require to be clothed in a suitable vestment of phrase".  
Aristophanes

## New Auqaf Administration

The newly founded Auqaf Administration, the need for which was being felt for many years, has many responsibilities to fulfill. Thousands of mosques in this Islamic nation have been brought under the framework of a central organization. Donated property of the people to the holy places have not been registered with any central organization, and thus the ownership, which is a legal question, has not been fixed by rules and regulations.

Hundreds of new mosques are under construction in various parts of Afghanistan but, again, registration is not done.

At times of need to raise funds for specific humanitarian or national causes, no legal authority existed to undertake the responsibility or to be entrusted with the task.

Pilgrims going to Hajj by thousands every year have been wondering to whom to go and how to solve the many official but necessary problems, before being able to undertake the trip to the House of God.

Thousands of Islamic priests and their assistants have been performing religious duties in the mosques throughout Afghanistan but without any regular, official pay.

The Administration will now be able to regulate the remuneration to these most hard working social and religious instructors.

Cooperation of the Administration with the Jamiatul Ulama in the laying of the foundations of Islamic conventions will prove highly useful in the present juncture of our social and economic changes.

This cooperation is especially necessary since industrialization and modernity is almost in open conflict with certain valued traditions and a rearranging of matters of thought to meet new requirements becomes essential.

The new Administration will face some practical problems in the field of registration of religious property. This is inevitable in the long run, as the office will be able to meet its field expenses which are all for the good of society and benefit of all the people, from the various legitimate income sources it could have.

Much depends on the way the Administration will be able to run its affairs from the very start and overcome the few obstacles in the field.

## World Press

A Nigerian newspaper Thursday called on the federal government to declare Israel's ambassador here, Ben Yacov, persona non grata, and to "discontinue" diplomatic relations with Israel.

The Independent Daily Express said that Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban's admission that his country helped the former secessionist state of Biafra made Israel's "number one enemy."

In an editorial headlined "Send Yacov Packing," the paper said the Israeli ambassador did not deserve the treatment "accorded friends of Nigeria."

The paper said that Eban's "betrayal" would surprise everybody except millions of Nigerians who knew that Israel "is now deep in efforts to break Biafra in two."

The New York Times commented Thursday on the sale by France of Mirage jet fighters to Libya and said the Pompidou government "has recklessly cast her lot with the Arab extremists."

The newspaper said in an editorial: "The Gaullist government of French President Pompidou has stooped to a new low in international relations."

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Yearly Af. 40  
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## Afghan policy of non-alignment raises prestige

## Anis

The paper yesterday in an editorial welcomed the Iranian government's decision to construct a transit road from Afghanistan's western border to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas. The paper said that Afghanistan's policy of positive non-alignment has raised the country's prestige in the world and not only has it consolidated our friendship with all the big powers and countries geographically remote from our homeland but also with those living in our neighbourhood.

Our relations with Iran as our western neighbour has been cordial and developing all the time. The editorial referred to the common cultural, religious and linguistic ties and similarities between the two countries as special factors in the strengthening of friendship between them.

Bandar Abbas which lies on the Persian Gulf can become an important sea port in handling our transit goods once the road from the port to our border has been completed. This will provide even a further transit route to this land-locked country and, wh-Libya.

## Etemad's government

## PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PAST TWO YEARS

Survey work involved for undertaking of the Kabul general polyclinic and a dental clinic have been completed. Sites for construction of the clinics have been chosen. An agreement has been reached with the Federal Republic of Germany to extend credit to finance construction of the two centres.

The Public Health Institute. The Public Health Institute which primarily is a research and development establishment has accomplished valuable services to maintain and promote public health in the country.

The Institute, in addition to conducting its duties, also serves as an important manpower training centre. It has completed a surveillance programme in Herat and Nangarhar provinces in regard to communicable diseases.

Public hygiene constitutes one of the main occupations of the institute. It supervises the sales and storage and production of foodstuffs, medicine, drinking water in the cities. Health education to the public at large through various publicity programmes are undertaken by the Institute.

A series of medical books in Dari language, a handbook on communicable diseases, and a health journal, in which research carried out by the staff of the Institute and by those working in other medical and health establishments in Afghanistan are published, are among the publications of the Institute.

The Institute in cooperation with the National Board of Communicable Diseases. During the last few years new facilities such as laboratories, refrigerators and new working and research rooms were added to the Institute.

The Institute has contributed substantially to the improvement in collection and compilation of medical statistics and reporting and has completed surveys on a number of diseases which are prevalent in the nation, and reports the results of the studies to the Public Health Ministry.

These studies will provide the aid of guidance information and perspective which will result in large savings by way of preventing rather than merely giving treatment, and in making better use of the available personnel and resources for health establishments which is rather limited.

The Public Health Institute is conducting serious talks with French authorities on extension of technical and expert help for running and servicing the two projected centres.

Construction of a 100-bed children's hospital which is being built close to Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital in Ansari Wat.

The Public Health Ministry is continuing its contacts with international organisations and friendly nations for receiving technical assistance, and specialist help.

Every attempt is made to act in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organisation, and the council of the local experts, and due consideration to local environmental and geographical conditions for maximum effect.

From 1346 to 1348 a series of protocols have been negotiated with friendly countries and voluntary organisations, and contracts on cooperation with the Public Health Ministry in expansion of health services have been concluded.

## Heywood

Yesterday the paper devoted its editorial to the formation of the commission to look into the conditions of prisons throughout the country. Although recently the condition of prisons has somewhat improved, in some prisons much remains to be done in making the living conditions there conform with accepted standards and the inherent dignity of man.

A prison is a place where a criminal will have to serve his sentence in solitude from his home and kin. The idea behind this is to make the criminal think and repent his actions in this solitude where he is denied a great deal of freedom normally enjoyed by other people so that when he leaves the prison he will be a useful and respectful member of the society.

Conditions in a prison should not be such as to hinder the prisoners' health or injure their dignity. The government's decision to appoint the commission is in line with its policy statement which in effect promised to improve the living conditions of the people.

Similarly, their food and clothing should be improved as far as possible. Greater facilities should be provided for the inmates to communicate with members of their families.



## What Washington-Peking dialogue means for USSR

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union will lose its privileged diplomatic position as the mediator between the United States and Peking when the Sino-American "dialogue" is resumed in Warsaw last week.

At the same time, the danger that better Sino-American understanding could work against the interests of the Soviet Union hangs over the USSR.

Diplomatic observers here believed, nevertheless, that, for the Kremlin the resumption of the Washington-Peking dialogue was inevitable in the long run and that one of the immediate consequences could perhaps be, on the contrary, to give a new impetus to the Sino-Soviet negotiations in Peking.

One can agree with East European quarters here that, by beginning negotiations with China and then with the United States in Helsinki, the Kremlin knew its efforts would lead logically to a "security" dialogue between Peking and Washington.

In this way, Soviet diplomacy seems to have wanted to keep a good deal of the time in the various phases of its actions: begin negotiations with Peking before opening those with the United States, and then to complete the preliminary phase of the talks on strategic arms limitation (SALT) before the Sino-American decision to link up again in Warsaw.

The Helsinki conversations appeared to have achieved one of their aims which was to keep the American-Soviet dialogue going. On the other hand, those in Peking, started at the end of last October, have not yet disclosed the progress of the talks on strategic arms limitation (SALT) before the Sino-American decision to link up again in Warsaw.

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## AFGHANISTAN IN ANCIENT EAST

Long ago magnificent monuments of antiquity and middle ages had already been discovered in the territory of Afghanistan and the role and place in the history of World culture had been clearly defined by the studies of several generations of scientists. Together with this a chain of new discoveries leads us to the depths of ages and now it seems possible to consider the role and place of the monuments and cultures of Afghanistan in that most ancient period, when there was laid the real foundation of man's civilisation.

Secondly, health facilities such as clinics and pharmacies should be made available to the prisoners. The editorial said that at least once a week the cells should be inspected by medical officers, and if need be they should be sprayed against insects etc.

Thirdly, the editorial stressed that it is important that useful occupations should be found for the inmates and that suitable work should be given for their work. Literacy programmes should be drawn up for the inmates so that by the time a prisoner leaves the jail he would be able to read and write.

In literature there is a number of summary articles dedicated to the ancient sites of Afghanistan. In some of these works there was examined the problem of ancient history and the step forward in the general directions of the historical process which are outlined on the basis of available data about the place of Afghanistan in the system of cultures of the Near Eastern type.

At this time Afghanistan was not only the country, where there was the crossing of ancient cultural links and mutual contacts, but the centre of the development of independent and rather high cultures of that time.

The largest history of mankind refers to the greatest period of stone age, which from the point of view of history was the epoch of food-gathering obtained by hunting, fishing and collecting edible vegetable products. There are all the foundations to believe that the territory of Afghanistan was settled by man in a very early period.

The most recent materials of stone age, which we know now belong only to the time of Middle Palaeolithic period of moustier period. This is a group of objects collected on the river terraces of North Afghanistan and in the cave of Dura-Kur in Badkhash which was excavated by L. Dupree in 1959.

From the north of Afghanistan a rather expressive collection was published from the region of Hazar Sum (Samangan) where there were found the flint tools, stone and bone artefacts, the technique of clactonian type if the terminology of European palaeolithic is used.

Much more is published in the moustier collection from the region of Aq Kupruk where there seems to be the traces of taylorian elements. On the contrary in the description of Dupree there is represented the Levallois technique.

It is true however, the discovery here of the fragment of human skull, indicates that, whatever Peking's attitude toward other issues, it would remain as intransigent as ever on the question of Taiwan during the talks.

Radio Peking's comment yesterday on Washington's Taiwan policy and the third Chinese official announced on January 9 that they would resume talks with the Americans in Warsaw.

Meanwhile, the Soviet press has carefully avoided any direct allusion to the awaited event. But it has increased its attacks on the "Nixon doctrine" for Asia. These have been aimed in particular at Japan, whose possible role between the United States and China is shown by itself where the Kremlin in the hypothetical case of Sino-American rapprochement, the observers believed.

A longer-term analysis of the data on the three-side negotiations due to go on from next Tuesday led one to believe, however, that, as a prospect, the Kremlin considers the inevitable development of contacts among the three big capitals more calmly.

Experienced observers thought that, beyond the ups and downs of present diplomacy, the USSR was first of all in favour of general recognition of the status quo and the elimination of confrontations which could be installed, slowly, only by three-cornered overtures.

Radio Peking yesterday reiterated its charge that Washington was still engaged in preventing the Peking government from liberating Taiwan.

The observers saw the Kremlin as repeating reference to the Taiwan issue, coupled with the much reduced volume of Chinese comment on U.S. policies in other areas, has led observers here to believe that Peking intended itself to take up the Taiwan issue at the talks.

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Relatively low grotto gave the possibility for their inhabitants to obtain such sort of plain animal as a tortoise. Hunters for deer, Bezoar, horses, bovine, jackals and foxes, also formed communities and found shelter in the region of Aq Kupruk, from where, judging by the material obtained comes the biggest, Upper Palaeolithic complex of Afghanistan.

In this complex, Dupree distinguished two phases for which it is characteristic the blade industries with microlithic tradition, which increases in the second phase. All these tools: end scrapers, keeled scrapers, baked blades, microliths, etc., they belonged to the historical culture of the Upper Palaeolithic complex and one may hope that the publication of all these materials in the future will allow to determine their historical cultural links and their place in history. Together with this the absence of tools of geometric form is very significant.

The existing materials show that by the end of palaeolithic epoch in Afghanistan as well as in a number of other regions of Ancient East there was produced a specific technique of manufacturing tools with thin flint blades. A real rise of this technique signifying the step forward in the development of the tools of labour belongs to the mesolithic period.

In Afghanistan by this time there refer the upper levels of the cave Kara Kamar, the date of which is 8500 B.C. (7200). Unfortunately from these layers occur a small number of flint artefacts, represented by blades and nuclear, including the nuclear of conical form.

Judging from everything the material from the cave Dura-Kur in the region of Hazar Sum is abundant. In this cave there are five marked stratigraphical horizons, the third of these being dated 7525 ± 100 B.C. Here there are burning, scrapers and points but, especially typical of the first through third layers are microliths. It is true that for the present we have no proof that the mesolithic tribes of Afghanistan of the 8th-9th millennium B.C. were not any substantial changes in the traditional forms of their economy. In both caves there are found in abundance the bones of wild animals—gazelles, wild sheep, foxes, antelope and birds. All these things show us that the caves were inhabited by hunters.

However, at least in the VI B.C. the inhabitants of caves of North Afghanistan enter a new historical epoch which is connected with the economics of food-production and the spreading of two basic branches of this economy—farming and cattle raising.

On the other hand some designs of pottery of Mundigak I find sufficient by convincing analogies in painted ceramics of Kili Gul Morass and Baluchistan, and the gap between KGM I and Baluchistan is not very great.

At the same time the problem cannot be considered solved without the limitation of material, especially Mundigak I layer, the question of determination of which is still demanding further research. On the other hand some designs of pottery of Mundigak I find sufficient by convincing analogies in painted ceramics of Kili Gul Morass and Baluchistan, and the gap between KGM I and Baluchistan is not very great.

The parallels noted by many scholars in Sialk, Hissar and Susa I probably prove that the culture of Mundigak I was originated mainly by those who came from ancient western lands.

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As it seems more definite determination of Mundigak I complex depends first of all on the character or origin and formation of the material. The Dupree presumably refers to the Kushan period. Together with this its characteristic technique of casting shows that it may belong to stamp seals of Mundigak types. Judging the hump in the back it might be a stamp in the shape of humped bull resembling to some extent analogical image of civilisation of the Indus river and a similar stamp from Altyn Tepe (South Turkmenia).

The question, which direction the influence of stratigraphic had been spread is still very uncertain. For the present new findings of the material of Mundigak I, in the middle of III B.C. as the result of the migration of ancient date of river Tedjen, Geoksyry oasis was completely neglected an idea in the past that the material of Mundigak I was originated mainly by those who came from ancient western lands.

Here in a layer (C-14) dated: 5700-100 B.C. among a other flint tools there were found the blades which could be connected both with ancient farming and intensive food-gathering. Later on the layer referring to C-14 dated: 5270-100 B.C. there are met the stone cells, horse, rough hand-made pottery as well as the bones of domestic sheep and goat.

In ancient times the process of domestication of small horned cattle can be traced to X-VIII B.C. in Pre Caspian region to VII B.C. and in the mountain regions of West Tajikistan at least to VI B.C. Sooner this process had policultural character, and the souls of the mountains Hindu Kush and West Pamir were one of the regions where the ancient hunter step by step began to tame the wild sheep and goat.

At first sight this small step together with transition to the first farmers marked these decisive and cardinal changes in the life of Society, so that very many scholars even consider it possible to speak about neolithic revolution or food-production revolution. The course of this important economic revolution in the territory of Afghanistan is not yet clear.

At any rate, already in VII B.C. even, if not in an earlier period, there is a transition to new forms of economy of the tribes which lived in South Afghanistan. In any case, it is in this region in V-IV B.C. that a number of settlements were established in which the inhabitants were well acquainted with the manufacture of pottery.

It is very possible that the archaic culture of both hunters and breeders developed in the north of the country, the same way as in Central Asia the culture of settled tribes of southern Turkmenistan existed side by side with the Gissar culture of western Tajikistan.

At present the cultures of settlements of the post-geoksyry complex of South Afghanistan as said Kaba, Deh Morasi and particularly the village of Mundigak. Although with still very little about the initial stages of the beginning of the ancient settlements of the farmers of South Afghanistan there is no doubt, that they belonged to the historical culture range of the Central and Northern Baluchistan. Judging by the type of sites of Kili Gul Morass and Baluchistan, the settlements of the farmers of South Afghanistan took place the process of transition of local tribes to the food-production economy. Although with still very little about the initial stages of the beginning of the ancient settlements of the farmers of South Afghanistan there is no doubt, that they belonged to the historical culture range of the Central and Northern Baluchistan. 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## Goethe Institute to show feature films of genre



Sabine Sinjen, Hans-Dieter in Alle Jahre wieder. At present the Goethe-Institut is showing for the first time, some feature films of the so-called "Young German Wave" namely "Alle Jahre wieder" by Ulrich Schamoni produced in 1967, "Zur Sache Schatzchen" by the young May Spils, also 1967 and "Wild Reiter GmbH" produced in 1968 by Franz-Josef Spieker. The names of these producers, together with a few other names, symbolise a new period in the history of West German Film.

Since the end of World War II the West German feature film has caused a series of disappointments. In the opinion of the international critics the German film has not existed for 20 years.

The change did not come earlier than in 1966. Some producers of short films, who had published statements at the occasion of the (Oberhausen short film festival) against the unfruitful German post-war feature film, presented their first films. It was a sensational event.

The international critique confirmed, that Federal Republic of Germany had been successful in creating a real modern film-art.

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## Czech air force ready to defend socialist camp

PRAGUE, Jan. 25, (AFP)—Czechoslovakian Defence Minister Martin Dzur told the Czechoslovak air force today they must be ready to defend not only the country's borders but those of the whole socialist camp.

Observers speculated at once that Czechoslovakian, along with other socialist countries, may be called on to contribute to the "air protection" of the Soviet Union against a possible Chinese thrust.

In his order of the day to the air force, General Dzur stressed that the air force must build up its combat-readiness in order to repel an attempt to violate the borders of the "socialist camp."

He stressed that Czechoslovakia was "inseparably bound" to the socialist community, and the Czechoslovak army was proud to be able to cooperate closely with the USSR and its army.

His statement was made at the moment when rumours were circulating through Central Europe, especially Vienna and Budapest, that Polish, Hungarian and East German air units have been sent for training close to the Chinese borders, either in eastern Siberia or Outer Mongolia.

## Afghanistan in ancient east

(Continued on Page 3)

It is significant that the early urban culture of Mundigak IV had been suffering the period of decline almost at the same time as Harappa, Altyn-tepe and Hissar III had been connected with the West German of the Indo-European language group. The most interesting film concerning the technique of the Young German Film is probably "Alle Jahre wieder" by Ulrich Schamoni. The names of these producers, together with a few other names, symbolise a new period in the history of West German Film.

The change did not come earlier than in 1966. Some producers of short films, who had published statements at the occasion of the (Oberhausen short film festival) against the unfruitful German post-war feature film, presented their first films. It was a sensational event.

The international critique confirmed, that Federal Republic of Germany had been successful in creating a real modern film-art.

## 5 Italian doctors charged with illegal transplants

ROME, Jan. 25, (Reuters)—The Rome public prosecutor last night accused five doctors who performed transplant operations here a week ago of illegal use or dissemination of organs.

In a move which could affect the future of transplant surgery in Italy, the prosecutor decided to take action against Professor Paride Stefanini and four other doctors, who transplanted the kidney and corneas of a 16-year-old boy into two women and a man a week ago.

The doctors had prior permission from the parents of the boy, Antonio (Toti) who died in a motor accident.

Under the law, in a case of sudden or violent death the authorities should be immediately notified and whenever possible at the disposal of the judicial authorities for 24 hours in case they wish to carry out an autopsy.

## U.K., FRANCE GET CLOSER

LONDON, Jan. 25, (AFP)—Britain and France will consult together regularly on African and other international subjects, French sources said yesterday after a meeting between French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and his counterpart Michael Stewart.

Schumann "who arrived two days ago, also met Premier Harold Wilson. British sources stressed the "warm and relaxed" atmosphere at the Franco-British talks, which lasted a total of four hours.

Subjects they discussed were: 1) The Middle East: Schumann said France hoped that points of agreement in the U.S. and Soviet plans could be presented to UN envoy Gunnar Jarring so that he could make an attempt to obtain a peaceful solution. France is creating new expenses. itself. The British and French standpoints on such aspects as withdrawal from occupied territory, freedom of navigation and the refugee problem. Britain appears to like the French idea, which may be raised in Washington during the visit shortly by Wilson and Stewart.

2) Africa and Libya: The British leaders welcomed the French proposal for regular consultations on African questions of joint interest. France's policy towards Libya was well understood by Britain, and the British leaders made no criticism of the sale of French arms to Libya.

3) The European Common Market: The British side expressed some concern about the political

construction of Europe, urged at the summit conference in the Hague last month. Schumann said this idea would be followed in the light of a widening of the "community". When the "six" had completed their study of this problem they would inform Britain and the other candidate countries of the findings. If the negotiations for their entry had begun, by then, the decisions of the six could be discussed again, Schumann said.

The French side thought the six could start studying a common position next month with a view to negotiations with Britain. This common position would probably take a few months to define. As to the European parliament, France supported the proposal by this body over Europe's budget, but it feared that the European parliament might begin creating new expenses. itself. The British and French standpoints on such aspects as withdrawal from occupied territory, freedom of navigation and the refugee problem. Britain appears to like the French idea, which may be raised in Washington during the visit shortly by Wilson and Stewart.

4) Western European Union: The French foreign minister reiterated the view of the French government that the WEU should not be turned into an ECJ court of appeal. But he indicated France might one day resume its seat in the WEU, on the understanding that political matters discussed by this body would not concern the EEC.

5) East-West relations: The Soviet idea for a European security conference should not be rejected outright, Schumann said, such a conference must not be

## Afghan week in review:

### Ministers make inspection tours to provinces

In order to have a close look at the people's problems and make on-the-spot inspection of the work in progress in various development projects it has been some

### French-Libyan aircraft deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, (AFP)—A French-Libyan aircraft deal would have a "detrimental effect" on arms sales to Libya, a spokesman said here today.

The spokesman, who was speaking in answer to a question, advised that it had always been United States policy to maintain that balance.

He said that U.S. ambassador to Paris Sargent Shriver expected in Washington next Monday, might discuss the aircraft sale with top State Department officials, but that he had not yet received a reply from the U.S. for that purpose.

His statement was made at the moment when rumours were circulating through Central Europe, especially Vienna and Budapest, that Polish, Hungarian and East German air units have been sent for training close to the Chinese borders, either in eastern Siberia or Outer Mongolia.

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By A Staff Writer

etime since a number of cabinet ministers have been on provincial tour. These tours are also in line with the policy statement the head of the government made before receiving the confidence vote from the House of People last November.

Last week the Minister of Planning returned from week's inspection tour to the Pakhtia province where he conveyed the good wishes of His Majesty the King to the people and explained the reform plans of the government. He also visited some of the development projects there.

One of the important projects in the Pakhtia province is the forestry project which was launched in 1966 with the technical and financial aid of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Pakhtia project is one of the biggest multi-purpose projects in the country which is aimed at preserving forests and developing forestry through modern methods. There are 42 experts and volunteers and 270 Afghans working in the project where efforts also are being made to increase agricultural yield from the existing arable land.

During the last week the Minister of Public Works has also been on an inspection tour of western provinces of the country. The minister inspected some of the roads in the provinces and instructions were given to local authorities for the repair of some roads which were destroyed during the terrestrial rains last year.

The Ministry of Public Works has also taken on hand plans for the repairing and maintenance of the feeder roads in the country. This is in addition to the plan for highway maintenance. New measures are taken by the Ministry to assure regular traffic on feeder roads which in the past were blocked by heavy snow. New road-cleaning equipment is expected to be used to keep the roads open during the winter.

Since the natural gas was discovered with the technical and financial aid of the friendly and neighbouring Soviet Union and the pipe line extended from northern Afghanistan to the Soviet Union crossing the Amu (Oxus) river, a considerable amount of natural gas has been exported to the Soviet Union.

According to an agreement signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union last week, during 1970, 2,500 million cubic metres of natural gas will be exported to the USSR in 1967 was 707 million cubic metres in 1968 the figure doubled and last year 2,039 million cubic metres gas were exported to the USSR, according to a source of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

According to another source an Afghan trade delegation is expected to leave for Moscow to sign the trade agreement between the two countries for 1970.

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By A Staff Writer

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Ghulam Savar's new artificial arm, and the training of three Afghan students as orthopaedic technicians is part of a large plan of the ASRPH organisation to open an orthopaedic clinic in Kabul where artificial limbs and braces will be made to supply the needs of the local hospitals.

Up to now amputees have had little chance of being rehabilitated. In providing these accident or disease victims with locally made artificial limbs, costs of continued hospitalisation can be greatly reduced, and there men, women and children can be helped in return to useful lives.

When Warner Wille, of the UN Red Crescent Sponsored International Training Centre for Technical Orthopaedics in Tehran was here in the fall he said that with a few simple tools he could make simple and effective artificial limbs and braces with materials

found in local bazaars. His object in training the Afghan students in orthotic technology is to enable them to meet immediate needs with available resources.

The projected orthopaedic centre in Kabul would start making simple limbs for amputees, and braces for straightening limbs and joints, especially for the victims of polio, through the use of braces, learn to stand and walk.

An indispensable part of the training the students will receive in Tehran will be how to fit the limbs they make to the individual patient. If an artificial limb is not properly fitted infection and further damage can result.

Ghulam Savar with his new arm has also gained a new direction in life. While in Tehran he saw various limbs being made, and observed as well as participated in the process of physical therapy. With the launching of the orthopaedic clinic he hopes to be able to help patients learn to use their new limbs.

During the two weeks that he was at the training centre young Ghulam Savar received daily therapy in using his hand. He is now able to hold a pencil and is practicing to write. He can hold a tea cup and drink tea.

Three years ago Ghulam's arms were severely damaged by high tension wires. His left arm was amputated at the elbow while his right arm was saved. His operations, however, were re-

quired before he could regain partial use of his right hand. Now with his new left arm Ghulam can do many things for himself that he could not manage before.

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Ghulam Savar with his new arm has also gained a new direction in life. While in Tehran he saw various limbs being made, and observed as well as participated in the process of physical therapy. With the launching of the orthopaedic clinic he hopes to be able to help patients learn to use their new limbs.

During the two weeks that he was at the training centre young Ghulam Savar received daily therapy in using his hand. He is now able to hold a pencil and is practicing to write. He can hold a tea cup and drink tea.

Three years ago Ghulam's arms were severely damaged by high tension wires. His left arm was amputated at the elbow while his right arm was saved. His operations, however, were re-

quired before he could regain partial use of his right hand. Now with his new left arm Ghulam can do many things for himself that he could not manage before.

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Up to now amputees have had little chance of being rehabilitated. In providing these accident or disease victims with locally made artificial limbs, costs of continued hospitalisation can be greatly reduced, and there men, women and children can be helped in return to useful lives.

When Warner Wille, of the UN Red Crescent Sponsored International Training Centre for Technical Orthopaedics in Tehran was here in the fall he said that with a few simple tools he could make simple and effective artificial limbs and braces with materials

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"Custom reconciles us to everything," Edmond Burke

## REPUBLIC DAY OF INDIA

India's Republic Day which is being marked today is another milestone in the country's onward march for political, economic, social and cultural progress.

It is the beginning of a new decade in which the 500 million people of India are determined to stop receiving foreign aid, make the country self-sufficient in food and agricultural production, increase industrial output to meet the needs of foreign markets, technically compete with other developed countries, establish joint industrial ventures in the developing countries and share the fruits of technical experience they have achieved through hard work.

These goals are challenging but, nonetheless, necessary for the country that is striving hard to find employment for all its people, provide food and shelter and better meet the demands of modern living.

To Afghanistan, the day is the beginning of a new era, as some of the goals set by India meet with the national needs and accord with the development programme of this country.

Just last week, the preliminary meeting of the joint Indo-Afghan Committee to pave the way for establishing a ministerial level commission was concluded. The first meeting of the joint commission will be held next month, and it is expected on both sides to reach agreement in those areas of cooperation which are new and meet the needs of the two countries.

Little is always said about the effect technology could have in fostering friendly relations between nations. Today experience shows technology can be instrumental for developing international relations, and cementing traditional, friendly ties appropriate to our age of science.

We are glad that at the beginning of a new decade both the countries, after centuries of contacts have realised the need for enervating their relations. This comes at the beginning of a new century, and very close to the birth of independent India.

There are a number of proposals for joint ventures between Afghanistan and India: Bannace construction company, Jangalak factories, and Sherkat Service are three Afghan enterprises that could benefit from joint ventures with private Indian firms.

Once these firms reap the benefits of joint cooperation in the industrial and technical fields, further areas for cooperation could open up.

We congratulate the Government and people of India on this day and wish continued success in their development programme.

## World Press

The Indian government is studying the cost of making nuclear weapons, the political correspondent of The Statesman reported yesterday.

He said the government, which has frequently reiterated its resolve to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, had been compelled to undertake the study by demands from members of parliament's consultative committee on atomic energy.

"Pressure for the bomb comes at a significant point in the destinies of (Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's) Congress. There is little doubt that if Mrs. Gandhi were to reverse India's policy on the bomb, it would move a popular decision which would have its impact on the people's morale," the correspondent said.

Mrs. Gandhi, who is minister for atomic energy, was not present at the meeting.

Members of the parliamentary committee were stated to have been particularly concerned over the gap between India and China in the field of defence as asked how India proposed to meet it. Pravda yesterday claimed the

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Quarterly	Af. 300
Yearly	\$ 40
Half Yearly	\$ 25
Quarterly	\$ 15

## FOREIGN

## Home press at a glance

## Indirect representation with Malaysia marks infancy of ties; Two major developments marked in Middle East.

## Heyward

The paper yesterday carried an editorial on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Malaysia. It said this is the first step taken towards strengthening friendly ties between the two Asian Islamic countries.

Introducing Malaysia, the editorial said like Afghanistan Malaysia is a constitutional monarchy. It came into existence in 1963 through the merger of four Southeast Asian territories of Malaysia, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak. Singapore needed from Malaysia in 1965 due to certain problems so the remaining three now constitute Malaysia.

At first some of the neighbouring countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines were opposed to the formation of Malaysia. The determination of the people living in these territories for the survival of the country.

As the days went by the relations with Indonesia and the Philippines improved.

Giving further details of the

country, the paper said Malaysia occupies an area of 128,308 sq. miles with over nine million people. It is a member of the United Nations as well as the British Commonwealth.

Malaysia is a fairly advanced Islamic country which takes an active interest in Islamic affairs. The Malaysian people have suffered bitterly from a long period of colonial rule and like most other Asian independent countries have made great sacrifices for the attainment of their independence.

Last year the country hosted an Islamic conference in Kuala Lumpur to which Afghanistan sent a delegation. Two years ago a Malaysian minister arrived in Kabul and held friendly talks with Afghan personalities and officials.

Similarly Malaysia discussed the Arab conference discussing the Al Aqsa Mosque Fire. Malaysia has diplomatic relations with many countries lying in this region.

The fact that indirect and non-resident diplomatic ties have been established between the two countries is indicative of the

fact, between our two nations are still in their infancy.

Direct and resident representation would have been costly and not justified at the present stage. However, the editorial expressed the hope that in time relations between the two countries would develop to the extent that direct diplomatic representation in each other's capitals would be established.

## Anis

The paper carried an article by Dr. Mohammad Zaher Siddiqi on the Middle East crisis.

Last week, said the article, two major developments were noticed in the Middle East. First, the willingness of the French government to supply arms to some Arab countries, and second, the increased aggression of Israel against neighbouring Arab countries.

With the departure of the former French President General de Gaulle political observers were of the opinion that the French Middle East policy would undergo some change in favour of the

Arab countries and there were talks of French arms for Libya when the Israelis succeeded in bringing home five gunboats lying in a French port in the name of Israel but not delivered due to the arms embargo.

Parallel to this development three north African Arab countries, i.e. Libya, Sudan and the United Arab Republic closed ranks in order to form a new united front against Israel.

The article after discussing in conversation over telephone.

Telephone, says the woman writer, is no longer a luxury. It has

become one of the necessities of life which saves time and speeds up routine activities.

The writer of the article regrets that in some families the telephone is being used as a means of recreation and children use it as toys. It so happens that children dial different numbers knowing that the other side is not a real conversation try to tease others and waste their time.

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## Etemadi's government

## PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PAST TWO YEARS

XXIV

From the second half of 1946 to Sunbula 1349 the Public Health Ministry has used 103 foreign fellowships, and the ministry personnel have participated in 40 seminars held at home and abroad.

Participation of the Public Health Ministry representatives in the general assembly meetings of World Health Organization, the meetings of the regional committees of the organization enjoy a special place in the ministry's international relations.

The proposal put forward by the representative of Afghanistan's Public Health Ministry to the World Health Organization's last year's general assembly meeting in Boston in regard to transfer of this country from the Southeast Asia region to the Eastern Mediterranean region was approved considering that in view of the geographic and climatic conditions, and the prevailing health conditions of the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean region more than those of Southeast Asia.

In Afghanistan tropical diseases which constitute the main problem in countries of Southeast Asia is not a health preoccupation. Social and economic conditions in the country, which have an impact in the sphere of public health are also more akin to the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean region.

In view of these cultural, geographic, and climatic conditions effect on disease treatment and prevention, the World Health Organization in accordance with provisions of its constitution transferred this country to a new region.

Foreign assistance for public health projects have been requested by the Ministry of Public Health from various sources. An example of this would be the UNICEF assistance in provision of milk, vitamins, other food stuffs, as well as vehicles for use in various projects.

## Imports, production of medicine

The second edition of the National Formulary (the publication for use by doctors and pharmacists dealing with the kinds and varieties of pharmaceutical products importable in the country) was put out in 1947. The Formulary has resulted in making available more reliable medicine as well as curbing foreign exchange spending by banning importation of pharmaceutical products of dubious sources and makes.

Apart from this the public health ministry put into operation four tablet production plants in order to make it possible for the public to buy the necessary medicine for less.

Under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Matruh the public health ministry in 1947 launched the family guidance programme.

The family guidance association, in cooperation with international organisations, has embarked on large and wide scale plans for future operations. The main preoccupation of the programme is protection and guidance of the mother.

A second development is the realisation of the hopes of the Public Health Institute in estab-

## How to deal with aircraft hijackers, suggested ideas

Aircraft hijacking may appear as a colourful interlude in the prosaic chain of air travel. But it is anything but a picnic to the crew, the airline company and the aeronautical authorities.

Last year there were about 60 hijackings, and for the people directly concerned the threat is a daily nightmare—a peculiarly nasty form of Russian roulette, in which the hijacker's fate pales in insignificance in comparison with the potential cost in lives of passengers and crew, not to speak of the damage to the aircraft itself.

Hijacking is a modern variation on the age-old crime of piracy. Yet it has elements peculiar to no other crimes. The offence consists of taking an aircraft, as a means of transportation and forcibly changing its flight plan to a different destination.

Theft of the aircraft, itself or robbery of passengers or crew has been the usual practice, although both acts have on occasions accompanied the hijacking. The hijacker, however, is not a normal pirate, and the failure to place aircraft hijacking under the crime of piracy has led to a situation where hijackers are not normally pirates, and the failure to place aircraft hijacking under the crime of piracy has led to a situation where hijackers are not normally pirates.

Once the aircraft is airborne with an armed hijacker aboard, the means of effective control are seriously deteriorated. Putting on board a member of a special corps of flying inspectors has been proposed, but this is not a realistic prospect to be relished. The alternative of arming the flight crew would be equally ineffectual, it has been opposed by the Air Line Pilots Association in America.

Special protection of the pilot and other members of the flight crew is a possibility. Cockpit doors could be locked during flight, but this has been disapproved on the grounds that even this device is hardly fool-proof against a determined hijacker (the air hostess can be forced to open the cockpit door)—and in any event safety precautions dictate free access.

Suggestions abound: pilots should have access to a special code which can be used to signal ground control through the radar system to indicate that a hijacking is taking place; cabin should be depressurised so that hijackers would collapse—but then so would

all the passengers: these and other hare-brained schemes only go to prove that, in the interests of passenger safety, there is nothing but a picnic to the crew, the airline company and the aeronautical authorities.

But it must be sufficiently sophisticated to differentiate between weapons and other matters which might legitimately be carried on an aircraft. In addition, airlines could take powers to refuse carrying a passenger whose conduct and physical condition makes him appear to be a potential hazard in flight.

Both methods should help to solve the hijacking problem. But neither can control the resourceful, the mentally unbalanced or the person who chooses to use some weapon other than firearms.

Control on the ground, however, offers the best hope of reversing the present proliferation of hijackers.

There is the further complication that aircraft hijacking for political purposes would give the offender an immunity. There would be no right to surrender a fugitive hijacker who was seeking political asylum.

The alternative to extradition would be prosecuting the hijacker in the country of destination. This again is not always possible, because the offence itself may, by that country's law, have been committed outside its jurisdiction so as not to qualify as a crime.

Aircraft hijacking is essentially an international criminal offence; the need is for concerted international action—a commitment by every State to recognise the seriousness of the offence by adopting legislation punishing offenders, and by agreeing to the extradition of hijackers.

Already, States have begun to write down the basic international requirements. The Tokyo Convention, ratified by 12 States, including the United Kingdom and the United States, came into effect last month.

It recognises the offence of "unlawful seizure of aircraft" in flight, and charges the contracting States with the duty of restoring such aircraft and cargo to the rightful owners and to facilitating resumption of the interrupted flight.

The offence is not made a crime under international law; its definition is to be determined by the domestic law of each State.

## Woman dentist opens evening ladies clinic

By A Staff Reporter

Women with dental problems who do not want to be attended by men dentists can now have their teeth attended to by a lady dentist who, after returning from three years of training in the USSR, has opened her own private clinic.

The clinic is situated in the premises opposite the Ministry of Information and Culture. Mrs. Rooh Afza Sifati after graduating from the dental school in Kabul worked for a number of years at the central dental clinic and then was granted a scholarship for further studies in the USSR.

Being one of the few women dentists and the first lady dentist who has received training in the Soviet Union the Kabul Times reporter interviewed her on how she got interested in dentistry and how is she faring at her newly established clinic.

"I liked white and clean teeth ever since I was a child. I think no one with white, even teeth can look ugly. When I was in school I was always hoping that I would one day become a dentist and, graduating from the ninth grade, despite some reservations of my parents, I entered the Kabul dental school," she told our reporter.

Although after graduation, she added with a smile revealing her own white even teeth, I received further on-the-job training and experience under the supervision of foreign experts, she always felt that there was a lot to be learnt in her profession.

She was hoping that an opportunity for further studies in dentistry in an advanced country would be made available to her. She said she was lucky that her dream came true in 1965 when she together with two of her colleagues were granted a Soviet scholarship for this purpose.

Asked whether she knew any Russian before she left for the Soviet Union, she said no but explained that the language was not too difficult to learn. At first they were given an intensive language course which lasted almost a year and then during the remaining two years they underwent advanced training in their profession.

After returning home and starting work at the central dental clinic, she felt it was time she opened her own private clinic and work there during the evenings.

Asked what prompted her to take this decision she said there were three main factors.

First of all she felt many of the more conservative ladies did not like to be seen or treated by male dentists. Should she open a private clinic of her own these ladies can have their teeth attended to more readily.

Secondly, while in the USSR she had saved up to buy essential tools and implements to open a private clinic and these were lying idle.

Thirdly, she wanted to spend part of her private time more usefully.

Asked whether working in the clinic does not interfere with her family responsibilities she said that her three children are now quite grown up and she employs (Continued on page 4)



Last week Her Royal Highness, Princess Bilqis laid the foundation-stone of the new Mother and Child Care at the Women Society, which is to be built with Soviet assistance. Here, the princess is seen with HRH Princess Khatol and officials of the Society and guests studying a miniature model of the centre.

## Press On Women.

## Manners in conversation over telephone

In one of its articles on the women's page Anis daily discusses the importance of manners in conversation over telephone.

Telephone, says the woman writer, is no longer a luxury. It has become one of the necessities of life which saves time and speeds up routine activities.

The writer of the article regrets that in some families the telephone is being used as a means of recreation and children use it as toys. It so happens that children dial different numbers knowing that the other side is not a real conversation try to tease others and waste their time.

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## Shopping that broke hearts of clients - to - be

By Nokta Cheen

"Where did you say your wife was going?" I asked my friend to make sure about the journey of his wife and also time of her absence from Kabul.

"Kabul, Rome," my friend said with great emphasis.

"When is she leaving?" I asked him again.

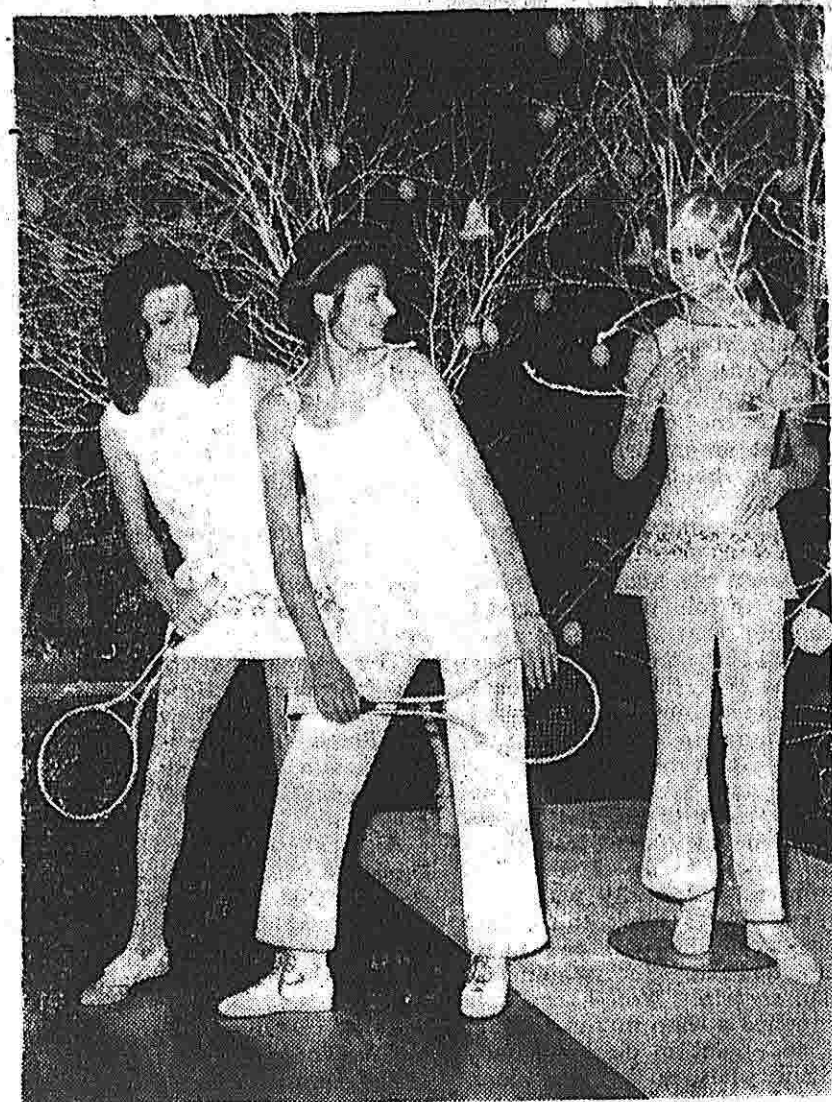
"Probably tomorrow. Her passport and visa have not yet been obtained, but her health certificate is ready," he told me unassuredly. "Granting that the passport work will be completed today, what time will she leave tomorrow?" I asked him.

"By Ariana, in the morning, as usual," he told me. "I am sure, what time will she leave tomorrow?" I asked him.

"Well I ask so many questions because I want to know the departure time so that we can come to the airport to see her off," I told him in a friendly way.

"Thanks. But I don't think that is necessary. She will be away only for a week. She is going on a business trip. You know we have opened a shop in Zahir Shahi street and want to do some business. She plans to bring shoes, handbags and women's wear.





Britain's world-famous tennis wear designer, Teddy Tinning, launched his striking 1970 collection in London recently.

## Home briefs

KABUL, Jan. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Hsieh Pang-Chih said a courtesy call on the sector of Kabul University Prof. Fazl Rabi Fazlhwak in his office yesterday morning.

MAHMOUD RAQI, Jan. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Insurance Company plans to offer insurance premiums for all the cars brought into Afghanistan by foreign tourists.

This will prevent problems arising from accidents on the highways and will facilitate tourism. A meeting to discuss this issue was held at the Afghan Insurance Company yesterday which was attended by Kabirul Ah Seraj, the president of the traffic tribunal, other members of the court and officials of the company.

MAHMOUD RAQI, Jan. 26, (Bakhtar).—In the Gulbaha textile plant hospital last year 780 patients were hospitalised and 168,000 outside patients were treated. The hospital spent more than 2.3 million afghanis towards its expenses.

BAMYAN, Jan. 26, (Bakhtar).—Three groups of vaccinators are inoculating people in this province for various diseases.

MAHMOUD RAQI, Jan. 26, (Bakhtar).—Work on the construction of quarters for the judge of the Kapsa court has progressed by eighty per cent. It occupies a 1.5 acre area.

## Wilson stops in Ottawa, New York before talks with Nixon

LONDON, Jan. 26, (AFP).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson left London yesterday for Ottawa for a brief visit before meeting President Nixon in Washington.

Wilson made no statement at the airport before his departure. Usually well informed circles have said here that, among other topics, Wilson and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will discuss Ottawa's projected diplomatic relations with Peking.

They are also expected to discuss NATO, the question of a European security conference, the Nigerian situation and Britain's bid to join the Common Market. Wilson will arrive in Washington tonight for talks with President Nixon on the Middle East crisis, the Vietnam war, European security and Asian defence.

It will be their third summit meeting in less than a year, a fact which leads observers to stress that the so-called relationship between Britain and the United States since World War II is alive and well.

Wilson will fly to New York today for a speaking engagement and to meet UN Secretary General U Thant and is due in Washington shortly before midnight. His two-day White House review begins on Tuesday.

Informed sources predict few concrete results from the talks, which will be conducted in low key in the president's oval office.

## Soviet scientists see dolphin as our best marine friend

MOSCOW, Jan. 26, (Tass).—The dolphin can become no less a friend of man in the sea than the dog on land, believes Professor Alexander Tomlin.

He stated in yesterday's issue of *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* that dolphins could be used as couriers in various underwater projects. Dolphins could help oceanologists by carrying pickups to collect information on salinity, radioactivity, temperature and currents at various depths of the ocean.

The Dolphin will help geologists by bringing samples from the seabed, will rescue drowning people, serve as a test animal, protect people from sharks, tow swimmers, carry freight, search for fish concentrations and herd schools of fish.

## Handicapped clinic

(Continued From Page 1) The orthopaedic clinic is being planned by ASIPH and numerous interested groups in Kabul including the Red Crescent Society, The Ministry of Health, and individual orthopaedists, as well as numerous charitable organisations without whom such projects could not have been started. The Afghan Women's Volunteer Organisation, the Diplomatic Women's association and the American Society of Kabul are among these.

## 15 Mexican newsmen die in plane crash near Vera Cruz

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26, (Reuters).—A plane carrying journalists covering the campaign of a presidential candidate crashed near Vera Cruz yesterday, killing 15 reporters, photographers and crew members, the Mexican news agency Infomex reported.

The candidate in next July's presidential election, Luis Echeverria, was on another plane. The plane was trying to land at Pozarica airport near Vera Cruz through heavy clouds at 10 a.m. local time. First reports said it hit a hillside near the airfield.

One survivor, Jesus Cramsky, a reporter for El Heraldo de Mexico, was reported to have suffered multiple fractures of both legs. The plane was carrying journalists representing most of the major newspapers in Mexico City, including El Sol, El Heraldo, Evanciones, La Prensa, and Excelsior, informants said.

## 'Congratulations friends'



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# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1970 (DALWA 7. 1348 S.H.)

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PRICE AF. 4

## University's final exams may be given in April

Proposed change in dates is due to exceptional school year

By A Staff Writer

Final examination of the affiliated colleges of Kabul University will begin April 22 this year, instead of June 22 which was originally planned by the Kabul University Council.

The probable change in shifting the date is to permit admission of new students to the university, and also make possible the entry of university graduates into the military draft, a national obligation for all under the Afghan constitution.

If the proposal is sanctioned in its ultimate form, there will probably be one final examination for both semesters, instead of the original plan of conducting two sets of examinations as planned earlier.

Due to unusual circumstances and prolonged demonstrations the university courses were delayed, and as an alternative it was decided to continue the courses into the winter and then arrange for the final examinations in June.

The University Council has now instructed the colleges themselves to decide on the number of final examinations they want to have for their students.

It is possible that all the colleges may decide on one final examination in April. It is argued that the students studied for one and a half months at the beginning of the year, prior to the postponement of the classes, and it has been four and a half months since the resumption of the courses, and thus there will be little difference in the period during which actual learning has been done.

Meanwhile, the university has appointed a commission to go through all the laws and regulations and amend them in such a way that would meet the demands of the time.

Two instances of the need to change certain laws are:

A student who passes the entrance examination and enrolls in a college, but later wants to change his college can not do so unless he takes another university entrance examination and gets high marks in those subjects which relate to the concerned college.

Some students in Kabul who want to get accommodation in the university dorm can not do so simply because they are from Kabul.

University sources concede that this academic year is an exception and therefore remedies sought to preserve the continuity of university work and learning are also exceptional.

On fixing definite dates for the opening and closing of the university and in the future, the help of various affiliated colleges is being sought.

There is a consensus of opinion among the university professors and colleges on the semester system introduced for the first time in Kabul University this year.

According to the system, half of the subjects for each of the four months there is a final semester examination.

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HRH Princess Belgis hands over the certificate to one of the students.

## Malalai graduates receive diplomas from HRH Belgis

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).—HRH Princess Belgis distributed school certificates to thirty graduates of Malalai Lycee, Kabul, yesterday afternoon. It was the third group of graduates since the school opened.

In the special meeting held on the occasion in the school, First Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Saifur Rahman Samadi, some other officials and some of the first graduates of the school were present.

The principal of the school, Mrs. Homaira Hamidi, in a speech said that under the guidance of His Majesty, free education is offered to all in this country. She told the new graduates that by getting the diplomas their duties in life do not end, but begin.

## Defence Minister WFP offers \$2,277,880 worth WHO donation of 100,000 doses of DPT discussed at health meeting

leaves for visit to United States

of food to Mazar workers

Special to the Kabul Times

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).—National Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad and his wife left here yesterday for the United States for a visit in accordance with an earlier invitation from the U.S. government.

He was seen off at the Kabul International Airport by Joint Chief of Staff General Guliam Fa'ouq, some other generals of the royal army, U.S. ambassadors and military attaché of U.S. embassy here.

A Plan of operations to provide World Food Programme assistance to the workers engaged in the construction of the Fertiliser Plant and Electric Power Station in Pul-i-Hamam, Bukri near Mazar-i-Sharif, was signed on 26 January by Habibullah Habib, President, Department for Economic and Technical Cooperation, and Aseene Shahbar, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme.

In its attempt to increase the productivity of agricultural land, the Government is promoting the use of chemical fertilisers and, in this connection, is planning to exploit the natural gas discovered in the Sheberghan area by constructing a fertiliser plant near Mazar-i-Sharif.

An electric power station will also be set up in connection with this plant. The power to be produced will chiefly be used for running the fertiliser plant, and also for the electrification of the Mazar-i-Sharif area, and especially for small industries to be set up in Mazar-i-Sharif itself.

World Food Programme will

provide 6,247 tons of wheat, 391 tons of dried skim milk, 104 tons of dried eggs, 123 tons of cheese, 391 tons of canned beef, 383 tons of edible oil, 253 tons of sugar and 26 tons of tea. The total value of these commodities including freight, insurance, etc. is estimated at \$2,277,880. It is given as a contribution to the development efforts of the Government of Afghanistan in this particular field.

World Food Programme has been requested to supply food for a period of three years to an average number of 2,800 married workers and their dependants as an addition to the normal cash wages. Furthermore a free lunch will be provided daily to about 700 workers living at the project site without their dependants.

With this new project World Food Programme Assistance to Afghanistan which started in 1964 and covers 10 projects reaches a total value of about \$10 Million.

Representatives of Kabul University, Education Ministry and Afghan and foreign experts working with the institute itself also took part in the meeting.

The meeting yesterday discussed preparing a programme for the inoculation of children in the country.

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Special to the Kabul Times

KABUL, Jan. 27, (Bakhtar).—The special anti-infectious diseases committee of the Public Health Ministry met yesterday in the Public Health Institute auditorium and discussed practical methods of combating infectious diseases in Afghanistan.

Dr. Abdullah Omar, the deputy minister of public health who presided over the meeting, said that in response to the ministry's call, the World Health Organisation has given 100,000 doses of D.P.T. for inoculation of children.

The meeting yesterday discussed preparing a programme for the inoculation of children in the country.

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## Woman dentist

(Continued from page 3) domestic help to do the house chores and cooking etc.

Ms. Sifati has three children, two daughters and a son; all of them go to school.

Her husband works as office manager of the Care-Medico in Kabul.

Asked what sort of dental services are available at her clinic, she said with satisfaction almost everything that is normally possible in a private clinic such as fillings, making bridges, extractions, gum treatment and you name it. Asked whether she finds the attempt worthwhile she said although she has been running the clinic for barely three months, she is already feeling the need for employing some more hands in addition to a young lady assistant and her brother who is also a dentist. She hopes that in time she would be able to introduce additional services in the clinic such as electric massage and ultra-violet sine treatment.

## Provincial tour

(Continued from page 1) Abdul Ahad Karzai, the deputy from Dard to the House of People, Mir Afroz, deputy from Maiwand, and Haji Mohammad Asef, the deputy from the second district of Kandahar city were also present along with the heads of the central government departments of the province.

He also issued instructions on the maintenance of Kandahar-Spoken Boldak and Kabul-Kandahar highways to the director of public works in the province.

The minister and members of his entourage left in the afternoon for Kabul.

## Airlines

Ariana Afghan Airlines TUESDAYS.

Departure: Kabul-Kandahar-Beruit EG 205 0700

## Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT Asri Nauros-Kute Sang; Eusev-Jade Maiwand; Naqshbandi-Jade Maiwand Part I.

Stoor-Jade Anderabi; Asri Zenath-Jade Nader Pashtoon; Shefa-Share Nau; Pesaray-Jade Nader Pashtoon; Tawakuly-Dah; Afghanistan Sharaf-Shah Shahid; Farazi-Pule Sukhta; Mahmud-Pule Mahmoud Khan; Haidar-Dah; Mazar-i-Sharif; Abadi-Pule Kheshti; Karte Char and Bibi Mahru General Medical Depot Tel. 41252.

## Important Telephones

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Traffic Department —41700  
Fire Department —13  
Telephone repair 29  
Airport —21283—20872

The Caravan Translation and Feature Service  
The daily Caravan has just opened a translation and feature writing service in English. Anything sent for translating in the morning will be delivered, type-written, in the evening.

Translations shall be done from Dari and Pashtu into English, French, German and vice versa.

Features shall be written after thorough research on any subject that may interest the customers.

Prices on the features and translations are negotiable.

Please contact Caravan, Tel. 25074 or come in by appointment.

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THE PORT AUTHORITY NEEDS FIVE FORKELETS EACH WITH FIVE TONS CAPACITY AND FOUR DUMPTRUCK.

AFGHAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH OFFERS SHOULD CONTACT THE AUTHORITY BEFORE OR ON FEBRUARY 19, 1970 IN THE SECOND PART OF KARTE PARWAN, FOR PRICE QUOTATIONS.

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Thursday January 29 th at 8 p.m.  
TICKETS: Afs. 400 / Person

INCLUSIVE OF dinner, dancing and a variety of PRIZES!

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BOOK YOUR TABLES NOW  
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SHEEP AND GOAT CASINGS OF THE MILITARY SLAUGHTER HOUSE OF 1970 WILL BE SOLD ON BIDDING. FOREIGN AND AFG









Prof. Louis Dupree and Mrs. Dupree presented a collection of their work on Afghanistan to the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Khalid Rooshan yesterday afternoon. The collection, which is the result of years of hard work and research by Prof. Dupree, of Pennsylvania State University, and a member of the American Field Service Centre, was submitted to Mohammad Ebrahim Khwakhogai, the president of the public libraries for use by the people. While presenting his collection Prof. Dupree hoped that Afghan scholars would carefully study his work and write their comments and criticisms in the newspapers. Picture shows Rooshan accepting the collection from Mrs. Dupree, while Prof. Dupree (first right) and Khwakhogai are looking on.

### Reform commission visits the general prison in Barikot

KABUL, Jan. 27. (Bakhtar). The prison reform commission yesterday morning visited two sections of the general prison of the Kabul province in Barikot.

Dr. Mohammad Hader, advisor to the prime ministry and chairman of the commission and members of the commission, during their tour contacted some prisoners and made enquiries. The observation tour continued from nine to 1:30 in the afternoon.

A source of the commission later said that similar visits will be paid to the same prison in the future.

### Airlines

WEDNESDAY		
Ariana Afghan Airlines		
Departures: FLIGHT	TIME	
Kabul-New Delhi	FG-302	1030
Arrivals:		
Beirut-Teheran-Kabul	FG-206	0830
New Delhi-Kabul	FG-303	145
AEROFLOT:		
ARRIVALS:		
Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul	US-619	0925
INDIAN AIRLINES:		
ARRIVAL:		
Amritsar-Kabul		

### Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:  
Hakim-Kute Sangi  
Mushen Asri-Nader Pashoon  
Wai  
Najib Cinema Pamlir  
Fazl-Bini Hesar  
Barikot-Dah Mazang  
Amiri-Shahara  
Hakimzadeh-Darulaman  
Shakeri-Jade Malwand  
Eqbal Spuzmal-Jade Malwand  
Asri Sakha-Mohammad Jan  
Khan Wai  
Rona-Malek Asghar Sq  
Karte Char and Bibi Mabr  
General Medical Depot

### Important

### Telephones

Police Station	—30
Traffic Department	—41700
Fire Department	15
Telephone repair 29	—21283—20872
Airport	



### PARK CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7, and 9 American color film dubbed in Farsi "PREHISTORIC WOMEN" with Martine Beswick and Edina Ronay

### ARIANA CINEMA

At 11, 4, 7, and 9 American color film dubbed in Farsi "PREHISTORIC WOMEN" with Martine Beswick and Edina Ronay

### American farmers arrive in Kabul for study program

KABUL, Jan. 27. Fourteen young farmers (age 28-40) from Michigan participating in a unique study programme sponsored by Michigan State University arrived in Kabul today. During their two-day stay they will be briefed on the USAID agricultural programme in Afghanistan, visit the Agricultural Research Station in Jalalabad, and meet with Afghan officials and farmers.

The study programme is designed to build a better understanding of the economic and social framework of society and to supply this knowledge to analysis of the complex problems facing agriculture and rural communities. Each of the participants is already a leader in his farm community.

The three-year programme includes three study institutes at Michigan State University and travelling seminars in the United States, and abroad. The group now visiting Kabul will also visit West Germany, Yugoslavia, and several countries in the Middle East and Asia. The group leader is Dr. David L. Cole, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

### MISSING

Two saddles and bridles. One set tan, one set dark brown. First made in France trade mark "DUPEYRE," second made in Pakistan. Any information greatly appreciated.

J. Coldey United Nations  
Box 5-home Telephone 31829.

### Grechko in Berlin to talk with Ulbricht

BERLIN, Jan. 27. (Reuters). Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Soviet defence minister, arrived here today for talks with East German leader, the East German leader, and his senior defence and security officials. A brief report on his arrival the official East German news agency ADN made no mention of the purpose or length of his stay, but a Soviet embassy official said he would probably be here for a while.

Eastern bloc sources suggested the Soviet Marshal's visit was intended to counter-balance a current visit to West Berlin by Chancellor Willy Brandt and West German parliamentary meetings being held there.

### 48 nations call for Security Council meeting on Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 27. (Reuters).—A group of 48 African countries yesterday formally requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider South Africa's continued refusal to withdraw its administration from South West Africa in defiance of UN decisions.

The request was handed to Burundi's ambassador Nsamenang, president of the council, following a closed meeting of the Afro-Asian group under the chairmanship of Zambia.

The council will be called into session by Nsamenang on Wednesday, January 28.

South Africa's refusal to withdraw from South West Africa, known as the UN as Namibia, was censured by the 15 member body last summer when Pretoria was ordered to withdraw by October 4 or face unspecified measures.

South Africa's League of Nations mandate over the former German territory was cancelled in 1966 by the General Assembly.

German military manoeuvres on the border between East Germany and the Soviet Union have criticised both events as an attempt by Bonn to expropriate West Berlin, which the eastern bloc sees as an independent political entity.

In apparent retaliation, East German authorities have been harassing traffic on the city's road links with West Germany.

Similar tactics were last used during the West German presidential elections last March. Soviet Marshal Ivan Yakubovskiy, supreme commander of Warsaw Pact troops, visited East Berlin at that time, prior to joint Soviet-East German military manoeuvres.

### Construction

(Continued from page 2)  
The machinery would have replaced about 150 unskilled workers out of a total of about 220 whose earnings during the whole period of construction came to about Af. 2 million. Thus the use of heavy machinery would have increased the costs by Af. 1.8 million and in addition created unemployment for nearly 150 Afghan workers for two years.

It is therefore clear that the economics of construction in developing countries like Afghanistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, etc. is quite different from that of developed countries. Limited resources make it imperative to keep the costs down, availability of cheap and abundant labour makes it desirable to make the maximum use of the tremendous human potential from the economic point of view to give it a sense of usefulness and achievement. The use of such methods, less sophisticated, simple methods if one may describe them, also afford the developing countries the opportunity for minimum dependence on others.

The countries which signed the request were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Burundi, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa.

The visit also takes place at a time that the two countries are planning to divert their centre of attention from traditional items of commercial and trade exchanges to the industrial and technical level.

The permanent Indo-Afghan Joint Commission meeting is expected to be held in the last week of February. A minister from Afghanistan will lead the talks.

For the cementing of mutual cooperation in the industrial field, and establishing of joint industrial ventures, sanctions of the parliaments of the two nations may at future stages become necessary, and for this reason the visit of the Indian delegation is highly welcomed.

The bridge is a part of the road which is being built between Trinikot and Darai Koor. It is fifty km. long and eight metres wide. Ten culverts will be built on the new road. So far 15 km. of work has been done.

Harvey has served since August, 1968, as Deputy Director of the AID Mission to Turkey. Previously, he served as Special Assistant to the AID Administrator in Afghanistan for over four years.

Harvey was born December 2, 1919 in Brookline, Mass. A graduate of Amherst College is served from 1943 to 1946 in the U.S. Army and attained the rank of First Lieutenant. In addition to a B.A. degree from Amherst, he holds an M.A. degree in International Relations and a M.P.A. in Political Economy and Government from Harvard University.

He also completed courses in Economic and Social Development at Harvard's Center for International Affairs. Harvey is married and has two sons, Bartlett and David, and two daughters, Joan and Elizabeth.

Poland and West Germany to hold bilateral talks

BERLIN, Jan. 28. (AFP).—Poland and West Germany will open talks on common problems, notably territorial, in Warsaw on February 19, 1970 in the presence of German Foreign Minister Wilfried Siebert, announced yesterday.

He said that Georg Ferdinand Duenkel, secretary of state at the foreign ministry, would head the German delegation.

Siebert, having the news at a press conference, said the main problem was the Oder-Neisse border, but added he thought it possible a solution satisfactory to both countries could be reached.

Poland had the right, he said, of being able to guarantee its borders. Germany had a right to take account a complex situation.

Soviet leaders receive Czech assembly delegation

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Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a warm and sincere atmosphere, was secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Katushev.

### 'Congratulations friends'



You are the first to TRAVEL by ARIANA'S NEW BOEING 727 VOL. III, NO. 255

### Indian parliamentary delegates to arrive soon 10 members of both houses will visit Afghan parliament

By A Staff Reporter

A ten member parliamentary delegation from India is expected to arrive here on an official friendly visit shortly, a well informed source told me today.

There are three members of the Upper House (or what is called in Afghanistan Meshrano Jirgah) and seven members of the Lower House (or Wolesi Jirgah) of Indian parliament in the group.

The Indian parliamentary delegation is composed of members of the Congress Party, Muslim League, and Akali Dal.

The Indian parliamentary delegation comes from different parts of the country. With the exception of two members who are from Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, there are two deputies from Andhra Pradesh, K. Suryanarayana and Rampathi Rao.

The Deputy from Kerala, who is a member of the Muslim League in that state is Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.

Other deputies are: Chintamani Panigrahi Congress member from Orissa; Mrs. Jyotsna Chandra, congress member from Assam; Mrs. Uma Roy, congress member from West Bengal; K. R. Patil, T. Chengalvarayan and G. A. Apparao.

Most of the Indian parliamentarians have long experience of parliamentary life in the world's biggest democratic nation. Some of them have been elected for the fourth time from their respective constituencies in the last general elections.

The two women parliamentarians are from Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab. There are two deputies from Andhra Pradesh, K. Suryanarayana and Rampathi Rao.

Wilson, Nixon talk in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. (AFP).—British Premier Harold Wilson and American President Richard Nixon met for nearly two hours yesterday in their first session during the British leader's visit here.

Their discussions embraced a wide range of world topics. The Nigerian situation, control of armaments, the future of Europe and of relations between Europe and the United States, East-West relations and the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Observers here believe that the meeting between the two leaders—the third in less than a year—will be seen in a context in which emphasis is placed on the "special links" between the two countries and the on the absence of any contentious issues.

The brevity of the welcoming speeches and the stress placed on the harmony reigning between London and Washington clearly indicated that yesterday's tête-à-tête was more a cosy fireside chat between two good friends than a meeting on burning problems.

This impression was confirmed by White House spokesman Ronald Ziegler when giving a summary of what the men discussed only enumerated the main chapter headings of the world situation.

But on Nigeria, he said the two leaders expressed "their concern regarding the need to relieve human suffering."

As a 19-gun salute boomed out on Wilson's arrival here from New York, President Nixon stressed in his welcoming speech his personal friendship for the British premier.

He said that in addition to their meetings, they had frequently spoken on the telephone and written to each other a great deal. "The substance of these talks does not involve any differences between your government and ours."

In reply Wilson referred to the "historic special relations" between the two countries and said "what is to become of them in the 70's and 80's" would be the main subject of their talks.

After being guest of honour at a luncheon given by Secretary of State William Rogers, Wilson gave a brief of Britain's present economic situation to Treasury Secretary David Kennedy.

The second and final meeting between the two leaders will be tomorrow morning.

During his talk with President Nixon and American economic experts yesterday, Wilson expressed his fear that Britain's economic recovery would be upset by a recession in the United States.

He stressed that continuance of British economic progress was directly linked with the maintenance of economic expansion in the United States, Britain's principal commercial partner.

Already the slowing down of the American economy has affected the development of Britain's exports.

The Nixon team were at pains to reassure the British leader. They pointed out that restrictive policies had born fruit and that the credit squeeze would be gradually relaxed after crises, had stabilised so as to avoid a recession.

Many African diplomats have conceded privately that the setting of a deadline for South Africa's withdrawal was a mistake since the Security Council had no means of ensuring compliance.

The western powers in the 15-member body, including the U.S., Britain, and France, have consistently opposed the use of force or economic sanctions against South Africa.

Informed African sources said it would meet immediately to decide on "effective measures" to ensure respect for its decisions.

It decided that in the event of South Africa's refusal to comply,

# THE KABULTIMES

KABUL WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1970 (DALWA 8, 13485.H.)



Work on demolishing old buildings and the old customs house to make room for a 200 acre area for a government centre is fast in progress. The centre is scheduled to be built in ten years. Picture shows demolition work in progress.

### Work on Trinkot Bridge is ninety per cent complete

TIRINKOT, Jan. 28. (Bakhtar).—Work on the constructing of the bridge over the river here by the work corps of the Ministry of Public Works, at an estimated cost of four million afghanis, has been ninety per cent complete.

The bridge is a part of the road which is being built between Trinikot and Darai Koor. It is fifty km. long and eight metres wide. Ten culverts will be built on the new road. So far 15 km. of work has been done.

Harvey to replace McClure as USAID director here

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—It has been announced that Bartlett Harvey has been appointed as Director of the AID Mission to Afghanistan. Harvey will assume his new duties in mid-February.

He succeeds Russell S. McClure who is transferring to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) to serve as the AID Mission Director.

McClure was AID Director in Afghanistan for over four years.

Harvey has served since August, 1968, as Deputy Director of the AID Mission to Turkey. Previously, he served as Special Assistant to the AID Administrator in Afghanistan for over four years.

Harvey was born December 2, 1919 in Brookline, Mass. A graduate of Amherst College is served from 1943 to 1946 in the U.S. Army and attained the rank of First Lieutenant. In addition to a B.A. degree from Amherst, he holds an M.A. degree in International Relations and a M.P.A. in Political Economy and Government from Harvard University.

He also completed courses in Economic and Social Development at Harvard's Center for International Affairs. Harvey is married and has two sons, Bartlett and David, and two daughters, Joan and Elizabeth.

Poland and West Germany to hold bilateral talks

BERLIN, Jan. 28. (AFP).—Poland and West Germany will open talks on common problems, notably territorial, in Warsaw on February 19, 1970 in the presence of German Foreign Minister Wilfried Siebert, announced yesterday.

He said that Georg Ferdinand Duenkel, secretary of state at the foreign ministry, would head the German delegation.

Siebert, having the news at a press conference, said the main problem was the Oder-Neisse border, but added he thought it possible a solution satisfactory to both countries could be reached.

Poland had the right, he said, of being able to guarantee its borders. Germany had a right to take account a complex situation.

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### Don't forget

### Rotary Ball in

Hotel Inter-continental Thursday evening. Tickets at the hotel reception desk.

PRICE AF. 4

### Home Briefs

KABUL, Jan. 28. (Bakhtar).—The charge des affaires of the French Embassy, Jacques Gaudin, paid a courtesy call on Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Wahab in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, Jan. 28. (Bakhtar).—Two Ambassadors of Indonesia to Afghanistan, Dr. Soedjatmo, and the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Jiri Havel, paid a courtesy call on the President of the House of Representatives, Dr. Abdul Wahab, in his office yesterday morning.

The Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Kabul, Kolya, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Information and Culture Dr. Mahmud in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, Jan. 28. (Bakhtar).—The first caravan of pilgrims to the Holy City of Mecca, led by the Afghan Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Dr. Abdul Wahab, is expected to leave Kabul shortly for Holy Mecca.

KABUL, Jan. 28. (Bakhtar).—The second caravan of Haj pilgrims, carrying 500 travellers in 16 buses, 13 of which are from Qadisiya Transport Company left here for the Holy City of Mecca.

Meccanable Ariana Airlines has transported 1,106 pilgrims so far to Haj from Kandahar.

Afghanistan is carrying the pilgrims in its Boeing plane from Kandahar. Arbi on Haj has been continuing for the past 13 days.

Meanwhile, the third and fourth Haj caravans are expected to leave Kabul shortly for Holy Mecca.

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# ADVERTISEMENTS

**BIDS WANTED**  
**THE PORT AUTHORITY NEEDS FIVE FORKELETS EACH WITH FIVE TONS CAPACITY AND FOUR DUMPTRUCK.**

**AFGHAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH OFFERS SHOULD CONTACT THE AUTHORITY BEFORE OR ON FEBRUARY 19, 1970 IN THE SECOND PART OF KARTE PARWAN, FOR PRICE QUOTATIONS.**

**BIDS WANTED**  
**THE DUTCH COMMERCIAL OFFICE IN KABUL HAS OFFERED FOR EACH TON OF FIFTY TONS OF DIETHYLENE GLYCOL C.I.F. HOOL-AND HARBOUR SEVENTY POUNDS STERLING. THE CHEMICAL IS NEEDED BY THE GAS AND PETROLEUM PROSPECTING DEPARTMENT.**

**AFGHAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR REQUESTS IN SEALED ENVELOPES WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THE PUBLISHING OF THIS AD. TO THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT OF THE MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY, AND SHOULD REFER ON FEBRUARY 7, 1970 TO THE DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY. THERE THEY CAN SEE PARTICULARS OF THE CONTRACT.**

**ROTARY ANNUAL BALL AT HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL BALLROOM**

**50 die in petrol pipe blaze in central Java**  
JAKARTA, Jan. 28. (AFP).—Fifty persons were burned to death or died in hospital and 41 others suffered serious burns in a petrol pipe blaze at Semarang, Central Java, it was officially announced here yesterday.

Colonel Widya Yatief, presidential spokesman released the casualty figures after they had been reported to President General Suharto.

The two-hour holocaust broke out on Saturday night but the full story did not reach Jakarta until yesterday.

The victims had been collecting petrol from a leak in a pipe used by the State Oil Monopoly Pertijaga to pump petrol from ships in the harbour to the town.

Children were holding torches to illuminate the lead for their parents, who hoped to sell the petrol at a good price following the recent 50 per cent price increase.

Suddenly the petrol ignited. Sticks of flame shot ten metres (30 feet) into the air.

Screaming men, women and children scattered to escape the blaze but were covered with petrol when they fell over buckets that had already been filled.

The flames leapt from person to person in a chain reaction. Two were burned to death after having run two hundred metres with their clothes ablaze.

Some of the victims were dismembered by the intense heat. Parts of their bodies were still lying in the street on Sunday, according to reports reaching here last night.

A state-railway spokesman said most of the victims were railway workers and their families.

KABUL, Jan. 28. (Bakhtar).—Director General of Veterinary, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Shojee left here yesterday for Beirut to participate in the WFO sponsored seminar on food and agriculture.

United Nations, Jan. 28. (Reuters).—The UN Security Council today begins considering for the first time this year—South Africa's continued occupation of South West Africa in defiance of UN decisions.

Forty-eight Afro-Asian countries have requested the urgent meeting of the top executive body "in order to examine the failure on the part of the government of South Africa to comply with previous UN decisions on UN West Africa (known as the UN as Namibia).

At its last meeting in South West Africa in August, the Security Council called on South Africa to withdraw its administration from the territory "immediately, and in any case before October 4, 1969."

It decided that in the event of South Africa's refusal to comply,

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"The dignity of truth is lost with much protesting".

Ben Johnsons

## Afghanistan's ratification of NPT

Afghanistan's ratification of the Nuclear Non-proliferation treaty once again reiterates the nation's desire for controlling the atomic monster before it annihilates mankind, and also her expressed foreign policy line on general and universal disarmament.

It was on the basis of this policy that Afghanistan signed the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963 and treaty banning nuclear experiments on the seabed.

NPT has been ratified by 23 nations so far, and according to one of the articles, ratification by forty-nine countries is a must before it could become enforceable.

The treaty, which is still technically a draft, pending ratification by a minimum number of members of the United Nations, fulfills three main goals: controlling of nuclear weapons and prevention of proliferation; peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and assuring protection by the nuclear powers of non-nuclear nations if and when threatened.

As is clear from its name, NPT will prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries. This will mean that nuclear weapons will not become a piece of merchandise as conventional warfare means have become and under no circumstances will the nuclear owner signatories to the treaty give these potentially destructive weapons to non-nuclear countries.

The non-nuclear will get the benefit of utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful uses, industrial needs for nuclear energy is growing, and latest scientific experiments have shown that natural gases can be released from subterranean blockade through underground nuclear explosions.

Nuclear power may possibly be used, in addition to the medical field, in the exploration of mines.

After years of controversy on the uses of nuclear energy we have finally reached a stage where we can use it for peaceful purposes. This is fine development, and we hope that more, well be laid on this aspect of the use of nuclear energy than on destroying what man has built after centuries.

The NPT is the beginning of a new era, not an end. It has not stopped, is not likely to stop, nuclear armament. In fact MIRV and ABM have been developed since the NPT draft was prepared by the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

When NPT goes into effect the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the United Nations organization for helping developing nations including Afghanistan in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, become all the more important.

At a future date the United Nations may have to expand the organization to shoulder more tasks.

## World Press

Commenting on the twentieth anniversary of the Indian constitution, the New York Times writes Monday in a leader:

"Five hundred and thirty million Indians, one sixth of mankind, celebrate an anniversary of remarkable political achievements of all times today; their completion of twenty years of federal rule under the Indian constitution, India adopted on Jan. 26, 1950, two and one-half years after gaining independence from Britain."

"Both union and democracy are under increasing strain these days with the future of both in doubt. Yet the wonder is that this giant among nations has managed to keep its constitution and territory intact through two perilous decades decades marked by wars and famines and tragic losses of leadership."

"Lands and more diverse than Europe, India has forged and preserved a critical balance of economic and political independence. Europeans still only dream of India, disarmed by widespread poverty and illiteracy, India nevertheless has instituted and remained faithful to constitutional government while others have retreated to tyranny."

"These exemplary political attainments have been obtained by intensive, though uneven, economic development and, in recent years, by a 'green revolution' on the basis of which India is self-sufficient in food by the middle of this decade."

"The Times goes on: 'The growth of the Indian people, which is its present plan, the Vietnamese programme could start to crack and severe strains develop between Washington and Saigon over the further withdrawal of American troops.'

Another critical time, remarkably similar in some ways to the present, was the 1962-3 period. In 1962 the Diem Government seriously weakened the Vietcong by its strategic hamlet programme, which, like today's pacification plans, tried to drive the guerrillas away from the peasants. William Burroughs, in his book 'Vietnam: Inside Story of a Guerrilla War', that the Vietcong leaders told him that they seriously considered withdrawing from the Mekong Delta at one time in 1962 because of the difficulties they were meeting."

In fact, the Vietcong stuck it out in the Delta because, according to Burroughs, they knew that once they left they would probably never be able to return."

The guerrillas in the Delta and elsewhere survived and went on to flourish, partly because of their own military success in 1963 and partly because of President Diem's political collapse. These two developments spelled the end of the once promising strategic hamlet programme."

The Vietcong have to achieve

## Home press at a glance

## Need to proliferate peaceful use of atomic nuclear power

## Islah

The paper has an editorial entitled 'Ratification of Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty' Afghanistan is among those countries which has adopted a positive and active non-aligned policy and firmly supports the efforts of the peace-loving nations of the world towards strengthening peace and security in the world, says the paper.

One of the most important questions, the paper went on, which has a direct link with the peace and security in the world is the question of disarmament. Today the majority of the countries in the world, no matter under what circumstances and conditions they are, because of the tense international atmosphere live in fear.

As a result and in other words, more secure against others' threats they direct an astronomical amount of money from their national budget towards purchasing weapons and armaments.

The paper recalls that according to statistics in 1966 \$159 billion alone was spent on arms and military operations in the world. This figure constitutes 6.9 per

of the countries in the world. Taking into consideration the aimless race and the efforts and money wasted on it, any step taken towards disarmament, or limiting nuclear weapons, is welcomed by Afghanistan who considers it a step forward towards universal peace and security.

Afghanistan the paper went on, as a developing country of Asia, is greatly interested to live in peace and tranquility which is a prerequisite for development and prosperity. The paper says while steps are taken to stop proliferation of nuclear weapons, the question of peaceful use of atomic power still remains as an important concern.

Today while scientists are busy planning and making destructive weapons efforts are also being made to use the power of the super power of the atom for the good of human beings in the field of medicine, agriculture and generating adequate power.

In connection with this the paper mentions the International Commission of Atomic Energy in Vienna which has the task of studying the peaceful use of nuclear power.

The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, which Afghanistan has recently ratified, it gives this right to the countries, not possessing nuclear weapons, to be helped in the field of peaceful use of nuclear power by those countries who have it, concludes the paper.

## Anis

This paper also has devoted its editorial to the approval by Afghanistan of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

Afghanistan, the paper went on, as a staunch supporter of universal peace and security and in the interest of the world, it has signed the Treaty, which will prevent further manufacturing of destructive weapons, these powers should see that other countries who have no nuclear weapons benefit from the peaceful use of atomic power.

The paper, after briefly discussing the importance of general and complete disarmament and the impact it will have on the future of the world, the land of nuclear holocaust emphasizes the need to concentrate all efforts to build up a better and prosperous life.

## Heywad

The paper commenting on the same subject as the other two papers, says that ratification by Afghanistan of the Treaty reflects the traditional peace-loving policy of this country and readiness of Afghanistan to work towards securing universal peace and security.

The paper, referring to the obligations and responsibility of countries who have access to nuclear weapons, and particularly the big powers, pointed out that after the Treaty is signed by all countries of the world to prevent further manufacturing of destructive weapons, these powers should see that other countries who have no nuclear weapons benefit from the peaceful use of atomic power.

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## 1970, a critical year for Vietnam

Seldom have predictions for the new year in Vietnam been so contradictory as those now coming from Saigon and Hanoi.

South Vietnamese and American officials say that by the end of 1970 the Vietcong will have secured a toe-hold left in the populated parts of the country.

The Communist forces, according to Saigon's predictions will be forced into isolation in their uncomfortable sanctuaries within South Vietnam or across the border in Cambodia and Laos. Cut off from the villages which once were their base, they will find it increasingly difficult to get either new recruits or supplies from within the South and will become more and more dependent on help from the north. Agriculture and trade will develop in the villages that the Vietcong once controlled.

Under the program of replacing American troops, more and more of these achievements will be the work of the South Vietnamese Government and army.

Handy predictions of the future, those that have been published, are a good deal more vague. But they are based on the assumption that the Vietcong and North Vietnamese troops adding them are still fighting their way to victory.

A long article on 'The People's War' by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Hanoi's Defence Minister, which was published in December, surveys the history of Vietnamese anti-foreign resistance from the ancient wars against the Chinese and the Mongols up to the present day and concludes that victory is once more inevitable.

One does not have to take General Giap's every word as gospel but there is reason to suppose that he does believe its overall message which might be summed up by the proverb 'where there's a will there's a way.'

The conflicting opinions coming from Saigon and Hanoi do not indicate what a critical year this is likely to be in the history of the Vietnam war. If Saigon is proved largely right it will not mean the end of the war, but it would make Hanoi and the Vietcong rethink their tactics, possibly deciding to carry out a holding operation rather than a final push for the 'decisive victory' which is now their aim.

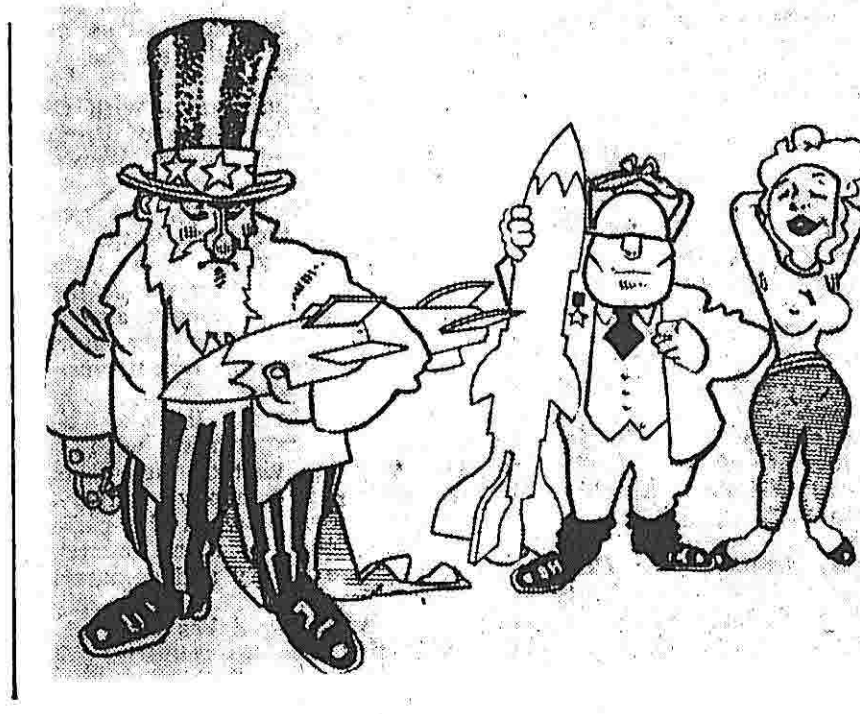
If Saigon is wrong and it cannot pry the Vietcong away from the people, which is its present plan, the Vietnamese programme could start to crack and severe strains develop between Washington and Saigon over the further withdrawal of American troops.

Another critical time, remarkably similar in some ways to the present, was the 1962-3 period. In 1962 the Diem Government seriously weakened the Vietcong by its strategic hamlet programme, which, like today's pacification plans, tried to drive the guerrillas away from the peasants. William Burroughs, in his book 'Vietnam: Inside Story of a Guerrilla War', that the Vietcong leaders told him that they seriously considered withdrawing from the Mekong Delta at one time in 1962 because of the difficulties they were meeting."

In fact, the Vietcong stuck it out in the Delta because, according to Burroughs, they knew that once they left they would probably never be able to return."

The guerrillas in the Delta and elsewhere survived and went on to flourish, partly because of their own military success in 1963 and partly because of President Diem's political collapse. These two developments spelled the end of the once promising strategic hamlet programme."

The Vietcong have to achieve



## Text of Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty,"

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples, Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

One does not have to take General Giap's every word as gospel but there is reason to suppose that he does believe its overall message which might be summed up by the proverb 'where there's a will there's a way.'

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Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in co-operation with other States to, the further development of the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date

the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Urging the co-operation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Undertaking to co-operate in the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts of further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques for the detection of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, should be promoted for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

## 16TH AND 17TH CENTURY KABUL

Far to the north of Kabul, just east of Samarkand, was a small valley kingdom where a young crown prince boasted direct descent from both Genghis Khan and Timur. Such an elite heritage was not enough, however, to save him from internal intrigue when his father's death placed him on the throne in 1495 at the age of twelve.

In addition, the powerful Uzbek from Transoxiana took advantage of the young king's troubles to sweep down upon him, forcing him at length to flee with a few impoverished followers.

He turned at first to powerful relatives ruling rich cities of the north but they, having noted the determination with which he defended his valley, and being jealous of the protection of their own thrones, deemed it wise to spurn him.

So, Zhi-Uddin Muhammad, later known as Babur, the tiger, wandered over the Hindu Kush until, in October 1504, he located a small kingdom, the kingdom of Kabul, a city but recently usurped from Ulugh Beg's successor.

From the heights of Bamar he saw a valley beautiful in its fall colors and from informants he learned that the city was seething with discontent.

But our attack, he reasoned, the usual, and even a throne.

He was rationally enticed with the beauty of his new home and immediately set about to embellish his capital. Numerous gardens, for which he brought in saplings and seeds from lands to the north, were laid out under his personal supervision. In the text of the new capital at Agra he

had constantly to keep in touch with affairs at home, for his family, now comfortably ensconced on large estates surrounding the city, easily forgot their debt to his leadership and plotted against him for his throne.

He never, however, and twenty years after his arrival, with affairs at home under control and with expansion to the north and west pushed as far as possible, the lure of India caught Babur as it had caught so many emigrant builders before him.

From Kabul, by Nancy Hatch Wolfe and Mohd. Ali Kohzad. Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan, protagonists of the conquests in oriental magnificence, now enter this story. Ru-

At Paniput, scene of his decisive victory over Delhi in 1526, he built a mosque in commemoration of the battle. He named it the Kabul Shah Mosque in honor of the land he loved.

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Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, according to this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful application of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

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The ambassador of Poland, Jan Petrus, and Mrs. Petrus, arranged a film show of the Polish movie "Napoleon and Maria" in Ariana cinema last evening which was attended by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, some members of the cabinet and high ranking officials, diplomats and a large number of guests. Gustaw Holoubek, the leading theatre, film and television actor of Poland is the hero of the Polish film "NAPOLEON AND MARIA" while the role of Maria Walewska was played by the beautiful Polish actress, Debra Tyszkiewicz.

### U.S. troops discover large arms cache

SAIGON, Jan. 28, (Reuters).—American troops have discovered a large weapons and ammunition cache in Tay Ninh province to the northwest of Saigon, a U.S. spokesman said today.

The cache, weighing more than four tons, included 250,000 small arms rounds, 63 rockets, 68 individual weapons as well as quantities of grenades and rifle rounds, mortar rounds and cases of TNT.

Earlier reporters on the haul, made by infantrymen of the U.S. division on Monday, 24 miles (39 km) northwest of Saigon, gave the weight as one and a half tons with considerably less arms and ammunition.

The spokesman said this was the largest haul for many months.

The spokesman today revealed a brisk action in the southern Meoong Delta in which South Vietnamese infantry killed 24 guerrillas for light casualties.

### Airlines

THURSDAY		
Ariana Afghan Airlines		
Departures:	FLIGHT	TIME
IPAN AIRLINES:	FG-231	1610
DEPARTURES:		
Kabul-Tehran	IR-703	1000
ARRIVALS:		
Tehran-Kabul	IR-702	0900
INDIAN AIRLINES:		
DEPARTURES:		
Kabul-Amritsar	IC-454	0800
AEROFLOT:		
DEPARTURE:		
Kabul-Tashkent	SU-020	1015
PIA:		
DEPARTURE:		
Kabul-Peshawar	PK-607	1145
Peshawar-Kabul	PK-606	1055

### Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:

Shahb Zadah-Sile Street

Kabul: Karte Parwan

Nasim-Karte Kar

Nouri-Jade Anderabi

Melwan-Labe Duria

Elaque-Jade Malwand

Nader Pashtoon-Jade Nader Pashtoon

Naur Humayun-Shah Nau

Afghan-Jade Nader Pashtoon

Fariab-Jade Malwand

Yousof-Shah Shahid

Babur Shah-Ghazighah

Karte Kar and Pashtoonistan General

Medical Depot Tel: 41352

### Important Telephones

Police Station —20

Traffic Department —41700

Fire Department 13

Telephone repair 29

Airport —21233—20872



PARK CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7 and 9 American color film dubbed in Farsi "PREHISTORIC WOMEN" with Martine Beswick and Edina Ronay

ARIANA CINEMA

At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American color film dubbed in Farsi "PREHISTORIC WOMEN" with Martine Beswick and Edina Ronay

### Vietnam

(Continued from page 2)

Saigon's army is now so big (close on a million men) that the Vietcong can scarcely hope to bring it to the point of near-exhaustion by the end of 1970 as happened in 1969. In any case, it will still be backed by a sizeable American force of at least 300,000 men, despite the withdrawal programme.

The year 1970 may be a critical one for both sides but, sadly, is most unlikely to be the last year of the Vietnam war.

### Poland asks 3 British diplomats to leave

LONDON, Jan. 28, (AFP).—Three members of the staff of the British embassy in Warsaw were declared persona non grata yesterday and ordered to leave the country before Jan. 31, the foreign office announced.

A foreign office spokesman said no charge had been made against the three men "but it is clear that the move amounts to retaliation in respect of a British request for the withdrawal of four members of the Polish embassy in London".

He said that last October the Foreign and Commonwealth office drew the attention of the Polish ambassador to the fact that four members of his staff had been

engaging in inadmissible activities.

The Foreign Office said Polish assistant military attaché, Colonel Czeslaw Tanana, left London at the beginning of last month, and shortly afterwards the ambassador had been told that it was desirable that three other members of his staff should leave before the end of the year.

On January 16, Umusz Prysztom, second secretary, and Missima and Puchta, secretaries to the Attaché's office were declared persona non grata. They left England four days later.

Expulsion of the latter two became known 48 hours after Labour M.P. William Owen was

arrested under the state security act.

Authoritative sources said news of the expulsion of the three British diplomats came as a shock and was learned with regret.

They said that in an effort to avoid the case of the four Polish embassy staffers should affect relations between the two countries, the British government had proposed that it be settled amicably.

It was decided to keep the affair secret in the hope that Warsaw would reciprocate.

But no definite link has been established so far between the two affairs.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### BIDS WANTED

THE DUTCH COMMERCIAL OFFICE IN KABUL HAS OFFERED FOR EACH TON OF FIFTY TONS OF DIETHYLENE GLYCOL C.I.F. HOOL-AND HARBOUR SEVENTY POUNDS STERLING. THE CHEMICAL IS NEEDED BY THE GAS AND PETROLEUM PROSPECTING DEPARTMENT.

AFGHAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR REQUESTS IN SEALED ENVELOPES WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THE PUBLISHING OF THIS AD. TO THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT OF THE MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY, AND SHOULD REFER ON FEBRUARY 7, 1970 TO THE DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY. THERE THEY CAN SEE PARTICULARS OF THE CONTRACT.



IRAN NATIONAL AIR LINES

TOMORROW (Thursday)

IRAN AIR Jet flight

KABUL - TEHRAN 10.05

with immediate connection to:

Istanbul - Rome - Paris - London

### HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL KABUL

We would like to advise our patrons that the JOCHEN STIEN Orchestra will NOT be performing at the PAMIR SUPPER CLUB on Thursday 29th January as they will be playing at the BALLROOM on the occasion of the ANNUAL ROTARY BALL.

Tickets for the BALL are available at the FRONT OFFICE COUNTER of the Hotel.

PHONE: 31851-55



### BIDS WANTED

THE PORT AUTHORITY NEEDS FIVE FORKELETS EACH WITH FIVE TONS CAPACITY AND FOUR DUMPTRUCK.

AFGHAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH OFFERS SHOULD CONTACT THE AUTHORITY BEFORE OR ON FEBRUARY 19, 1970 IN THE SECOND PART OF KARTE PARWAN, FOR PRICE QUOTATIONS.

### HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL KABUL LAST PERFORMANCE



### THE MERRYMAKERS

This sensational group of entertainers will be performing for the LAST DAY on WEDNESDAY 28th JANUARY.

Kindly make reservations in advance!

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### Congratulations friends!



You are the first to TRAVEL by ARIANA'S NEW BOEING 727

VOL. III, NO. 256

## THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1970 (DALWA 9, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

### Meteorological service in Afghanistan grows Hundreds of stations to be established in next 4 years

By A Staff Reporter

Measures for developing meteorological service in Afghanistan are fast under implementation. The measures are aimed at increasing meteorological stations in Afghanistan, the present number of which is 35.

The existing stations, most of which are synoptic stations, mainly serve Bakhtar Afghan Airlines and Ariana Airlines.

Some foreign airlines too benefit from these stations services which are needed constantly for scheduled flights. There are two projects, complementary to one another under implementation to expand meteorological services in this country.

The World Meteorological Organisation and Special Fund (WMO/SF) and the U.S.S.R. Bilateral Assistance Agreement.

Within the five years of the plan of operation of WMO/SF, which came into effect last month, five synoptic stations, 12 ordinary climatological stations, 100 ordinary precipitation stations will be established in Afghanistan.

For serving these stations local meteorological personnel will have to be trained by the Afghan Air Authority training centres through formal courses and practical on-the-job training.

AAA has a meteorological institute established in 1955 where personnel needed in the field are trained.

The main tasks set for the WMO/SF project are:—Expanding of synoptic and climatological networks;—Extending of the services to include agro-meteorology and hydro-meteorology;—Standardising of equipment needed for its purpose.

UNESCO

commission secretary leaves for Burma meeting

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Ahad Siddiqi, assistant secretary of the National UNESCO Commission of Afghanistan left here yesterday for Burma to participate in the regional meeting of the national commissions of Asian countries for UNESCO.

The meeting will discuss problems common to the National Commissions of the participating countries and will also devise ways of promoting coordination in work among these commissions.

Recommendations of this meeting will be considered by another such meeting which is to be held in April, according to Siddiqi. He said that when the National UNESCO Commissions of the Asian countries met in Tokyo in 1968, which was attended by Afghanistan, it was then decided that periodic regional meetings would be held to promote cooperation.

He will leave Kabul on February 3 for Beirut.

Joel le Theule will be received during his visit to Kabul by His Majesty the King, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and will hold talks with Afghan cabinet ministers on Franco-Afghan relations, according to the source.

"He will study possibilities of expanding Franco-Afghan cooperation in the technical and economic fields," the source said.

He is on a fact-finding mission tour by the National Assembly of France.

He is the first high ranking French official who will be meeting Afghan officials since the new national government of Etemadi took over about two months ago.

His talks will pave the way for the signing of the basic agreement on French technical assistance for the current year and possible further agreements, according to the source.

Joel le Theule was born on 22nd March 1930 in Sabie (Sartre). He was a member of the University (agrees for geography).

His career started with his being a professor in La Fleche (Sartre) from 1955 to 1958, then a UNR Member of Parliament (Gaullist) from November 1958 - August 1968.

He became minister for overseas territories in George Pompidou Cabinet (31 May-10 July 1969), and State Secretary for Information in Maurice Couve de Murville Cabinet (12 July-1968-August 1969).

After the Cabinet of Couve de Murville had resigned, Joël le Theule resumed his seat as a



Old sites are giving their place to new these days in Kabul Picture shows parts of demolished old houses where new, modern buildings are planned to spring up. (Photo: Moqim, The Kabul Times)

### Danish King sends message of good will to HM

KABUL, Jan. 29, (Bakhtar).—While flying over Afghanistan on his way to India for a visit, His Majesty King Frederick IX of Denmark has sent a message of good will to His Majesty the King, the information department of the Foreign Ministry said.

The group has visited Tehran and Kabul and will visit Rawalpindi, Lahore, Decca, Kathmandu, New Delhi, Madras, Colombo, Bombay and Karachi before returning to New York City via London on February 20.

The newsmen and women will interview top government officials, American ambassadors and consuls, and business, civic and international leaders in each country.

Specifically, they will be gathering material for articles, features and picture stories for their publications and for speeches to groups in their communities.

Sightseeing is a sidelight of the Study Mission tours.

The National Newspaper Association has been sponsoring Study Missions overseas and to the neighboring Americas since World War II.

In past years tours have included visits to South America, Mexico, Africa, both East and West European countries, the Caribbean, Japan and Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, and the Pacific Islands.

It will be the second tour to Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon in the last five years.

The NNA represents 6,800 newspaper publications in the U.S. through 47 state and regional newspaper trade associations.

Water Potter, a past president of NNA and editor-publisher of the Culpaper, Virginia, Star-Exponent, is chairman of the tour.

Before departing Washington for Madison, Wisconsin, they visited a courtesy call on the Senate and House of Representatives.

After Wisconsin, they will go to Chicago, Illinois; New York, Dallas, Texas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; New Orleans, Louisiana; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California.

The legal experts will participate in seminars with lawyers and judges and visit courts in those cities.

They will return to Afghanistan at the end of February via Hawaii, Tokyo and Hong Kong.

The seven-man group attended a two-hour session of Supreme Court hearings on pending cases.

After briefings at the Senate and House of Representatives, the study committees, listening to Supreme Court sessions and conferring with officials in various executive departments, the legal experts noted a similarity of U.S. government organization and procedures to those in Afghanistan.

The group was taken on a sightseeing tour through the White House and Mount Vernon and visited the Islamic center.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"Happiness is beneficial for the body but it is grief that develops the powers of the mind".

Marcel Proust

## Ariana Encyclopaedia Series

With the completion of the Ariana Encyclopaedia series after 28 years of incessant work one stage of providing essential learning material will be complete, but much more remains to be done to meet the requirements of our time and educational needs. While the encyclopaedia offers elaborate information on all subjects, in alphabetical order, it is not a specialised series in any given subject.

A variety of encyclopaedias exist today. Social sciences encyclopaedia, geographical encyclopaedia, scientific encyclopaedia etc. are some of the varieties which are useful for reference. Once the basic work, which is that of supplying the essential volume, is done and a general encyclopaedia is published, the department of encyclopaedia offers elaborate information on all subjects, in alphabetical order, it is not a specialised series in any given subject.

Publishing of a desk encyclopaedia which should embrace the highlights of all the subjects in the Ariana encyclopaedia for use by university students and officials will serve the cause of meeting the needs for limited reference.

We hope the department would take steps towards publishing such a volume.

Scientific and technological developments in the past 25 years have been phenomenal and in fact much of the information has to be completely erased with new discoveries.

Preparing a scientific encyclopaedia will meet the need of the nation.

As it is difficult to expect writing of all highly significant scientific reports by Afghan scholars who may not have access to the pros and cons of modern theories, we propose that the feasibility of complete translation of scientific encyclopaedias published in foreign languages be considered by the department and, if and when possible, be undertaken.

The present volumes of the Ariana Encyclopaedia are too thick and bulky. Modern trends in this field show that between two and four letters are treated in one volume. This makes reference work easier and mobility of the volumes from libraries to the general public better.

We hope that in the reprinting of this series due notice of this factor would be taken.

An illustrative encyclopaedia for children is badly needed in this country. We hope the department will take measure to publish encyclopaedia for children in easy Dari, Pashto with colorful pictures.

Possibilities of publishing pocket size references, based on the encyclopaedia already prepared, is also worth studying.

While we are looking forward to reading the final volume of the Ariana Encyclopaedia series, we hope that measures for publishing hard cover volumes will also be considered in the future.

## World Press

An editorial in the Japan Times said, A minor tragedy in post war Asia was the fact former President Sukarno issued his edict compelling the Japanese to cover up their breasts. Fortunately, the good sense of the Japanese prevailed, and all they did was to draw their necks to drop over their fronts whenever tourists appeared.

The results may not have been as appealing to the visitors, but the healthy attitude of the native people toward the human body and nudity remained intact.

The impact of Western puritanism on Japan was less healthy. There was a time when young mothers nursed their babies in public with utter lack of self-consciousness, and no one even raised an eyebrow at mixed bathing at hot springs baths as well as at home.

Who started it or why, we don't know—whether Mother Hubbard types in the Occupation scandalized at our "amorality" or Japanese who didn't want to seem barbarian in the eyes of Westerners—but it is true that these days one has to travel far and wide to find either mixed bathing or nursing mothers.

It is an ironic comment on the changes that occurred then that Japan never had a burlesque theater either until it made its debut under the Occupation. To the Japanese, a female breast was no more deserving of attention than a well-rounded calf or a willow waist. Bureaucracy was introduced chiefly to entertain the Occupation forces.

This casual Japanese attitude toward the human body explains perhaps why strip-teasers immediately followed by appearing topless to the titillation of Western visitors long before the expression "topless" was popularized by their more experienced sisters in the West.

Tough the Western obsession with Hollywood-scale mammary glands has made some inroads into Japan with the prodding of the Occupation, the mass by and large, have retained their sense of balance.

American helicopter gunships and planes intervened over Shau Valley, southwest of Hue, to attack North Vietnamese trucks. Fourteen North Vietnamese dead were found.

In Quang Nam province, near Da Nang, U.S. marines killed eight Viet Cong as they and six others were building a bunker near, Ar Hoa.

In the neighbouring province of Quang Tin, National Liberation Front guerrillas fired ten 122-mm rockets at the American division.

## Home press at a glance

## Big powers must exert efforts to end Middle East stalemate

## Anis

"Neither war nor peace," was the title of an editorial in yesterday's paper. The continued deterioration of the situation in the Middle East has brought about deep anxiety throughout the world giving rise to views that a peace settlement between Israel and the Arabs is far more urgently needed than a settlement in Vietnam.

The situation in the Middle East, said the editorial, has deteriorated due to the fresh flow of arms to the area. The paper then gave an outline of how the balance of arms has changed and how this is likely to trigger a wider conflagration.

Following the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war France laid down a partial embargo on the shipment of arms to all the warring parties. However, some small arms were trickling to Israel even then.

A total embargo would raise the Israeli helicopter raids

ed the Beirut airport and destroyed some planes of Middle East Arab countries. However, following the departure of the French President General de Gaulle from the Arab League, the French policy will have undergone some change as regards the shipment of arms to the Middle East.

In this connection the editorial mentioned the agreement on the sale of one hundred French Mirage planes to Libya. This, it said, has caused notable anxiety in the American and British political circles. The anxiety of the west is further increased by the fact that the United Arab Republic, Libya and the Sudan on ways of coordinating their military and economic activities.

The editorial expressed the hope that an all out effort on the part of the big powers as well as the belligerent Israeli circles be made to avoid the Middle East becoming a greater arsenal of arms and to put an end to the

## Islah

The paper carries an editorial, today, urging the Kabul Municipal Corporation to take more effective steps towards controlling the price of consumer goods.

The editorial was prompted to choose this theme after the Prime Minister urged the corporation to enforce more effective price control measures and curb hoarding practices by facilitating greater supply of the essential food and food items.

The unreliable prices which are subject to seasonal fluctuations causes great inconveniences to the majority of consumers who have fixed incomes.

The editorial suggested that the corporation should impose greater restrictions and penalties and what is more see that these are applied rigorously and without exceptions. In the meantime the editorial also urged the citizens to cooperate with the corporation in exposing defaulters.

The neutral policy of Afghanistan, the paper went on, which is based on free judgement on all international issues and friendship with all countries of the world, has acquired for Afghanistan a respectable position in the international arena.

The paper expresses pleasure over the fact that in any occasion hereafter to this policy which enjoys the full support of all people of Afghanistan, and the paper considers this policy the most useful position Afghanistan has.

The daily Badakhshan in its recent editorial has discussed the need to further develop the export of some items in which some parts of the country are rich. The paper mentions as an example the walnuts which are grown in abundance in Badakhshan, northeastern part of the country.

Badakhshan, the paper went on, which is a mountainous area, is very rich in walnuts. Some of the fruits found in Badakhshan are included in the export list of the country. The paper mentions as an example the walnuts which in the last few years have found a place in the export items of the country.

The paper hopes with the establishment of the Badakhshan Company, the export of walnuts will be further regulated, and people will be encouraged to grow more of this expensive export item.

The paper says that since the Badakhshan Company has been established, officials should pay attention to the growers of walnuts, a considerable amount of walnuts is exported through the company. Previously the walnut growers had to sell their products to individual merchants who paid less money for them.

The daily Farjib in an editorial is appreciative about the efforts being made to preserve the Pakhtia forests and further improve them through modern methods. The paper is also appreciative about the technical and financial aid of the Federal Republic of Germany has been rendered in the last few years to Afghanistan in the Pakhtia Development Project.

The Pakhtia Development Project is aimed at improving and preserving the vast areas of forests and developing agriculture on arable land as early as possible.

The starting point of the process normalising relations between the GPR and Poland, must be the recognition of the inviolability of the existing frontiers in Europe would be the starting point, for achieving real normalisation of relations over our continent and safeguarding European security.

In our conviction, a conference on European security would be a significant step on the road leading to the introduction in everyday practice of a programme of co-existence, and would prepare norms of peaceful co-existence between all European states, based on economic political and cultural cooperation.

No insurmountable obstacles exist to prevent such a settlement of Europe's future, provided all members of this conference would accept a priori the existing situation in Europe, and would be willing to oppose collectively any effort to change the existing status quo in Europe.

Directed by the supreme interest of safeguarding peace, this area, the socialist countries made proposals to create an effective system of security and co-operation, by common effort of all European countries.

Proposals to convene a European conference on these problems, were met with great interest and have become a basis for bilateral consultations between European countries.

Without trying to forestall events, and without presuming to forecast their future course, it may be affirmed that the concept of convening such a conference has permeated broad circles of world opinion and produced favourable echoes in many European capitals.

Several governments have expressed their readiness to take part, whereas some, to mention Finland only, have become actively committed in preparatory work. Obstructive trends naturally also exist and became apparent at the latest Ministerial NATO Session.

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Two saddles and bridles. One set tan, one set dark brown. First made in France trade mark "DUPREY", second made in Pakistan. Any information greatly appreciated.  
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**25 children die in train, bus collision in Johannesburg**

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 29, (AP)—An express train smashed into a school bus about 25 miles south of Johannesburg Wednesday and early reports from the scene said 25 boys and girls aged from six to 12 were killed.

In mid-afternoon the railways headquarters in Johannesburg confirmed that 21 children had died, but later reports from the crash scene said the death toll had risen to 25.

Several children were found several hundred yards from the level crossing. Others were flung over fences and tossed up the embankment by the force of the crash.

Supplies of blood were hurried to several hospitals south of Johannesburg.

## Afghan diary

(Continued from page 3)  
I decided to call our friend "Mr. Difficult Name" which he never mentioned in the presence of his boss or wife.

The reason why he hid it from his boss was based on the possibility of the great man assuming that he was a difficult man with whom to work and get along. And he hid it from his wife because he did not like her to holler at him without getting out of breath. The last time we got together, it was really a sad gathering because he was leaving for Nairobi to take up his post the next day. Everybody said how he would miss him and the hospitality. He was so touched that he genuinely invited all of us for an exquisite dinner at a posh restaurant.

But the restaurant was to be in Nairobi!  
One of us consulted a travel agent and found out that he would cost us more than twenty pounds or more.  
If we ever see Mr. Difficult Name again, we will certainly ask him to dinner to reciprocate his hospitality. But it would be in the city of the future.

## BIDS WANTED

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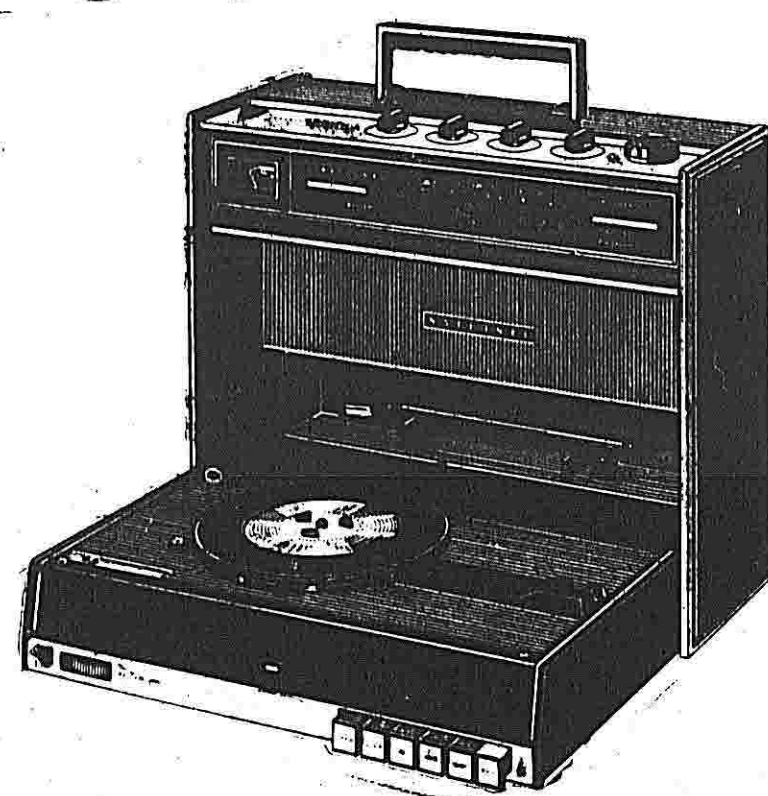
THOSE WITH BETTER OFFERS MAY CONTACT AFGHAN FILMS ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 12 THIS YEAR.

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AFGHAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR REQUESTS IN SEALED ENVELOPES WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THE PUBLISHING OF THIS AD. TO THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT OF THE MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY, AND SHOULD REPLY ON FEBRUARY 7, 1970 TO THE DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY. THERE THEY CAN SEE PARTICULARS OF THE CONTRACT.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1970 (DALWA 11, 1348 S.H.)

## 2 most-wanted criminals commit suicide in fortress

**Aishan and "potato wrestler" first fight police for hours**

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar)—Two most wanted criminals committed suicide in a very dramatic way when police chase was about to bear fruit.

Instead of coming out from hiding in an old fortress in Chahai village near Charikar, while police loudspeakers were calling for their surrender, they both, after hours of exchanging fire, committed suicide.

Police had been chasing the two criminals, Ghulam Aishan and Dastageer for the past year in connection with the severe wounding of a police officer, Mohammad Jan, who later died in a hospital abroad.

The late Mohammad Jan was critically wounded last year about this time when heading a police raid party to arrest a gang of thieves in Allaudin, near Kabul.

According to the testimony by 30 thieves of the area, the two criminals were hiding in the fortress. The police rushed to the area and surrounded the fortress. Through loudspeakers the police called on the criminals to surrender, but they tried to escape. They fired on the police several times.

In the exchange of fire no one was hurt. After several gunfire exchanges a deep silence fell.

All Bazar, senator from Parwan province and some other elders of the city entered the fortress, calling on the criminals to put down their arms.

There was no answer for several minutes. They entered the fortress, and found Dastageer already dead and Aishan on the verge of dying. He too later died.

Police entered the fortress, and transferred the bodies to the hospital in Kabul for medical inspection. Aishan, the owner of the fortress, his father, Mohammad Siddiq known locally as Mullan and their servant were arrested by the police. Dastageer was known as "Potato Wrestler", among his friends.

him, was sent to Beirut for treatment. He died there, and his body brought to Kabul.

The police had been, since then, on the chase of Dastageer and Ghulam Aishan. They had been roving from one side of the country to the other, committing crimes repeatedly.

Police were informed yesterday morning that the two criminals were hiding in a fortress owned by a resident of the village, Abdul Satar.

The police rushed to the area and surrounded the fortress. Through loudspeakers the police called on the criminals to surrender, but they tried to escape. They fired on the police several times.

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Joel le Theule a member of parliament of France and a former minister of information arrived here this morning to exchange views on expanding economic and cultural relations between Afghanistan and France.

He was welcomed at the Kabul International Airport by Dr. Ravan Farhad the director general for political affairs in the foreign ministry, some other officials of the foreign ministry, officials of the ministry of information and culture and charge de affairs of the French embassy.

Joel le theule (first from left), Dr. Ravan and French charge de affairs.

**Four agriculture officials observe u.s. credit**  
Special to the Kabul Times  
Four Afghan government agriculture officials are visiting the United States to observe the American farm credit system in operation.

They are Abdul M. Hasanai, head of the Agricultural Finance Agency of Afghanistan; M. Alam Dawezai, Agriculture Credit Supervisor for the Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority; Faqir Mohammad Jamali, also of the Authority, and Abdul R. Hani, Credit Director of the Afghan Agriculture Bank.

They visited South Carolina where U.S. farmers grow cotton, peaches, melons and other crops that are also grown in Afghanistan.

Hasanai said the new programme will be similar to a U.S. government programme that makes long and short-term credit available to American farmers, enabling them, for example, to purchase needed farm machinery. The Afghan officials observed the programme as the farmers home administration in Columbia, which is one of the agencies responsible for administering U.S. farm programmes.

Hasanai compared South Carolina's agriculture to Afghanistan's noting that both have many small farms, similar climate and that the same crops are grown in both places.

Asked about the visits of American officials to his country, said as Vice President Agnew's visit to Afghanistan, Hasanai said:

"I think these visits help with communications, and communication is the best way to understand each other better."

der Gustav Husak, but reliable sources said he was still unquestioned master of the Prague political arena.

While Husak has control over the high ranking state function, he has lost his important party jobs as deputy party leader next to Husak, as head and member of the Czech bureau, and as a party secretary.

In a report to the plenum of the party central committee, which was held in Prague last night, Husak said that there would be no return to the "trumpet of the 1950's."

He strongly denied, too, "allegations by Western propaganda" that "certain ultra-conservative forces" were putting pressure on Husak to set up a police state.

To convince the population of his sincerity, Husak said, "our party will never stoop to trumpeting on trials, forgoing guilt, even against our political opponents."

Husak devoted a large part of his speech to wooing the intellectuals and the party needed the cooperation of "broad strata of the intelligentsia" and that intellectuals who failed to support the party outright would be enemies, he pointed out that in Czechoslovakia the intelligentsia had a tradition of being progressive.

Delegates, who left Prague castle around noon yesterday after the committee meeting, also named a 12-man group to prepare the screening of the party's 1,600,000 members through the exchange of their party cards, and policy resolutions on this and the re-centralisation of the economy are expected during the weekend.

Besides Cernik, former trade union leader Karel Polacek and Stefan Sadevsky, former leader of the Slovak party, also were removed from the presidium. They were replaced by Prague city leader Antonin Kopeck, new Czech Premier Josef Kucak, and former premier Josef Lenart.

The moves have somewhat weakened the position of party secretary general U. Thant to draw up ways of forcing South Africa to withdraw its administration from the UN mandated territory.

The sub-committee is to present its recommendations before April 30.

The revised text of the resolution on Namibia voted upon by the Security Council.

Strongly condemning the refusal of the government of South Africa to comply with General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions pertaining to Namibia.

Secretary general U. Thant to draw up ways of forcing South Africa to withdraw its administration from the UN mandated territory.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"So much is a man worth as he esteems himself".  
Francis Rabelais

## The Middle East situation

There seems to be no end to the attacks and counter-attacks in the Middle East, and despite calls for 'scrupulous restoration' of the observance of the United Nations ceasefire resolution, nothing substantial has been done by the big powers to actually take the Middle East out of the battle field to the peaceful stage.

Increase in the number of attacks has reached dangerous proportions. There is no limit to the number of sorties in any air strike, no restraint in targets under attack, and no control over the depth of penetration over the enemy territories.

This means that the Middle East war is going on, but not with the same intensity and scale that the six day June war in 1967. Measures suggested and enforced by the United Nations Security Council have not proved effective as Israel is continuing with her belligerency and trying to press the Arabs to a peace settlement under intimidation.

Faced with combat readiness and increasing attacks of Israel, the Arabs have no choice but to retaliate whenever and wherever they can.

The main question puzzling those interested in peace in the Middle East is how long can this situation last, and why, before another large scale war breaks out, the big four powers doing anything.

The four power meetings on the Middle East has not proved useful in restoring order and settling regional problems once and for all. Proclamation of such conferences will further deteriorate the situation, and augment doubts on any peace settlement.

In the absence of any peace vistas, Israel has found Arabs a constant target for her aggression.

How long this can last, no one knows, but through destruction and killing of Arab civilians Israel can not hope to promote good will among her neighbours and expect to live in peace and comfort.

Financial and manpower resources of the Arabs are vast. They can afford to continue with the war for years, and even if necessary for decades till victory is achieved while the case with the Israelis is the reverse.

With her constant schemes to attack new targets and exhibiting superiority in warfare, Israel is gradually but steadily losing the support of her friends in the international scene.

Both these factors will have long term impact upon the existence of Israel and the developments in the Middle East.

At the same time, Israeli pounding of Arab targets has an instructive aspect: Arabs will learn the lessons of warfare from Israel itself, and such a state will finally be reached that Israel will not have any more new tactics in the military sphere. That day will mark a reversal of the military situation.

## World Press

American commanders thought it will not be able to put out this week's issue.

The magazine has been the target of three bomb incidents in the last eight days, the latest one last Sunday night. No casualties were caused by the blasts.

At Jeddah has been serialising the memoirs of Sami Jundi, Syria's former ambassador to Paris who is now bitterly opposed to the Baath Party regime in Damascus.

The suspension order was understood to have been handed down upon a complaint from Damascus.

Interior Minister Kamal Jimblat told newsmen he was urging newspaper editors to exercise restraint in selecting the news they publish.

Jimblat said police were still investigating the bomb explosions, which have also hit a Jewish school and a Moslem hospital. He said he believed the perpetrators of the incidents were Lebanese.

A Pakistani newspaper 'owner' said last Thursday that journalists in Karachi live in constant dread of being beaten up by political militants.

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## Home press at a glance

## National crusade must change undesirable traditions

## Islah

The Friday issue of the paper came out for the first time with its masthead printed over a blue colour bloc. The first issue of the Friday edition came out about a month ago in four pages. Yesterday's edition was in eight pages. The two ear pieces carry a quote from the Constitution in Pashto and Dari. An attractive picture of snow covering an evergreen tree also appears on the top of the page with an appropriate poem by the late Ustad Basmaj in Pashto, emphasising the beauty and the vital importance of snow.

In an editorial, also in the front page, the paper urged readers to launch a campaign against some of the undesirable traditions still popular among people. In this country we have customs and traditions which reflect some of the sublime qualities of man and these are worth keeping and further cultivating.

On the other hand, the paper said, we have customs which do not serve any useful or practical purpose. Such customs and traditions should be discouraged. At the same time we have to make the optimum use of the available

time it is essential that our traditions should be reevaluated. That is why that all conscientious citizens should take a useful part to more active and responsible pattern of social behaviours. Another criterion for evaluating traditions is whether they contribute anything towards greater unity of thought and action among the people. There are certain customs which have a bearing upon human relations.

Giving an example, it said, visiting patients in the hospitals is a tradition which has been popular in this country throughout the ages. A patient with many visitors gets a great psychological boost. It is the duty of all his friends and relatives to visit him while he is in bed with some ailment.

However, it is essential for the visitors to those such a time for visiting patients that they may not interfere with their official functions. A man who leaves his office and consequently creates inconvenience to a number of people who have dealings with that office cannot be said to have acted in the national interest or for the convenience of his countrymen.

## United Nations

## Twenty-five years of bitter struggle

This year will see the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations. It will not be an occasion for pleasure

unavoided. The course and meagre outcome of the twenty-fourth UN General Assembly just ended in New York show that the 128-member world organisation with its annual budget of a bare \$ 170 million remains incapable of being the great and dominating instrument of peace in international politics of which its idealistic founding fathers dreamed.

Unease, impotence and confusion reign in the United Nations building.

The atmosphere at the UN did, indeed, change in the sixties. The frequently successful and devoted work of many UN organisations is palling in significance, beside propaganda displays in New York.

The mass influx of emerging African nations and the indoctrination of the Afro-Asian Bloc with talk of combating colonialism, imperialism and racism and the opportunistic inclination towards the opportunistic and unprincipled majorities have degraded the annual General Assembly and committee meetings to the status of arenas for propaganda speeches, ideological accusations and unrealistic resolutions.

Delegates talk and act as representatives of their governments but many of them have no time for the Western democratic basic principles of the UN that international political problems be settled by means of fair discussion, mutual conviction and pragmatic decision.

Africans and Asians take the UN to be the right place for propaganda resolutions, that satisfy their own camp only and otherwise create confusion. The apparatus of the UN, therefore, leaves the UN politically powerless.

Unlike Dag Hammarskjöld, who died in 1961, his successor U Thant, a man said by an American journalist to have the dynamics of a noodle, has proved unable to control developments.

Secretary-General U Thant made his fatal mistake in May 1967 when he submitted to the Egyptian pressure and ordered the withdrawal of the UN peace force from the Middle East. He pointed out the danger to peace at the time but the price he paid to Cairo cannot but be credited to the UN's debit account.

In evaluating the buffer zone between Syria and Israel U Thant was also abandoning Hammarskjöld to act, as shown in the Middle East in 1956 and in the Congo, and place the UN between the two sides, keeping them apart as far as possible and obviating the need for great power intervention.

U Thant has paid for the abandonment of this role by paralysing his own position in world affairs in accordance with Russia's intentions (remember Krushchev's troika proposal of 1960).

Well-meaning but impotent, U Thant has since played only minor parts.

The Secretary-General's Middle Eastern tactics have made clear that the UN need not be expected to prove an effective guarantor of demilitarised zones or internationalisation of any kind—even though both regularly recur in peace proposals for the Middle East.

The sole remaining United Nations force is the UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) in the Middle East.

even though he visits a patient, officials should pay such visits on their own private time. The same is true of attending condolence meetings and funerals. Attending funerals consume much time of government officials and it is a tradition which needs to be changed. Instead of attending condolence meetings it will be equally effective if messages of sympathy and condolence are sent either through the mail or published in newspapers.

This is all part of the national crusade which has been declared and must embrace all aspects of our national life, said the editor.

The same issue of the paper, which came out in eight pages, front page a story by a French astrophysicist, who foresees that mankind will eventually divorce the Greek old magister Aristotle Onassis. On other pages the paper carried interesting articles and material for the younger generation with lively pictures and poems.

Anis

The paper in its Thursday's issue carried an article by Sayed Naim Rahel on how the national

crusade should be carried out against undesirable traditions.

Although the writer suggested that it cannot succeed unless every individual takes it upon himself to carry on the crusade as a personal level.

For example, it said, illiteracy is a problem which has to be overcome. Better results in this respect may be achieved if every enlightened individual takes it upon himself to carry on the crusade as a personal level.

Whenever the question of National Crusade comes up, one has to ask himself what he can do at his own level to make the crusade a success. No amount of criticism of the government or writing of flowery articles can achieve any results unless everyone on his part makes a personal contribution towards the crusade.

In this sense much of the budgeting and expenses which often create problems can be eliminated. A man who is capable of imparting knowledge to others, can start teaching reading to his less fortunate friends and neighbours.

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## Home Briefs

Chichka and Hakm Siddiqi.

The Eshkamesh Deputy Abdul Qayoum promised the cooperation of the people of his constituency in the diversion of water from Khwaja Band Kosha stream.

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—A two month agricultural popularisation course to acquaint personnel with the latest practical methods in farming was opened in the ministry of agriculture and irrigation Thursday.

Ninety five people are enrolled in the course which will instruct them in chemical fertiliser use, seeds etc.

GHAZNI, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—On his way to Kalat, the Deputy Minister of Public Health Dr. Abdullah Omar stopped here yesterday and inspected the civil hospital.

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Golab Nangarhari the director general of information in Radio Afghanistan, who went to Moscow two weeks ago for a visit to Moscow television returned home Thursday.

## Pickles

(Continued from page 3)

Pumpkin pieces make the best auri pickles. You just cut a pumpkin in smaller pieces with their skin on. The size of each piece like the palm of your hand. The jar is left in the sunshine for two weeks or more because the heat tends to "ripen" the contents.

Auri seeds are available in the shops in which they sell all sorts of seeds. However, there are special shops in the strategic points of the town which sell all kinds of pickles and jams. You can see them in glass jar, displayed conspicuously. A real Afghan passing by and seeing a jarful of pickles always gets his mouth filled with water. Lemon has the same effect on us.

And no wonder some naughty boys always tease musicians with lemons. In a wedding a naughty boy stealthily cuts a lemon and starts sucking the juice.

On seeing him, saliva flows from the instrument to the floor and interferes with the performance of the artist. This trick was first played on the members of bag-pipe band available on hire in Kabul weddings a few years ago.

## United Nations

the opportunist line taken by Western countries.

This was nothing but emotional rabble-rousing and the General Assembly provided fresh evidence of unwillingness and inability to look international political reality in the face.

The convenient excuse the UN sessions are a forum and meeting-place conceals only an incomprehensible resignation to being unable to carry out the Charter's peace mission.

To mark its twenty-fifth anniversary the United Nations is to issue special stamps and medals with the motto "Peace and Progress." The General Assembly added "Justice" but omitted "Freedom." One can hardly regret the fact.

With trends at the UN as they are at the moment many countries would take the demand for freedom to be licence for further liberation wars.

(DIE WELT.)

## Arms Race

(Continued from page 2) most of its strategic content may have to be abandoned.

But according to Dr. York: "Unless the arms race is stopped by political action outside the two defence establishments (of the U.S. and Russia), I feel reasonably sure there will be another crash programme response analogous to what we had in the days of the Missile Gap—a situation some would like to see repeated."

Secretary Laird makes it clear that he goes along with Pentagon thinking. Secretary Rogers, who has stated that the U.S. had "become the risks of "open-ended arms competition" and wants to halt both ABM and MIRV, is plainly on the other side. The American public is "silent"—a torpor which has suited administration policies in the past and which conveys the impression that the Pentagon can do no wrong.

Uncertainty surrounds President Nixon's position. His statement to SALT that he seeks not strategic superiority but only sufficiency, tends to put him in the Rogers camp. But it is doubtful that he could safely resist the full force of Pentagon determination to finish testing MIRV, unless the Pentagon's arguments are unalterably discredited.

## 3 killed as rioters in Manila attack grounds of palace

MANILA, Jan. 31, (Reuters).—Three persons were reported killed and scores injured in a wild night rioting around the presidential palace which included a brief rampage of burning and destruction in the grounds of the palace itself.

Army troops, marines and units of the paramilitary Philippine constabulary moved in early today to help police battle about 400 demonstrators who were stoning cars and houses and setting

fires on a main thoroughfare leading to the Malacanang Palace.

It was Manila's second Palace in a week, and grew out of peaceful demonstrations by 15,000 Filipinos protesting alleged police brutality during the first.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was pelted with sticks, stones and bottles outside the opening session of parliament on Monday, spent the safely inside the palace with his family.

Early today he issued a state-

ment strongly condemning the riots, and found himself embroiled in a bitter feud with the mayor of Manila over who was to blame.

The mayor, Antonio Villegas, stung by criticism of the police over the Monday riots, refused to send his men to the demonstration at the palace yesterday until violence broke out.

Police said three persons were so far reported killed—two students and an elderly man.

Hospitals reported treating scores

of injured persons, many from gunshot wounds.

At one point in the riot, some of the demonstrators used a fire-truck to smash their way into the palace grounds and set fire to the palace medical clinic, a small part of the administration building, a firetruck and two cars.

The rioters—mostly students—also burned a bus, a police jeep, a motorcycle, public utility poles and police boxes.

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## ADVERTISEMENT

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THE DUTCH COMMERCIAL OFFICE IN KABUL HAS OFFERED FOR EACH TON OF FIFTY TONS OF DIETHYLENE GLYCOL C.I.F. HOOL- AND HARBOUR SEVENTY POUNDS STERLING. THE CHEMICAL IS NEEDED BY THE GAS AND PETROLEUM PROSPECTING DEPARTMENT.

AFGHAN AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR REQUESTS IN SEALED ENVELOPES WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THE PUBLISHING OF THIS AD. TO THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT OF THE MINES AND INDUSTRIES MINISTRY, AND SHOULD REFER ON FEBRUARY 7, 1970 TO THE DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY. THERE THEY CAN SEE PARTICULARS OF THE CONTRACT.

## BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN FILMS HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO UNITS OF MAGNETIC HEAD FOR 35 MM AMERICAN MADE SIMPLEX PROJECTORS FROM MARBEL COMPANY OF JAPAN FOR \$1154 C.I.F. KARACHI.

THOSE WITH BETTER OFFERS MAY CONTACT AFGHAN FILMS ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 12 THIS YEAR.

## BIDS WANTED

AFGHAN FILMS HAS RECEIVED OFFERS FROM KODAK (ENGLAND), GEVART AGFA (BELGIUM), FERANIA (ITALY) AND FUJI (JAPAN) FOR THE PURCHASE OF 68,000 FT. NEGATIVE FILM, 200,000 FT. POSITIVE, 60,000 FT. SOUND FILM AND 5,000 FT. LEADER MACHINE THE CHEAPEST OF WHICH IS \$ 6355 C. I. F. KARACHI.

THOSE WITH LOWER OFFERS MAY CONTACT THE AFGHAN FILMS ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 18, 1970.

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FEBRUARY



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KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1970 (DALWA 12, 1348S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Noor eye hospital work in progress

### It may speed up setting up of Eye Bank in Kabul

By A Staff Reporter

Work on the constructing of an eye hospital is in progress in Darul Aman, near Kabul.

It is being built by NOOR (National Organisation for Ophthalmic Rehabilitation).

The land has been given by Public Health Ministry.

The 120 ft. long building will have rooms for ten to 15 patients, but serve many out-patients, according to Colin Blair, an official of NOOR in Afghanistan.

(Incidentally NOOR in Dari means light, which is an appropriate term for treating the eye).

NOOR has three doctors and three nurses working in government hospitals at present.

There is no specialised eye hospital in Kabul at present. It is hoped that the opening of the hospital will pave the way for the establishing of an eye bank in Afghanistan.

"An eye bank is important for cornea transplanting," he said. "Donators-to-be in their own life time sign donation papers, and within forty eight hours after death the cornea has to be used, otherwise the tissues die," he said.

If and when an eye bank is established, it will have to keep close relations with the eye clinics and hospitals so that the would-be-patients are pinpointed and the moment a cornea is available, are operated upon.

Cornea grafting is currently being done by NOOR in Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital in Kabul. The cornea is brought by Ariana Afghan Airlines free of charge from London every Monday.

On the first Monday of every month, Ariana Afghan Airlines will fly out from the East Grinstead Eyebank in London several human eyes packed in bottles surrounded by ice, and preserved in a special insulated styrofoam container.

(Due to unforeseen circumstances the corneas will not arrive until March starting tomorrow. Immediately upon arrival the

eyes are delivered to the NOOR eye doctors and nurses at WAK who have the first patient prepared and on the operating table.

These eyes have been donated by the people in England.

The eyes must be removed from the dead person within 12 hours after death, and must be used within 48 hours. They are examined very carefully following removal to determine their suitability for use as grafting material.

The patients waiting for surgery have been referred from the various NOOR eye clinics around Kabul, and given a final screening the Saturday prior to surgery to determine those cases most likely to be helped by surgery.

Following surgery the patients are kept in the hospital for 4 to 5 weeks under careful observation to ensure maximal success. Even after discharge from the hospital they return frequently for followup and evaluation of medication for several months.

Many people think that the entire diseases of eye is removed when old cornea is replaced. This is not so. Only a small "button" is removed from the front part of the patient's eye, which has become cloudy or white from whatever cause, and a similar clear button from the donor eye used to replace it, and sutured in place.

One hundred percent success cannot be guaranteed, but it is a thrill to see a person who could barely count fingers a few feet away before surgery able to read the large letters on a chart six meters away, or at times even the smaller letters with or without glasses. All this, because of the kindness of someone in England thoughtful enough to have given his eyes at death.

KARACHI, Feb. 1, (AFP).—The Governor of West Pakistan, Air Marshal Nur Khan, has handed in his resignation to President General Yahya Khan, who accepted it, official sources in the administrative capital of Islamabad disclosed today.

No reason was given for the resignation. Lt. General Atiqur Rahman, who formerly occupied the post of administrator of martial law in West Pakistan, has been named the new governor.

Air Marshal Khan was commander of the Pakistani airforce at the time of the proclamation of martial law last March and was one of the four head administrators of the martial law. He devoted himself especially to social questions and was one of the promoters of a new ordinance affecting working conditions.



Hava Extension Agents practice pruning pomegranates at Bolan Farm.

## 30 bed civil hospital in Kalat

80% completed

KANDAHAR, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—Work on the constructing of the 30 bed civil hospital in Kalat, which is being built at a cost of six million afghanis has progressed by eighty per cent.

Work on the first, second and third blocs has been completed by eighty per cent, and the fourth bloc will also be built soon.

"The hospital will be small but modern," a source of the public health department here said.

Dr. Abdullah Omar, the deputy minister of public health currently on inspection tour of the area, visited the construction site yesterday.

He later arrived in Kandahar where he held talks with Kandahar Governor Mohammad Siddiq on public health problems.

He later inspected the various hospitals in the city.

The civil hospitals in the city have a total of 115 beds.

Dr. Omar later left for Neermroz province.

## French PM, Habibi discuss TV possibilities in Afghanistan

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—Joel le Theule, a member of the parliament of France and a former minister of information who is now on a friendly visit to Afghanistan met the minister of information and culture, Dr. Mahmoud Habibi, in his office yesterday morning.

The two officials discussed the possibility of setting up television systems for cultural and educational purposes with French cooperation, as well as the possibility of developing the exchange of news and technical cooperation between the Bakhtar News Agency and Agence France Presse.

## 100 farmers and 50 HAVA agents receive training

Special to the Kabul Times

One hundred farmers and fifty Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA) Extension Agents (including nurserymen) received on-the-job training in improved horticultural practices during a four day training course in the Kandahar and Lashkar Gah areas of the Helmand-Arghandab Valleys.

Professor Harold Pillsbury, American Plant Science Advisor, associated with Kabul University Faculty of Agriculture (Wyoming Team), demonstrated pruning of pomegranates, grapevines, and fruit trees. In addition, Professor Pillsbury discussed techniques of fertilisation, grafting, and proper plant spacing. Over 300 pomegranate trees and grapevines were pruned by extension and farmer participants during the training period.

As few countries in the world have more favourable growing conditions than are found in the Helmand Valley, sizeable acres of private lands are already set to orchards or vineyards, indicating the top priority farmers attach to the development of high value fruit crops as a segment of their permanent agricultural economy.

The group of crops that seem to be usually well adapted to growth conditions are grapes, melons, and pomegranates; all three types can be satisfactorily shipped long distances and arrive in prime condition, an added asset in competing on world markets.

During the past year approximately 100,000 improved varieties of fruit trees were distributed to HAVA farmers.

## Baghlan cotton seed farm meets area needs

KUNDUZ, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—In the past two years 200 tons of cotton seed have been obtained from the Baghlan Orta Yalaqi experimental farm which has met all the needs for growing cotton in Baghlan and Kunduz provinces. The produce for this year has alone was 92,000 kilos of cotton. The farm is 90 acre big.

Cotton seed will be distributed among the farmers in Takhar this year for the first time.

The deputy minister of agriculture and irrigation Dr. Mohammad Hesan Rafiq accompanied by president of engineering in the ministry Dr. Baqae inspected the farm yesterday.

He later inspected the gin and press and the storehouse of the farm before holding talks with Mohammad Ayub Lodin and Eng. Naim Omar, both working for the Soinzar Company, on the purchase of cotton from the farmers.

He then visited the Al Chin area where 400 acres of land are scheduled to be brought under irrigation.

He held talks with the deputy from the area to the House of People on problems of land ownership.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan ambassador in Cairo, Mohammad Musa Shafiq, arrived here yesterday for a vacation.

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Rasoul Miakhel, assistant director of the labs of the Public Health Institute, and Dr. Ghulam Sakhi Shojae, Director General of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, returned home yesterday after participating in a nutrition seminar held in Beirut.

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Rahim Aurang, the former director of planning of the Afghan Electric Institute has been appointed as the director of Kajakai Hydroelectric Dam.

CHARIKAR, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—In the past nine months 1559 tons of raisins have been cleaned in the Waziri raisin cleaning plant here and exported abroad.

## Brandt reports to TV viewers on results of Pompidou talks

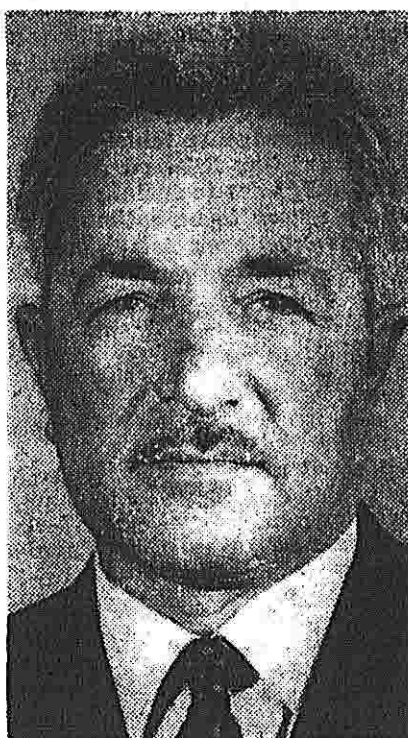
BONN, Feb. 1, (AFP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who returned here on Saturday night from two days of talks with French President Georges Pompidou and other French government leaders, said in a television interview that,

1) Complete agreement had been reached on going ahead with the Hague summit decisions on the Common Market.

2) The French government gave its entire political and moral support to the West German efforts to obtain detente with the East.

3) Complete agreement had also been reached concerning the discussions on Berlin between the Western powers and Moscow.

4) President Pompidou and the chancellor had agreed to "harmonise" their countries' policies in North Africa.



M. Sherin Khan

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has instructed its branch in Helmand province to rush first aid to the victims of the recent flood. Another report from the society said that a telegram in sympathy has been sent to the Red Crescent and Lion Society of Iran for big avalanche in the north-eastern parts of Tehran.

Referring to the Middle East Brandt said that France evidently had greater interests in the Mediterranean than did West Germany, which approved of the four-power efforts to obtain a negotiated settlement to the Middle East crisis. The United States, which was taking part in these efforts, could not disapprove of France's new Mediterranean policy.

As for the West German government, it always tried to pay regard to the legitimate interests of the Arabs, but it did not wish to approve of any development which threatened the state and people of Israel.

On arrival earlier in the evening, Brandt said that the talks had also produced agreement on economic cooperation between France and West Germany.

In Paris, before Brandt left, all

(Continued on page 4)

## Culture Ministry announce new appointments

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Hafizullah Sahar has been appointed advisor to the Ministry of Information and Culture, the ministry said yesterday.

The announcement added that Fazel Ahmad Zafar Shahbaz has been appointed president of the administration department in the ministry.



Zafar Shahbaz



Dr. Sahar

## HAKIM SEES VETERINARY SCHOOL

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Hakim yesterday visited the veterinary school and the vaccine manufacturing section and labs of the veterinary and cattle breeding department of the ministry.

Ghulam Dastageer Sahar, the principal of the lycee familiaris-

ed the minister with various aspects of work.

The lycee has been training personnel in the field for the past eleven years.

So far 368 students have been trained in the lycee and are presently busy in animal husbandry in different parts of Afghanistan.

At present there are 100 stud-

ents enrolled in the three year course of the school. Graduates of the ninth grades of the schools are enrolled.

The vaccine manufacturing labs has been producing vaccines for animal husbandry in the past 24 years. It has bacteriology, virology and parasitology sections.

The minister also inspected the animal protection project of the

United Nations Special Fund.

The vice-president of the project, Abdul Habib Seraj, familiarised the minister with the project.

The project aims at establishing labs in various parts of Afghanistan to protect cattle.

The project also has an advisory section for the veterinary school.



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"Responsibility's like a string

we can only see the middle of.

Both ends are out of sight".

William McFee

## TV prospects in Afghanistan

Although the establishment of a full scale television network in Afghanistan does not seem remotely possible and is clearly beyond the present financial capability of the country, employing it for purely educational purposes on a closed circuit basis deserves serious consideration. There is no denying that along with the role television is playing in commerce and industry in more affluent countries, it also is one of the most effective audio visual aids to education.

There are two kinds of educational television programmes: those of information and special cultural appeal, broadcast for the general public, and programmes of instruction in school subjects at elementary, secondary and college levels.

Some may argue that in a developing country there should be priorities and that before television a developing country needs to extend and improve its agriculture and to introduce hundreds of new industries to find employment for its people as well as to curb imports.

As valid as these arguments and similar observations may be, there is everything to be said in favour of a closed circuit television system for information and educational purposes. The teachers shortage makes this system a necessity in developing countries like Afghanistan. In colleges and universities closed circuit television can permit a distinguished teacher to lecture to groups much larger than could be accommodated in an auditorium. Ready made films on scientific and technical subjects may be obtained either free of charge or at a nominal price from bilateral and international sources for use on the closed circuit television system.

The introduction of closed circuit television will also lead to the training of a number of technicians in handling and maintaining television equipment. Electronics may hold a great many surprises for the future generations. We may well witness the day when far less expensive ways of popularizing television even in small developing countries becomes possible. A core of technicians trained in a closed circuit system will come very handy then. A number of years ago a study was made on the prospects of introducing some of television in this country with French assistance. It is good to see that this trend is now being followed to bring the early discussions to a logical conclusion. The Minister of Information and Culture in his talks with the visiting French parliamentarian Jean Le Theule also discussed the prospects of French assistance in introducing television in Afghanistan. In the light of cordial ties existing between Afghanistan and France and the willingness of both sides to further strengthen their relations, there is every reason to be optimistic about the outcome of the Franco-Afghan contacts on television.

## World Press

Establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was a new step in the development of friendship and military solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the newspaper *Nan Dan* says editorially.

As noted in its article, devoted to the twentieth anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries, recognition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the Soviet Union and other socialist nations had strengthened the DRV's international positions and inspired the army and the people to wage even more persistently their war of resistance, strongly condemning the interference of U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam and supports the struggle of the Vietnamese people for national unification.

The communist party and the government of the people of the Soviet Union have rendered us extensive support, have given us huge economic and military assistance and are fully resolved now to help our people step up just war until complete victory is achieved.

## Advertising Rates

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## FOREIGN

Yearly ..... \$ 40

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## Home press at a glance

## Anis

The paper in its Saturday issue carries an editorial on community development. One of the programmes on hand by the government within the framework of the general economic development plan concerns the development of localities in various parts of the country.

This is a programme which was formerly implemented by the rural development department.

The organisation will be functioning under the name of community development within the framework of the Ministry of Interior.

It will aim at providing better and more extensive services for the economic progress and social advancement of remote localities throughout the country.

It will assist the people living in faraway regions in establishing better irrigation system, constructing roads, bridges, hydroelectric power houses and acquainting them with modern methods

of agriculture.

It will also help the provincial communities in acquiring a greater degree of literacy and improved public health services.

In the practical field, the department has already sent its survey teams to Paktika province to study the prospects for the construction of a number of bridges there.

Plans are underway for some 16 additional projects which will be undertaken shortly with the assistance of people living in localities affected by the projects.

Preliminary studies have already been carried out on the construction of bridge over Arghandab river, a small hydroelectric project in Bamian, the irrigation project of Spinboldak and Nimroz and the power projects in Farhkar and Taluqan.

Similarly the preliminary survey and planning has been completed on a hydroelectric project in Asadabad and the construction of a subsidiary road in Chapa Dara of Konar province.

Through the application of such programmes, the editorial hoped, a balance would be established between urban and rural life in the country.

## Construction projects for local development

## Israh

The paper yesterday carried an editorial on the maintenance of state owned buildings. State owned buildings are part of a nation's wealth and ought to be maintained and preserved in the best possible manner.

It is an unfortunate truth in this country that not much attention is paid to a building once its construction has been completed.

A building entails a certain amount of expenditure for maintenance purposes even after the

major construction work has been completed.

There are two types of maintenance. The first does not require any extra budget for it involves proper care, usage and tidiness. This can be done without budgetary expenses.

The other aspect of maintenance involves minor or major reconstruction work.

This happens when a building gets old or after natural catastrophes such as fires, earthquakes etc. The editorial suggested that appropriate sums of money should be allocated in the budget of each governmental department for the maintenance and repairing of state owned buildings.

The editorial also mentioned the need for some form of guarantee to be given by a constructor when he hands over a newly constructed building to state authorities. A well constructed building should not require major maintenance costs for quite a number of years, said the editorial.

especially remarkable from this period are the two large statues of Buddha. A detailed and exact description of these statues has already been given in the 6th century A.D. by the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tsang.

ang. In this description Hsuan Tsang calls Bamian "Fonjen" or "Fonjenah". In the Pahlavi language Bamian was called "Bamika".

The Kushan style in Afghanistan owns, besides its maturity and dignity, also other qualities which mentally convince the pilgrims and worshippers by "audition" of the might and greatness of Buddha.

Hsuan Tsang also writes in his memoirs of Bamian about a lying statue of Buddha on the left side of the two standing statues in the neighbourhood of a large temple. He described the length of this lying Buddha to be 1,600 feet.

In those times pilgrims from all the neighbouring countries came to worship at Bamian. Every year when the ruler of the country celebrated the festival of Buddha's birthday, he had all his moveable goods and all of his treasures brought to the temple and placed at the feet of the idols.

At last he offered himself in sacrifice but the nobles of the countries offered money and valuables to the monks to buy the ruler free. This ceremony then belonged to the strongest customs of the country.

Hsuan Tsang reports that both statues were covered with a coat shining like gold. Here he was apparently wrong; what he saw were only colours and glitters shining in the sun.

Two Arabs-Ebn Batutah a geographer and Edrisi a scholar confirm this opinion.

limestone. He pastes the pieces together, places the metal stitches in their holes, reinforces the cracks with another application of paste. Price of the job depends on length and number of stitches used (small ones are for a 1, large ones go for an afgani a piece).

We are not a writers' union in general, but a Union of Soviet writers. Naturally, we demand from the members of our Union that their conduct, their activities, look like a great many wonderful golden statues as well as precious treasures from the temples of Bamian and sent them to Chalfi Mand in Baghdad.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Little friends may prove great friends.

By Ascep

## Security Council's Namibian resolution

The latest Security Council resolution on Namibia calling on all states to break off ties with the South African government which concern South West Africa, is unlikely to produce the required results on two major accounts.

First, of all the resolutions passed by 13 votes in favour and two abstentions, the two members who refrained from voting were Britain and France. It is not clear whether the vote means these countries are not going to abide by the resolution, or whether they are in doubt about the resolution. In the latter case, the resolution must have been to force the South African government to withdraw from South West Africa, a territory it is holding in open defiance of the United Nations and the indigenous population.

Even if the measures proposed by the resolution were applied completely and without exceptions it is unlikely to force the South African government to withdraw from the territory.

The South African government cannot be expected to worry about what happens to Namibians or their economy. On the contrary, the South African government, which is following an open policy of racial discrimination in South Africa itself, is doing much worse in South West Africa.

Under its terrorism act and the suppression of Communist Act of the South African government, Namibians are illegally tried and their land and property confiscated.

The Security Council resolution which in effect is a partial embargo cannot be expected to produce the desired effect also for very much the same reasons as economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia have practically failed.

The Southern Rhodesian economy did not feel the full impact of the sanction because Rhodesian goods found their way to the international markets through South Africa and Portugal.

Similarly Rhodesian import requirements were met in a similar manner. The result is that although officially the economic sanctions are supposed to be in force they have failed to bring the minority regime of Ian Smith to his knees.

The South African government has much work to do in South West Africa which it can do better in seclusion and without the knowledge of others. For instance, it is an open secret now that South Africa has wide ranging plans for dividing the international territory and reserving the best lands for the exclusive use of the non-whites.

Similarly the South African government has wide ranging plans for the consolidation of its hold over the territory. It needs time and a free hand and information blackout to suppress the last remaining nationalist elements and to force the indigenous population into submission.

Under these circumstances the application of the Security Council Resolution might work to the advantage of the South African racists instead of forcing their withdrawal. In any case it is interesting to see that the United Nations is refusing to accept the status quo in the territory and is continuing to restore the rights of Namibians to independence and self-determination.

Should the measures urged in the resolution prove to be inadequate stronger measures can and should be adopted. Most delegates of the United Nations believe that only a resolute action by the Security Council under the provisions of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter can achieve the objective of securing the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the territory.

## World Press

Soviet-American contact over respondent wrote: "Sergei Vinogradov, Russia's ambassador in Cairo, pointed out to him such a move would carry the risk of an all out war, according to information in Beirut, President Nasser said he had to risk that, otherwise his own position would become impossible. "Vinogradov made his own urgent report to the Kremlin. "It was taken so seriously that the 'hot line' to Washington was used for the first time to avert an immediate threat to peace. "As a result the American put strong pressure on the Israelis to withdraw from the island, which they had, it is said in Beirut, intended to keep.

The paper's Beirut correspondent wrote that after Israel occupied the island, President Nasser of Egypt informed the Soviet Union that he would have to launch a major counter-attack. This led to a Soviet warning to the United States, which put pressure on Israel to evacuate the island, although the Israelis had intended to stay there.

Describing the moves which followed President Nasser's warning, the Sunday Telegraph reported:

"The 'hot line' prevented a new war in the Middle East following the January 22 Shadwan Island incident, the Sunday Telegraph reported here today. "The paper's Beirut correspondent wrote that after Israel occupied the island, President Nasser of Egypt informed the Soviet Union that he would have to launch a major counter-attack. This led to a Soviet warning to the United States, which put pressure on Israel to evacuate the island, although the Israelis had intended to stay there.

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## Home press at a glance

## Televisions role important in advancement of education

Anis

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on radio and television. The present day world is getting smaller every day as a result of technological advances and modern means of transport and communications, said the editorial.

Mass communications have developed to the extent that any event in any part of the world is reported almost instantaneously to all countries via radio.

Radio and more recently television have played a very important role in the advancement of education. They bring not only news and entertainment to people in their homes but also serve as a means of education.

The educational role of radio and television is especially important in developing countries where a majority of the people are unable to read and write. In this country, said the editorial, radio has already served the nation for the past thirty years and has played a complementary role in the advancement of education.

But recently television has been operating on three channels broad-

casts a number of educational programmes. These include a regular programme for the farmers on modern methods of agriculture the use of improved seeds, and chemical fertilisers, irrigation methods and fighting pests and other agricultural diseases.

Radio Afghanistan also broadcasts programmes on preventive medicine, Political commentaries, and articles on science and technology help widen the general knowledge of the listening audience. In addition to these radio broadcasts programmes of teaching languages, English, Russian, Dari and Pashto languages are taught to audiences over the radio.

Because television as an audiovisual means has more appeal and effectiveness, a need is felt to introduce this medium for educational purposes. The need for television was emphasised in the weekly radio magazine called Pashto Zagh.

At that time, perhaps due to financial problems or other considerations this was not followed up by the Ministry of Information and Culture but has taken up this question with the French parliamentarian Jol Le Thele, it is hoped that positive results will be achieved.

## Heywad

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial entitled 'The destiny of criminals'. It said the Pashto saying that a thief cannot hide in a mountain is very realistic and experience shows that a criminal may be able to run away from the grip of the law for a time but that he will eventually be caught and receive the punishment he deserves.

The people of Kabul have not forgotten the killing of one of our police officers in Chardhi last year about this time. He was shot by criminals who run away and hide throughout the year.

However, police action did not stop and a continued search and investigation followed the incident. As a result some 38 members of a gang to which the killer belonged were arrested. Two of the criminals who had a direct hand in killing the police officer too were located.

## Islah

The paper in its yesterday's issue welcomed the opening of a new food market in Mirwais Maidan, the major market downtown which stores flour, rice, other food grains etc. It is situated in a very crowded part of the city and lacks the basic requirements of environmental hygiene.

The editorial urged the Kabul municipal corporation to study the possibilities of relocating this market which among other things should have a larger area with wider access routes and should conform to the requirements of environmental hygiene.

## Women most cold-blooded murderer, says criminologist

Women plan and commit murder more ruthlessly than men, according to British Criminologist Gerald Sparrow.

On the other hand, he believes in capital punishment for men, but not for women.

Sparrow provides a case history of women murderers from the 12th century to the present day. In "Women who murder", published recently by Arthur Barker Ltd. (21 shillings). He examines chilling murder cases "in which the whole affair was conceived and executed by a woman".

In almost every case, the women's sexual life is linked to their murders and most of the ladies who kill are young, beautiful and from wealthy families.

Sparrow personally handled many of the cases he describes. He was formerly in the legal service in Thailand and was arrested by the Japanese in World War II while sitting on the bench.

For the past 16 years, he has spent most of his time as a writer.

It is odd, he says, that although men consider women as the more deadly of the species, the difference as murderers has never been admitted.

Women's main murder weapon is poison and they are capable of inventing their own mortality to cover the particular case. When it comes to preparation for the crime, the natural aptitude of the woman for subterfuge and concealment stands her in good stead, the author says.

The execution of the murder is like a well carried out with a typical stealth and with consummate care.

Sparrow, former vice-president of the Cambridge University Law Society, sat as one of three judges in Bangkok on the most horrible murder case at that time.

It involved a beautiful 17-year-old Malay girl and a wealthy merchant, accused of murdering his ageing wife. He and the girl, his mistress, were beheaded for the crime and Sparrow witnessed the grisly execution.

The girl admitted to beating the wife and forcing her to serve dinner on her knees. After an hour's waiting and dining while the wife cowered in the corner, the girl would fling off all her clothes for a love session.

"As she took off her last garment, we saw her snobs at the out way as a sign she was to go—no, not insulting gesture she could make."

Sparrow, who took full notes of the case, says "she had plotted and contrived the whole affair".

He adds: "women murderers are 'monsters of egocentric selfishness'."

He does not attempt to describe all the famous women murderers. He limits the book to a dozen callous cases including Queen Joanna of Naples, Marie Antoinette, the 'beast of Belsen', Nazi Irma Grese, who made lampshades out of her victims' skin, and several modern-day slayers.

One of the most intriguing cases concerned a Swedish wife, Emma Halstein, who confessed to killing her husband in Bangkok 10 years ago because of his love affair with a beautiful Eurasian nightclub singer.

Her method: running a rubber garden hose from the bedroom, where her husband was asleep, down the stairs and under the garage door into the exhaust pipe of their car.

Hallstein, who was given a five-year prison sentence, told police: "he was out all night—"

til 4 a.m. for the first time he was drunk. I had decided to kill him yesterday when he refused to give up the girl".

The British writer comments: "although blind with anger and resentment, she had killed coldly with black premeditation."

Yet Sparrow does not believe in capital punishment for women because he says, "It is offensive and revolting".

His objection is based on instinctive more than reason. "Only a woman can give birth, and to destroy a woman appears to be an act of atrocious horror", he says.

## New Ibo state faces a long political reconstruction

Editor's note: whose predictions about the outcome of the Nigerian civil war were justified by the final Federal advance, here looks ahead to the likely pattern of developments in post-war Nigeria. Rake, a free-lance journalist who was formerly London editor of the magazine, has reported on the Biafran conflict from Nigeria and from London for leading newspapers and radio networks throughout the world.

The Nigerians and the Biafrans now go back to square one. After two and a half years of war, the execution of the murder is like a well carried out with a typical stealth and with consummate care.

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Asika is strong enough to dispense with Lagos's help and 'supervision'.

Biafran economic recovery will also be protected. Out of the original Ibo population of five million (the whole Eastern region was 12 million, with seven million from minority tribes) perhaps only four million remain. Enugu, which has been free from fighting for over a year, is still a ghost town with weeds growing high over the public buildings. Port Harcourt and Calabar are taking months to make an agonising recovery.

The physical destruction and the political tensions caused by the war have affected many areas outside the East Central State. But it is this state, of course, which has been the most ravaged and the hardest hit. Here the immediate economic prospects are bleak. No modern industry functions at all, the food and crops have been eaten. Asika has not even managed to persuade sufficient workers to operate the Enugu coal mines effectively.

In future foreign capital may well shy away from Biafra because the Biafrans have no bright spot, but it should take at least a year to get all the pipelines well flowing again, given the calmest political atmosphere. And even then the East Central State may get a fairly small proportion of the total Nigerian oil revenue.

Nor should one forget the Central Government's financial difficulties. If all foreign creditors were paid off tomorrow, there would be nothing of the published £20 million reserves left. And even this sum will only pay for one month's imports.

Nigeria however should be able to borrow from the world. Its credit standing is good. And the Nigerian oil miracle will start again the moment the oil men can move back to the oilfields. Even today production is not far below the pre-war level of 500,000 barrels a day.

Further, one can predict an inevitable post-war construction and manufacturing boom, which will certainly absorb a large number of the 120,000-strong army. It may also provide work for the Biafrans, who ironically, for economic reasons alone, will have to move once again beyond their traditional boundaries. (FWP)

The Ibo could, of course, have accepted the 12-state structure, as laid down by General Gowon, operative since March 31, 1968. After the present emergency the East Central State will assume equal powers with the other states in the Federation.

In theory the present federal system gives a great deal of power to the states. The seven states in the north have surprised everyone with the speed at which they have decentralised the administration and asserted their local authority. But in practice any state is only as strong as local conditions will allow it to be. It will be some time before Tony

Alake, who has been put in charge of his administration in Enugu behind the Federal lines and preparing for the day when he becomes a full-fledged state, Port Harcourt and Calabar are taking months to make an agonising recovery.

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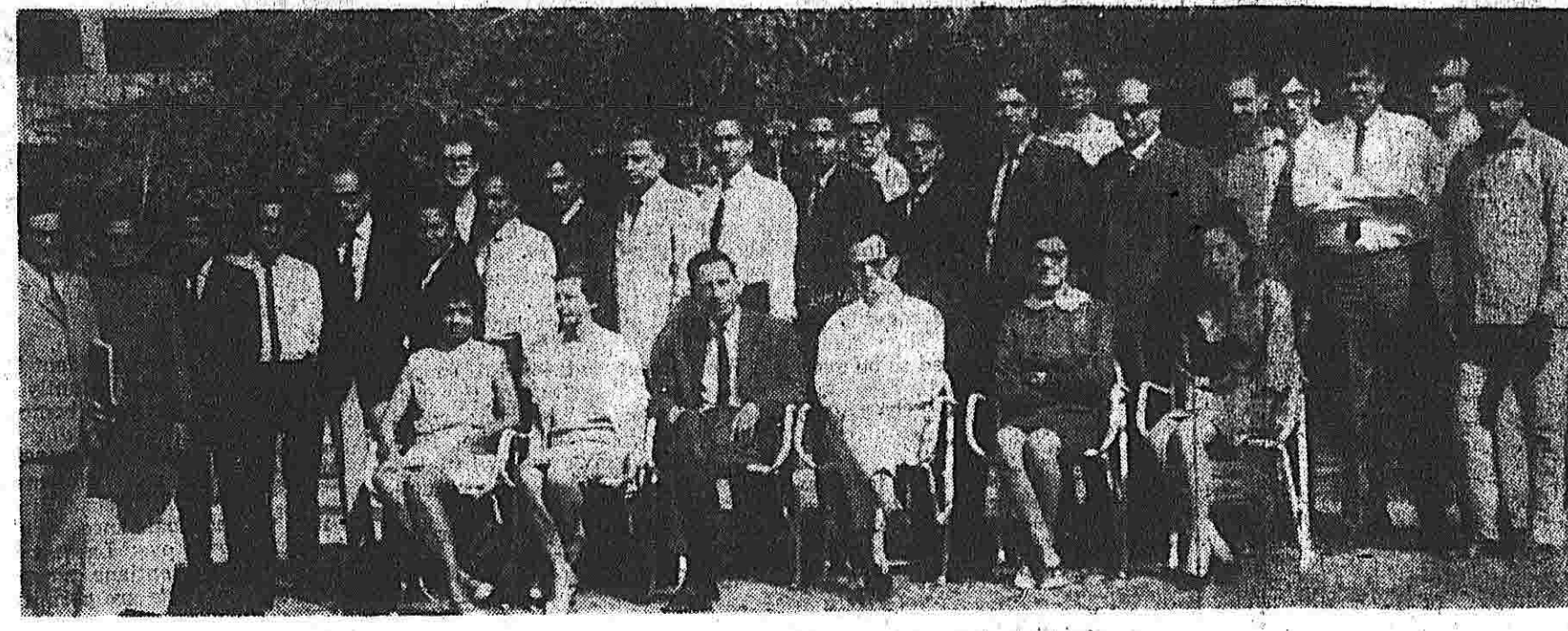
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## 'Bikhan wa Bidan' editor talks on UNESCO seminar



Representatives of eight countries with members of UNESCO. Miss Aziza Aziz is seen sitting in the first row (second-right).

Miss Aziza Aziz, the editor of 'Bikhan Wa Bidan' magazine, an organ of the Ministry of Education aimed at the advancement of literacy recently returned home after participating in a UNESCO sponsored seminar on the publication and distribution of textbooks and magazines for children held in Karachi.

The seminar was attended by delegates from Ceylon, India, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand. The month long conference was in session for at least five hours daily discussing the problems specially those concerning authors, translators and the printing press as confronted by some of the member countries.

The seminar was addressed by the participating delegates as well as by famous authorities on book production, marketing and those who were considered authority on the import and export of books especially for children.

In an interview with the Kabul Times Miss Aziz considered the seminar as extremely useful in the sense that many new approaches to the problems of production and distribution of books for children were discussed. In addition to this, she added, there was some practical work in the book stores and libraries.

The proceedings of the seminar, she explained, have been put on record and published at the end of the seminar. Films and slides were made by UNESCO depicting scenes of the activities of the participants when they were doing practical work in the book stores and libraries.

One of the problems as regards production of interesting books for children in some of the developing countries, she said, was the choice of the right kind of material and subject matter. This end she explained, UNICEF has promised to make the services of an expert available to Afghanistan, should there be a need for such assistance.

Miss Aziz graduated from Zarghona High School in 1957. She then entered the College of Letters from which she graduated in 1961. Her official career started with teaching Dari language at Zarghona. She was soon promoted to the rank of the head mistress of the school.

In 1964 she went to Australia to improve her knowledge of English under a Colombo Plan Scholarship. On returning from Australia she was appointed a member of the educational staff.

(Continued on page 4)

## Poet's shelter: Traditional underground room decorated with simplicity

Much of the character of the Afghan way of life can be found in the simplicity of decor in the contrasting large, often overwhelming, high-ceilinged rooms. A classic example of such a traditional Afghan room can be seen in the home of a prominent Kabul poet.

When Prof. Khalilullah Khalili's house was built five years ago, he designed, according to the old tradition, a special room for the poet. It was a room with friends, listen to music, read, or pray.

The most outstanding characteristic of the room, which is entered by descending a few stairs from the main floor of the house, is its shape—perfectly round. On entering it is as if one is entering a cave. The ceiling is very high and conical. Hanging from the apex of the ceiling on a long chain is a brass lamp, made in the manner of the old oil lamps.

The only furniture in the room are rugs and cushions. This lack of clutter brings attention to the wall, which is decorated with several 'nais', slender reed instruments like a flute. In Afghan literature these are associated with the poet Maulana Jalaluddin. Here too his statue and a music box,

which shows him dancing to the music of the lovely room, which is devoted to religion and reading of the holy Koran. Here on a large, richly carved wooden book holder is found an ancient holy Koran. Hanging above it on a heavy chain is another lamp. This is of red glass and gives a warm glow to the room.

The only pictures in the room are also connected with the religious theme. One is of holy Mecca, during Hajj, and the other is of the tomb of Prophet Mohammed and two friends in Medina.

The two recessed windows are latticed and tall and wide. The two hanging lamps form an interesting pattern of light in the room.

The final focal point of the room is the fire place which is made of stone. On the mantle, also of stone, are several holy pictures of Mecca.

The few, carefully-chosen and meaningful objects as well as the easy roundness lend a beautiful stillness and quiet to the room that would make it an enviable retreat in any home.

Devoted to music, this part of the room displays the tanbur and nals. Above them on a simply stone shelf is the statue of the poet Maulana.

## Madam, My Madam

## Craze for national costumes; tying more important than owning

By Nokta Cheen

In the race for uniformity, madam, fashion has become a two-way street: the giver in the western world also receives ideas and tastes of various nationalities while the receivers in the developing world feel peaked to do the same. The famous haughty attitude in their seasonal collections.

This way, madam, imitation in fashion involves reciprocity. How far societies react to the aesthetic and physical requirements to meet the criteria set for grooming one's outlook, is a different matter.

If this was not the case, reactions to mini-skirts in many countries would have not been one of outlawing, or feeling like an outlaw through social pressure. Charming for fashion, which makes cuties believe it gives them a charismatic personality is greater than social censure and faithful perseverance of new trends is a fait accompli.

Everyone knows the beginning, but not end of trends. Like car manufacturing plants that have to bring out new models every year whatever happens, fashion houses are playing hide and seek games with the wardrobes of the madams four times a year.

Like every other field of life, fashion too can go to extremes and the search for finding means to distinguish others with exceptionally attractive outfits could cause madams to wear women costumes of the people where they reside.

In Kabul, some foreign women love to wear that local people do. Embroidered fronts, kochi dress, sheep skin coats, etc. are among the new paraphernalia of local fashions that offer distinct variety of their own in social gatherings.

Here is a state conversation between two cities, one recent arrived in Kabul who had never been to Asia before, and another: "How lovely, and how you have on, she told her while turning her eyes gracefully towards her charming garb."

"Do you think so? I like compliments, really do," she told her with a beaming smile.

"The colour is striking. Let me see the texture... oh, it is unusual. Have you... yes?" She asked uncertainly.

The weekly Zhuwandoon, an article in its women's column entitled "Parents and Children". The article is written by a 16-

year-old girl who complains about the harsh attitude of her parents and adds that she is fed up with this kind of life.

The girl says that parents, particularly the mothers, have to be friends with their daughters. The girl says that the way she sees her parents the fact that parents are good friends of their children holds no water.

The woman editor in replying to the complaints of the girl says that it is very unfortunate that most of the girls have the identical trouble and complaints. The woman editor in this connection quotes in part, a chapter of a book, written by a psychologist, which reads as follows:

"The fathers and mothers and specially children have to take into consideration the following points and put them into action in their daily life. It is beyond question that every mother and father has a great interest in their children and want them to be raised properly and become prosperous. However, the question of being interested is not enough. The parents have to see that a cordial relationship is built-up between them and their children and adopt an attitude that will comply with today's requirements."

It is very natural that the young girls in their life sometimes face problems and, in order to find a way out, they always try to find someone to rely on to discuss the problem.

In a case like this the girls think their mothers are best to help them out of their problems because they feel their mothers can be very discreet. Therefore, it is up to mothers to help their children in their problems instead of shaming, rebuking or, even worst, scolding them.

"Ma adores cheese with big hiles in it."

"The maxi-length fashion is sweeping London—and talented British furrier Maxwell Croft has interpreted the latest look in this striking maxi coat."

This mouth-watering coat has a bold rever collar and braided-look sleeves, while the full, flaring skirt ends just above the ankle.

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A parliamentary delegation from India arrived here yesterday for a visit. The delegation was welcomed at the Kabul Airport by Mohammad Yasin Nasimi, the president for parliamentary affairs in the prime ministry, and first secretary of the Indian Embassy here Birj Kumar. Pierre shows the delegation on arrival at the airport.

## USSR, West Germany agree to trade natural gas, pipeline

ESSEN, West Germany, Feb. 2 (Reuters). Soviet and West German representatives yesterday signed a massive industrial contract providing for an exchange of Siberian natural gas for West German steel pipes.

The contract climaxes more than six months of negotiations. Present at the signing ceremony were the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, Nikolai Patolichov, and West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller.

The West German steel concerns of Mannesmann and Thyssen will supply Russia with 1.2 million tons of wide-diameter steel pipes and a West German bank consortium will give the Soviet Union a credit of up to 1,500 million marks (about 165 million) pounds sterling.

An exchange the Soviet Union will initially feed West Germany with 500 million cubic metres (654 million cubic yards) of Siberian natural gas a year through a pipeline running via Czechoslovakia into Bavaria.

The Soviet Union will start supplying the gas at the end of 1972 and the amount is later to be increased to 3,000 million cubic metres (3,924 million cubic yards) a year.

The gas contract will run for a period of 20 years.

Delivery of the pipes is due to start this summer and will be spread over two years. The pipes will help bring the Soviet gas pipeline network up to the German-Czechoslovak border.

Partners in the agreement for the gas supply are Ruhrgas and Sojuznefteexport. Mannesmann Export, an amalgamation of the steel pipe interests of Mann-

## UNESCO seminar

(Continued from page 3)

erisory board in the department of secondary education and for the past one year.

The Ministry of Education started publishing the magazine 14 years ago with a view to providing complementary reading material for primary students and those adults who have just learned some degree of reading and writing.

The magazine which comes out every month has a circulation of 10,000 and contains articles on social, economic and general knowledge subjects. She said ever since assuming responsibility of the magazine she has been trying to change it from its former textbook form into a lively looking magazine and she hopes to be able to do even better in the future.

## Nixon's budget tops \$200B for 1st time in U.S. history

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Reuters). President Nixon today said the 1970 budget topped \$200 billion for the first time in American history but one which he claims will help fight inflation.

In parting the planned spending figure for the 1970-71 financial year, Nixon has cut nearly \$6,000 million from the defence budget. But in spite of withdrawing 100,000 troops from Vietnam, defence spending will still make up about one third of the budget or \$72,500 million.

Social security benefits or pensions will take the next biggest bite, using up all the defence cut, totaling just over \$50,000 million dollars.

The budget will cut the space programme, which last year involved a spectacular moon-on-the-moon mission to \$4,400 million the lowest for eight years.

This is the first budget Nixon has had complete control over since taking office in January 1969. The plan was launched. The planned surplus of \$1,332 million dollars will not slow down inflation.

His chief economic adviser, Paul McCracken, chairman of the council of economic advisers, forecast on Saturday that the rate of inflation would drop to 3.5

## Madam my madam

(Continued from page 3)

"Oh, yes, I would love to have such a collection. In fact I always stick to the dress of the country where my husband is stationed. I shouldn't say always, really, but frequently. We have been in Afghanistan for the past one and a half years. I try local dresses, you know," she said.

"This is really good. But what is this dress called in Kabul?"

"Oh, this. This is a sari, Indian women wear it," she said and the women talking to her suddenly burst out laughing.

In the next moment they both had disappeared in a great rush to the ladies room to retrieve the sari, the tying of which is more important than owning it.

## Nigerian relief

### Supplies are reaching former "Biafran" state

LAGOS, Feb. 2 (AFP).—Some of the relief which has left Lagos since the end of the Nigerian civil war is now getting to the refugees in what was formerly "Biafra", according to travellers returning here from the former secessionist enclave.

But the vehicles, medical supplies and food from other countries had still not penetrated to some of the worst affected areas by Saturday, some of the travellers said.

After a hiatus of about a week, relief has been flying in here daily from a number of countries—mainly vehicles, medical supplies, portable hospitals and equipment.

In Lagos the vehicles are painted with red crosses if this has not already been done and then sent off on the 300 to 400 mile journey to the war-affected regions, some of it over treacherous mud roads mined or blown up by the opposing armies.

Some unconfirmed reports say that not all the landrovers have heavy trucks made the journey, but the latest reports coming back say the relief situation is nonetheless a relief that it is coming.

Reports of looting-sometimes by the defeated secessionist troops continue to come in. There are

## U.S. aircraft raid Ho Chi Minh trail

VIENTIANE, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—American aircraft are flying massive raids against the vital Ho Chi Minh trail in an effort to stem the flow of North Vietnamese troops and supplies to South Vietnam.

Reliable military sources indicated the current number of sorties strikes by individual aircraft—against the trail were running at between 250 and 400 daily.

In Saigon, a South Vietnamese military source said traffic down the trail was at a high level, with 15,000 trucks reported moving along it in December. The figure for January is expected to be even higher, with reports that on some days as many as 1,000 trucks were travelling the jungle road system.

While it is fairly easy to keep track of truck movements from aerial observation and through electronic detectors, the actual amount of supplies and men infiltrating South Vietnam only becomes known months later, largely from defectors, prisoners and the size of captured caches.

The South Vietnamese source added that the American raids were only having a limited effect on the trail, but the attrition rate on supplies as low as 10 per cent.

One indication that trucks and supplies are getting through was the recent sighting of several trucks in the A Shau valley, a major infiltration route from the trail into South Vietnam's northern Thua Thien province.

The current high level of supply movement follows one of the wettest monsoon seasons on record last year, during which the flow shrank to a trickle with virtually all food, equipment and ammunition being carried by porters and on hand pushed bicycles over roads turned into quagmires.

Official Saigon figures place the

## Fighting flares on Syrian front after long quiet spell

DAMASCUS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Fighting flared in the southern sector of the Syrian front with Israel yesterday less than 24 hours after similar clashes in the northern sector, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said that planes, tanks and artillery were involved in the fighting, which was still going on after an hour.

Syrian forward forces clashed with Israeli troops all along the southern sector of the front using tanks, artillery and machine-guns. The spokesman said that planes from the Israeli side spoke-near the front.

Meanwhile Israel and Egypt continued their air and artillery war across the Suez canal on Sunday while Israeli and Syrian ground forces clashed in a tank battle on the Golan Heights.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said the three Syrian tanks were destroyed in the action in the Raif area near the ceasefire lines in the normally quiet occupation zone.

Earlier Israeli positions in the eastern bank of the Suez canal were attacked by four Egyptian planes, but their bombs fell wide of the mark and there were Israeli casualties and no damage was caused he said.

Israeli jets struck twice at Egyptian targets on the southern sector of the canal and north of the Gulf of Suez, he said. All Israeli reports were taken safely from the raids.

A military spokesman in Cairo, however, said an Israeli plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and direct hits were scored on Israeli positions in the northern and southern sectors and that all planes returned safely to base after the two actions.

## U.S. airmen shot down over NV reported missing

SAIGON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The United States military command has received no news of eight airmen shot down over North Vietnam on Wednesday and survivors could be wandering around the jungle-covered mountains.

An official spokesman said the eight men were listed as missing in action after a F-105 Thunderbolt jet was downed by ground fire while hitting a missile site and a helicopter was shot down by a Mig-21 as it flew to the rescue.

The military command has been reluctant to discuss the incidents.

The jet had a crew of two while the air force HH-53 Super Jelly Green giant helicopter had six aboard, the sources added.

The two aircraft came down near the border between North Vietnam and Laos and about 37 miles (59 kms) north of the Demilitarised Zones, dividing Vietnam.

They are due to meet General Govon shortly and to issue a public report sometime this week. By that time it is expected a decision will have been taken on whether they will be allowed to stay here now that the war was ended or whether the report will be made in Hanoi.

The team—made up of representatives of Holland, Canada, Britain and Sweden and which has been attached to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity—came to Nigeria at the invitation of the Nigerian government to investigate allegations of genocide. They have consistently stated they have found no evidence of this.

confirmed number of North Vietnamese troops infiltrated into South Vietnam last year at 87,000 but estimate that the actual figure was more in the range of 120,000.

This was a decrease of 37 per cent, from 1968, but up 25 per cent over 1967.

The volume of military equipment infiltrated into South Vietnam last year was given as an average of 600 tons a month, and the amount of foodstuffs as 2,300 tons a month.

Former U.S. Vice President Hubert Humphrey stated bluntly that at American planes were bombing the trail while he was seeking election to the presidency in 1968.

U.S. military and diplomatic officials in southeast Asia will say only that reconnaissance flights are being made by the state request of the Vietnamese government and the pilots are permitted to make attacks.

## Industrial plant north of Tel Aviv explodes, kills 2

TEL AVIV, Feb. 2 (AFP).—Two workers were killed and several others injured in a massive blast at an industrial plant just north of Tel Aviv shortly before midnight Sunday.

A police spokesman said the explosion, which occurred at a spot between Sharon and Peth Tiqah, appeared to have been due to accidental causes. But an investigation was going ahead.

Electric power was cut off in several areas after the blast, which was heard 20 kms (12 miles) away.

Meanwhile Patah commandos carried out 10 operations in the North Jordanian valley during the past 48 hours, a spokesman for the Palestinian armed struggle command announced Sunday.

"Our fighters inflicted very heavy losses on men and material," the spokesman said. He said the attacks were against five positions at Zor Abdallah, Nevi Or and Chousir region. He added that the commandos destroyed a military truck at El Khatib, killing or wounded its occupants.

Along with other organisations, he said, the Ministry of Public Health has made notable strides in providing medical services to a large portion of peoples in the country in accordance with the development plans of the nation which emanate from His Majesty's good wishes for his subjects.

Our objective in construction and inauguration of the Zaranj hospital is to provide medical care for the loyal and patriotic peoples of Nimroz province.

The hospital in Zaranj is equipped with modern facilities and has internal medicine, surgery and dentistry branches.

Dr. Omar also inspected the newly established health centre in Chakansur district, and held talks with provincial public health officer on the developing of the centre.

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## Hearings continue on Naghloo case

### Defence says evidence insufficient for prosecution

KABUL, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—Hearing on the open trail of the accused in the Naghloo project continued yesterday.

The special Civil Service Court conducting the trial of the alleged embezzlers heard the defence case from some former officials in the project.

The defence alleged that the application of provision 120 of the Civil Service Criminal Law which has been asked by the state prosecutor "is repugnant to justice".

Similarly, the denial of the former chiefs of accounting and controlling of the project were rejected in the hearing.

The hearing was presided over by Justice Abdul Hesen, State

## Deputy health minister opens new hospital in Nimroz

ZARANI, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—A 10 bed civil hospital was opened here by Dr. Abdullah Omar, deputy public health minister. The hospital is built in a two tier area with an expenditure of Af. 25 million.

In his opening speech Dr. Omar said it is a matter of great delight for us to witness around us changes in all spheres, brought about by the implementation of government plans.

Along with other organisations, he said, the Ministry of Public Health has made notable strides in providing medical services to a large portion of peoples in the country in accordance with the development plans of the nation which emanate from His Majesty's good wishes for his subjects.

"The project has not suffered in any way from the lack of the payment of revenue to the state by the two contractors because, the money the project owed them was more than enough to meet the revenue of the state."

Referring to a different subject, he said that the state prosecutor claim that it was his duty to deduct pension money from the salary of the wage earners was not correct.

"This was not my responsibility but that of the accounting section. In accordance with article 36 of the Construction, every official is accountable for his own responsibility," he said.

He asked the court to issue an injunction to prevent hearing of the state prosecutor's case.

Documents were also shown in the court to prove that the claim of Mir Abdul Qadir, the former director of control and Mir Ahmad, the former director of accounting who had claimed that the deserving persons in Chakansur district, in Nimroz province.

ZARANI, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—On the instructions of HRH Princess Belquis, the honorary president of the Volunteer Women's Society, Mrs. Khadija Omar a member of the society, distributed some clothing and medicine to the deserving persons in Chakansur district, in Nimroz province.



Picture shows one of several well-equipped audio-visual vehicles of Information, Culture Ministry which in trips to various parts of Afghanistan show slides, movies, and stages short plays.

## Commission to make preliminary budget report appointed

KABUL, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—A commission in which First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafai, and Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Kayum and some other members of the cabinet are included has been assigned by the Prime Minister to thoroughly study budget requirements for the next year and present its views to the cabinet.

The Finance Ministry presented a preliminary report on the budget estimates for the next Afghan year which showed income and expenditure projections.

The Prime Minister assigned the commission to study the proposals and report to the cabinet.

The commission will also study the proposals of the Planning Ministry on the preliminary estimates it has made on the development expenditure during the next year.

## Deputy Ag., Irrigation Minister visits Baghlan

BAGHLAN, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq, and the president of engineering and irrigation department in that ministry Dr. Bakayev yesterday inspected the Karakul breeding project, animal clinics, and veterinary laboratories in Pooshe Eshan and industrial Baghlan area.

Dr. Ehsan held discussions on the karakul improvement project with the provincial agriculture and irrigation director and Baghlan deputies on construction of a centre for artificial insemination, shearing, and disease prevention.

The deputy minister then inspected the herds of improved karakul sheep in Baysaqal pastures, and rams which are used in artificial insemination.

The director of the animal husbandry section in the provincial department of agriculture and irrigation Ghulam Sarwar Ghunchara, said there are now some 1500 improved karakul sheep. The number is expected to reach 5000 soon, he said.

As in the past year the department plans to use improved karakul rams for the karakul owners to Kunduz, Takhar, Badkhashan, Balkh, and Samangan provinces, he added.

With the construction of the Gaurgan canal, Bagayev said, apart from increasing the water supply to lands already under irrigation, another 20,000 jorbs of land will become arable.

## Afghan Defence Minister arrives in Washington

Special to the Kabul Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Defence Minister, General Khan Mohammad, arrived in Washington today for a two-day visit to the Pentagon and the State Department.

General Khan Mohammad was accompanied by his wife and two children. He was met at the airport by the Afghan Minister of Defence and colorful.

General Khan Mohammad on a two-week visit to the United States as guest of Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird, arrived in Washington 11 am, Monday.

The Secretary of Defence said he had signed them had in fact had signed.

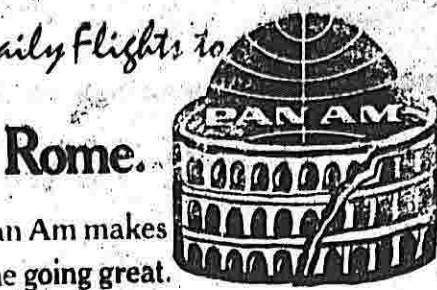
On Tuesday the Afghan Defence Minister will begin a tour of defense, training and research installations, including the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., Cape Kennedy, Florida and the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado.

The General is accompanied by his wife and two children. General Abdul Khaliq, Afghan Army Aide-de-Camp. His tour of the installations will end on February 11. The General will then spend two days in Los Angeles, California, before departing for Afghanistan on February 16.

KABUL, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—The parliamentary delegation from India now on a visit to Kabul met HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi in his home yesterday at 11 in the morning.

They were accompanied by the president of the House of People, Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak and the first secretary of the Senate Mohammad Ismail Mayar.

Mohammad Yasin Nasimi, the president of parliamentary affairs in the Prime Ministry was also present.



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## BERTRAND RUSSELL, WRITER, PACIFIST DIES AT 97

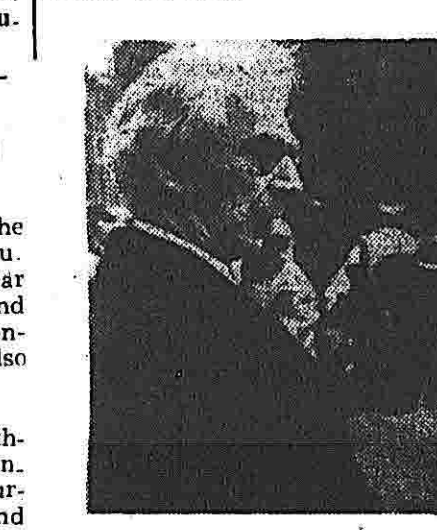
PORT MADOC, Wales, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher who fought to save the world from the horror of nuclear war died last night. He was 97.

He died peacefully at his home near this North Wales town, at 2000 local (1800 GMT) on Monday, a spokesman for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation said.

One of the world's greatest pacifists, he was married four times, wrote more than 40 books and was a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for literature.

A giant figure with a crop of unruly white hair, Earl Russell was born on May 18, 1872, into the Russell family, who had been dukes of Bedford since the seventeenth century.

Advancing years did not diminish Russell's Russian fervour, and only last December he appealed to United Nations Secretary General U Thant to support an international war crimes commission to investigate alleged "torture and genocide" by the Americans in South Vietnam.



Lord Russell

## Afghanistan attends ECAFE trade meeting in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The committee on trade of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) met here yesterday to discuss ways of improving Asia trade performance in 1970.

The 12-day meeting will also review the international trade position in 1969 and 1968.

Members of the committee attending the meeting are, Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Formosa, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, South Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, Soviet Union, Britain, United States, Western Samoa, Brunei, Fiji and Hong Kong.

KABUL, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—In its drive to halt sale of unregistered drugs, the Public Health Ministry has asked police to legally pursue those who are engaged in selling drugs on the streets.

General Khan Mohammad accompanied by his wife and two children arrived at the Pentagon and later paid courtesy calls on the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

He was luncheon guest of Secretary Laird and Tuesday afternoon was taken on a tour of the National Military Command Center.

FAIZABAD, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—A new bridge with a capacity for 12 tons built over river Zaranj which will connect the Panjshir with this city was opened by the Governor Roshan Del Roshan yesterday.

## Ministries ordered to pursue spurious drug offenders

KABUL, Feb. 3 (Bakhtar).—The government has instructed the Ministries of Public Health and Justice to keep a close eye, and prosecute those who prepare and offer spurious drugs.

The decision was taken in the light of the fact that much medicine of dubious origin and make were found on the market.

Earlier in the day they met the president of the House of People, Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak and the first secretary of the Senate Mohammad Ismail Mayar.

The government has also instructed the attorney general's office to cooperate with the Public Health Ministry in investigating and pursuing offenders.

According to later news the Public Health Ministry has ordered all pharmacies to enter all prescriptions filled in a book dating, and giving serial numbers to each entry.

The prescription notes are also to be stamped by the pharmacy which fills it, and the price of the medicine written, and signed by the pharmacist.

Sources of the Ministries of Public Health and Justice said the two ministries have jointly worked out plans for ridding the drug market of spurious medicines.

In this connection full cooperation of the public is needed in order to protect the people from harmful drugs, said the sources.

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## AT THE CINEMA

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is preoccupation with possessions, more than anything else, that prevents men from living freely and nobly.

By Bertrand Russell

## Minerals exploitation

The fact that His Majesty the King received in audience a team of geologists and officials from the Ministry of Mines and Industries twice within a week shows the importance of mines in the industrial life of the nation and gives rise to hope that greater emphasis will be given to the surveying and estimating the deposits already discovered as well as carrying on the search for new deposits.

Geological surveys carried out during the past decade shows that Afghanistan is rich in all sorts of mineral resources. Large sums of money and much effort have been expended on prospecting for gas and petroleum in the north. Luckily these explorations have not been in vain for we have already tapped the natural gas resources of Khwaja Gogriak and Shiberghan.

Similar activities in Herat and Helmand areas have shown that we have considerable deposits of tin, fluorite, polymetal, and non-metallic minerals. Copper and gold deposits are known to exist in the area of Kandahar. Alluvial gold mines have been located in the area of Zarkshan.

According to the Survey of Progress published by the Ministry of Planning for the year 1968-69 the estimates of ores, also lead have been ascertained in the mineral area of Zarkshan and in the new mine locality of Sayed Ghoru Bashir and Merza.

In addition to the alluvial gold deposits of Takhar province the existence of similar mines has been ascertained in Naurah, Hahar and Sherdara. The quantity of mica in each cubic meter of rock there is estimated to be 3.5 to 4.0 kilograms.

Afghanistan following a policy of mixed economy has to entrust the public sector for the exploitation of the country's mineral resources. The exploitation of known mineral resources and the prospecting for new ones entail heavy expenditure which clearly lies beyond the state national means. This means that international and bilateral assistance is needed for this purpose.

Although many of prospecting activities for oil and natural gas etc. so far has come out of credits obtained from friendly countries even this arrangement will prove costly in the long run since all debts have to be paid.

Countries without adequate means of their own have resorted to another method of exploiting their natural and mineral resources. Once it is established that deposits of gas, petroleum or metallic minerals exist in sufficient quantities, the exploitation work is contracted with well established companies having funds and experience needed for the job. All the necessary investments are made by the contracting company or companies and once the project starts giving dividends the profits are shared by the company and the country owning the deposits in accordance with agreed proportions.

This is a method of approach which may well be used in the exploitation of our iron ore deposits of Hajjak for instance. Much prospecting work has been carried out on petroleum and if these activities has established that our petroleum deposits warrant economic exploitation the same method should be considered. Afghanistan's Foreign investment law which is one of the most liberal should provide every encouragement to potential foreign investors.

## World Press

President Georges Pompidou has been urged by French military circles to find some politically acceptable method of reintegrating France with NATO, perhaps under some new, face-saving title, the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reported.

The Telegraph's correspondent said Pompidou's meetings with resident Nixon in Washington next month are "likely to have an important bearing on the future of western defence".

"President Pompidou is hampered in defence matters by the prejudices he inherited from de Gaulle, which a shrinking Gaulist 'old guard' consider permanent", the correspondent wrote.

According to the correspondent, French military opinion has for some time been alarmed by the three simultaneous happenings: "The vast buildup of Soviet naval power in the Mediterranean, combined with penetration of

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## Home press at a glance

## Paper recalls longstanding Franco-Afghan ties

## Islah

Today the paper carries an editorial on relations between Afghanistan and France. Afghanistan's cultural relations with France, it said, date back to almost half a century.

"During all these years this country has always been willing to further strengthen and expand its relations with France. That is now the first treaty of friendship was signed in Paris between the two countries."

This was among the first steps taken by Afghanistan at that time in establishing friendly ties with other countries. Since then there has been no interruption of the further strengthening of relations between them. The first cultural agreement with France was also signed in 1922.

On the basis of this agreement French archeologists started excavations in Afghanistan. French efforts in bringing to light the ancient glory of Afghanistan deserve every appreciation, said the editorial.

On the basis of a technical assistance agreement the French

government has offered to help in the improvement of cotton production in Kunduz and the establishing of livestock farms, etc.

For the past three years French experts have been cooperating with Afghan officials in drawing up agriculture, animal husbandry and other developmental plans.

Last year for the first time a French Prime Minister visited Afghanistan during which useful talks on the further expansion of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were held.

Now that the French parliamentarian Jean Le Theule is visiting this country yet another opportunity has been provided to discuss ways and means of greater cooperation between the two countries, said the editorial.

## Anis

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial on liquidating small projects. During recent years, it said, a number of agricultural and industrial projects have been implemented in various parts of the country which may be considered self-

liquidating and highly essential. The main feature of the industrial projects of this nature is that they aim at the further promotion of an existing industry the raw materials of which are available locally.

The editorial then went on to give some examples of such projects which have been so far implemented or are on the verge of implementation.

Only recently, it said, we heard about considerable profit made by the Asadabad carpentry workshop. By filling orders from private individuals and various organisations the workshop made a net profit of 48 million Afghanis.

This is a considerable sum considering the size of the workshop and can do much to further extend its scope of activities. The carving and statue making sections of the workshop provide employment for a number of Nooristans in order to revive a vocation and an art highly popular in the area throughout the ages.

The launching of agricultural projects and the popularising modern methods of agriculture and the extension of better irrigation networks are all efforts which promise a much brighter future and more prosperous life for people in all parts of the country.

On another page the paper carried a report about the arrest of 12 persons in connection with the theft of 1.5 tons of telephone and electric wires. It is interesting to note that part of the wires were cut from live power lines with 15,000 volt tension.

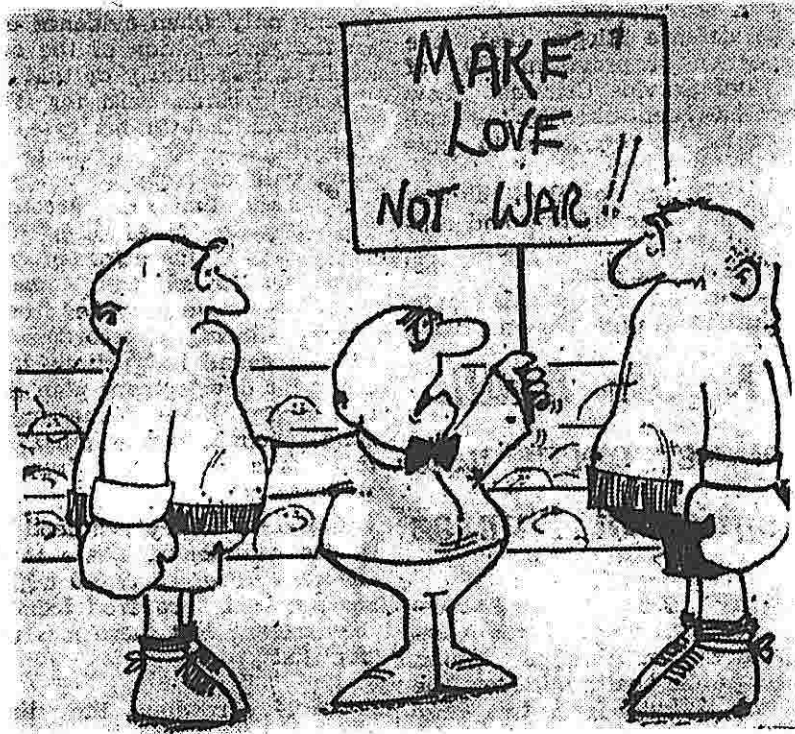
The twelve men whose photos appeared in connection with the report formed a gang just to cut off telephone and electric wires and take these to one of the bazaar in town to sell the stolen goods.

The first member of the gang was found dead by workers of the Afghan Electric Company who were trying to locate a fault in the power lines. They found a man dead near the power line which was cut and a place near Charasia outside Kabul.

Police investigations showed that the man was called Jalilani of Khairabad village. He was then located on an area of 72 jorib of land where it has its lapidary, carpentry, workshops and warehouses.

The ACUK has a warehouse where it has a supply of construction materials worth at Af. 34 million. The needed construction materials such as equipment for central heating, dyes, tiles, iron rods, tractors and heavy vehicles are bought from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan, and Poland.

Further elaborating on where the purchase of construction material from abroad is made the President of ACUK Abdul Hai Qazi said that central heating and sanitation equipment and materials from the FRG, transformers and motors from Poland, dyes from the famous firm Spies International, pumps of various sizes and horsepower from the United States, tiles from Japan, construction steel from Belgium, tractors and heavy vehicles from the Soviet



"I know this'll cost me my license—but turn back lads, turn back!"

## Conditions of life on Jordan's West Bank

The Arabs on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip have lived under Israeli military occupation for nearly two and a half years. It is not to be expected that they will be happy.

But what surprised me was the intensity with which the Israelis are hated everywhere by all sections of the population.

The mood is perhaps similar to that in occupied France at the beginning of 1942. The invaders' rule is not only a matter of occupation, but a matter of repression. The rate of withdrawal will depend on developments on three fronts: progress in the Paris talks, the progress of enemy activity, and progress of the training programmes of the South Vietnamese forces.

Furthermore, the president has linked Vietnamisation to the broader concept called the Nixon doctrine, the essence of which he sums up by saying: "The essence of freedom is everybody's business—not just America's business. And it is particularly the responsibility of the people whose freedom is threatened."

On applying this thinking in the form of Vietnamisation, the Nixon doctrine is a policy which not only will help end the war in Vietnam, but which is an essential element of our programme to prevent future Vietnam.

Now trying to compress all this into the single word "Vietnamisation" is bound to distort understanding of the policies the term embraces. For one thing, it may convey the idea that the South Vietnamese forces hereafter have done little militarily and that they are only now beginning to make a real effort in their own defence. But this is far from the truth.

Throughout the war, the number of South Vietnamese under arms has always exceeded the number of American troops and allies in the country. Over the long run, their casualties have exceeded American casualties.

In one important respect, the country, the delta of the Mekong River, there have never been more than a couple of brigades of American troops and allies in the country, while the basic and continuing responsibility for defense was carried by the South Vietnamese.

When North Vietnam began committing large, organized elements of its own armed forces to the battle, it is quite true that the United States assumed the primary responsibility for engaging such forces.

But the struggle with the indigenous, irregular Viet Cong forces has been carried on from the beginning by the army and militia of South Vietnam. A major objective of Vietnamisation now is to provide the army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) with the training and firepower to resist the North Vietnamese invaders, if they continue to supplement guerrilla warfare with organized military operations.

It is important to remember, also, that Vietnamisation involves more than strengthening South Vietnamese armed forces; political, social and economic institutions must likewise be perfected and stabilised.

Here again, the current effort by no means began with the coming of the term. The programme, sometimes called nation-building, has been under way for several years. If there is a new emphasis on enabling South Vietnam to defend itself, politically as well as militarily, the reason is that the

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Now trying to compress all this into the single word "Vietnamisation" is bound to distort understanding of the policies the term embraces. For one thing, it may convey the idea that the South Vietnamese forces hereafter have done little militarily and that they are only now beginning to make a real effort in their own defence. But this is far from the truth.

Throughout the war, the number of South Vietnamese under arms has always exceeded the number of American troops and allies in the country. Over the long run, their casualties have exceeded American casualties.

In one important respect, the country, the delta of the Mekong River, there have never been more than a couple of brigades of American troops and allies in the country, while the basic and continuing responsibility for defense was carried by the South Vietnamese.

When North Vietnam began committing large, organized elements of its own armed forces to the battle, it is quite true that the United States assumed the primary responsibility for engaging such forces.

But the struggle with the indigenous, irregular Viet Cong forces has been carried on from the beginning by the army and militia of South Vietnam. A major objective of Vietnamisation now is to provide the army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) with the training and firepower to resist the North Vietnamese invaders, if they continue to supplement guerrilla warfare with organized military operations.

It is important to remember, also, that Vietnamisation involves more than strengthening South Vietnamese armed forces; political, social and economic institutions must likewise be perfected and stabilised.

Here again, the current effort by no means began with the coming of the term. The programme, sometimes called nation-building, has been under way for several years. If there is a new emphasis on enabling South Vietnam to defend itself, politically as well as militarily, the reason is that the

Arabs on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip have lived under Israeli military occupation for nearly two and a half years. It is not to be expected that they will be happy.

But what surprised me was the intensity with which the Israelis are hated everywhere by all sections of the population.

The mood is perhaps similar to that in occupied France at the beginning of 1942. The invaders' rule is not only a matter of occupation, but a matter of repression. The rate of withdrawal will depend on developments on three fronts: progress in the Paris talks, the progress of enemy activity, and progress of the training programmes of the South Vietnamese forces.

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## Qazi says

## ACUK NEEDS MORE CONTRACTS TO JUSTIFY ESTABLISHMENT

Established in 1961 with an initial capital of Af. 32 million from the public sector, the Afghan Construction Unit Kabul (ACUK) was aimed at improving the construction method in the country and at the same time be a legal competitor with foreign and local construction firms. The ACUK built its headquarters in the industrial sector of Kabul. Pulling out of the country 72 jorib of land where it has its lapidary, carpentry, workshops and warehouses.

The ACUK has a warehouse where it has a supply of construction materials worth at Af. 34 million. The needed construction materials such as equipment for central heating, dyes, tiles, iron rods, tractors and heavy vehicles are bought from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Union, Japan, and Poland.

Further elaborating on where the purchase of construction material from abroad is made the President of ACUK Abdul Hai Qazi said that central heating and sanitation equipment and materials from the FRG, transformers and motors from Poland, dyes from the famous firm Spies International, pumps of various sizes and horsepower from the United States, tiles from Japan, construction steel from Belgium, tractors and heavy vehicles from the Soviet

Union. For further improvement of the ACUK work, said Qazi, from 1962 to 1965 there were 19 Polish experts helping in the construction projects. However, now there are only four foreign experts, two Poles, one from the Federal Republic of Germany, and one from the Soviet Union.

In order to hand over all the technical work to the ACUK, the AFU students are busy studying in Poland, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Canada in the fields of construction engineering, architecture, and the Engineering College of Kabul University have joined the Unit and have taken charge of different projects.

Recalling a few years back when the ACUK was entrusted with a large number of construction projects belonging to the state, and when it had between three to four thousand workers on its payroll, Qazi said that the decline in the scope of the activities of the ACUK, Qazi said that because of illegal competition of a number of individual building contractors the ACUK was obliged to accept the construction projects of the state on a bidding

achieving greater prosperity, the most important condition for success is the use of their own resources, both internally and externally. An effective strategy must be designed to further their participation in foreign trade and attract private investment from abroad."

The Council noted that U.S. government aid to the countries involved for over two decades was a major source of their outside aid assistance, has levelled off in recent years while private U.S. investments has increased.

U.S. private investment in developing countries in 1968, the report said, was more than double than 1963 rate and constituted nearly one-third of total private investments in these countries in 1968.

Nixon administration encouragement of such investment is indicated by presidential approval of the foreign assistance act of 1969 which provides for the establishment of the overseas private investment corporation to insure and guarantee U.S. private investors, the council report said.

Also noted was President Nixon's endorsement of multilateral institutions such as World Bank and its affiliates and regional banks such as the Asian Development Bank—as channels through which the common plan not would grant preferences to developing countries granting reverse privileges to developed countries.

The Council recalled that U.S. proposals to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) working group committee for helping developing countries to expand their trade include:

All duties on manufactured and semimanufactured products imported from developing countries should be eliminated except on textiles, footwear and petroleum products;

All major developed countries should adopt a common plan to help developing countries expand their trade;

The United States would not grant tariff preferences to any country receiving an exclusive trade preference from any developing country for products covered by the common plan nor would it grant preferences to developing countries granting reverse privileges to developed countries.

The Council said that the United States should encourage the development of manufacturing industries in the progress of developing countries and such industries will be stimulated by preferences.

A liberalised system of general preferences which replaces specialised regional preferences would create additional world trade and could reduce export distortions in trade patterns. (U.S. Sources)

The advisers called upon the United States, "whose aid programme owes so much to the freedom of our market system," to set an example by letting free market forces operate in the administration had operated in this direction by moving to end "additionality" and "tying" conditions to U.S. foreign aid which required, among other things, that such funds be used only to purchase U.S. goods and services.

The United States can further improve the efficiency of

the exchange rates at the De Afghanistan Bank expressed per unit in Afghani of foreign currency to day Feb. 3:

Af. 77.25 (per U.S. dollar) Af. 77.75

Af. 185.40 (per pound sterling)

Af. 18600

Af. 2110.60 (per hundred DM) Af. 2124.32

Af. 1340.84 (per hundred France Af. 1399.85

The building of the Government Printing House, located on Ansari avenue, and built by Afghan Construction Unit Kabul.

Most of the work then went to the individual building contractors because their offers were incredibly cheap but who, with their primitive methods of construction and using cheap materials, did a poor job, said Qazi.

The idea behind establishing the ACUK, said Qazi, was to compete with foreign construction firms not with local individual building contractors. Qazi hopes that the government will do something to stop the individual building contractors from taking the state's construction projects. Instead, the state's construction projects should be handled over the ACUK, which is a state-owned organisation, thus helping it to strengthen its financial position and further improve its work.

The Afghan Construction Unit has completed a great number of governmental buildings in the capital as well as in some provinces. The Unit has finished construction of the Afghan Wood Industries Building in Puli Charkhi is constructed through a joint venture. The Unit went into joint venture with the famous British construction firm, Woodrow Taylor to complete the Inter-continental Hotel, Kabul.

The building of the Government Printing House, is another example of the ACUK's work.

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## BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY

## BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

By A Staff Writer

The public is now asking: what measures is the municipality planning to adopt to recover the sum from the offenders and in what ways does it hope to correct the situation so that in the future similar negligence and evasion does not take place?

The municipality's argument that the public has not paid their due does not mean that the municipality is innocent and all the offenders responsible in the case.

Legal machinery in every society is created for the sole purpose of preventing manipulation of public affairs. The law is one of the main duties of all the legal organisations of this country to see that the state money is recovered from the public.

There are several questions that could be asked in this connection. First, why the municipality waited so long to collect these dues? How could it reach such a gigantic proportion if the municipality, serving nonpayment amounts accumulating, resorted to legal persuasion and even prosecution?

Second, did the municipality ever seek the help of any legal organisation in Afghanistan for the collection of all these dues from the offenders?

If not, why not? Nonpayment of taxes is in simple terminology a tax evasion and the minimum sentence for it in other countries is fifteen years jail.

Has anyone of the offenders ever been sent to a court of law to serve as an eye opener to others?

If not, why not? Could the municipality not ask the judiciary to set up a special court to try those who have not paid their dues to the municipality? If it could, why did it not do so?

Third, sixty million Afghanis is a fabulous sum. In addition to informing the public on the amount due to them, what else has the municipality done so far to extract the state income from the offenders?

Informing is not enough. Something concrete and practical ought to be done.

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## Franco-Polish consultations resume after year and a half

WARSAW, Feb. 3. (DPA)—After a longer interruption due to the events in Czechoslovakia, Franco-Polish consultations began at the Warsaw foreign ministry yesterday.

They are led, on the French side, by Jacques De Beaumarchais, director for political affairs, and Jacques Andreani, chief of the Eastern European department. The talks are to last two days.

The Polish delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Adam Wiliminski. Warsaw and Paris had agreed to hold regular political consultations.

## 300 feared killed in train crash near Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 3. (Reuters).—Rescuers cut through twisted, blood-spattered wreckage yesterday to reach survivors of a train crash feared to have killed up to 300 people and injured 500. The crash, among the world's worst occurred when a train hit the rear of a stationary train with more than 1,000 passengers aboard which had broken down about 20 miles from the city.

The crash occurred at mid-evening as the express, nearly an hour behind schedule, sped toward the capital from the northwestern city of Tucuman.

After a night of frenzied rescue work by thousands of troops, police, firemen and volunteers, police said 122 victims had been identified. But scores of bodies were mangled beyond recognition, and there was no official casualty toll.

Railway officials at the scene of the crash, churched into a sea of mud by the train and the wheels of rescue vehicles, said: "We do not expect to bring out any more passengers alive and we fear the death toll may rise to 300."

Trains ferried injured to Buenos Aires, but many died on the way. Army tractors cleared a route for ambulances through mud and high winds.

The express was reported to have been travelling at about 60 miles an hour (96 kph).

### Airlines

#### WEDNESDAY

#### Ariana Afghan Airlines

Departures: FLIGHT TIME

Kabul-New Delhi FG-302 1030

Arrivals: FG-302 0830

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul FG-206 0830

New Delhi-Kabul FG-303 145

AFROFLOT:

ARRIVALS: Moscow-Tashkent. Kabul US-010 0925

INDIAN AIRLINES:

ARRIVALS: Amritsar-Kabul

### Pharmacies

#### OPEN TONIGHT:

Hakim-Rusi Sangi

Muhsen Asri-Nader Pashtoon

Waf

Najib-Cinema Pamir

Fazli-Bini Hesar

Barikuj-Dah Mazang

Amiri-Shahrara

Rahmadah-Darulaman

Shakeri-Jade Malwand

Egbal Spuzmal-Jade Malwand

Asri Sakha-Mohammad Jan

Khan Wat

Rona-Malek Asghar Sq.

Karte Char and Bibi Mahru

General-Medical Depot

### Important

#### Telephones

Police Station —20

Traffic Department —41700

Fire Department —15

Telephone repair 29

Airport —21283-20872

### AT THE CINEMA

ARK CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7, and 9 Iranian m. te.

ATINA CINEMA: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

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cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

cinemas: At 11, 4, 7 and 9 American

## FRG doctors succeed in nerve transplants

MUNICH, West Germany, Feb. 3. (Reuters)—West German doctors have announced they successfully transplanted nerves from dead donors and predicted that the technique might help many partly crippled people.

The neuro-surgical clinic of the University of Munich said, two workers had had "nerves" from corpses transplanted into their right arms last July and were regaining full use of their hands. It was claimed to be the first successful human nerve transplant in Germany and possibly in the world.

Dr. Walter Jacoby, the surgeon, who led the operating team, said a new method of preserving nerves through freezing and radiation had overcome the previous problem of the body's rejection. One of the two workers, 35-year-old Helmut Mitschke of Dachau, told a press conference last night he had been back at work as a lath operator since October 1. There was still a lack of feeling in some fingertips, but this was expected to return soon.

Mitschke said his right arm with glass in November, 1964, and the nerve gradually deteriorated so that he lost feeling in the hand. Dr. Jacoby's team operated last July 7, and removed a growth of which left a five-centimeter gap in the nerve.

The team decided to transplant a nerve from a dead person to serve as a bridge over which the ends of the nerve could grow together. Four days earlier, the team had also transplanted a nerve into an

Italian injured at work here, but they used a slightly different technique and he has been recovering more slowly. A third transplant a week ago is too recent yet to judge results.

Dr. Frank Marguth, director of the clinic, told reporters the new process promised relief for many people who had lost the use of their hands after accidents that left nerve gaps so wide they could previously not be rejoined.

The transplanted nerve from the dead man, which does not have to be the same nerve, serves only as a bridge over which the ends of the severed nerve can grow back together.

Scientists have tried for years to find a usable bridge for nerve gaps. Nerves transplanted from other parts of a patient's body have been successful in only about half the cases, and transplants from corpses and synthetic bridges failed because of rejection.

Dr. Jacoby said a cold dehydration process had succeeded in destroying the enzymes and other elements in the nerves that incited rejection.

He said the nerves from dead donors could be kept for years, but they had to be removed from the body within 48 hours of death.

He said the new process could not be used for brain or spine injuries because those nerves never regenerate and could not use a bridge.

The new process could not be used for organ transplant because they involve live tissue.

## Syrian forces destroy 4 Israeli planes

DAMASCUS, Feb. 3. (Reuters).—Syrian forces destroyed four Israeli planes and two tanks in a four-hour, land-air battle on the Israeli occupied Golan Heights yesterday, a military spokesman said.

The Israeli planes, he said, were shot down by anti-aircraft fire and also by a radar station at Tel Fares, destroyed two Israeli half-tracks and two artillery batteries and killed or wounded 25 Israeli soldiers.

The Heights, lost by Syria in the 1967 June war, became this weekend the hottest section of Israel's ceasefire line. In yesterday morning's ground fighting, the Syrians said they had also hit a radar station at Tel Fares, destroyed two Israeli half-tracks and two artillery batteries and killed or wounded 25 Israeli soldiers.

The Syrians said they had lost one officer and three men wounded and that one tank and one troop carrier were hit before the fighting ended.

The flareup in the fighting at the Heights followed a piece of psychological warfare last Thursday, when Syrian aircraft crashed the sound barrier over the Israeli Port of Haifa, Damascus.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

## BIDS WANTED

## THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FROM ASTCO FOR THE PURCHASE OF SIX PILES OF MEASURING EQUIPMENT FOR A TOTAL OF A 311,958 AFGHANIS C.I.F KABL. IT WILL BE TRANSPORTED TO KABUL BY AIRFREIGHT.

## THOSE WITH LOWER OFFERS MAY CONTACT THE GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION MINISTRY ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 4.

The fact that the Polish press has begun to report factually and without polemics about West Germany and the recent first visit there by a Polish cabinet member, could be seen as a kind of preparatory move by Warsaw.

Both sides had contacts before repeatedly for economic negotiations, and political issues had been touched in these. But the Polish side at least had always been keen to set these economic contacts apart from the political relationship, which was anything but friendly in the past years.

Even the series of talks starting now does not rank as negotiations for the Poles, who prefer to speak of an "exchange of views on political questions."

This formula alone indicated that no spectacular results can be expected from the first phase of the talks, for which Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, undersecretary in the Bonn foreign office, will arrive in Warsaw on Wednesday.

Most probably, both sides will begin by sounding out the issues and staking out their positions. If all goes well, further talks in the Polish view, are in the "process of normalisation" of Bonn-Warsaw relations.

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## 'Congratulations friends'



You are the first to TRAVEL by ARIANA'S NEW BOEING 727 VOL. VII. NO. 261

## Municipality demolishes slum areas, houses More room sought for new roads, parks, apartments

By A Staff Reporter

Demolishing work in the Isteg-planned to be shifted to this goal Park area is about to be completed, work on the demolition of old houses for the construction of Salang Road has been completed by eighty per cent.

Similarly work on expanding and enlarging local central market in downtown Kabul has progressed by fifty per cent, on the demolition of old homes in the Seh Rahi Yaka Toot to make room for building a petrol tank and a tourism information centre has been completed by fifty per cent, a source of the Kabul Municipality told a Kabul Times reporter this morning.

Giving an outline of other construction works in the city, the source added that the area around the big congregational mosque of Puli Kheshti is being enlarged, and old houses in the vicinity are being demolished to make room for a proper surrounding for the mosque where thousands of the city's residents say prayers there.

Referring to another plan of construction, the source said that demolition of old houses in Zandabanan is being undertaken to make room for the Jashen Gards area and also to find place for the building of a culture park for the Ministry of Education.

"This park will be a part of the major government centre, which is to be built to house all the government offices. The plan for the construction of the centre has been prepared by the House and Town Planning Authority. The Supreme Court, the Parliament, and all the government offices are

Weight of nan be standardised, price be reduced

KABUL, Feb. 4. (Bakhtar).—The bakers in Kabul have agreed to reduce the weight of nan (loaf of bread) to a standard size of one pau (a little over half a kilo) and also reduce the price.

This has resulted after three days of talks between the Kabul Municipality and representatives of the bakers in the city.

The bakers have also agreed to offer nan to the public without any addition of unwanted components.

Apparently some representatives of the bakers have objected to the proposals of the municipality in this respect.

The municipality has agreed to open new bakeries in the city and issue licenses to those who want to obey the standards set by the city.

The price of a loaf of nan will be fixed in accordance with its weight.

The meeting yesterday was presided over by Caretaker Mayor Kabir Nooristani.

## Armament

## CHINA MAY PRODUCE ICBM THIS YEAR

HONG KONG, Feb. 4. (DPA).—People's China appears to be making all key prerequisites for making intercontinental ballistic missiles and also deploying them militarily.

This is the comment by Western military experts here on U.S. President Richard Nixon's decision to expand the U.S. antimissile missile system to protect U.S. troops.

These experts would not be surprised if the first Chinese strategic missile would be fired eastward from the launching pad in the distant Lop Nor steppe area of Sinkiang in the Soviet border towards a target ten thousand kilometres away in the Pacific.

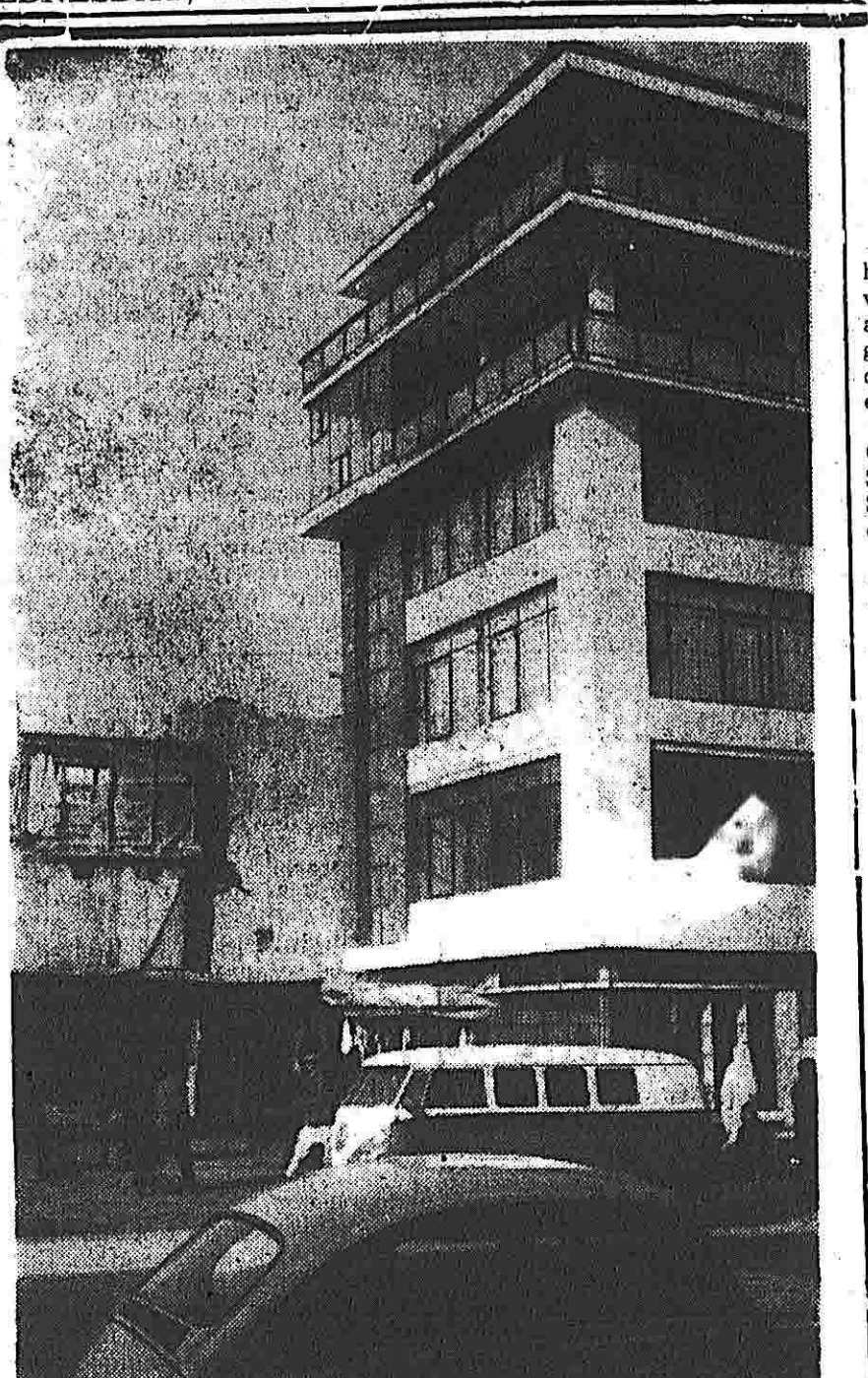
Such a launch would finally put China on the road to effectively becoming the fifth nuclear power on earth, although of course it will not for a long time be capable of catching up with the two nuclear giants.

Unlike ordinary bakeries in Kabul which are in the ground, this one, several of which are found in the city bakes round nan and the baker does his job standing. Photo: Moqim. The Kabul Times

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KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1970 (DALWA 15, 1348 S.H.)



Kabul is a city of the old and new. Efforts are made to replace slum areas, as seen left in the picture, and construct modern buildings. Picture taken from near Khyber. (Photo: Wafaj, Bakhtar)

## Mines, Industries, Home Briefs

## Ministry drills many oil prospecting wells

KABUL, Feb. 4. (Bakhtar).—In drilling 17,440 metres during the past year, the petroleum prospecting department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries has carried out the set plan for drilling.

Twelve petroleum prospecting wells were drilled in Kunduz, Balkh, Jozjan, Faryab, and drilling of five wells in Khwaja, Gerdak was completed to meet the export needs for natural gas.

The department is now busy determining the quantity of gas which is at a depth of more than 1,900 metres in Jorjak, Yateam Tag, Khwaja Gogerdak and Angoot.

In Angoot, for determining the limited reserves of petroleum discovered earlier, six wells have been drilled and work on boring two more is continuing so that estimates may be made.

The department hopes to do deeper drilling of up to 4,000 metres and also do prospecting work in Andkhol and southern parts of Sare Pol.

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Unlike ordinary bakeries in Kabul which are in the ground, this one, several of which are found in the city bakes round nan and the baker does his job standing. Photo: Moqim. The Kabul Times

## Engineer Lali visits Salang, lauds maintenance officials

CHARIKAR, Feb. 4. (Bakhtar).—Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Yakoub Lali yesterday visited the Salang pass highway and handed over two gold watches given as presents to two officials of the Salang highway maintenance on behalf of His Majesty.

Some proposals on the Kokan-Salang road and Ghorbani-Sohab road were given to the minister along with promises of cooperation of the people in building it.

The minister returned to Kabul in the evening.

## French MP leaves Kabul after five day friendly visit

KABUL, Feb. 4. (Bakhtar).—Joel Le Theule, a member of the National Assembly of France and a former minister of information who came to Kabul five days ago for a friendly visit left Kabul for Paris yesterday.

He was seen off at Kabul International Airport by Director General for Political Affairs, Department in the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Ravan Farhadi, Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy in Kabul Jacques Goutay and some other officials.

Before leaving he told a Bakhtar News Agency reporter that he was glad to meet and have a useful exchange of views with the Afghan leadership on cultural and economic relations between the two nations.

"I believe that the future of cooperation between the two nations lies in accordance with the interests of the two nations, will be bright and fruitful," he said.

## PM meets HM

KABUL, Feb. 4. (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received in audience Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Khomud in the Gulistan Palace yesterday morning at 11, the Royal Protocol Department announced.

## Jangalak Factories score marked increase in sales

KABUL, Feb. 4. (Bakhtar).—Production of the Jangalak Factories in the past ten months has marked a 21 per cent increase over the plan of action set for it.

The total production cost has been Afs. 61.4 million. The total production of the plant in the past Afghan year was worth Afs. 29,913,400, according to a source of the Jangalak Factories.

The sale of the products of the factories during the period is more than Afs. 56 million. The sale of the products during the past Afghan year was about Afs. 28.5 million Afs.

"This way there is a two hundred per cent increase in the sale of the products of the factories," the source added.

Products of the factories include car and bus repairing, body making, manufacturing water pumps for irrigation, safety valves, car accessories, and accessories for other machines.

## Indian MPs visit Hadda, later feted at Speenghar Hotel

JALALABAD, Feb. 4. (Bakhtar).—The Parliamentary delegation from India visited the Hadda historical site yesterday.

An official of the archeology department familiarised the Indian parliamentarians with the site.

The delegation later attended a luncheon given in their honour by the president of the parliamentary delegation of the Prime Minister Mohammad Yasin Nasimi in the Speenghar Hotel.

According to another report, the chairman of the Afghan-Indian Friendship Society held a dinner reception at Baghe Bala restaurant in honour of the delegation which was attended by Commerce Minister Dr. M. Akbar Omar, some members of the Afghan parliament, some members of the Afghan-Indian friendship society and the Ambassador of India Ashok Mehta.

This is working for the Peoples Republic of China also on this account, according to western military experts.

While the United States today boasts some 1,700 intercontinental missiles, deployed on land bases and aboard "polaris" submarines, the Soviet Union has about 1,100 missiles.

Should People's China in fact have its first intercontinental rocket ready this year, Peking is believed to be able to produce some forty ICBMs within the next five years.

Whatever the timetable of the Chinese atomic scientists may be, the undeniable fact is that Peking achieved in less than six years what it took the U.S. twelve and a half years to reach—from its first nuclear bomb test on July sixteen 1945 to the launch of its first strategic long-range rocket on December 17, 1967.

The first Chinese intercontinental missile was triggered after a primitive steel structure in Lop Nor exactly five years and three months ago.







**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 1, 4, 7 and 9 American  
cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi  
"THE FEARLESS YAMFIRI-  
KHALERS" with Sharon TATE



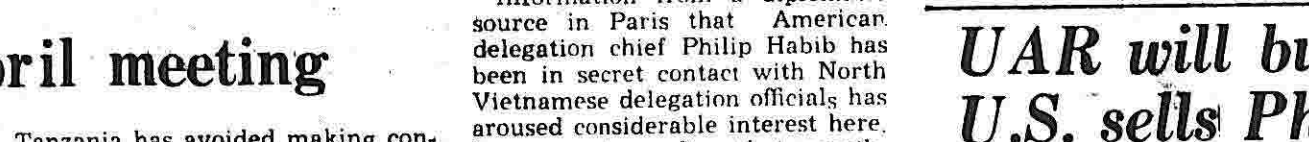
The reports were published widely throughout Israel and set off a wave of excited talk throughout the country.

A foreign ministry spokesman told the Association Press "no ultimatum from Russia" has been made here.

Is it certain that these are favourable to the creation of a Jewish State? (F)

at the parliamentary foreign affairs committee yesterday.

Indonesian foreign minister Adam Malik was present at the meeting.



The Nepalese delegate raised the meeting that his country actively engaged in the struggle against illiteracy, ignorance, dis-

(Continued on page 4)

## April meeting

## EQUIPPED SUBMARINE

gotiate with the Israeli leaders as long as Arab territory was occupied. Sitting with "invaders" would be tantamount to "unconditional surrender", Nasser said.

Malik was present at the ends that make the atomic potential incalculable, pts at checking the test development of the new

Indonesian foreign minister Ad-  
Malik was present at the  
eting.

For multiple independently-  
getable Re-entry Vehicles) is  
name of the nuclear war-  
s that make the atomic poten-  
incalculable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, (DPA) —The U.S. nuclear submarine "James Madison" will leave port next week, but the announcement appears innocuous enough but it means that the U.S. have moved up to a new turn of the nuclear armament spiral.

The "James" is the Madison's sixteen "Poseidon" missiles carries ten warheads of the nuclear hydro-called MIRV.

MIRV is acronym that stands for Multiple Independently-Targetable Re-entry Vehicles) is the name of the nuclear warheads that make the atomic potential incalculable.

The Madison used to boast sixteen "Poseidon" missiles before their offer could be calculated. The "Poseidon" missiles equipped with MIRV multiply by ten the terror spell by the "Polaris" before. And it is scarcely a consolidation of the event that the individual warheads needs have become smaller.

But their nuclear destruction is spread by their being guided into wide areas.

Leading American atomic scientists believe that MIRV can no longer be stopped, after all attempts at checking the testing and development of the new system



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Many a man who thinks to himself and a home discovers that he has merely opened a tavern for his friends

By Georges Norman Douglas

## Need for full fledged gas industry

Afghanistan has a considerable reservoir of gas deposits in the north. The deposits at Khwaja Gorgrak estimated to be over 70 billion cubic metres are already being exploited and substantial quantities of it are piped regularly to the Soviet Union.

A chemical fertiliser plant using natural gas as raw material is under construction which should become operational as soon as possible.

Similarly a thermo-electric plant using natural gas as fuel is also approved as a project for implementation. However, natural gas, it may be pointed out, is used today as raw material for a number of industries such as making synthetic fibre, nylon, etc.

The make-up of natural gas varies depending on the locality in which it is found. Methane, a compound of carbon and hydrogen is always found in it. Natural gas, especially that coming from deeper wells, may contain as much as two percent hydrogen sulphide and other impurities such as carbon dioxide.

Countries having ample supplies of natural gas have developed side industries such as extracting sulphur from the hydrogen sulphide contents present in it. The process, known as desulphurisation, leads to the extraction of sulphur which may be used for various purposes such as the manufacturing of matches, etc.

One of the most important uses of natural gas is in the domestic field for heating and cooking purposes. Street-lighting using natural gas is also popular.

Khwaja Gorgrak is not the only area in which natural gas is found. There are other areas in the north which might have similar quantities of the gas. In the southern province of Paktika, too, there are indications that we might have gas and oil.

Therefore it is time that authorities concerned should draw up a long range plan for the full utilisation of our natural gas resources.

Desulphurisation is one of the most important industries associated with mining for the introduction of this side industry should start as early as possible.

This includes estimating the hydrogen sulphide content of natural gas, economic feasibility of launching a desulphurising industry, the possible introduction of industries using sulphur as raw material such as manufacturing safety matches, etc., and even finding markets for sulphur thus produced.

Using natural gas as fuel for domestic heating and lighting may be somewhat costly but the benefits are many. The gas has to be piped to the capital or various other cities.

However other countries with similar problems have resorted to a method of liquifying natural gas and shipping it from one part of the country to another or even from one continent to another.

The authorities may well consider the feasibility of this method in Afghanistan.

Similarly studies for the possible use of natural gas in launching industries for the manufacture of synthetic fibre and cloth may not be altogether in vain.

While congratulating the Ministry of Mines and Industries in their aggressive search for new deposits of gas, petroleum and solid minerals we are certain that the measures suggested above will be given sympathetic consideration.

## World Press

The Soviet army's rocket and missile units are in "absolute combat readiness", Deputy Defence Minister Nikolai Kryukov said in an article published in the defence ministry daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star).

As quoted by Tass, the minister said that "within a few seconds" the crews of these units could carry out any order issued by the armed forces supreme command including the launching of a rocket.

He added that the Soviet Communist party and government were "sparring no effort to bring the country's defensive potential to a level such as it would ensure the total defeat of the enemy whoever he may be".

Prague radio has attacked the western press corps in Prague for its coverage of last week's government reshuffle and party plenum.

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## FOREIGN

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## Home press at a glance

## Better packing will increase export of Afghan dried fruit

## Anis

"Afghan fruit has world wide fame", was the caption of one of the editorials in Yesterday's *Anis*. Afghan fruit is acquiring an ever-increasing popularity in the world markets, it said.

This is obvious by the fact that there is a great demand for our export goods especially dried fruit. After stressing that it is the quality of Afghan fruit that attracts foreign customers, it says we have to employ better marketing techniques in order to earn better prices at the international markets.

The affluent world, it said, was attaching great importance to packing and labelling. Attractively packed and labelled commodity, therefore, can sell better and earn more money.

The editorial urged exporters and authorities concerned to pay more attention towards better packing of dried fruit they ship to the world markets. The editorial listed a number of countries where Afghan dried fruit is in great demand. These are the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Peoples Republic of China, the Soviet Union, Poland, Holland, Scandinavian countries and Japan.

By using improved marketing practices there is every reason to believe that we can increase the available markets in these countries.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Kabulad stressing that audio-visual facilities are best complementary aids to education. Developing countries like Afghanistan with a frighteningly low literacy index are in greater need for such facilities.

It expressed the hope that as part of the national crusade against illiteracy these facilities now at the disposal of the Ministry of Information and Culture and other ministries would be improved and increased in number.

One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper urged the authorities concerned to prepare a complete list of bus fares within each province and between one part of the country and another.

## Heywood

"Political Stagnation in the Middle East" was the caption of an editorial in yesterday's issue of the paper.

Although two and a half years have passed since the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war, efforts of the United Nations and the big powers have failed to provide the grounds for a peaceful settlement and the hostilities in the area are constantly increasing.

This is because instead of bringing pressure against Israel, in order to agree to a just settlement, some western countries have been sending arms and means of waging war to that country.

The world has been waiting for the big powers to take an initiative in bringing peace to the Middle East ever since the war broke out. Unfortunately, nothing has so far come out of the big meetings.

The United Nations has been unable to apply the decision of the Security Council intended to bring about a peaceful settlement. Proposals made so far by some of the countries seem to have been based on the assumption that Israel is a victor and the Arabs a defeated lot and therefore for Israel to evacuate occupied Arab territories the latter have to grant the aggressor some privileges.

The editorial said judging the Middle East situation from the viewpoint of justice and the United Nations Charter one can clearly see that Israel is the aggressor and that it deserves no privilege.

One of the reasons why peace has not yet returned to the Middle East is that big powers dealing with the issue take into consideration their own national interest instead of world peace.



The Middle East Story

## Washington: the paradox of the sixties

By James Reston

This has been a century of stunning surprises, yet the resident seers and magicians here seem to think the seventies will be more predictable than the sixties. It is a puzzle. The mood of the capital about present problems is pessimistic, but the forecasts for the future are fairly optimistic.

No major war, retreat from Vietnam, probably a controlled war in the Middle East with the big powers on the sidelines, endless local and tribal conflict in Africa and maybe even in Latin America, more spheres of influence or Monroe Doctrine for the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe and for China in Southeast Asia; more people, more inflation, more trouble—in short, more of the same, but nothing apocalyptic. This seems to be the forecast of many thoughtful people in the capital.

The Historical Record

There is very little in the history of these last sixty years to justify this assumption that the human race has run out of spectacular stupidity. The sixties years started with the decline of the British and French and ended with the triumph of the Americans. The sixties years were marked by the rise and fall of the Soviet Union, the rise of the People's Republic of China, the rise of the People's Republic of China, the rise of the People's Republic of China.

Herman Kahn and Anthony J. Wiener have kept the bazaar of the future open. The bazaar of the future is a place where the future is being sold. The bazaar of the future is a place where the future is being sold.

The Russo-Japanese War, the First World War, which devastated Europe; the collapse of the Russian Empire; the rise of the Soviet Union; the rise of the People's Republic of China; the rise of the People's Republic of China.

The Big Surprises

The second third of the century produced even more surprises. The Second World War: mass murders and evacuations beyond all previous dreams of human depravity; the collapse of the old empires; the reunification and centralization of China and its development of nuclear weapons; the emergence of two superpowers (the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.), five large powers (Japan, West Germany, France, China and Britain); the new confrontation of Washington and Moscow in the cold war; and the emergence of new post-Communist and post-Mexican economic theories.

Why, then, after all these apocalyptic events why now when Washington is depressed about its frustrations over Vietnam, inflation, the blacks, the rebellious university whites—should thoughtful men and women here be taking a comparatively calm and even optimistic view of the seventies?

The Major Trends

Maybe it is merely wishful or lack of imagination, and maybe the optimists are wrong, for there are many others who think the country and the world are hopelessly lost and divided and headed for chaos. But this does not seem to be the view of most reflective and experienced minds in the capital.

In fact, the majority seems to be suggesting that the sixties, for all the violence, defiance and confusion, were but violent and defiant and confused enough to force a reappraisal of past assumptions, and make the major power

think about adopting new attitudes and policies in defense of their vital interests.

Within their own geographical spheres of influence, the great powers are still demanding control, and in contested areas like the Middle East, they are still competing for influence in the most dangerous way, but on the big questions, which could produce a world-wide nuclear war, they are finally talking with a little more common sense.

The major trends elsewhere are also a little more rational. Europe also co-operation and even economic integration, the war in Vietnam, the war in Vietnam.

(Continued on page 4)

## France's role in new Europe's making

By Dileep Padgankar

If realised, make up for the past lag.

In the domain of monetary co-operation, three main suggestions were put forward at the summit. President Pompidou, asked by the appointment of a single European representative on the International Monetary Fund.

Brandt, suggested the creation of a European Reserve Fund. And M. Jean Rey, the Belgian President of the EEC Commission, argued for the creation of a European currency. Each one of these propositions would be examined at length in the months to come.

The final decisions would be designed to ensure monetary stability in each one of the EEC countries, and in fact, would amount to putting into practice the Barre plan whereby the Community would decide upon short or long term assistance to any country facing a monetary crisis.

The decline in France's position is not entirely surprising. The country's claim to a privileged role on the European scene.

Pompidou, quick to recognise this, has all but given up the effort to build an European identity under French leadership.

As Michel Drancourt says in *L'Entreprise*, a United Europe is not so much a passion with President Pompidou as a necessity dictated by the circumstances. The low-key speeches, the absence of expansive gestures and high-sounding rhetoric, noticeable at the Hague all point to a more discreet role.

Those who expected a great performance from him at the summit, which was convened at his initiative, were largely disappointed by his opening speech. It betrayed, as Le Monde put it, "a lack of breath".

When on the final day the French President displayed his triumph, put forward his "concrete" proposals for the future of the Community, the commentators fell in line to applaud his realism and courage.

It is too early to say how this new realism will fare in the course of three sets of negotiations for the year ahead. Between the EEC members themselves, followed by talks between the Six and the non-Six.

(Continued on page 4)

## Provincial Press

The daily *Sangagee* has an editorial entitled "Distribution of Tractors for Farmers". During the past two years, the paper went on, the Agriculture Bank has distributed 51 tractors to the farmers of Helmand and Kandahar provinces. These are in addition to a number of tractors so far distributed to farmers in Balkh and other provinces.

These tractors, as well as water pumps, are sold to the farmers at reasonable price and on long-term instalments with a purpose to enable the farmers to improve their production and at same time popularise mechanical farming, as the paper says.

Afghanistan, says the paper, is an agricultural country therefore efforts are being made to develop this field through modern methods.

It is heartening to see that most of the farmers throughout the country have been showing great interest in modernising their methods of farming.

The paper after a brief talk about the advantages of mechanised farming and its effect on country's economy, hopes that the farmers will make better use of modern agricultural tools, and at the same time the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Agricultural Bank will undoubtedly see that more of such tractors and water pumps are put at the disposal of the farmers.

The daily *Eekhad* has an editorial entitled "Ministries in the Provinces". One of the principles of democracy, the paper went on, is that there should be closer relations between the three branches of the state, and the branches of the state and aims are better fulfilled through coordination of work between the legislative, judiciary and executive branches.

The visits of the cabinet members to the provinces and remote parts of the country which is a king place in accordance with the policy statement of the government, affords an opportunity for the ministers to make a close contact with the people and to hear their views on the various parts of the country. The ministers can find out for themselves the difficulties the people are facing.

Provincial visits of the ministers, says the paper, is also the best means of creating better understanding between the people and the government. The paper expresses certainty that the visits of the cabinet members to the provinces will enable the government to better understand the problems of the people and then seek ways to overcome them.

Fire Brigade is Getting Equipped" is the title of the editorial in the daily *Parwan*. The paper, after a brief account of the big fires which occurred during the last few years in the big cities, says that recently the government has decided to equip the big cities including the capital city with modern fire extinguishers and other necessary equipment.

The paper is appreciative of the financial aid the government has offered to equip the fire brigades in bigger cities where the chance of fire is greater. Some Afghan will also be trained in Britain in how to fight fires.

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(Continued on page 4)

Picture shows miners in Darai Suf coal mines collecting ration of food given by World Food Programme of the United Nations. WFP helps in giving canned food, tea, and meat to the workers.

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## Afghan Diary

By A. S. White

The physician-friend of mine told me the other day that when he was still in high school, he was passing through a narrow lane. His bicycle was overloaded because a classmate who always associated with him was seated before the saddle.

Anyway, when they were halfway to their destination, a small girl suddenly crossed the lane and was hit. She fell on the ground. My friend and his partner got off their bike and "made sure" if she was not terribly hurt. Fortunately she was not.

My friend gave the little girl a pat on the back and an Af. 5 note as hush money. But she was a naughty girl. The moment she tucked the note in her pocket, she screamed for help.

And suddenly there arrived on the scene of this unfortunate accident about three dozen people: men of all ages, professions and sizes. Everybody from the crowd started to hit my friend for "seriously injuring" the little innocent girl. Some hit him with bricks, some with wooden sandals, others with fists and shoes.

Of course, the poor man hit back furiously but he was one against about thirty. His friend knew some of the people but his pleading with them did not work out. So he just stood by and watched.

And from the crowd came forward a hefty young man who appeared to have an extra axe to grind against my friend. So he gave him such a punch in the nose that it started bleeding and the loss of blood undermined his resistance.

In came a policeman who was attracted to the scene by the increasing crowd. He asked people what the hell was going on? What had the young man done to the community to be treated like that?

The same man who had given my friend a punch in the nose came out and told the cop that my friend was a loafer. He chased all the people in the neighbourhood and followed them to their schools, asking them to go out with him. In short, he was a Casanova and ought to be punished by law.

This was a grave accusation considering the segregation of sexes in those days and the fanaticism of the community. Matters connected with women. My friend started to shudder. A slight breeze caused on the little girl's body was turning into a misdeed punishable by law.

He thought staying further would mean his arrest by the cop. So he took to his heels till he reached the safety of his home. He could ride his bicycle. His bystander friend had already gone to his way.

Two years later, my friend saw that hefty young Casanova who had given him a punch in the nose in that unfair fight buying a present for a schoolgirl in chadori. The conversation between the two ensued like this:

—I am itching for a fight with you, sir.

—Who are you? What do you want from me?

—I am the boy whom you hit hard in the nose and accused of chasing the school girls, remember? Now let us see who is a Casanova!

—Go to hell. I have someone with me and she needs my help!

—But sir, you don't know who I am and then take the girl to her school and tell her principal how rotten she is to befriend you.

The girl left the scene quietly and my friend gave his opponent such a punch on the cheek that he fell down on his back. Then he was dealt blow after blow till he fainted and passively interferred, taking my friend away from his defeated adversary.

Then my vindictive friend ran after the girl and went to the gates of several girls' schools but there was no sign of her.

He came home triumphantly and when his bystander friend dropped in to see him, he gave him a flowery account of the encounter and said how glad he was for knocking down his opponent after two years.

My physician friend told me that he met the same fellow, now older and wiser, a few months ago in front of one of the ministries. He wanted to evade him but my friend stopped him, saying:

"Hag, how about another fight buddy?"

The man replied that he had already taken his vengeance upon him and should have no grudge. But the physician pointed out at him was beaten black and blue by at least three dozen persons. Therefore he ought to beat him at least twenty-nine times to be fully satisfied.

On hearing this, the man hit the road without looking back and my friend went his way. He was halfway to his destination when someone stopped him to ask for the time. When he looked at him attentively, he noticed he was an.

(Continued on page 4)



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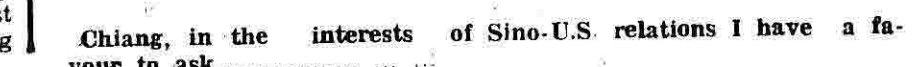
by Premier Alexei Kosygin to hand over the replies.

## FOREIGN

After stressing the importance

ing the importance of mass screening and listing the best screening tests for cancers.

of the hour, of realism.



1967, the deficit was only \$ 3 million a year which was considered tolerable; at any rate it was largely covered by gifts and loans from American Jews and other

Although Alexander broke his  
path with fire and sword he did

nated. After his country was freed Breshna left Tashkent. In a 24 day ride on horse-back and kadajawa (a horse fitted out with a covered basket on either side for baggage, wife and child) he



ly want to go, mummy? This is only a prologue...

to prevent the same thing happen  
to other people". (UPI).



**You really want to go, mummy? This is only a prologue.**





British designers have just designed a new dress for women tennis players. It looks lovely, but probably a little funny too.

## Russian accused of spying arrested by America's FBI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, (APF). A Soviet citizen employed at the United Nations, Alexander Tikhonov, was arrested on espionage charges at Seattle (Washington) on Saturday, Attorney General John Mitchell announced on Saturday.

Tikhonov, 37, was arrested by FBI agents just as he had taken possession of documents concerning the defense of the United States.

The FBI agents reported that Tikhonov, who worked as a translator at the secretariat of the UN, had already had one rendezvous with an unnamed individual on December 6, 1969 at Seattle. He had come to work at the UN in June 1965, and had been living with his wife and daughter at a New York hotel.

He has been on 4 September 1932 at Gorki, the announcement said.

## Vietnam War

### Arms cache, biggest weapons haul found

SAIGON, Feb. 8, (Reuters). South Vietnamese troops, out on security patrol during the Tet lunar new year ceasefire seized arms dumps containing 2,000 rifles and 25 tons of ammunition in one of the biggest weapons hauls of the war.

A military spokesman said yesterday the six well-camouflaged jungle caches found on Thursday and Friday yielded 2,000 rifles, seven mortar tubes and heavy machineguns, and crates of mortar bombs, rockets, recoilless cannon shells, B-40 bazooka rocket-grenades and small arms ammunition.

The spokesman said the caches were found in a mountainous area near the Cambodian border, about 100 miles from Saigon. The caches were found in a mountainous area near the Cambodian border, about 100 miles from Saigon.

## Financial pinch

Contd. from page 2

Rogers plan for the Nixon Administration. They have opposed the Rogers plan for an armistice settlement even when the Secretary of State announced that on refugees the United States is "prepared to contribute generously."

Rogers's further proposal that Israel and Jordan cooperate to make Jerusalem a unified city, with open access to people of all nationalities and faiths, has also been dismissed, contemptuously, as an underhand method of prising the city from their hands.

What is more, Israel is giving a new edge to the Arab fear that Tel Aviv's expansionist ambitions have no end. By drawing more and more immigrants, according to the new Minister of Housing, Shalev, Israel expects up to 60,000 immigrants a year through 1975. These are not displaced Iraqi or Yemenite Jews or the remnants, but Jews of western origin, bringing with them untold skills and talents and technical expertise. They are anathema to the Arabs.

But despite Israeli's angry outbursts against Washington, the probabilities still are that the Nixon Administration will continue to give grudging support to keep the State alive. There is no doubt that the State is a major factor in the thin stream of oil going dollars with which American Jews continue to buy Israeli war material.

(The Times of India)

## Rogers on 10-nation African tour to forge closer ties

RABAT, Morocco, Feb. 8, (APF). Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived here in North Africa yesterday on the first leg of a 10-nation fact-finding tour of Africa.

The 10-day tour, the first ever made in Africa by a secretary of state in office, is intended to demonstrate what the state department called growing U.S. interest in Africa.

But in most of the countries he will visit, Rogers will have to explain why U.S. aid has steadily declined as congress has pulled in the purse strings in recent years.

In Morocco and Tunisia, the two of the most moderate and pro-western members of the Arab League, Rogers will have to explain why U.S. aid has steadily declined as congress has pulled in the purse strings in recent years.

The Moroccan and Tunisian governments, while avoiding any open criticism of the United States, have been embarrassed by recent hints that Israel may get more American arms to balance the promise of French Mirage jet fighters to the Libyan revolutionaries.

The Secretary of State's African tour marks the start of a U.S. offensive to forge closer economic and political links with developing Africa.

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES  
At 14, 43, 7 and 9 American  
cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi  
"THE FEARLESS YAMFIRI KHALES" with Sharon TATE

## Afghan week in review: Afghan Women Volunteers expand activities

The Afghan Women's Institute since its inception about 21 years ago has done a great deal towards enlightening the women and helping those who for some reason or another have not been able to continue their schooling.

The Afghan Women's Institute during these years has been trying to expand its scope of activities and be of help to mothers and children to the greatest extent possible. The Institute has adult literacy courses not only in the capital city but also has assisted in their formation in some of the provinces.

In the past few years the Institute has been able to open branches in some big cities which carry on identical activities as that of the one in the capital city.

Some years back the Institute took another initiative in establishing the Afghan Women Volunteer Association. The Association has so far done commendable jobs in holding exhibits

By A Staff Writer  
and other social gatherings for the purpose of raising funds to help needy mothers and children. Only last Thursday a Women's Volunteer Association was formed in Kandahar on instruction from H.R.H. Princess Belqis, who is the honorary president of the Afghan Women Volunteer Association and under whose guidance the Association has done valuable services for the needy women and has been able to enlarge its activities.

The commissions assigned by the Afghan Women Volunteers have visited the women prisoners to distribute clothes and medicine to them. In the newly established Women Volunteer Association of Kandahar eighty women, became members on the very first day. This shows that Afghan women are interested in being of valuable service to their fellow women.

Hopes are now high that Afghanistan in the near future will be able to start exploiting a number of mineral resources in which she is rich. According to a news report last week, in the past few years the Mines and Geology Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries has discovered thirty types of minerals some of which are being exploited.

With limited technical means and lack of proper roads and transportation, the Ministry has been able to find new gold, lead, zinc, tin, petroleum, lapis lazuli and other valuable minerals in various parts of the country.

The iron ore mines in Haji Gak in central Afghanistan, are reported to have the best quality and after two years of survey it was determined that the Haji Gak mines have a deposit of two billion tons of iron. Another iron ore mine in the north-east of the country has been found in Kandahar province.

## Lack of pilots

(Continued from page 1)  
all emigrating as Jews. We can't do that."

Questioned about the Arab countries' refusal to agree to direct negotiations with Israel, President Nasser replied, "they will be in a very strong position, we will be in a very weak one. This means for us that we go for unconditional surrender."

The President reaffirmed several times that there could be no peaceful settlement with Israel. He said that as long as Israel had not evacuated the territories occupied during the six-day war in 1967, he denied, however, ever saying that the Arabs would throw the Israelis into the sea and destroy their nation.

"You can have a collection of my speeches, my interviews—there is no single word about sending the Israelis into the sea," President Nasser declared.

The president affirmed that his health was good and that he would go to Moscow to ask for more planes if the United States refused to supply the Israelis with additional planes.

The company said there had so far been no plausible explanation for the accident.

U.S. Sixth Fleet sources in Naples said last night the submarine—which carries a crew of 90 to 100—lost eight metres of its bows during a collision at sea almost a month ago.

United States marine officials are investigating the explosion of a fragmentation grenade in a U.S. marine enlisted men's club in Da Nang on Thursday night which killed one American and wounded 62 others.

The incident was "apparently not the result of enemy action," a spokesman said. The explosion occurred in the enlisted men's club at the Marine Force Logistics Command.

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VOL. VIII NO. 265

KABUL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1970 (DALWA 20, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

70 join women's association formed in Herat

HERAT, Feb. 9, (Bakhtar).—A Women's Voluntary Association has been established in Herat in accordance with instructions by H.R.H. Princess Belqis, the chairman of the Voluntary Women's Association.

In a meeting held yesterday, seventy women of the city enrolled in the association. It aims to undertake social service.

Mrs. Enayat Saraf was elected as the president of the association here. So far the women have contributed Af. 74,000 for a fund to meet the expenses of its work.

The association will soon distribute Af. 100,000 worth of medicine to the needy.

At the meeting some women delivered speeches on the importance of the association.

Physical training institute to be established

KABUL, Feb. 9, (Bakhtar).—A physical training institute which will have classrooms and a gymnasium will be built in a 15 acre area in Zindkhan, Kabul, by the education ministry.

The institute which will have up to 14 classes will be built in two years time.

A special committee consisting of some presidents of departments in the education ministry and Afghan and foreign experts has been assigned to fix the subjects that should be studied and plan the training course.

The institute will be separate from the present physical training school. Ninth grade graduates will be enrolled in the institute and graduates of the school now abroad undergoing training for physical training foreign experts in Kabul University colleges.

Reform commission for prisons visits Jalalabad

JALALABAD, Feb. 9, (Bakhtar).—The Prison Reform Commission visited the prison here yesterday and spoke with the prisoners. The commission headed by its chairman Dr. Mohammad Haider, Prime Minister's advisor, will also visit prisons in Konar and Laghman.

On their way to Jalalabad, they also visited the prison in Sarobi.

American professor sees U.S., Soviet Union as perpetual antagonists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, (Reuters).—The United States and the Soviet Union could be antagonists forever with neither country able to relax its guard completely, a report published by a Senate subcommittee suggested yesterday.

The report, on communist doctrine and Soviet diplomacy, was written by Professor Adam Ulam, of Harvard University's Russian Research Centre, for the Senate sub-committee on national security.

It said: "In the very long run the interests of the two superpowers are antagonistic, not only because of their ideological differences but because of the fact that they are rivals for primacy."

"This does not mean that they cannot reach a mutually profitable and long-lasting accommodation, but not in the sense that they would ever be able to relax their guard completely or to base their relations on the 'Canadian-American pattern'."

It said that Soviet policies, for all their skill and realism, rest ultimately upon an increasing desire to launch an all-out propaganda campaign to discredit the United States and its allies.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 9, (Bakhtar).—Gordon Carter, regional director of UNICEF arrived here yesterday to hold talks with the Afghan authorities on the expanding of UNICEF cooperation with Afghanistan.

Two people were killed in an avalanche Saturday night in Chamel Farghan pass, Parjabin district.

The avalanche covered a 350 sq. metre area.

The bodies of the dead, Ghulam Nabi and Sadaf were returned to their relatives.

KABUL, Feb. 9, (Bakhtar).—The new Ambassador of Pakistan Shahnaz Khan said a courtesy call on H.R.H. Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi at his home yesterday morning.

Iran will increase defence spending by 50 p.c. over 1969

TEHRAN, Feb. 9, (Reuters).—Iran yesterday announced an increase of almost 50 per cent in its annual expenditure on defence.

Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida, who announced the increase when he presented the state budget for the year beginning March 21, said that Iraqi provocations had forced Iran to strengthen her forces.

He also had to re-inforce her defence because of the critical situation in the Middle East and Iran's responsibilities and interest in literacy, agriculture and public health.

The experts who will hold talks with education ministry officials expressed their interest in providing educational and cultural programmes.

Deputy Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Kuli Rooshan and Radio Afghanistan President Dr. Jalali were also present.

The experts are: Spaulding, Lightbody, and Perrow.

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Vice President and Sales Manager: 24464

General Manager-AFGHAN TOUR: 25359

Administration and Account Section: 25357

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Extension 59

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Doing easily what others find difficult is talent; doing what is difficult is genius.

By Henri-Frederic Amiel

## Politicians and journalists

It is a common expression that 'politicians do not like journalists'. This is only partly true because there are times that politicians cannot do without journalists.

In any circumstances the journalists cannot do without politicians because they make a living by reflecting the activities and thinking of politicians. In a democratic society it is necessary that the two groups should agree on a working arrangement and accommodate each other.

A journalist's role, among other things, is to inform its readers about what goes on in society. What decisions are taken which might affect its readers individually or the society as a whole, or how public funds are being spent are legitimate questions that members of a society have a right to find answers for. They expect journalists to furnish these answers.

That is why the right of access to sources of information has been accepted as an integral part of the freedom of the press. The exercise of this right like all other rights require tact and restraint. A journalist under the pretext of exercising his right to seek information cannot and must not barge into offices of government officials or ask questions which are discourteous or which undermine the prestige of those from whom he seeks information.

The sources of information likewise must not avoid meeting the journalists just because they don't like their looks. In the developing countries where the media of mass communication, too, is in the process of development access to the sources of information presents special problems.

Governmental activities constitute one of the most important sources of information. What appears to be interesting news to journalists is the work of publishing in the eyes of some officials. When a project is launched it does not suffice to say that a ceremony was held on the occasion and a certain high official inaugurated the project by cutting a ribbon.

Questions concerning the financing of the project, the time it is anticipated to take before it is completed, the construction company, the number of people the project would engage, the type of machinery used and the terms of the contract under which it will be built, the economic feasibility of the project and its possible effects on the national economy are all legitimate questions that may be asked in order to present a fuller and more meaningful picture of the project to the public.

The officials concerned have nothing to lose by supplying answers to these and other questions that may be asked. Once a project is launched one usually does not hear anything about it until it is completed and only then a few formal words are released that it went into operation or declared open.

The most interesting story about any project is how it was completed, what difficulties were encountered and how they could be used to avoid future mistakes.

The same is true of official meetings. When a meeting is held at a high level which is considered of public interest, it is news. Answers to questions like what is to be discussed, the problems underlying the discussions and the possible results intended to be achieved are what make such news more interesting and worth publishing.

Once the meeting starts, providing it is not a high level secret, the public is interested in knowing about how discussions are progressing and then of course what results have been achieved.

By letting the public know what is being done for them it will be easy to ask for their support and cooperation. We hope that a better working arrangement between newsmen and officials will evolve as we tread along the path of progress and develop our democratic system.

## World Press

The Times of London has accused Israel of following the American example in North Vietnam with its bombing raids on Egypt. In an editorial, the paper wrote: "The Israeli air force is following the American bombing pattern in North Vietnam—military targets are chosen nearer and nearer to the capital until the terror element in the bombing becomes at least as important as the strategic."

It added: "The Egyptians are not Vietnamese, but no people anywhere have been successfully bombed to the conference table." The Times also warned that "Americans and Russians should have every reason to fear that they are being sucked into a situation which could become a proxy confrontation like Cuba or a quicksand like Vietnam."

"An arms embargo for the area must remain a principal aim of outside diplomacy," it said. The Guardian wrote in an editorial: "If the great powers, expend all their energy in simply trying to restore the situation roughly as it was ten months ago—before the bombing, shooting and raiding across the canal and the Gulf of Suez really got going—then they are on the wrong course."

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## Home press at a glance

## German traveller writes about Afghanistan for newspaper

## Anis

Yesterday's paper carried the translation of an article by a German traveller who wrote about his impressions of Afghanistan.

The article was published in one of the famous West German newspapers, The Sunday Express. The author, who came to Kabul via the Khyber Pass writes:

"A trip from Peshawar by bus to Kabul via the Khyber Pass is really interesting. There were ten of us in a bus which left Peshawar at 11 a.m. Soon we reached the approaches of the pass, which witnessed great events of the past and one which also looks beautiful. It is a pass through which many a conqueror throughout history marched to the Indian sub-continent. Military watch towers belonging to the time of the British rule in the undivided sub-continent could also be seen along both sides of the road. In another feature of the travel along this road is that one sees

occasionally groups of handsome Pashtuns carrying shot guns talking with one another. The way they carry their guns shows that it is part of their garment.

"After two hours one reaches the border. Customs formalities are very simple. An all-weather paved road extending from the border to the capital, Kabul makes the journey which formerly used to take at least one day less troublesome and short.

In five hours we were in Kabul. Kabul has certain specific distinctions. One can find many shops of imported goods such as watches, transistor radios, cameras, microphones, cigarettes and cars of all makes and sizes.

The Soviet Union, the United States and the Federal German Republic etc. have given economic assistance to Afghanistan. The Federal Republic ranks third among the aid-giving countries.

Russia has made the greatest contribution towards Afghanistan's development totalling \$820 million. The friendly relations exist between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is a shining example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different economic and social systems.

American aid to Afghanistan amounts to \$400 million and that of the Federal Republic of Germany to \$340 million.

Seven years ago the People's Republic of China, too, granted a loan of ten million pounds sterling to Afghanistan.

Afghanistan follows a strict policy of neutrality and is not a member of any military alliance. This wise policy has made it possible for Afghanistan to establish friendly relations with a large number of countries in the world.

By exercising its free judgement on international affairs, Afghanistan is playing a useful and constructive role in international gatherings.

## Israh

Yesterday's Israh carried a letter to the editor signed Shewar complaining about the lack of public conveniences in the city. It is not surprising to see that the pattern of the government along more democratic lines with greater participation of the people.

Part of her duties are to see that each letter is registered in the Ministry of Communications records and that the addresses can be understood by the post men.

The letter is especially important in domestic mail because many people here do not know how to correctly address a letter or the correct address of the people to whom they are sending their letters.

Miss Fazel spoke highly of the service rendered by the post office. In case a registered letter is lost, the post office will put out an international tracer to try to find the letter or determine the point at which it was lost.

In case the letter is found to have been lost abroad, the foreign post office is held responsible and has to pay the insurance on the letter.

When the post office in Kabul is found to be at fault, then said Miss Fazel, "We pay."

Miss Fazel also spends a good deal of time at the post office dispensing information to the public about the services of the post office.

Many foreigners, she said, are under the impression that anything can go through the mails here, ready small packages under the name of books, or other large items and other large items and other large items.

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## Miss Fazel:

## Post office official, good cook, painter

The Ministry of Communications is one of the governmental departments employing the maximum number of women.

There are women working at various switchboards, answering information calls and many more are working in international telephone circuits.

Perhaps one of the unique jobs being held by a woman is that of controlling the files of letters at the Share Nafost office. She is Miss Zarinna Fazel, a graduate of the Malay High School.

Miss Fazel daily handles about 2,000 letters sent to different points at home and abroad.

Part of her duties are to see that each letter is registered in the Ministry of Communications records and that the addresses can be understood by the post men.

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## Press On Women.

## Who is at fault in not bringing a child?

The weekly Zhuwandoon carries a letter signed by Z. Seman entitled 'Am I Trusty at Fault?'. The interesting letter touches on one of the important points which have made many families unhappy. The letter writer begins her story like this:

I married a man of my own choice and we had been living such a happily married life that some friends and relatives became jealous of us. We were not counting days and nights because we loved each other to the extent that time had no meaning to us. All of a sudden we realised that five years had elapsed since we have been married, but there was no sign of bringing a child.

I began to hear that all the blame was on me for not being able to bring a child. The warning first came from my mother-in-law whose only son my husband is, and wishing very much to see, while she is alive, her grandchild.

My husband, hearing his mother and other relatives speak of needing his attitude towards me and after a while he began to feel that the letter was not being brought to him and he began to feel that the letter was not being brought to him and he began to feel that the letter was not being brought to him.

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The British Associated Fashion Designers launched an exciting show in London recently during the 'London Fashion Weeks', when many of the Spring 1970 collections were shown. Here are some of the scene-stealers in an elegant line in white from the latest range of a well-known British manufacturer. Left, a crisply designed, military-style mini coat with sharp revers, buttoned pockets and a belted waist. Centre, a masculine trouser suit with a softly fitted look to the jacket and slim trousers. On the right is a safari suit, with a long, lean sleeveless jacket teamed with a flared mini skirt.

## Letter to William Rogers

Contd. from page 2

2. In order to put an end to Jewish aggression and illegal occupation of Arab territories, made in 1967, Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, and the principles of international law should be invoked to compel Jewish armed forces to immediately, and unconditionally, withdraw to the Armistice lines of 1948.

The United States Administration is legally and morally bound to act in accordance with the principles of international law which I submitted on June 3rd to President Nixon, and with the principles enunciated by the late President Eisenhower in his radio and television address on February 20, 1957.

No efforts to establish peace in the Middle East will ever be successful unless and until a just solution is found for the Palestine problem.

The situation of the Palestine problem requires the application of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law.

The United States and other members of the Security Council should call for a special Session of the General Assembly to find a just and lasting solution of the Palestine problem, disregarding the illegal fait accompli of the

## Airlines

**TUESDAY:**  
**Ariana Afghan Airlines**  
Departure: Kabul-Kandahar-Beirut  
FG 205 0700

## Pharmacies

**OPEN TONIGHT**  
Ariana-Kabul, Sangi  
Enayt-Jade Malwand  
Naghbandi-Jade Malwand Part I  
Stoor-Jade Anderabi  
Ariana-Zenath-Jade Nader Pash-ton  
Shefa-Share Nau  
Pashlay-Jade Nader Pash-ton  
Tawakuly-Dah Afghanistan  
Sharaf-Shah Shahid  
Farazi-Pule Sukhta  
Mahmud-Pule Mahmoud Khan  
Halder-Dah Mazang  
Abasi-Pule Kheshti  
Karle Char and Bibi Mahru  
General Medical Depot Tel. 41252.

## Important

**Telephones**  
Police Station —20  
Traffic Department —41700  
Fire Department —12  
Telephone repair —29  
Airport —21233-20672

**AT THE CINEMA**

**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 Iranian movie.  
**ARIANA CINEMA**  
At 11, 4 1/2, 7 and 9 American cinemascopes film dubbed in Farsi  
**"THE FEATHERS OF THE ANGELS"** with Sharon Tate

## UAR Mig-21 fighters shoot down Israeli plane

CAIRO, Feb. 9, (AFP)—Egyptian fighter-bombers yesterday shot down an Israeli Phantom Jet north of the Nile Delta, the Middle East news agency reported.

All Egyptian aircraft returned to base, the agency said, quoting an air force spokesman.

Earlier, an army spokesman announced that Egyptian Mig-21 fighters shot down an Israeli Phantom Jet north of the Nile Delta, yesterday.

AP report from Tel Aviv says Israeli air force jets Sunday downed two Egyptian Mig-21s in a dogfight over the northern Nile Delta deep inside Egypt, the military command announced.

The Egyptian jets had engaged the Israelis during an Israeli attack on two Egyptian army camps north and south of Cairo, the command said.

The raiding jets struck at Inshas, about 20 kilometres northeast of the Egyptian capital, and at a camp near Helwan, south of Cairo, the military said.

## Four Italian parties try to form centre-left coalition

ROME, Feb. 9, (Reuters)—Italian political vacuum during which four parties will try to weld themselves into a workable centre-left coalition again.

Starting today, President Giuseppe Saragat will spend five days receiving 32 former presidents, prime ministers and leading politicians at the Quirinale Palace before choosing a new prime minister designate.

The new government—Italy's 31st since World War II—is expected to be a renewal of the four-party partnership of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Socialists and Republicans which fell apart amid bitter feuding last July.

It would probably be headed by caretaker Premier Mariano Rumor, whose ministry resigned Friday night to pave the way for a stronger ruling pact.

But at the back of the minds of many centre-left politicians is the fear that next week's coalition talks will found the renewal of the split which brought down the majority government.

A general policy agreement has been ironed out by the four party secretaries but some lingering differences on fundamental issues were veiled in ambiguous language.

Although theoretically about to be partners in the same government, the war of words between the socialists and the social democrats continued yesterday.

The socialist newspaper "Avanti!" after some scornful remarks about the Social Democrats, warned that in the coming negotiations the socialists would "not retreat one centimetre" on their demands.

They also urged that the United States should release Britain from restrictions imposed by the McMahon Act limiting the dissemination of secret nuclear information received from the U.S.

The recommendations came in a 36-page paper pleading the long-term case for Britain going into Europe. It was prepared by the bow group, comprising young intellectuals closely linked with but not formally bound to Britain's opposition Conservative party.

The arguments in favour of joining the bow group asserts, are surely overwhelming.

Noting that Britons tend to be sceptical and to take pride in pragmatism, the bow group summarises a catalogue of missed opportunities since 1950 and comments:

"We have surely missed enough buses to exercise both our scepticism and our so-called pragmatism."

Despite all setbacks, the European community was once again looking hopefully to future progress.

"It is worth recalling that it took the United States nearly 100 years to get a federal budget," said the authors. "The community will have reached that stage in 20 years."

The group's emphasis on a

## Plastic bomb wrecks press centre in central Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 9, (Reuters)—A nine kilo plastic bomb has extensively damaged the second floor of the South Vietnamese national press centre in central Saigon.

The blast on Sunday wrecked an office where foreign correspondents are accredited and records stored. The office had been closed for three days over Tet, No one was hurt.

The Saigon fire brigade, which arrived at the scene soon after the explosion, extinguished a fire in the bomb-damaged offices.

A bomb disposal expert said: "the bomb was probably placed on top of the roof of the way the roof was caved in."

It was the third bomb explosion in central Saigon in three weeks.

A plastic charge damaged the empty Dai Nam cinema adjoining an American officers' billet on January 21.

On January 30 a similar explosion wrecked a women's toilet in the Rex cinema, which is next door to the Rex American officers' billet and 100 yards (metres) from yesterday's explosions.

War action was reported to be generally light yesterday.

Two South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 11 wounded in an explosion today in an area where enough Viet Cong munitions have been captured to arm four battalions.

There were also unconfirmed reports of heavy fighting when Viet Cong attacked the government forces digging up the munitions caches in the jungles of "War Zone D", 46 miles (75 ms) northeast of Saigon.

Most observers think the talks will succeed but failure cannot be ruled out. If this happens, leading politicians can see no other solution but a premature general election a solution which nobody wants.

send people to customs officials. Although hashish, gold and expensive jewelry are prohibited by law from passing through the mails, people may still post inexpensive koochi type jewelry."

Fortunately so far no one has tried to use the Share Nau post office for illegal items, she noted.

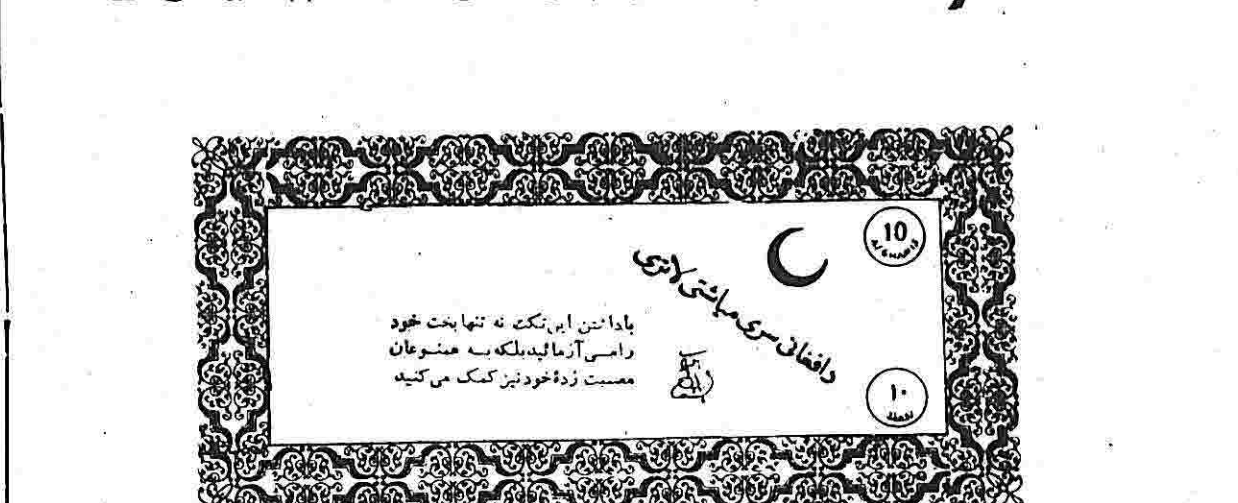
Before coming to the Post Office, Miss Fazel worked for a time at the Ministry of Education. She has been at the Post Office now for three years.

In her spare time she paints and an autumn landscape won a prize at a Japanese international painting festival. Among her friends she is known as a good cook.

## NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF THE AFGHAN TOURIST ORGANISATION

**President Afghan Tourist Organisation:** 25358  
**Vice President and Sales Manager:** 24464  
**General Manager-AFGHAN TOUR:** 25359  
**Administration and Account Section:** 25357

## Be a winner even when you lose.



We have been selling lottery tickets for years at Af. 10 a piece because unlike other lotteries no one loses in Afghan Red Crescent Society raffles. You may be

lucky and win one of our brand new cars, an expense paid trip to Beirut or Tehran, or cash prizes up to Af. 150,000. Even if you aren't lucky you still win.

Your money adds up to the society's ability to do a better job wherever and whenever its help is needed.

## Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery

## Women in U.S.

(Continued from page 3)  
living in consumer education, works three days a week—the days she can get competent help to look after her baby daughter.

In addition to their separate jobs, the women meet once a month in an informal seminar to learn about the programmes of the department, to hear from top officials about issues that interest them and to pursue their own special concerns.

The corps keeps a close watch for variety of jobs that might lend themselves to part time scheduling and therefore be filled by other talented women. In fact, they would like to see part-time work opportunities so widespread that a special programme such as theirs would not be needed.

But it appears clear from the experience of the last two years that real progress in expanding opportunities for women will come only with some fundamental changes in the attitudes of both men and women. Men need to understand that the institutions they have created are not now designed for women, and if they mean what they say about equality of opportunity, certain institutional habits will have to be changed. And women, in order to seize these opportunities, will need to plan far ahead for their cyclical role of worker, mother, and worker.

## ADVERTISEMENTS AFGHAN INSURANCE COMPANY

Please note new Telephone Numbers of the Afghan Insurance Company

TELEPHONE: 26257  
26258  
26259

## Miss Fazel

(Continued from page 3)

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## 'Congratulations friends'



You are the first to TRAVEL by ARIANA'S NEW BOEING 727 VOL. VIII, NO. 266

## HM RECEIVES GEOLOGISTS TEAM

### Hears report on mineral resources, petrol prospecting

KABUL, Feb. 10, (Bakhtar)—His Majesty the King met a team of prominent Afghan geologists for the third time last night within a fortnight.

The geologists presented a report to His Majesty on new developments in surveying, prospecting and exploitation of mineral resources in general, and the prospects in northern and southern Afghanistan on petroleum.

His Majesty told the geologists that search for new sources, feasibility surveys, and exploitation projects be given more emphasis than in the past.

A royal protocol department news release on the meeting last

**UNICEF director meets planning Minister Sarabi**

KABUL, Feb. 10, (Bakhtar)—The regional director of UNICEF, Carter yesterday met Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi and discussed with him the organisation's assistance programmes in Afghanistan.

At the meeting Carter pledged continued UNICEF assistance in carrying out development programmes of the country, and responded favourably to new requests put forward by the planning minister.

Arab summit concludes

Communicate affirms will to free Arab lands

CAIRO, Feb. 10, (AFP)—The Arab "mini summit" yesterday reaffirmed its determination to "liberate the stolen Arab territories" and its "profound conviction in the inevitable victory" over Israel in a final communique.

The front line Arab countries which have taken up the responsibility of the direct defence of the Arab nation in the face of Israeli aggression meet in serious circumstances characterised by the escalation of Israeli military aggression, affirm anew their determination to liberate violated Arab territory and their absolute faith in the inevitability of victory.

The front line powers are convinced that the Arab nation, which was stood fast in the face of great challenges in the course of its history, is capable of repelling aggression and regaining Arab right from those who have violated it.

The Arab nation refuses to see its resources and wealth being exploited and converted into assistance and weapons for Israel. The continuation of such exploitation should be considered as an act of imperialism which must be liquidated by the Arab countries.

By behaving as it does, and by its continuous support for Israel, Zionism and with the Israeli

expansionist plan.

Israel would not have gone to as far in its aggression and recklessness with regard to all human values and principles and would not have defied world public opinion and violated the United Nations Charter and the United Nations resolutions as it does had it not been for her constant reliance on United States support and supplies of arms and aircraft and had it not been for the United States allowing its citizen to fight in the Israeli armed forces and for the United States' political support in the international field.

The United States support and consolidation for the purpose of expansion and continued aggression come at a time when Israel has violated the whole of Palestine, rendered its people homeless and occupied territories of three Arab countries members of the United Nations.

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**Coal, salt mined in Herat enjoy Afs 1m increase**

KABUL, Feb. 10, (Bakhtar)—During the 10 months of the current year sales proceeds of coal and salt mined in Herat increased by Af. 1,010,000 in comparison to the same period of last year.

Proceeds of sales of coal and salt during this period amounted to 7,960,000 Afghani. Of this the sales of coal brought Af. 7,300,000, and salt brought Af. 660,000.

night said Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Barmaki, Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansouri, were also present at the discussions.

Following the presentation by the geologists to His Majesty, the Prime Minister instructed the Ministry of Mines and Industries that along with continuation of general surveys and economic feasibility studies, expanding prospecting operation for gas and petroleum in northern Afghanistan and the commencement of prospecting in southern Afghanistan, studies for short term projects should also be stepped up.

The Prime Minister also said that in the light of the information gathered during the last several years in northern Afghanistan tapping of gas in Jurassic layers, and refining of sulphurous gas also should be commenced.

In pursuance of His Majesty's wishes the Prime Minister said more emphasis should be laid on launching of short term projects in a view to beginning exploitation of mineral wealth of the country on a larger scale.

The Prime Minister instructed the Ministry of Mines and Industries to submit a report on these lines for the government's study.

The meeting lasted until 10:20 p.m. The geologists, the Prime Minister and the cabinet ministers present at the meeting had dinner at the royal table.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 10, (Bakhtar)—Eighty-one volumes of textbooks used in grades one to nine in the schools in Czechoslovakia were exhibited in the Czech embassy yesterday.

The books will be presented to the Education Ministry. Education Dr. Saur Rahman Samadi said that since the ministry was on the threshold of revising its textbooks, it would be of great interest to read them.

KABUL, Feb. 10, (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Jassim Madoh, the Charge d'Affaires of the Kuwait Embassy in Tehran who came to Kabul some time ago to help in the providing of visa facilities to Afghan Haj pilgrims left here for Tehran yesterday.

He was seen off at Kabul International Airport by Baser Kiani, the director general of security in the Interior Ministry, and Sharifi, assistant director of agreements in the Foreign Ministry.

Thousands protest in Israel

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10, (AFP)—Thousands of Kibbutz workers, members of the left-wing Socialist Mappam Party, students and teachers assembled yesterday in front of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) for a mammoth demonstration against what they consider the government's narrow definition of what constitutes a Jew.

According to the present legislation a citizen must either have a Jewish mother or be a convert to the Jewish faith to have the right to call himself a Jew.

The protesters point out that a recent decision by the Israeli supreme court ruled that a child, whose father, a naval officer, was Jewish by parentage but not by religion and whose mother was half British and half French gentile had been judged Jewish.

The demonstrators are also protesting against what they consider the excessive haste with which the government drew up the legislation to keep the balance of the present coalition government and avoid the possibility of a political crisis.

The question of what constitutes a Jew still occupies space in the Israeli press.

## Storehouses for 72.5 m. kg. wheat built

KABUL, Feb. 10, (Bakhtar)—Forty-nine storehouses for wheat with a total capacity for storing 72,500,000 kg. of wheat at an estimated cost of Af. 122.4 million have been built throughout Afghanistan by the food procurement department in the past two years.

The department will be building two more hangers, one in Kandahar and the other in Herat. Out of the total storehouses, built, 30 were constructed during the current Afghan year, and the rest the year before.

In the past two years, about 60,000 tons of wheat have been purchased and stored by the food

procurement department, according to the source.

Expenses for the building of these store houses have been met from the credit of the German Federal Republic of 28 million marks.

The storehouse expenses in Kandahar and Herat will also be met from the same credit, the source added.

The source said that they have been designed and built by a German firm.

Giving account of the storehouses, the source said: "One thousand ton storehouses in Bamyan, Yakao Lang, Urgun, Musa Qala, Kandahar, Kasheh, Sholgarah, Sare Pol, Qalai Zai, Shahrak, Ghuristan, Khushtak, Shinwar, Mahmoud Raqi and Cha Ab have been built."

Those with 1,500 ton capacity have been built in Divrud, Assadabad, Eshkashem, Rostaq, Badghis, Oba, Charbolak, Speenbada, Tereen, Darai Soot, Faizabad, Kasheh, Sholgarah, Sare Pol, Qalai Zai, Shahrak, Ghuristan, Khushtak, Shinwar, Mahmoud Raqi and Cha Ab have been built.

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SD

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Responsibility's like a string we can only see the middle of. Both ends are out of sight.

By William McFee

## The need for cancer and psychotherapy centres

The Ministry of Public Health ought to study the possibility of establishing at least two mental health centres in Afghanistan as soon as it can.

A cancer diagnosis centre where cancer patients can be examined and where the kind of cancer disease they are suffering from can be determined is a necessary and psychotherapy clinic should be established to offer services for mental and nervous illnesses.

As it is now, cancer detection in Afghanistan is not scientific, and most diagnoses come so late that the patient dies on the way to the hospital before reaching a cancer treatment hospital.

The general complaint of the doctors and physicians in the foreign hospitals is that patients are not sent for treatment on time, and that the disease reaches such a stage of development that when the patients reach the hospital they are nearly dead.

A cancer diagnosis centre will not cost much. Besides, when established, it could become the nucleus of a cancer therapy centre, and could be developed gradually and with availability of financial and material means to become a hospital.

Lack of exact statistics makes it difficult to know the percentage of deaths from cancer in this country, but it is serious enough to deserve the establishing of a centre in any one of the big hospitals in Kabul.

A few of our doctors ought to be trained in the field of cancer diagnosis and their services offered to our patients.

The ministry should study the possibility of an affiliation agreement between one of its hospitals, especially Kabul University Hospital, and one of the sister hospitals abroad. For the conclusion of such an agreement, careful and thorough study by the ministry itself is needed.

A neurology and psychotherapy centre is another needed public health organisation. It is time criminals are sent for psychotherapy. Some children will especially benefit from psychotherapy. It is a highly technical field of medicine. Pros and cons of establishing these two centres in Afghanistan should be surveyed by the ministry itself.

Since the children's hospital in Kabul has been started, it would be a good idea if a psychotherapy centre is also opened in the same hospital for the children.

Along with it, the present mental hospital needs expansion and reform, and one aspect will automatically be in psychotherapy. It would be a good idea if the proposed clinic could serve as a main liaison medical consultation department for the prisons, where some prisoners may be in need of psychotherapy.

The number of students taking medicine and pharmacy in Afghanistan is on the increase. Almost invariably all of them take traditional fields of medicine.

There is a big vacuum in such fields as cancer and psychotherapy in the country, while doctors in the traditional medical fields are growing in numbers.

With the opening of such clinics new fields in the medical profession will also open up, offering new vistas to the doctors and services to the public.

## World Press

The Soviet newspaper Pravda has accused the United States of dodging four-power consultations on a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

The article, written by commentator Vladimir Mikhailov, said a certain synchronisation was discernible between the stepping up of Israeli military activity and the stubborn refusal by the United States to support a peaceful political solution.

Quoting the American press as evidence, he said the U.S. had been covering up the aggressive activities and aims of Israel at the four-power meetings.

"By this, a blind alley is deliberately being created in order to help Israel extend its aggression against the Arab countries," the article said.

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## Home press at a glance

## It pays to be open to press, editor suggests

## Heyward

Cooperation with the press was the caption of an editorial in yesterday's issue of the paper. One of the foremost duties of the press is to inform the public on developmental activities. The public has a right to know what is being done for them as the days go by.

Furnishing this kind of information is not only in the interest of the public but factual reporting of governmental activities in various fields is also a direct measure of endeavours of the officials responsible.

In a developing country, like Afghanistan, said the editorial, in which educational, construction, social and economic programmes are being implemented every day of the week work is done and decisions are made which are of interest to the public. Unless news about these activities and decisions is disseminated to the public, people might think that

governmental departments are inactive and idle.

Past experience shows that lack of information about governmental activities had led some people to ask for action to be taken in areas where activity had already been going on. May be this is due to the fact that some departments have difficulty in preparing a news item about what they are doing or think that the publication of the news might confront them with certain difficulties.

Both these problems can be solved, claimed the editorial. Suggesting a solution, it said, ministries and other governmental organisations engaged in developmental work can from time to time call newsmen and photographers to pay a visit to the project construction site where they could interview the workers and take pictures of their activities.

The ministries and other governmental organisations can also invite journalists to attend their

meetings and report about the proceedings.

Another handy method of disseminating information to the public is for each ministry and governmental organisation to appoint a press liaison officer. This officer could then report interesting developments and decisions in the respective ministry or organisation.

The fact that some officials fear that the leakage of a news item might get him in trouble is understandable to a certain extent. In this connection the editorial said care should be taken not to leak any news which is not based on facts or which is considered to be inappropriate. It said often this fear exists only in the mind of certain officials and in the long run the publication of a news item would prove more beneficial than the leakage of a first.

The editorial said a new spirit is required under which officials should think of press as a medium

of making their viewpoints understood to the public and vice versa.

## Islah

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an article by Latif Ahmad Shams entitled 'The World and the Problem of Unemployment'. The article discussed in detail the problem of unemployment in the world at large and in the developing countries in particular claiming that in developing countries there is an apparent unemployment which through planning and consideration of the problems may find an easy solution.

One of the letters to the editor complained that the price of sugar especially sugar cubes has become unstable. It is aggravating to see that the price of this essential food item is rising and that it is not the same in all shops.

## Laos situation

## Lowland devils, disease refugees hazards

Lowland devils carrying disease and discomfort are added hazards for thousands of tribesmen already in their mountain homes by the war in Laos.

The tribesmen, who live mainly between 4,000 and 7,000 feet (1,219 and 2,313 metres), blame the devils for everything from malaria to crop failure and the plain discomfort of living at humid lower levels.

Tribal belief in devils, however, is just one more problem for hard-pressed American refugee officials who work round the clock to assist tens of thousands of families, rendered homeless as the war surges back and forth through the rugged mountains and jungles of Laos.

American sources say there are currently about 230,000 refugees almost entirely dependent on U.S. aid. Each year about 30,000 new refugees are added to the rolls, while a similar number become self-sufficient or make their way back to their old homes and to require help.

It would not be an unfair estimate to place the total number of refugees in the eight years since the 1962 Geneva accord in theory turned the kingdom into a neutral state at around 600,000—or 20 per cent of the country's 3,000,000 population.

American refugee officials have been flooded with a further 18,000 refugees, mostly Lao tribesmen who have been flown out to the strategy Plain of Jars which is under threat of North Vietnamese attack.

The United States started organised relief programmes in Laos in late 1962. Prior to that, refugees had been dealt with in a haphazard fashion through irregular Royal Lao government channels.

At the outset, the main relief was provided by rice drops, with Air America pilots flying against C-46 twin-engine aircraft into hazardous mountain valleys to help feed the displaced tribesmen.

Rice drops—in which 44 kilos (97 pounds) of rice are wrapped in three large sacks, piled on wooden pallets and pushed through the door of the aircraft flying at about 1,000 feet (300 metres) into pre-determined clearings—are still an important part of the programme.

About 2,000 metric tons a month are dropped by air and another 1,000 tons distributed by other methods to provide 500 grams a day for an adult, sources said.

A small group of Americans, most of the former members of the Peace Corps or international voluntary service, make regular visits to refugee areas to determine how much is needed in the way of supplies.

Flying in small aircraft they visit some of the wildest country in the world—one such area, Moung Mounse, is in the remote northwest only 20 miles (32 kms) from the borders of China and Burma.

Refugee officials have also launched resettlement and relocation programmes, with two large resettlement sites—one was of Vietnamese and one in the southern Laotian panhandle—already operating.

Besides rice, the refugees are provided with the basic utensils needed to set up a home.

However, officials bluntly admit that any resettlement of hill tribes is a gamble.

Mainly Buddhist by religion with a strong dislike for the lowland areas, the tribesmen are averse to leaving their home mountains where they have subsisted



It depends upon how you look at it. Perhaps this is meant to implement the programme to provide houses and not water supply.

## Opposition attacks Nixon's policies

The Democrats in the U.S. have launched their campaign build-up for November's congressional elections with an attack on President Nixon and his Republican administration policies.

In an hour-long television programme they charged Nixon with a resolute and unrelenting withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam within 18 months.

President Nixon's stated aim is to pull out all combat troops by the end of this year, although a substantial number of non-combat

forces would remain in Vietnam for as long as necessary to support the South Vietnamese.

A Democratic policy council sub-committee, under former Vietnam peace negotiator Averell Harriman, drew up the resolution, which says: "We see no reason why this withdrawal (of all U.S. forces from Vietnam) should be completed within 18 months."

The Democrats' political council has adopted as party policy a resolution urging the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam within 18 months.

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## DDT a must to control malaria, WHO was told

A "major disaster" would result from any action limiting the use of DDT for the control of malaria in developing countries, the Executive Board was told by James W. Wright, WHO Chief of Vector Biology and Control.

Some countries have recently limited the use of DDT, but none has banned it completely; all have decided that in exceptional circumstances DDT can still be used for human health and welfare.

Restrictions were introduced because of adverse effects on certain species of wild life.

DDT is valuable in agriculture, forestry and public health; its use in public health, mainly for malaria control, accounts for 90 per cent of total production. DDT is also used against plague, dengue, sleeping sickness and other diseases transmitted by insects, but on a lesser scale.

In malaria campaigns, DDT is sprayed on the inside walls and ceilings of houses and does not come into contact with wild life or vegetation.

Wright stressed that the safety record of DDT to man has been outstanding, and that DDT has been responsible for saving millions of lives throughout the world.

No toxic effects have been reported in the past 20 years among 200,000 sprayers employed in malaria campaigns, nor among the

600 million to one thousand million people living in repeatedly sprayed houses. Extensive monitoring has also been carried out in the United States for the past 19 years on workers in DDT plants. No adverse effects have been recorded. The only known cases of DDT poisoning were in people who had accidentally eaten the insecticide, but none of them died.

In considering the continued use of DDT, the possible hazards have to be weighed against its advantages. Wright pointed out that DDT must be used in a more effective and economic method of control is found. The success of malaria eradication depends essentially on the availability of an insecticide safe to man, effective against mosquitoes and inexpensive.

Allegations that DDT can produce cancer in mice have not been substantiated, he went on, and WHO with the International Agency for Research on Cancer is making a major effort to evaluate ideas that could replace DDT and not persist in the environment.

1,300 have been tested so far.

## HERATI BUSINESSMAN INVESTS AF. 4.5 MILL IN KNITTING PLANT



Women do the knitting work with the help of modern machines.

Another knitting plant went into experimental operation in Kabul three months ago. Bearing the trade-mark 'Mountain' the plant was established by Ghulam Reza Zamaryee, a businessman from Herat, with an initial capital of Af. 4.5 million.

Indicating the purpose of establishing the plant along with many others already in operation in the capital city, to further develop this industry in the country, Zamaryee said that the Investment Committee of the Ministry approved the project in early September last year and in November it began its experimental operation.

The Zamaryee knitting plant is equipped with 25 sets of knitting machines and six additional machines for miscellaneous work, said the manager and owner of the plant. The total of 31 sets of machines was bought six months ago from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland at the cost of Af. two million, and were installed by local engineers.

Since the plant is operating on an experimental basis, out of 31 machines only 14 are operative and, at present, daily production is an average of 30 to 50 various types of pullovers, scarfs, and sweaters for children, said Zamaryee.

There are 30 employees working in the plant 25 of whom are women and girls with a primary education. The highest salary paid for the skilled labour is Af. 4,000, the manager said.

The raw material such as thread, and Marinos wool are imported from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. Zamaryee said, beginning March this year the plant will start producing nylon goods both for men and women. The raw material for which will be imported from Italy and Iran. A number of new machines will also be purchased from Switzerland to knit stockings and gloves, he added. He expects to increase the number of employees as soon as the new machines arrive.

The present premises of the plant are very small, said Zamaryee. However, the Investment

## By A Staff Reporter

Committee has allocated two jobs of land for the plant in the Puli Charkhi industrial site at Kabul, the construction work for which will start in another two months.

Commenting on the potentiality of local markets, Zamaryee said that the market in the capital city is promising and in the near future five sales outlets will be opened in Kabul with branches in Herat, Kandahar, Mazar Sharif and Kanduz.

## Western Central Bankers meet

BASLE, Feb. 10. (Reuters). Western Central bankers left an uneventful meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) here Saturday conscious that Washington not Basel now holds the key to future world monetary and economic developments.

The Vice-President of the West German Central Bank, Dr. Otmar Emminger, told Reuters the meeting was the quietest he had attended for three years and another that it was the shortest session he had attended.

After the continuous European monetary crises of previous years, the bankers were mainly concerned with developments on the other side of the Atlantic—progress in the U.S. battle against inflation and the possibility of some easing in U.S. interest rates.

European bankers would like the United States to stamp out inflation in its economy, but fear that continued deflationary measures could hit world trade and lead to recession.

Dr. Emminger said Charles Voornbees of the New York Federal Reserve Bank had not given any further indication of the future policy of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board under its new chairman Arthur Burns.

Commenting on a recent proposal by West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller that a conference be held on ways of lowering world interest rates, Dr. Emminger said this question would now almost certainly be

In addition, the commercial representatives of Czechoslovakia in Kabul has been contacted on possible export of the plant's products to that country. Similar contacts will be made with some other countries who may be interested in obtaining the plant's products, Zamaryee asserted.

The manager of the Zamaryee knitting plant said that at present the plant is in competition with other local knitting plants and offers its products at 20 per cent lower prices with better quality.

The industrial estates in the country are classified into urban estates which are located in cities, large towns or their neighbourhood; semi-urban estates located in small towns with a population of 5,000 to 50,000; rural estates in villages with a population of less than 5,000. Of the 186 industrial estates sponsored up till 1966-67, 130 were located in rural areas, 178 in semi-urban areas and the remaining in urban areas.

Out of 231 industrial estates then functioning, 164 located in urban areas, 74 in semi-urban areas and 53 in rural areas. Thus out of 178 estates sponsored in the urban areas, those functioning stood a proportion of 82.13 per cent.

The position of estates located in semi-urban and rural areas is far from satisfactory, the proportion of those functioning to those sponsored being 41.57 per cent and 40.7 per cent respectively. Of the 624 sheds completed in functioning estates up to March 1967, those in working condition constituted only 69.59 per cent.

The reasons for this dismal picture are not far to seek. In the matter of allotment of completed sheds, in their occupation and general functioning, the programme as a whole and particularly the estates set up in semi-urban and rural areas suffered among other things of shortage of raw material, unsuitable location and lack of integrated planning.

Consequently, it was decided to concentrate on consolidation of the programme rather than on its

expansion. By 1967-68, only 360 estates had been completed, and of about 8,000 sheds provided, about 6,000 sheds had been occupied. But there was a decline in the number of persons employed in working units.

During 1967-78, these units provided employment to about 70,000 persons. The corresponding figure for the year 1967-67 was 74,110. This was presumably due to the reported idle capacity in a number of these units. The programme recorded an increase in annual production in monetary terms. But this increase is inconsequential when we take into account the price spiral.

The construction and management of industrial estates had been mainly undertaken by the State governments during the Second and Third Five Year Plans. In some of these estates, management has now passed on to the State Small Industries Corporations. Some of the industrial estates are also run by industrial co-operatives, joint stock companies and the programme rather than on its

Asked whether there had been any pressure on British Bankers to lower the British bank rate, Dr. Emminger said the question had not even been discussed. He noted however that the present high rate of the British bank rate had been attracting funds back to Britain without having any apparent effect on British industrial investment.

(Reuters)

**Free Exchange Rates At Afghanistan Bank**

Kabul, Feb. 10. —Following are the exchange rates at the Afghanistan Bank expressed per unit in Afghani of foreign currency today Feb. 10:

Af. 77.25 (per U.S. dollar) Af. 77.75  
Af. 185.40 (per pound sterling)

Af. 18660  
Af. 2110.60 (per hundred DM) Af. 2124.32

Af. 134.84 (per hundred French Franc) Af. 1359.68

## BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY

## BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

The Kabul Times published an interesting report in one of its recent issues on the situation of agricultural production.

Facts and figures in the report makes one believe that Afghanistan is well on its way towards achieving self-sufficiency in agriculture.

One question always asked, but vaguely answered, is this: when will Afghanistan actually achieve self-sufficiency in food production? What is the criteria by which the face could judge that Afghanistan has sufficient wheat supplies to meet domestic demand?

There are two ways to answer the question. First, by judging from the rate of import from abroad of wheat and other food supplies.

Second, by finding standards for judgement from internal markets, like the price of wheat and other foodgrains and purchase of the food procurement department from wheat sources inside the country.

The Food Procurement Department is in need of 200,000 tons of wheat annually. Out of this, during the next Afghan year it may be able to buy up to 40,000 tons of wheat, but needs to supply the rest from foreign sources.

When the department is able to purchase all the wheat it needs, that is the 200,000 tons, it can be claimed that Afghanistan has become self-sufficient in food production.

To be able to make purchases from all parts of the country and store up the supplies in food production from the internal markets, the Food Procurement Department has constructed 49 store houses in the country during the past few years, and it plans to construct a few more.

A look at the map of Afghanistan will show that the store houses have been built in a way that will have direct effect on the purchase of wheat from domestic sources, especially construction of roads, will have great bearing on the improving of supplies of wheat and better purchases from the farmers.

While no doubt increasing yield will have direct effect on the purchase of wheat from domestic sources, especially construction of roads, will have great bearing on the improving of supplies of wheat and better purchases from the farmers.

Food self-sufficiency is expected to be attained in three to four years, but, a readiness to reap the fruits on the part of the Food Procurement Department would do well to survey linking major areas with the help of experts from the Ministry of Public Works.

One of the biggest problems in the purchase of wheat has been lack of means of transport and

expansion. By 1967-68, only 360 estates had been completed, and of about 8,000 sheds provided, about 6,000 sheds had been occupied. But there was a decline in the number of persons employed in working units.

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The Millinery Guild of Britain, already looking ahead to Spring '70—recently launched an exciting collection of varied styles in London. Here the classic broad-brimmed straw hat has been given a new look with a tall crown and masses of navy and white frills.

## Erlap mission

### To reduce Iran-Iraq tension may have failed

TEHRAN, Feb. 10. (DPA)—Turkish Foreign Ministry Secretary, General Orhan Ertel, left here for Ankara Monday apparently without making any progress in his talks with Iranian authorities on tension between Tehran and Baghdad.

Ertel had arrived here Friday to inform Iranian authorities on the Iraqi viewpoints. In a brief statement Ertel reiterated that the sole purpose of his visit had been to inform the Iranian authorities on Iraq's stand.

He was not carrying any proposals or threats from the Iraqis. Iraqi Interior Minister Mehdi Saleh Ammash had expressed his government's "deep concern" about the existing relations between Iran and Iraq and the possibility that events may "get out of hand". Ertel said. He had informed Iran accordingly.

## Airlines

### WEDNESDAY

#### Ariana Afghan Airlines

Departures:  
ARRIVALS  
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul  
FG-206 0630  
New Delhi-Kabul  
FG-303 1545  
Departures  
Kabul-New Delhi  
FG-302 1030  
AEROFLOT:  
ARRIVAL  
Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul  
SU-019

## Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:  
Hakim-Kute Sangi  
Mubeen Asiri-Nader Pashtoon  
Waj  
Najib-Cinema Pamir  
Fazl-Bini Hesar  
Barikot-Dah Mazang  
Amiri-Shahara  
Ikhandzad-Darulaman  
Shakeri-Jade Maiwand  
Egah Spornak-Jade Maiwand  
Ari Sakha-Mohammad Jan  
Khan Wat  
Rona-Malek Asghar Sq.  
Karte Char and Bili Mabro  
General Medical Depot

## Important Telephones

Police Station —26  
Traffic Department —1700  
Fire Department —13  
Telephone repair 29  
Airport —21283-20872

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:  
At 2, 5, 7, and 9 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi GIRLS HAPPY with Elvire Perely Saturday at 7 p.m. in English.

ARIANA CINEMA:  
At 11, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi DEAD OR A LIVE with Alex Cord and Robert Ryan. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

## Arab summit

(Continued from page 1)  
The United States exposes to danger peace and security in the Middle East as well as world peace and therefore bears a serious responsibility before the world community and humanity as a whole.

At this serious stage in the history of the Arab nation it becomes imperative for all the Arab states and the Arab people with all their organisations and institutions to mobilise their forces and concentrate their potentials and energies in the face of all the challenges of the battle of destiny.

In this struggle, the Arab nation does not stand alone in the face of aggression. All peace, freedom and progress loving peoples stand with the Arab nation. The front line countries appeal to these people and to their governments to stand firmly in a joint front to repel aggression and consolidate justice, peace and righteousness.

## U.S., Japan agree to study joint use of military bases

TOKYO, Feb. 10. (Reuter)—U.S. Ambassador Armin Meyer and Japanese defence agency director Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday agreed to study the advisability of putting U.S. military bases in Japan under the control of the Japanese self defence forces.

The agreement was proposed by Nakasone, an agency spokesman said. Nakasone was quoted as saying that U.S. military installations, if needed by U.S. forces should be available for joint use by U.S. forces and Japanese self defence forces.

Nakasone also proposed that Okinawa military workers be placed under an "indirect employment system, in which the Japanese government would act as their employer, the spokesman said.

Meyer promised to study the matter although Okinawa affairs were not under his jurisdiction, the spokesman said.

Okinawa workers, now directly employed by the U.S. military, are threatening to stage a third strike in protest against mass dismissal part of a U.S. plan to curb its military expenditure.

Meyer and Nakasone also agreed during one-hour courtesy call by the ambassador that the United States and Japan should cooperate in extending economic and cultural assistance to Southeast Asian countries, the spokesman said.

They did not go into details, the spokesman added.

## Industrial estates programme

(Continued from page 3)

local government bodies.

The Draft Fourth Plan lays emphasis on the consolidation of the programme of industrial estates. It states "The programme of setting up industrial estates, complete with factory premises will, however, be pursued in small towns and promising rural and backward areas."

Selection of sites for industrial development and industrial estates will be made on the basis of quick techno-economic surveys. It is doubtful if the modest funds earmarked for this programme will permit carrying out of such surveys.

An important objective of the Industrial Estates Programme is to encourage growth of ancillary industries. The public sector undertakings can lend a helping hand by meeting their requirements of suitable parts and components from small industries.

A similar effort is called for from the private sector. Co-ordinating growth of small scale sector can be ensured if a reservation of capacity in certain industries can be regulated for this. The large undertakings will then be required to discourage the manufacture of the parts and components which the small sector can produce.

A concomitant of the programme of industrial estates is the dispersal of industries in rural and backward areas. Industrial development in rural areas requires certain pre-requisites like electricity and communications.

In the absence of these, it is first not possible to have any industrial development. Another handicap for the rural areas is the inadequate availability of skilled labour and absence of local entrepreneurship. Marketing facilities too have a vital role to play in any programme of industrial development.

An industrial estate in an urban area may take about three years to establish itself. Whereas a rural estate may take between five to seven years. Though the setting up of industrial estates in rural and backward areas may not be sound policy on techno-economic considerations, it is a desirable measure of providing a balanced economic growth in areas which have for long been denied this opportunity.

The programme has languished in the past owing mainly to unsuitable location, improper planning, lack of marketing facilities and shortage of raw materials. An effective tool for development of small industries provided pre-requisites judiciously planned. (INFA)

## Laos situation

Contd. from page 2

ces the blame squarely on American bombing in Laos.

In the never never land of Laos, American officials do not admit that U.S. planes fly bombing missions over the country—despite the fact that President Nixon has tacitly admitted this. The North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao deny there are North Vietnamese troops in the country.

The Pathet Lao generally leave refugee settlements alone. There have been hardly any reported incidents in a crescent of camps curving below the Plain of Jars, and communist troops have so far made no efforts to extend their control into this area despite previously holding the plain.

American sources suggest that the refugees problem would be just too big a job for the communists to cope with and the Americans willing to allow the United States to provide the relief.

## Manson's trial

(Continued from page 1)

first week of April and he believed he could not stand trial on March 30.

But the judge ruled that trial should be set for that date and any problem of his physical condition would have to be considered then.

Another defendant, Susan Devel Atkins, 21, also is scheduled for trial on March 30.

Prosecutors have said they expect that motions by defendants will cause trial postponements in April or May. Two other defendants are fighting extradition to California.

The prosecution wants to try all six jointly.

## Tito, Rogers

### To meet in Addis Ababa on Wednesday

LUSAKA, Feb. 10. (AFP)—Yugoslav President Tito said Monday he would meet American Secretary of State William Rogers in Addis Ababa, on the initiative of the United States government. President Tito was answering reporters' questions at Lusaka airport before leaving for Ethiopia at the end of a week's state visit to Zambia.

Asked what the object would be of the meeting with Rogers, President Tito said it remained to be seen what issues Rogers would raise. "Obviously we shall deal with international problems—in particular with the situation in the Middle East and African problems which are burden."

There will be some talks proper.

The agreement was proposed by Nakasone, an agency spokesman said.

Nakasone was quoted as saying that U.S. military installations, if needed by U.S. forces should be available for joint use by U.S. forces and Japanese self defence forces.

Nakasone also proposed that Okinawa military workers be placed under an "indirect employment system, in which the Japanese government would act as their employer, the spokesman said.

Meyer promised to study the matter although Okinawa affairs were not under his jurisdiction, the spokesman said.

Okinawa workers, now directly employed by the U.S. military, are threatening to stage a third strike in protest against mass dismissal part of a U.S. plan to curb its military expenditure.

Meyer and Nakasone also agreed during one-hour courtesy call by the ambassador that the United States and Japan should cooperate in extending economic and cultural assistance to Southeast Asian countries, the spokesman said.

They did not go into details, the spokesman added.

ably on our bilateral relationship too".

(Rogers, who is also on an African tour, is due to fly into Addis Ababa on Wednesday.)

In a joint communique, President Tito and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda urged the "immediate withdrawal" of United States troops from Vietnam. They "once again condemned the illusions that unacceptable solutions can be imposed on the Vietnamese people through the continuation of the war".

The two leaders said the only way of ending the "tragic war" was to respect the right of the South Vietnamese people to decide their own destiny without outside interference.

In the communique, the two Presidents expressed their "grave concern on the growing tension in southern Africa". They called on the President of the United States to stop supplying arms to South Africa and emphasised that the supply of arms to South Africa was the most important element of political and

moral support to the "apartheid regime".

They "strongly demanded" that the United Nations take "urgent steps" to bring about the liberation of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Namibia, South Africa and Guinea-Bissau.

In their communique the two leaders demanded that the rights of People's China be restored to them at the United Nations in order to make the world body effective.

They said the forthcoming non-aligned summit meeting as well as a preparatory meeting for the summit at Dar-es-Salaam should contribute to the solution of major international problems and world peace.

"Both sides pointed to the need for further elaborating the programme and forms of activity of the non-aligned countries and for a more intensive bilateral and broader mutual cooperation among these countries", the communique said.

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A source of the bank in disclosing this hoped that with the enforcement of the new charter the bank will be able to play a major role in the development of agriculture in Afghanistan.

The bank will also provide advice to the farmers.

The bank will work on drafting new regulations for the extension of loans to the farmers and also on the providing of equipment and economic analysis of the credit system.

The sources said that mutual cooperation between the bank and the farmers was essential for the success of the new development plans.

Referring to the future development of the bank, the source said that with its reorganisation the possibility of receiving loans from international banks and organisations now becomes possible.

The source added that the authorities to take initiative to immediately form agricultural co-operatives so that credits could be extended to them and through it to the farmers, the source added.

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It has also asked the owners of cars that have not paid state taxes to do so immediately.

Cars with forged number plates will be stopped and owners legally prosecuted, it said.

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ARIANA'S  
NEW BOEING 727  
VOL. VIII. NO. 267

## Ag. Development bank becomes joint company

### Plans to extend credit to farmers in Afghanistan

KABUL, Feb. 11. (Bakhtar)—The Agriculture Development Bank has been reorganised in such a way that it is now a joint stock company.

According to its new charter,

The bank will serve all provinces in the country and will aim at improving the balance of agricultural growth.

The bank, according to the newly revised charter, will extend credit to the farmers, protect farmers, acquaint farmers with the credit system and help raise production volume in the field of agriculture.

A source of the bank in disclosing this hoped that with the enforcement of the new charter the bank will be able to play a major role in the development of agriculture in Afghanistan.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Every hero becomes a bore at last.  
By Henry Ellis.  
Circulation and Advertising Extension 59

## The problem of air pollution and sanitation

Representatives of some twenty European countries are taking part in a conference held in Strasbourg, France to discuss ways and means of keeping the environment of Europe free from pollution.

On the surface, to man living in a country like Afghanistan where there is an abundance of fresh unpolluted air the need for holding such a conference may not be very obvious. The problem of air pollution and industrial fall-out, however, is being felt on an ever-increasing scale in the affluent countries.

Much concern about it is being expressed in the United States and there are a number of organisations working to help to clean American cities from getting choked with continually increasing smoke and other impurities in the atmosphere.

The same problem is being felt in Europe and the fact that 20 nations are participating in a conference which was inaugurated by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, shows the gravity of the situation.

The fact is that European cities are getting more and more crowded at the same time as new industries are mushrooming over the year. Both these phenomena are contributing towards the pollution of the atmosphere, rivers and lakes.

It is feared that unless some practical and joint measures are adopted environmental pollution will make the European cities unliveable for future generations.

The Duke in his inaugural speech, urged that appropriate action towards this end be taken before it is too late and before our land locked waters become more of a wasteland than the deserts.

The very nature of the concern expressed in the affluent societies about the pollution of environment shows that in the long run this will become a world wide problem reaching the dimensions of population explosion and that eventually this problem will have to be tackled on an international basis.

It is a well-known fact that certain pollutants destroy wild life, others are injurious to human health. Pollution of any type interferes with man's enjoyment of his environment.

Yet the most serious and persistent types of pollution result from man's own activities. This is especially true of surroundings where sanitary safeguards are lacking and in modern cities where the disposal of industrial and household wastes becomes a critical problem.

In developing countries such as Afghanistan, while the problem of pollution due to the industrial wastes is not so acute, at the moment, the public hazards due to lack of environmental hygiene and sanitary safeguards deserves immediate attention.

The city of Kabul and every other town and city in this country are confronted with the latter problem. The city as a whole has turned into an open air cesspool. A look at the old city of Kabul and even at certain parts of the newly built residential areas is enough to shock even those who are most tolerant towards lack of environmental hygiene and sanitation.

While authorities concerned with the process of industrialisation are expected to consider how best environmental pollution from industrial wastes could be prevented it is the duty of the municipal corporation and the Ministry of Public Health to work out and apply measures for keeping our cities and towns clean from household wastes and refuse.

## World Press

U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers has disclosed a hitherto unknown condition of peace between Israel and Egypt.

In an interview with a national newspaper chain Hearst released at the U.S. State Department, Rogers said that the "contractualists agreement between Israel and Egypt which should end the war must be signed by the two parties in each other's presence".

Rogers is now in Africa on a tour of that continent. He gave the interview prior to his departure from Washington.

The American proposal on how to make peace between the two sides was handed to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin on October 28. Its text was never made public but Rogers in a magazine interview said that it was "a very simple and straightforward proposal".

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## Home press-at a glance

## Arafat's visit to Moscow; need for more silos

## Heyvad

The paper has an editorial entitled "Yasser Arafat's Visit to Moscow". According to the news the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, on the basis of an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, accompanied by a number of other Palestinian personalities, says the paper.

The visit of Arafat to the Soviet Union taking place at the time when the Palestinian people have intensified their political and military struggles against Israel, is of special importance, adds the paper.

The paper believes that this visit of Arafat will further strengthen the stand of the PLO. It is most probable that the Soviet Union will militarily help the PLO thus making their military position stronger.

In the last 21 years the Palestinians have not been able to regain their land and restore their rights. They have not been militarily strong enough to stand against Israel while Israel, in order to further consolidate its hold on the Palestinian land, obtained all sorts of modern arms while Pa-

lestinians possessed outdated ones. However, says the paper, since the six day war of June 1967 in the Middle East which was imposed on Arabs by naked aggression of Israel, the Palestinians have taken an active part in carrying on the armed struggle in the occupied territories, in the capital of Israel, and in other Israeli towns with great success.

Palestinian freedom fighters scored more success after there was a change in the composition of the organisations and leadership. Yasser Arafat has been playing the key role in these successes, asserts the paper. With the coming of Arafat in the scene the Palestinians have been given the chance to take their destiny in their own hands.

The paper mentions the fact that so far Yasser Arafat has not showed willingness to clear the account with Israel through means other than armed struggle.

With the passing of time the military and political position of Palestinian freedom fighters are further strengthened. This trend affirms the fact that until the Palestinians' rights are restored on

the basis of justice one should not hope for lasting peace in the Middle East, concludes the paper.

## Islah

The paper in an editorial discusses the need for cadastral survey specially for a country like Afghanistan where the majority of the population is engaged in agriculture.

When a cadastral survey is carried out, says the paper, several things become clear. First of all the organisations responsible for the country will be able to know the development of agriculture, how much arable land exists throughout the country, and what conditions the arable lands are in, and how best we can help the farmers to better benefit from their efforts to improve their lots.

Secondly, Afghanistan has been suffering from drought through the need of importing food products. These efforts will continue until the country attains self-sufficiency as far as food products are concerned.

In order to achieve this goal, the cadastral survey and obtaining correct data of farming lands

are essential, asserts the paper.

## Anis

The paper in an editorial discusses the need of the construction of modern silos in various parts of the country. Recently, says the paper, in the light of the government's efforts to improve and expand the agricultural products in the country, hopes are high that in the near future there will be a great positive change as far as food products are concerned. It is hoped that the people's needs particularly in the field of wheat production, will be met locally.

With increased production of food products the need for other measures is also felt. One of these steps are the construction of silos where ample amounts of wheat can be kept.

Whether these measures are over the fact that the construction of 49 silos and storehouses which have been recently completed in various parts of the country have made it possible to store more than 72 million kgs of wheat. The paper hopes that more silos will be built in other parts of the country.

## Falling status of western civilization

By Danisaba Ikoda

Modern man lives in an environment varied with many distinctive characteristics. Westernisation may be cited as one such characteristic. Today almost everything on earth has become saturated with Western influence.

Magnificence is the keynote of but one side of this civilisation. The other is marked with darkness. Undeniably the world under its influence is shadowed by suffering and distress.

The flow of world history may, for argument's sake, be viewed as the shifts of impact between the East and the West.

The world from the dawn of the modern age onward is obviously under the sway of the West. This trend has not yet come to an end.

Furthermore, the advances of science and technology bred upon the ground of Western civilisation have now reached beyond the terrestrial world into space—apparently with no bounds.

Recently however, many scholars have been predicting the decline of Western civilisation. They repeatedly point out that the tide of world history has come to a great turning point.

Their warning has in itself great irony. For its poignancy and reality enhance proportionately the unboundedness of the science-technology-oriented civilisation.

These scholars have several reasons for their belief that the decline of Western civilisation is on the decline. The first reason is the rise of non-Western countries in Asia and Africa. Today, their voices are heard with greater impact on the arenas of international politics and world economy. In relation to this, Western countries are receding from their established standings.

One evident example is Britain, once a superpower, which dominated the Seven Seas. Its prestige is palpably sagging towards decay as seen with the attainment of independence of its colonies, one after another.

The second reason stems more fundamentally from a sense of despair felt about Western civilisation itself. Isn't this, in other words, the recognition of the inhumanity of the scientific, technological civilisation which has its cradle in the West? Life has indignantly been facilitated through the improvement of scientific technology. In material terms alone, the living conditions of modern citizens must surpass those of ancient and medieval aristocrats.

Yet behind this material affluence is the spread of a spiritual void. This modern man is beset with an irreparable sense of disenchantment and frustration. The advance of scientific technology alone was long believed to infallibly help mankind realise an ideal society. Who could ever foresee that its product would turn out to be such a despicable void?

The third reason lies in the transition from one old civilisation to new individual cultures.

Many nations simply tended to assimilate Western civilisation into their culture. From that stage, they have embarked on the course of creating new cultures of their own. In so doing, they are attempting, as it were, to revive their own cultures once aggrandised by their ancestors.

Among the presently underdeveloped countries, there are some which exuberantly prospered with brilliant cultures during times long past, while Europeans were still leading a primitive form of life in their densely wooded lands.

Many scholars and philosophers had already emerged in these countries with sciences as advanced as, or even more advanced than, those developed by Europeans in the modern age.

I have heard that new attempts are now being made in China and India to utilize their indigenous medicine in a modern way. To people of these countries, Western medical science still seems to be deficient. The value of ancient herb medicine has also been re-evaluated in Japan. The demand for it is reportedly on the increase, although it remains yet to be established as an independent science.

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," this famous line from Kipling's ballad has often been cited in regard to the contrast between the East and the West.

To be sure, the disparity between the East and the West has a long history as its background. By no means insignificant is the range of difference from which originated the conception of this

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And I am delighted to note that your war on poverty has produced such swift results!

## Brandt breaks with the past

Nearly 25 years after the end of World War II the West German Government has finally acknowledged that Germany will not be reunited in the foreseeable future.

However, the main stumbling block is his demand for full diplomatic recognition of the GDR. At his recent press conference he stated flatly that no agreement with Bonn until the GDR is recognised in his regime had been recognised within the terms of international law.

At the present stage Bonn adamantly refuses to comply with this demand. Brandt's view is that even if two German States exist side by side, they cannot have towards each other as if they were foreign countries.

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The coming weeks will show whether these irreconcilable views can be brought closer. The coalition Government in Bonn believes that Ulbricht cannot still indefinitely refuse to negotiate non-aggression treaties with West Germany.

However, Brandt has served notice that a European security conference, sought with such eagerness by the Russians, would be the misfortune to be down in the bottom part of the earth, out of sight where the globe-makers in the electric light bulb.

Nevertheless, the mysteries of the South Polar region are being made visible to the world, thanks to the year-in, year-out activities of a handful of bearded scientists from a dozen or more nations who stumble through six-month-long periods in total darkness, are buffeted by 100 miles per hour gales, and put up with spells of minus 100 degrees Fahrenheit in their pursuit of knowledge.

Some of their recent findings have forced scholars to rethink the history of the world. For instance, the discovery 12 months ago of a tiny fossil, a piece of the jaw-bone of a fresh-water amphibian called a Laby rinthodon, caused scientists to theorise that 250 million years ago Africa, India, South America, Australia and Antarctica were all a single continent joined together.

Reasoning: the bone was from a mammal which could not swim 2,500 miles across the seas from Africa yet is identical with fossils found there. Therefore, the continents must sometime have been joined, but are now moving apart like tectonic plates in a sea.

This theory was reinforced in November 1968 when an Antarctic research party from New York's American Museum of Natural History, Ohio State University and Wichita State University, on the very first day of exploring, found a second fossil, the 200-million-year-old skull of a hippo-type reptile, in the Queen Alexandra Range 400 miles from the Pole.

Dr. Laurence Gould, who first came to Antarctica with Admiral Byrd in 1928, says this Beardmore Glacier discovery is "not only the most important fossil ever found in Antarctica, but one of the truly great fossil finds of all time".

The United States alone has 200 scientists and technicians, backed up by 2,000 Navy personnel, crisscrossing Antarctica in a multi-pronged attack on the secrets of this frozen continent.

More than 80 colleges, universities, government agencies and industrial firms are spending \$ 7 million there to find out what makes the universe tick.

"My family thinks I'm crazy," says 42 tall, bespectacled Bob Hutt, a Wyoming college graduate spending 12 months in isolation at the South Pole doing geologic research. "Antarctica is an international bridge-podge with scientists from the Universities of Bern in Switzerland and Turin in Italy, West Germany working next to researchers from the Smithsonian Institution and Johns Hopkins in the United States."

One of the most popular men at the U.S. Navy's McMurdo Station is Aelki Vasiliev, a Russian geologist who has been in the U.S. for 10 years. He is a member of the American Antarctic expedition, which is studying cosmic rays at the Russian Vostok base deep in the white interior of Antarctica.

This type of exchange got started during the International Geophysical Year in 1957 which involved technicians from over 60 nations cooperating closely with one another.

Science is expensive. The U.S. Navy throws half a dozen ships, seven transport planes and a flock of helicopters, plus \$17 million, into maintaining the 12,000-mile lifeline of supplies and equipment from the U.S. to the Antarctic.

It is estimated that it costs the U.S. taxpayer well over \$100,000 a year per man to keep a scientist fed and supplied at an inland station, and this research has been going on for 16 consecutive years.

On the ice, scientists are performing a whole galaxy of experiments. Some of them are engaged in launching instrumented balloons to research the cosmic rays which could cripple astronauts on long voyages to Mars unless man learns about how to shield men from them.

DDT IN PENGUINS  
Other scientists are practically living with the seven species of penguins (out of seventeen species world-wide) which live in the Antarctic. The scientists want to know how these birds navigate so accurately without compass or radar and how they can drink seawater, evaporate out its salt content, and expel it through their noses.

They are also bothered about the growing concentration of DDT in the penguins.

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## JUSTICE MINISTRY RELEASES CHARTER FOR AUQAF ADMINISTRATION

Editor's note:

Following is an unofficial translation of Auqaf Administration Charter.

Article 1:  
In the framework of the Ministry of Justice an institution entitled The Auqaf Administration, enjoying the status of a government enterprise, shall be established.Article 2:  
The institution shall have its headquarters in Kabul, and when required, branches can be opened in various parts of the country.Article 3:  
The Auqaf Administration shall perform the following duties:

1. In accordance with the provisions of the laws, protection, upkeep repairs and construction of endowed buildings, and holy places; administering and organisation of endowed properties.

2. Administration and organisation of mosques.

3. Working out facilities for trips to and from Hajj pilgrims, their stay there, and the performance of Hajj rites.

4. Regulating of the Islamic and other traditions in cooperation with the Council of the Divines.

5. Organisation and administration of Zakah, donations, and alms.

Article 4:  
The capital of the Auqaf Administration shall be formed from the following sources:

1. Revenue emanating from endowed properties.

2. Revenues from Zakah and alms.

3. Donations of philanthropic organisations and individuals and from friendly countries given in the name of holy places.

Article 5:  
The administration's basic capital shall be Af. 100,000,000 placed at its disposal by the Finance Ministry from the sector of endowed properties.Article 6:  
The executive board can, with the discretion of the board of directors, invest the capital of the institution in business.Article 7:  
The board of directors shall have the authority to decrease or increase the capital.Article 8:  
The institution shall be administered by the following organs:

1. Board of directors

2. Executive board

3. Board of supervisors

Article 9:  
The institution's board of directors shall consist of the following:

1. The Minister of Justice, as president

2. The Minister of Information and Culture, as member

3. The Minister of Finance as member

4. The Minister of Education, as member

Article 10:  
The board of directors shall meet four times a year in Kabul.

Executive meetings can be called by the justice minister or the board of supervisors.

Article 11:  
The chief executive officer shall be the president of the board of directors.Article 12:  
The board of directors shall decide on majority vote.Article 13:  
Presence of two thirds of members is a prerequisite for holding the meetings. The presence of the president of the board and of two minister members is necessary. If the minister is not present the deputy minister of that ministry can take part as member of the board provided he is introduced by the minister.Article 14:  
The executive board which shall be appointed by proposal of the president of the board of directors, and in accordance with the provisions of this Charter shall administer the institution and perform their duties.Article 15:  
The president of the executive board is responsible to the board of directors, and in accordance with the provisions of this Charter shall administer the institution and perform their duties.Article 16:  
The board, in agreement with the general president, shall appoint the staff and officials of the institution, in accordance with the provisions of the law.Article 17:  
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An enterprising British furrier, famous for his imaginative designs and superb tailoring, has created this gay young outfit—'Amada'—as part of his latest collection.

## PLO condemns Jordan's newly announced security measures

BEIRUT, Feb. 11, (APF). Palestinian resistance organisations have violently condemned last night the Jordanian government's new security measures announced earlier yesterday.

In a communique published here, the Palestinians accused Amman of wishing to "liquidate" the Palestinian resistance movement and to "annihilate" its desire to pursue the armed struggle against "Zionism and Imperialism".

The Jordanian measures included restrictions on the carrying of firearms and storing of explosives as well as bans on demonstrations and political party meetings. Only resistance organisations forming part of the Jordanian

army were exempted from the new regulations.

The Palestinian communique claimed that the new Jordanian measures were "incompatible with the resistance movement and aimed at limiting its freedom of action".

"The Jordanian authorities are trying to stop chaos among the resistance fighters so as to demoralise it and interests contrary to legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," said the communique.

The Palestinians also accused the Jordanian government of "bringing the country to the verge of civil war" and said Amman would be responsible for "the blood that will be spilled".

The communique appealed to "the Arab and Palestinian popular masses" to support the Palestinian guerrillas and the liquidation of the resistance.

It also called on Arab leaders "to pronounce freely and without equivocation" on the Jordanian measures—"all the more so seeing that the Arab and Palestinian people are united in direct confrontation (with Israel) and are aimed at damaging the reputation of other states involved in the battle".

The communique reaffirmed the solidarity of all the resistance organisations and their common will "to foil the manoeuvres aimed at their liquidation and to continue the struggle against the imperialist enemy until final victory".

The communique was signed by representatives of Palestinian resistance organisations: Al Saika, the Palestinian liberation movement (Al Fatah), the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Arab Liberation Front, the Palestinian Arab Organisation, the Popular Front, the Front for the Popular Palestinian Struggle, the Action Movement for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Wilson, said yesterday Britain's failure to join the Common Market would hurt both Britain and Europe, and would diminish Europe's role in the world.

He told the House of Commons the British government would enter resolutely and with good faith into negotiations for entry, expected to start this summer.

Wilson's message to parliament came after publication of a 46-page government document attempting to assess the cost to access the cost to Britain of Common Market membership. Opponents immediately attacked the government's arithmetic as woolly and almost meaningless.

The Prime Minister freely acknowledged the difficulty of presenting meaningful estimates. But he pointed to Britain's increased economic strength and reportedly indicated that Europe as well as this country would suffer if negotiations failed.

Opponents of the Common Market subjected Wilson to a series of questions but failed to make

## Western civilization

Contd. from page 2  
two divisions of the world. Nevertheless, man is fundamentally human, whether of the East or of the West—or whatever his nationality. I do not in the least think it impossible for a man to understand another if only this original and ultimate sense of humanity is restored in full.

Moreover, let us trace man's history back to its origin. In the beginning, there must have been neither the East nor the West as is referred to presently. In this sense, the divisions of the world are nothing but a historical outcome.

It was not until as recently as the 19th century that languages used in the lands from India to Europe were recognised as identical in origin. Before that time, they, although remotely interrelated, had been regarded as utterly disparate.

Cultural interchange is one of mankind's most extensive activities from time immemorial. It has been so maintained in various ways through all the vicissitudes of history.

Nothing simple-minded or one-sided can be said as to whether the East or the West took the initiative. Yet at least one thing may well be stated: The East has always been the matrix of cultures of the most profound dimension. Here I must note the controversy over the origin of Christianity as the mainstay of European civilisation.

More than one scholar point out that there is evidence positively indicating the influence of Buddhism over that origin. This particularly evokes my interest.

For example, D. D. Kosambi, the author of Ancient India—A History of Its Culture and Civilisation, writes: "The religion (Buddhism) not only influenced Manichaeism but must later have helped in the formation of Christianity. The scholars who wrote the Dead Sea scrolls, those good Jews, show peculiarities that appear to be of Buddhist origin".

Professor C. N. Parkinson, shares in this opinion. In one of his works, he articulates the view that Christianity was formed under the influence of Eastern religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism and Parsianism. This contention is of course, yet to be scientifically substantiated. To me, it is none the less persuasive when it surmises the inevitable influence of the East on the West.

People's antipathy to Christianity is no hidden fact of Western society today. Among the younger generation, there are many with out-and-out disbelief in the conventional creed. This trend has gained impetus among the intellectuals as well. An increasing number of them are turning to a new guiding principle in Oriental philosophy or religion.

Obviously the tide of history has begun to move from the West to the East. However, the East to be thus reached must not be the past East as the antagonist of the West.

It must not be the East as the symbol of mere spiritualism or mysticism. So long as the East is sought as such, it will be nothing but the sanctuary of escapists from reality. Such a sanctuary is illusory.

Five other shelling attacks were reported but they caused no casualties or damage.

American B-52 bombers dropped hundreds of tons of explosives on the jungles of Laos, Vietnam, during the night near the Ben Het special forces camp which was besieged by North Vietnamese troops last summer.

"Strategic air command bombers hit enemy activity, bunkers, weapons positions, and staging areas," a spokesman said.

Ben Het lies within sight of the point where the borders of Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam meet and straddles a major infiltration from the "Ho Chi Minh trail" in southern Laos.

A full-scale Commons debate on the issue will be held in about two weeks.

The government document, known as a white paper, was drawn up over a three-month period. It acknowledges that full membership would involve substantial and continuing effects on the balance of payments, but came out clearly for going ahead with negotiations.

"Failure to reach agreement would not necessarily condemn Britain or the European communities to political or economic sterility," said the report, which was prepared by several government departments.

But it would mean Europe would lose another historic opportunity to develop its full economic potentialities.

The report said Britain would expect to lose most existing Commonwealth preferences if it joined Europe, but added that in any event it would have been obliged to take into account the probability of preferences being progressively eroded.

## French Avalanche

### Kills 42 people in blinding snow storm

VALD'ISERE, France, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—An avalanche swept down the Alps in a blinding snowstorm here Tuesday and killed at least 42 people—most of them young holiday makers sitting at breakfast in a hotel.

The avalanche, the worst recorded in French Alpine history, also hit an hotel and two garages, swept cars off a road on the outskirts of this leading winter sports resort and left about 50 people injured, 15 seriously.

About 30 of the dead were from the youth hostel where about 100 people were eating breakfast when the mass of the fresh-fallen snow swept down a steep slope behind the three-storey building.

Eyewitnesses said that "there was no time to count the injured". Immediately after the disaster, regional authorities put into action an emergency plan mobilising all available rescue workers.

The mayor of Vald'isere, which lies 1,840 metres (about 6,000 feet) up in the French Alps near the Italian border, ordered hotel owners to stop guests going outside, near Chamonix, elsewhere in the Alps, but no casualties were reported.

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## French Avalanche

### Kills 42 people in blinding snow storm

VALD'ISERE, France, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—An avalanche swept down the Alps in a blinding snowstorm here Tuesday and killed at least 42 people—most of them young holiday makers sitting at breakfast in a hotel.

The avalanche, the worst recorded in French Alpine history, also hit an hotel and two garages, swept cars off a road on the outskirts of this leading winter sports resort and left about 50 people injured, 15 seriously.

About 30 of the dead were from the youth hostel where about 100 people were eating breakfast when the mass of the fresh-fallen snow swept down a steep slope behind the three-storey building.

Eyewitnesses said that "there was no time to count the injured". Immediately after the disaster, regional authorities put into action an emergency plan mobilising all available rescue workers.

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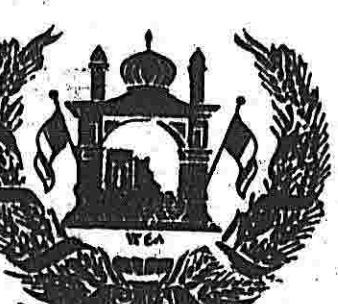
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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Science carries us into zones of speculation, where there is no habitable city for the mind of man.

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

## In the municipality's defence

Criticism of the Kabul municipality has become widespread and appreciation of financial and human shortcomings of the public organisation.

Municipality is one of those public organisations with which every one's life in a city is directly involved. It does what it does and what it does not do and it is for the errors it commits.

But while tangible proofs of what has not been done can be traced easily and criticised off-handedly, it is probable that most of Kabul's residents and even some critics are not well acquainted with the reasons that affect the pace of work by municipality, or know but are not inclined to admit that for the most part the municipality is not at fault.

Repeatedly the municipality has called on the public to pay their taxes which has so far reached a peak of sixty million Afghanis so that it may finance development projects on hand and also undertake the intensive operation of keeping Kabul clean.

Unfortunately most of the municipality's taxes fall on the wealthier people who have rented their homes to others and foreigners.

On the city's cleanliness one may say that the municipality needs to work harder, improve the standard of hygiene specially in the old town areas and rid the city of the piles of rubbish that affect public health.

But, cleanliness is ultimately personal matter. If every house owner in Kabul takes care of the cleanliness inside and outside the house he lives, adopts a system by which he burns the rubbish once or twice a week, and sees that his own house does not become a bed for flies, there is no doubt that the city's appearance will change to a greater degree despite sluggish work by the Kabul municipality.

Immediate attention should be paid to the building of a sewage system for the city, but pending that, the residents themselves should see that their bathrooms, inside the outlets on the road are covered, their water pipes are not running on the streets causing bad odours and becoming breeding centres for the flies.

Kabul municipality by incessant criticism in the past several years has become a scapegoat. Few realise their own obligations in keeping the city clean, some don't understand financial and technical problems on the part of the city's body, but many expect it to do everything.

While it is the duty of the residents to cooperate with the municipality in making Kabul a better place to live, the municipality at the same time should try to find ways to recover the public funds from the offenders, find new sources of revenue if possible, and become more energetic in meeting the legitimate demands as much as it can.

## World Press

Iraqi newspapers have welcomed the communiqué issued after the Arab summit in Cairo.

The newspaper Al-Jumhuriya said it echoed the determination of millions of Arabs to pursue the struggle against Zionism and imperialism. But stressed that practical results would remain the criterion for the conference's success.

Al-Nour said the Arab masses, which had heard numerous resolutions in recent years are looking toward seeing the communiqué translated into achievements.

Al-Thawra said it is illogical that the battle should be confined to confronting Israel and allow the forces and interests, which consolidate it to continue to exploit our resources to turn them into aid and for Israel.

The Al-Azhar said war was the only course left to the Arabs following the summit conference of Arab front-line countries.

Following the Cairo conference, take one of these courses:

## Home press at a glance

## Kabul municipal corporation defends itself

## Anis

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an article in defence of the Kabul municipal corporation. The corporation was attacked in an earlier editorial by the paper and was accused of inaction and inability of effectively controlling the price of essential food items.

The corporation was also accused of wasting too much of the people's time. The article which appears to have been written by a corporation official said the paper's accusations were unfair.

At one point said the article, Anis had charged that there are cases in which individuals dealing with the corporation have had to waste years on end without getting anything done.

An example of such cases is payment of the price of people's houses which has been delayed as a result of extending a new road etc. The house owner first has to agree to a price which usually takes a long time. Once this is done the payment then becomes a matter of time.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

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## Political parties set out to woo UK's new voters

Two and a half million young Britons between the ages of 18 and 21 became adults in the eyes of the law on January 1, 1970 when the age of majority was reduced from 21 to 18 years. On January 1, 1970, they will be able to vote for the very first time.

Eighteen-year-olds will now be able to marry without parental consent. Newspapers will carry fewer banner headlines about election year candidates with angry fathers at their heels. The "new adults" will also be able to enter into a binding contract, give a valid receipt, and hold and dispose of property.

"They will be entitled to make a will, act as trustees of personal estates, acquire an independent domicile and consent to give blood for a 14-year-old will now be able to acquire a house mortgage on his own, obtain a passport, inherit money and sign a purchase contract—all of which transactions previously required a parent's consent."

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## Heywood

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The corporation was also accused of wasting too much of the people's time. The article which appears to have been written by a corporation official said the paper's accusations were unfair.

At one point said the article, Anis had charged that there are cases in which individuals dealing with the corporation have had to waste years on end without getting anything done.

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## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The daily Etehad has an editorial entitled "The End of Bafra's Catastrophe".

Man is always in need of peace and security so that in the light of it he can build up a better and more prosperous future. But unfortunately one can see either one part or another part of world turning into a battlefield where thousands and thousands of people, men, women and children, lose their lives and untold material damage is brought.

It is the duty of the agricultural bank to offer loans to poor farmers, and what is more advise these farmers on how best they could invest the money in order to make their land more productive.

The editorial welcomed the fact that the importance of a credit system to the farmers has been fully realised and that the agricultural bank is being strengthened in order to play a more effective role.

The paper says there are some factors such as the personal ambitions, national and racial considerations and even discrimination against minorities which are responsible for wars and bloodshed. However, no matter what causes a war to break out or what form it takes, it is something which we must see the conscience of human beings seeing that scores of people die and most of the time for not a good cause.

If we go back through the pages of history of the world, we come across a number of people who had a craze and even thirst for war and bloodshed. However, there have also been peaceful powers who have been willing to prevail throughout the world, and to achieve this end they have not refused to sacrifice anything of their kind of officers, asserts the paper.

The Bafra war has been one of those painful events in recent years which will go down in the history of the world as one of the most bloodiest civil wars. The paper expresses pleasure over the fact that after about two years of civil war in Nigeria the federal troops succeeded in putting an end to the military activities of the secessionist leader of Biafra and thus hopes are now high that with help of international aid, the Biafran people, in providing food, clothes and medicine, the lives of thousands and thousands of lives who are threatened by hunger and starvation may be saved, says the paper.

The daily Badakhshan in an editorial has discussed the need to develop the tourism industry for which Afghanistan has great potentiality. The paper says the country is rich in historical sites and natural beauties. In the last several years the number of tourists visiting this country has increased and the role of the Afghan Tourist Bureau towards developing this industry is worth praising.

However, says the paper, there is a lot more to be done before we can attract more tourists. It is heartening to see that the number of hotels, particularly in the capital city, has considerably increased with the Inter-Continental Hotel, Kabul, which was opened last September.

The paper suggests that new places of interest to tourists have to be explored and opened to foreign visitors to visit. One of these places, which is a real natural beauty, is located in Badakhshan. This natural beauty, the Shewa Lake, is known among local people as Badr Jamal Pool. The lake is situated about hundred kilometres northeast of Faisabad. It is 18 kilometres long and of a triangle shape. It is nestled at the feet of high mountains with snow covered peaks. The width of the lake ranges from 200 to 1,500 metres.

The fact that MIRV will destabilise the balance of fixed-base strategic forces can scarcely be denied, and it seems unlikely that stability will ever be regained. This alarming situation has led some to propose a moratorium on further MIRV testing, even a unilateral storage until arms control negotiations can begin.

It is doubtful however if such action could be effected at this late date in MIRV development, nor do I believe it desirable. It is surprising that when the viability of its principal deterrent is in jeopardy the U.S. should think only of not proliferating it, which does not after the basic suggestion.

(2) Defending it, which appears to be ineffective and costly.

(3) Halting the cause of its obsolescence, which is most likely impossible. In all the open discussion and debate on the issue, to my knowledge there has never been a suggestion that the ICBM should be with a system not subject to the destabilising effects of the MIRV.

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## Afghan Diary

## Afghan Diary

By A Staff Writer

You must have seen some people who love to fool around with certain mechanical devices till they ruin them. They are the kind of people who, if you give them a horse, will ride him the other way round.

I know a 60-year-old man who has bought all members of his family including his wife a pistol for the sheer love of fooling around with them.

I will tell you the story of the pistols later because it is not only guns that amaze him. When he notices a wrist watch on somebody's hand, he begs him to hand it over to him in order to see what make it is. The moment he lays his hands on the watch, it is all in one piece. He immediately opens the device, guts it and after making sure it has the same mechanism as other watches, he fits the parts together, often the wrong way around.

I asked a close relative of his what sort of man he was. He told me that he was a young engineer, the great engineering genius loved the same things as he does now with the difference that in those days he did not fool around with them.

However, when he got himself involved in brawls and all that, he had to acquire some mechanical skill in order to repair everything he got spoiled during the fights.

For instance, when he went to a wedding party and someone started trashing, he would definitely challenge him to a fight outside. In most of the fights he came out victorious. But he was bound to get something damaged or spoiled. His opponent might have tried to twist his wrist and thus ruined his wrist watch.

So he developed his mechanical skill in the course of those troublesome years the hard way and with the difference that in those days he did not fool around with them.

Now let me tell you something about his watch. This is the thirtieth because others were shoddy and as they did not work, he had to repair them. After being handled by a genius.

I am sure you know that each watch is capable of making two different movements which are called clockwise and counter clockwise. The latest watch, a Longines, now runs counter clockwise because he was unwittingly fitted the darned thing so.

When some dim wit asks him for the time, he says, "Look here my boy, my watch runs against all other watches because it is the best. If I tell you what hour it is, it would be baffled. Better try someone else, eh?"

Once his wife's watch stopped and she asked him for the time. Because he loves his wife, he cannot give her any hollow answers, he found it rather embarrassing to convince her. Anyhow, he said according to his watch it was 9 a.m. but she said his watch clock to show 3 p.m.

But the answer proved too confusing for this petty woman. She therefore started asking other questions. For instance, why other watches showed 3 p.m. and his 9 a.m.? Why did his watch stop different? Why was he such a big fool?

But he had ready-made answers for all these questions. He had answered them over and over again. For instance, the difference between his watch and those of others was based on the way they moved. His moved counter clockwise. To him 3 p.m. meant 9 a.m. It was as simple as that.

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But he had ready-made



## SEATO: AN ALLIANCE THAT NEVER WAS

By C.L.S. Salaberger

One casualty of the 1970s will almost certainly be the SEATO alliance devised in 1954. For France was driven from Viet Nam and its former colony partitioned. SEATO has never worked in the sense of safeguarding the area it hoped to protect, or mustering in its defence all signatory powers, but it did achieve the principal aim seen for it by its sponsor, John Foster Dulles.

That aim was to enable the President of the United States, by means of an advance blank cheque signed by Congress, to take swift action when and if needed to send military aid to any South-East Asian country menaced by aggression. South Viet Nam was the country Dulles particularly had in mind.

Both Britain and France had sought to gain U.S. encourage-

ment for a similar alliance before the fateful battle of Dien Bienphu where France's defeat changed Dulles's mind.

A that time London and Paris still had extensive Asian colonial commitments and wanted help. However, Dulles refused the "stigma of colonialism" in a regional pact with Britain and France. Dienbienphu and the Geneva conference which partitioned Viet Nam changed his mind. Oddly enough Dulles joined Britain and France in an Asian alliance despite the remaining colonial stigma precisely when they lost their regional military effectiveness. France was evacuating troops from South-East Asia and Britain was pulling in its claws.

But, as Dulles explained to me in Bangkok in February, 1955, "The President didn't have the necessary authority from Congress to intervene" (prior to SE-

TO) "and there was no assurance that we would have had any allies here." He was proud that the Senate had ratified SEATO by its largest majority in history—86 to 1.

Dulles achieved only half his goal. The President got his authority but the United States didn't get its allies. South Viet Nam was protected by special SEATO protocol but the only major military support afforded to U.S. and Saigon forces came from South Korea, not a signatory.

Australia, Thailand and the Philippines sent some useful help. Britain offered verbal encouragement. France and Pakistan, Alliance members, didn't give any assistance and ultimately encouraged the other side. The Alliance proved to be primarily an American legalistic device. Neither British nor French troops helped when President

Kennedy used the powers arranged by Dulles and sent U.S. combat forces into Viet Nam. The one outstanding consequence of SEATO was not to bar communists from South-East Asia but to bring Americans in. Indeed, the principal argument between Congress and the White House has been over Presidential "peace-time executive powers" despite the Senate's treaty endorsement.

In any case, as the war's "Viet Namization" proceeds into the seventies with the eventual dream of extricating the last uniformed American, the SEATO apparatus is bound to disappear in theory as it already has in fact. An alliance with minimal allies is not to be recommended and this one's avowed purpose always was to give special authority to the U.S. President. (The New York Times)

## Afghan diary

(Continued on Page 3)

ugers and swords in the household because you can dig them out from every nook and cranny.

One of the rooms has assumed the aura of a junkyard but for the remains of watches-all sorts of them-wrist watches, clocks and alarm clocks. You can see one dial here, a spring there and the hands of a huge clock at the far end of the room.

But the weapons are kept in far better shape. His shot-guns and rifles are in their covers and always accessible in times of danger. And everybody places his or her pistol under his or her pillow. Therefore, if there is an emergency, it can be handled in the most orderly way. That is, the nine of them would first use their pistols and then resort to their shot-guns and rifles.

And once there came an emergency. A band of bandits who had learned that they could get away with weapons from this house tried to break in late one night. They were well informed about the weapons but misinformed regarding the size of the great main himself.

So the moment he noticed there was something wrong, he went up all members of the family. Each held his or her pistol in his or her hand ready to shoot the bandits to the last man.

All requested as they were they all waited for the great man to issue the order "FIRE". After making sure who should shoot when and from what angle, he gave the order, but none of the pistols worked. He had fiddled around with them and fitted the parts the wrong way. Now what to do? Take the shot-guns and rifles of course. None of these worked either. So they decided to shoot "THIEVES" and the bandits dispersed after seeing some of the neighbours coming after them.

## ICBM

Contd. from page 2

Polaris is almost invariably considered as an adjunct to the main deterrent forces. When one thinks of strategic warfare, he thinks invariably of the fixed, land-based ICBM force. The mobile sea-based ballistic missile system is not subject to the destabilising effects of MIRV. Unlike land-based missiles, sea-launched missiles are not readily pinpointed. One might consider enemy barrage coverage of the oceans using MIRV. If the oceans were to be used in this way, the government would have to limit the amount of smuggling, however, if people join in hands and extend their all-around cooperation to the officials in charge of halting the smugglers, the government will through succeed in its aim to stop smuggling.

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Kabul-Amritsar

Kabul-Tehran-Beirut

Arrivals:

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Beirut-Tehran-Kabul

Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul

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Afshar-Speen Kati

Fusarley Sec-Nader Pashtoon

Waf Temuri-Jamal Mina

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General Medical Depot

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Elafoque-Munare Nefat

Bakhtar-Jade Andarabi

Murtaza-Labe Darla

Jahed-Temur Shahi Wat

Marti-Turabzar So

Zalal-Mohammad Jan Khan

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General Medical Depot

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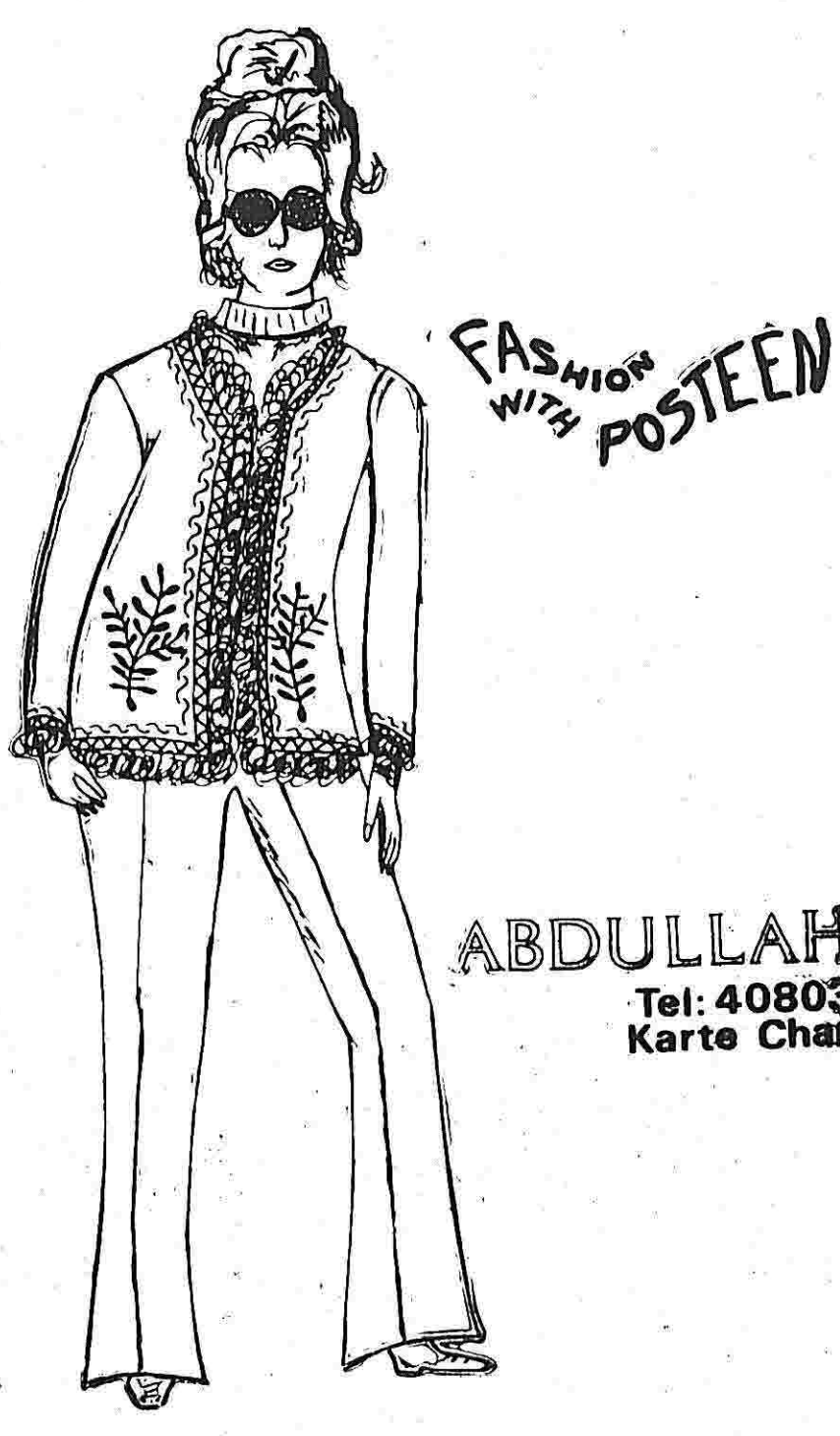
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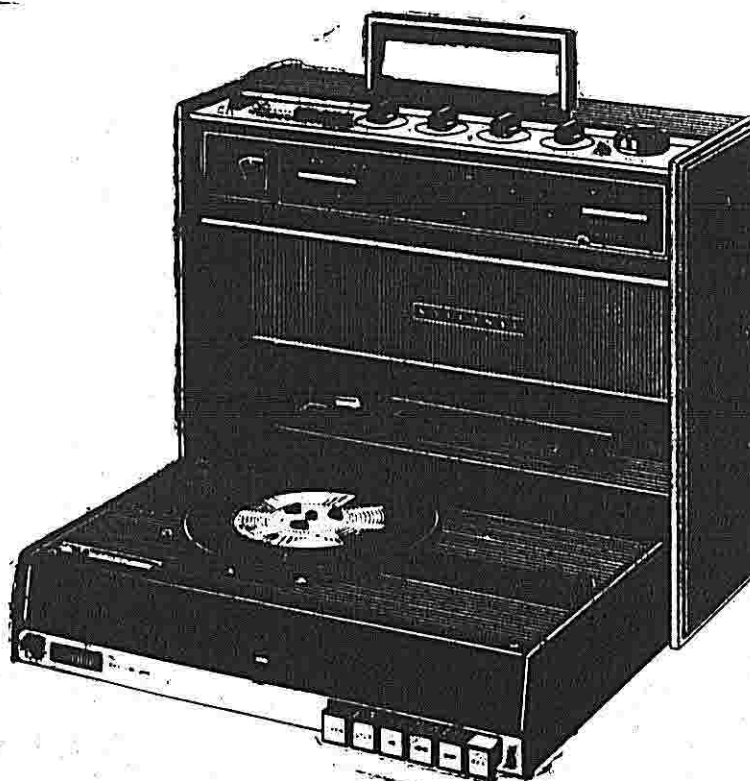
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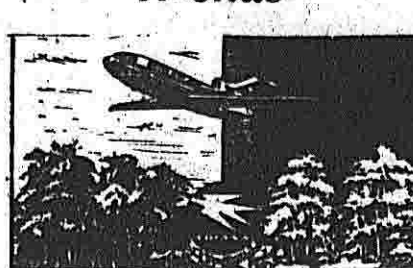


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Decree law passed to curb smuggling  
Offenders to get up to 15 years jail sentences

By Our Own Reporter

The legal void on pursuit and prosecution of smugglers was filled this week by the passing of a legislative decree on smuggling, and smuggling offenders.

The void was created when the Supreme Court advised the Executive that the anti-smuggling ordinance in force for more than a decade was unconstitutional. Article 26 of the Constitution stipulates that all punitive laws shall define the offence, and fix the limit of punishment. The ordinance in question failed to do this.

With the abrogation of the ordinance in this manner there remained little place for the Interior Ministry which is responsible to stop smuggling to maneuver. It acted only in accordance with certain provisions in regard to smuggling in the Customs Law.

Under the new law the following acts are considered as smuggling offences:  
1. Outside the customs procedures, and without pertinent documents export and import of permitted goods, and keeping, selling and buying of permitted goods without payment of due taxes.

2. Production, importation, exportation, purchasing, selling, keeping, and transportation of prohibited goods, and commodities monopolised by the Government.  
3. Changing the appearance or quality of goods, and documents in a way that will result in decreasing state dues, nonpayment of customs and monopoly dues.

Permitted goods are commodities exportation and importation of which is allowed by the state's laws. Prohibited goods are those goods production, import and export of which is prohibited by the laws. The law stipulates severe punishment of state employees involved in smuggling offences. They can get up to 15 years jail sentences for such involvement. Especially severe will also be punishment of offenders who operate within smuggling networks. The larger the amount of goods the harder will be the punishment.

When the amount of goods smuggled is worth more than Af. 10,000 and they are from the category of permitted goods apart from the goods being confiscated the offenders will get from one to three years in jail. When the goods are among prohibited commodities the sentences passed will be from three to six years imprisonment.  
When asked why the law was passed in the form of a legislative decree a justice ministry source said smuggling has acquired a dimension which constitute major threat to national economy, and a great detriment to financial stability. A considerable time was spent on drafting, evaluation and study of the law, its debate in the cabinet. If the Parliament was in session the draft would have been presented to it, along with a request for its urgent debating and approval.

Since the Parliament is now in recess in accordance with the provision of Article 77 of the Constitution with the endorsement by His Majesty the King the law was passed in this form.  
All legislative decrees passed thus have to be presented to the Parliament within one month following the resumption of its session. In any case, the source said.

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has given amnesty to a member of prisoners in Kabul and other provinces jails to mark the auspicious days of Eidul Adha.

An Interior Ministry source said orders for the release of prisoners included in His Majesty's amnesty have been issued to all provinces.

Notice

The Kabul Times will not be published during the Eid holidays

(Sunday Feb. 15-Wednesday Feb. 18, 1970)

Turkish govt.

to resign over

budget issue

ANKARA, Feb. 14, (AFP).—Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was to present his government's resignation to President Cevdet Sunay today, it was officially announced here yesterday.

The decision to resign was taken unanimously last night by the central committee of Demirel's Justice Party, with Demirel presiding.  
On Wednesday night 41 Justice Party deputies voted with the opposition after the first reading of the 1970 budget at the National Assembly and put the government party in a minority.

The dissenting group in Turkey's majority party, which had 254 of the 450 assembly seats, is against Demirel personally.  
The rebels yesterday said they would vote for any party cabinet not presided over by him. However observers expect the rebels' expulsion from the party within 10 days.

The United States was the target of several slogans for sup-

KABUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1970 (DALWA 25, 1348 S.H.)



KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—Kabul police has arrested members of a band which specialised in car theft.  
The band changed the serial number of engines the colour and interior of the cars which it stole, and acquired new travelling licences and ownership documents from the Traffic Department. The last car which the band stole was a Volvo belonging to Afghanistan Electricity Institute. After doing the usual alterations, the necessary papers were acquired and the car was put to work as a taxi inside the city.

The license plate of the Volvo at the time it was stolen read a 297. The number plate of the taxi into which it was turned read 293.3. The car was stolen three weeks ago.  
So far the band's members have admitted stealing, and changing the numbers and colours of two other cars as well. A Kabul police Department said the band is also responsible for changing serial numbers on the engines of a number of other cars on which the customs and monopoly dues have not been paid so far.

The band is using the services of skilled people who do the alterations for them as those who get the necessary papers for the robbers cars, the police source said.  
Picture shows stolen car recovered by the police.

## New raisins processing plant opened in Mazar

MAZAR SHARIF, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Yauwail raisins cleaning and packing plant was launched here Wednesday by the Yauwail Company Ltd. The plant built in the southern outskirts of the city has a capacity to clean and pack two and a half tons of raisin per hour.

Built on a 10 acre site the plant is constructed at a cost of Af. 4.5 million. In his inaugural speech Balch Governor Abdul Wahab Malikyar said raisins is one of the main products of the province, and a significant export item of the country as a whole. The factory, he said, will greatly boost the income of raisins producers, as well as providing new employment opportunities for the people of the area.

It gives me a great pleasure, he continued, to see that the citizens in response to the encouragements of the Commerce Ministry are investing more in industrial sector. While the returns of such industries are in no way smaller than usual trading and business deals, its long term benefit to the economy of the nation, and their serving as new impetus for production, is of paramount importance.

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## 4-year specialisation scheme for medical doctors asked

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—The Public Health Ministry has requested the Kabul University to launch a four year specialisation programme in the College of Medicine.

At a meeting held in the Public Health Ministry Wednesday some university professors, doctors and specialists working for the ministry, foreign experts discussed the newly devised regulations to govern the specialisation programme in the College of Medicine. Public Health Minister

Previously all specialists have been trained outside Afghanistan. While we shall continue to send our doctors, for consultations, observations, and higher training as well as practical work abroad, he said, a specialisation programme launched in Kabul University will be greatly advantageous.

The programme is now under study at the Kabul University. Meanwhile the 1967 graduating class of College of Medicine, Kabul University was introduced to Public Health Minister Thursday. There were 49 in the class.

In a speech to the new doctors Dr. Seraj informed them of the problems which they could expect on entering in the nation's medical institutes and expressed his certainty that they would meet the challenge with patience and perseverance.

The delegation has also brought medical supplies for distribution to hospitals.  
Included in the delegation are Mrs. Rabia Nazir Seraj, Mrs. Amena Seraj, and Mrs. Jamila Mor-taza.

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## Royal audience

KABUL, Feb. 14, (Bakhtar).—During the week ending Feb. 12 the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King:

Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahab Sarabi, Public Works Minister, Eng. Mohammad Yakoub Lali; Information and Culture Minister Dr. Mahmoud Abdul; Afghan Ambassador to Moscow Gen. Mohammad Arel; Abdul Majid Zabuli; Parwan Governor Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawar; Fariab Governor Mohammad Ibrahim Abasi; President of the Gulbaha Textile Mills Eng. Ghulam Omar Nekrad; Loi Wolowal of Khosht Huzar Mir Hakim; professor of economic study Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Ayubi; professor of the College of Education Shamsul Abedin.

His Majesty also received during the week a number of dignitaries of Baghlan province, Juma Sediq, the former governor of Kataghan was also received by His Majesty. His Majesty offered his condolences on the death of ex-governor's son.

The Pushtunistan leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also received by His Majesty during the week. President of the Tribal Affairs Department Sayed Masoud Puhaniar was also present at the audience.

## Defence Minister

visits U.S. Air

Force Academy

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo-

rado, Feb. 14.—Minister of National Defence Army General Khan Mohammad, visited the U.S. Air Force Academy Thurs-

day and had lunch with the 3,500 cadets in training to become Air Force officers.

The Defence Minister, on a two-week visit to the United States as guest of Secretary of Defence Melvin R. Laird, arrived at the Academy from Peterson Field, Colorado, where on Wednesday he toured the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD).

General Khan Mohammad was to visit Fort Carson, Colorado, Friday, the last defence installation on his itinerary. He will be given an honors ceremony on his departure for Los Angeles, where he is to spend two days sightseeing before leaving for Afghanistan February 16.

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## Washington appeals

for ceasefire

Following is the text of the statement issued February 12 by Acting U.S. Secretary of State Elliot Richardson on Mideast developments.

The United States continues to be deeply concerned over the continuation and level of violence taking place between Israel and certain Arab states.

We have seen reports of an Israeli air attack on the steel factory at Abu Zabal. We deplore this attack which apparently has resulted in considerable loss of life and injuries.

Neither can we disregard the tragic loss of life and injury to civilians resulting from renewed attacks by terrorists against civilian passengers travelling on international air transport far from the area of conflict.

The United States has repeatedly counseled restraint on both sides in order to discourage the continuing cycle of attack and counter attack by both regular and irregular forces involved.

We appeal to both sides to adhere scrupulously to the ceasefire resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and urge that they take every possible step to assure that all concerned cooperate fully in restoration of the ceasefire.

We urge others to join us in this appeal, and we have today taken the initiative to call on the four power talks at the United Nations.

President Josip Broz Tito Fri-







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**OTHER MOSLEMS IN THE WORLD ON**  
**THE OCCASION OF EID AL ADHA,**  
**AND PRAY FOR FURTHER PROGRESS**  
**OF DEAR AFGHANISTAN UNDER THE**  
**GUIDANCE OF THE BENEVOLENT KING.**

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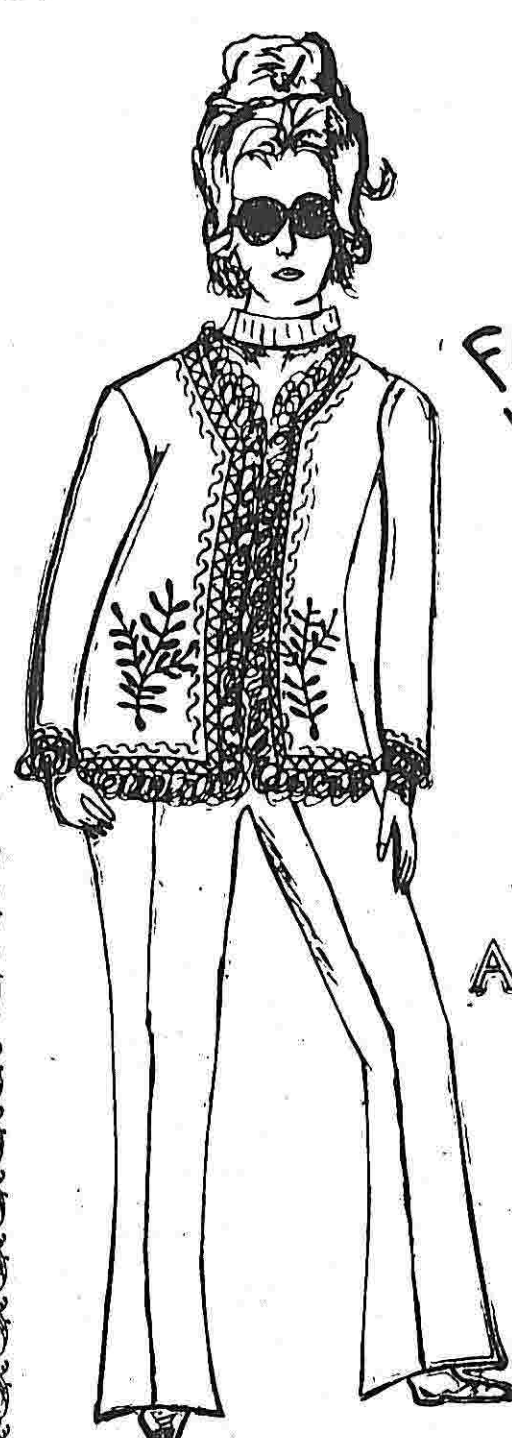
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### Flying kite

(Continued from page 3)

The first thing you do is to cut a slice to serve as the backbone of the kite (running from top to bottom and the other as the bow whose two ends you glue with the two sides of the paper which is already cut in a diamond shape. But take care to put both ends under something quite heavy not to allow them to tear the paper before it is dried.

After the whole kite is dry, make four holes, two on either side of the backbone crossed by the bow and two on both sides of the backbone toward the end of the kite. But before making these holes care should be taken to choose the right points which may give the kite the needed balance when it is flown.

If you want to become a good amateur kite-flier, you will have to buy a wheel to keep your thread or chord in place. This also facilitates the threading of the kite as your wheel functions when you do some fishing. And your thread should be reinforced by fine particles of glass to cut other fliers' thread otherwise you may fly hundreds of kites and smart fliers would cut your thread and seize your kites as often as you fly them.

And everybody has the right to cut your thread like in a dance that they cut you in America, but there is a lot of difference between what they fly.

### Airlines

#### SUNDAY

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Jade-Tenour Shahi Wat  
Marut-Turabas 54  
Zalal-Mohammad Jan Khan  
Wat  
Kamran-Age Ali Shams

### Important

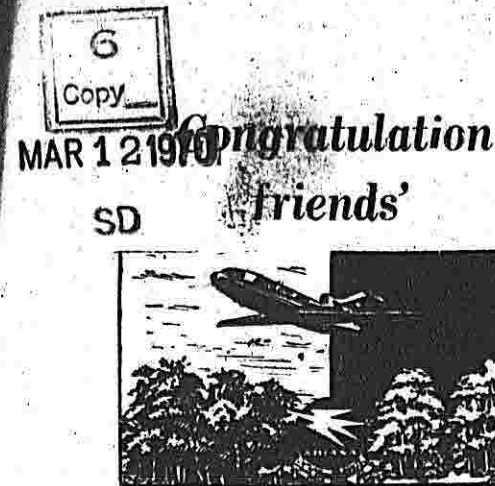
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VOL. VIII NO. 270

## His Majesty attends Eid prayers in Jalalabad

Thousands throughout country attend mosques on first day

KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar). His Majesty the King attended Eid prayers at the royal mosque in Jalalabad on the first day of Eid, Monday, at 9:30 a.m.

Maulavi Abdul Wafee led the prayers. HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, House of People President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, some members of the cabinet, some generals of the royal army, Nangarhar governor Sultan Aziz, cashier mayor of Jalalabad, the commander of the garrison Lt. General Naik Mohammad Sahak, the great leader of Pashtoonistan Khan Abdul Ghafar, Khan, and some other officials participated in the prayers.

Included in the prayers, were an estimated 30,000 people who had come to Nangarhar from Kabul to spend Eid.

His Majesty after the Eid prayers, wished many of the people a happy Eid. Amidst a standing ovation and expression of love for the king, His Majesty left the royal mosque for the royal palace.

When His Majesty was entering the mosque for prayers, the guard of honour saluted him and the people awaiting his arrival cheered him.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, attended Eid prayers at Puli Khumri Mosque at 9:30 a.m. on Monday.

In Kabul, thousands of people attended Eid prayers at Puli Khumri Mosque which was attended by HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, President of the Senate Abdul Hadi Dawi, some members of the cabinet, Kabul Governor Dr. Abdul Wahid, caretaker Mayor Mohammad Kabir Nooristani, some generals of the royal army and officers.

Dr. Wahidi read out the royal decree issued in his name on the occasion of Eid Al Adha and while congratulating all on the occasion prayed for the long life of His Majesty.

The Minister of Information and Culture Dr. Mahmood Habihi broadcast over Radio Afghanistan, His Majesty's Eid message at ten o'clock on Monday morning.

In Mazar Sharif, thousands attended Eid prayers on Monday morning in the Kaizer Shah Congregational mosque.

It was attended by Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Zayee, Balkh Governor Abdul Wahid Malekzai and other officials.

Governor Malekzai later read the royal message to the people issued on the occasion by His Majesty.

In Kandahar, an estimated 10,000 people both from the city and province and the vacationers from Kabul attended Eid prayers in Eid Gah Congregational mosque.

Among the worshippers were Nangarhar Governor Mohammad Siddiq, Garrison Commander Lt. General Muhammad Saied, Provincial Court Director Maulavi Abdul Wasih and other officials.

Governor Siddiq read out the royal message issued on the occasion wishing people a happy Eid.

Eid Gah, situated one kilometre west of the city is one of the largest mosques in the province.

In Herat, Governor Enayat Sarraf, along with other officials, attended the Eid prayers which were held in the Herat Congregational Mosque.

He read out the royal message issued on the occasion and distributed gifts from His Majesty to some learned men in the city.

In a related development, Mian, Afridi, and Warkai tribes from northern independent Pashtoonistan, Salazar, Mamand, Atankhail, from Bajawar, Sapshunwar and Khanzadegan tribes from Kohi, Asezkai and Kakar tribes of southern independent Pashtoonistan, and Waziri, Asad and Baitnee tribes of central Pashtoonistan in their telegrams to the Tribal Affairs Department have wished His Majesty, Her Majesty the Queen, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, members of the cabinet, the president of the two houses of the parliament, members of the parliament and the Afghan nation a very happy Eid and have wished for Afghanistan's further progress under the guidance of His Majesty.

The Information Ministry said that telegrams of congratulations have been sent on behalf of His Majesty, to the heads of the friendly Islamic states on the occasion.

Similar telegrams have been sent to the heads of governments of the Islamic nations, it added.

Similar telegrams from the heads of states have been received by His Majesty, it said.

# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1970 (DALWA 30, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4



His Majesty after Eid prayers.

## FACE OF CHARIKAR CHANGING

CHARIKAR, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar).

There are 123 schools in Parwan province, out of which four are high schools, one a teachers training school, ten secondary, forty primary and the rest village schools.

There are 24,000 students enrolled in these schools who are taught by 615 teachers. During the current year, 100 of these teachers completed their high school training.

Work on constructing the dorm for the teachers training school has been completed by forty per cent and in another few months will be opened, according to Parwan Governor Dr. Mohammad Nasser Koshwari.

Constructing of new schools is in progress.

Referring to the city of Charikar itself, he said that with the building of new parks, houses in the new city area, paving of side-walks, and installing of neon signs the face of the city has changed considerably during the current year.

The building of the new channel system, city electricity, provincial court, and new buildings for firms have been completed during the year, he said.

Survey work on water supply for the city has also been completed.

More than 900 plots of land in the new city area have been distributed to the people and work on most of the new houses is in progress, he said.

By the end of the third five-year plan electricity supply in the city will be 2400 kw. At present it is 1500 kw.

Commenting on the construction of roads in the province, he said that so far this year 340 km. of roads in the province has been repaired with the cooperation of the people.

He said that four municipalities for the first time will be established in Bagram, Jabol Seraj, Ghoband and Sorh Parsa districts.

A kindergarten will be established in the city shortly, he concluded.

## Nixon's foreign policy

### Move from dominance to partnership stressed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (DPA). President Nixon yesterday mapped out a "new strategy for peace" aimed at reducing and consolidating U.S. international commitments while maintaining "a major American role" in the world.

In a 119-page, 40,000 word message to congress outlining U.S. policies for the seventies Nixon however makes clear the U.S. is not seeking new isolation.

Instead, it was aiming for a "basis for a long-term engagement in the world" resting on what Nixon termed an "irreducible minimum of essential military security," a switch from predominance to partnership with allies and readiness to negotiate with potential adversaries.

Peace and progress are impossible without a major American role in the world, he stated. But under the Nixon doctrine, America allies are urged to make "a more responsible participation" in their own defence and progress.

Future U.S. relationship with Western Europe Union also takes up a key part of the Nixon message.

A more balanced association and a more genuine partnership are in America's interest. As this process advances, the balance of burdens and responsibilities must gradually be adjusted to reflect the economic and political realities of European progress," he said.

U.S. allies would "deserve a voice in the (Atlantic) alliance and its decisions," he said. But under the Nixon doctrine, America allies are urged to make "a more responsible participation" in their own defence and progress.

Future U.S. relationship with Western Europe Union also takes up a key part of the Nixon message.

## His Majesty's Eid Message

Following is the text of His Majesty's message on the occasion of Eid which was broadcast over Radio Afghanistan. It was read by Information and Culture Minister Dr. Mohammad Habihi, on Monday morning, the first day of Eid.

We are pleased to express our congratulations on the occasion of Eid Al Adha to my dear nation and all other Moslems in the world.

During these auspicious days in which some of our countrymen and other Moslems are in holy Mecca to perform their cherished pilgrimage, the religious people of Afghanistan consider their hearts to them in attaining this pilgrimage and offer their deep gratitude and absolute submission to God Almighty.

Observing of these auspicious days in pursuance of valuable national traditions has an important role in the relations between Moslems and in fostering brotherly ties.

Knowing that strengthening of cooperation among them is valuable, the Moslems all over the world will exert efforts for further understanding.

It is my prayer to God Almighty that all my countrymen and all Moslems on these holy days may prosper.

## Etemadi's Eid message

Following is the text of the Eid message of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi.

In the name of God, the Merciful.

Dear countrymen, Sisters and brothers, For endorsing the Afghan nation and Moslems of the world with happiness and prosperity on the occasion of Eid Al Adha I express my gratitude to the Creator.

I extend my congratulations to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, dear countrymen and Pashtoonistan sisters and brothers and all other Moslems.

On these auspicious days, the fifth main tenet of Islam is being observed. Some of the Moslems, including our countrymen, are saying the honour of praying in the holy Mecca and it is at these moments that all Moslems feel spiritually close to each other.

In the performance of this worship and celebrating the memory of the big sacrifice on the part of Ibrahim Khalidullah on orders from Almighty absolute submission and sacrifice to God's wish is involved.

The fact that Moslems concurrently celebrate the memory of that sacrifice is a manifestation of respect for equality between men which the holy Islam religion has decreed for its acceptance and respect.

I pray to God to accept the sacrifices and endowment of our people and once again congratulate you on the occasion.

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## Home Briefs

JALALABAD, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar). Under instructions from HRH Princess Belgis clothes for 65 women prisoners were distributed here by some members of the Women's Volunteer Association Tuesday.

KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar). Seven Japanese youths who visited Afghanistan in 1968 have contributed from their own purse and bought seven wheat cleaning machines to be distributed to the farmers in Afghanistan.

Recently they handed over documents of the machines to Afghan Ambassador Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi which were accepted with thanks.

KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar). Dr. Raouf Roashan, president of planning and organisation of the Public Health Ministry, who went to Thailand to participate in the international seminar on public health planning returned to Kabul Tuesday.

KABUL, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar). Prof. Bobol Shah Jalal, the dean of college of science, Kabul University who went to India to visit zoos, biological and zoological institutes a month ago at the invitation of India Scientific Council returned here Tuesday.

JALALABAD, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar). During the past ten months the income of the accounting department of Nangarhar province has increased by about Af. 50 million over the corresponding period of last year.

KUNDUZ, Feb. 19, (Bakhtar). Constructing of a bridge with capacity for eighty tons in Char Darah village has been completed. The bridge was built with the cooperation of the people in 25 days. It connects twenty villages.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Every hero becomes a bore at last.

By Ralph Waldo Emerson.

## A United Nations University

Arrangements on the establishing of a United Nations university are currently underway by the world body. Reports indicate that the United Nations Secretary General U Thant will be making a report to the United Nations General Assembly next fall to get the approval for the establishment of the university in which young people from all the world will attend.

The idea for the university was first propounded during the last General Assembly session, its opening, if approved will coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the world organization. Details of the university to be established are not yet out, but we hope that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will be invited to take an active part in the preparation for the subjects that should be taught at the university.

The university could serve as a multi-cultural, multi-educational organization in which an amalgamation of the cultural life of the member nations of the United Nations could be traced. At the same time, the university ought to be located in one of those member nations of the United Nations where freedom of expression and thought is practiced, access to mass communication media with the outside world is good, access of transport easy, and the residents of the area are more internationally minded and acquainted with at least one of the major languages of the United Nations.

Moreover, the country in which the university is planned to be set up should be governed by the member nations by a majority vote so that no problems of enrollment of the students and hiring of professors will arise.

Medium of instruction in a university of this standard and name will offer a big problem. It is difficult to assume that the five main official languages of the United Nations could be accepted as a medium for instruction among the students.

Simultaneous translation system will not serve the ideals for which the university is designed. Nor will a variety of languages improve communication among the young members of the world society. As much as variety is appreciated, that large a language barrier serves to divide rather than unite.

It will be a welcome move by any member nation to see that the university is located in it. But, the possibility of establishing it in an area where tension actually exists, and conflicts over eye-opening incidents should be taken into consideration.

The United Nations itself is a multi-cultural body, which offers the best schooling in international affairs and community contacts among the races available.

The proposed university will in fact offer the same opportunities but on a smaller scale, which all the more, calls for a precedent to which other academic institutions should look to as an outstanding example.

## World Press

Commenting on the beginning of talks between Japanese businessmen and Soviet officials, the "Financial Times" writes:

"The major question to be discussed is the development of the Soviet far east."

"If the discussions are successful, the outcome could well be the creation of an economic relationship as important as that which now exists between Japan and Australia," said the paper.

"The hopes of progress during the current session of Russo-Japanese meetings centre partly on the fact that a new commodity deal has this year been placed on the agenda with every indication that the participants are eager to do business. They also arise from the fact that their different ways both Russia and Japan are under greater pressure than ever before to exploit their mutual advantages."

But, adds the Financial Times, "there is one major deterrent to the development of closer relations between the two countries: the Japanese claim to the Soviet."

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Yearly ..... \$ 40  
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## Home press at a glance

## Eid activities, religious themes dominate papers

## Islah

The daily Islah, which was printed in four pages, throughout the Eid holidays came out with attractive front page make-up and contents. The paper has launched a rigorous drive to increase its sales in the provinces and according to a source close to the paper, its sales during the holidays in the nearby provinces was highly satisfactory.

The paper carried news and pictures in connection with the Eid festivities and prayers. His Majesty the King and some members of the royal family attended the Eid prayers in Jalalabad.

The paper also carried the text of messages by His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Edinani on the occasion of Eid Al Adha.

It also being the season of travelling, the paper cautioned its readers about rash driving. A bloc

was regularly published on the Nalik paper showing two cars in collision. A slogan which read "better late than never", also appeared in connection with the bloc.

In an editorial on Monday the paper welcomed the new measures adopted by the Kabul municipal corporation for controlling the price of bread. Some of the bakers, it said, despite repeated warning by the corporation have refused to observe regulations and the price of bread they produce and sell to the public.

The new regulations the editorial said, will be applied with more precision and without any mercy. The successful application of these measures will constitute another step towards carrying forward the national crusade against all forms of corruption and misdeeds.

In another editorial on Tuesday the paper urged people to che-

erish mercy and do their best to cleanse their souls of envy and hatred. During festive occasions it is customary among our people to entertain friends and relatives by feeding them well and offering them rich food. The paper said it is equally important to offer people a heart which is free of hatred and envy and full of real kindness and tenderness.

## Heywad

On Saturday the paper carried an editorial elaborating the philosophy of sacrifice and Haj pilgrimage. When Prophet Ibrahim submitted to the will of God and was ready to slaughter his son Ismail he set an example for making sacrifices.

"The divine will did not intend that Ibrahim should slaughter a sheep was sent from the heaven to take Ismail's place at the altar. This occasion is celebrated by

the Moslems. Every year those who can afford physically and financially, pay their homage to holy Mecca and slaughter an animal as a token of their obedience in the wish of God.

The paper said killing animals and offering meat to the poor is a noble gesture and provides an opportunity for the poor people to enjoy a good meal.

Haj above all means travelling. This is an experience which many people would not obtain had it not been for pilgrimage.

The unity and the feeling of Islamic brotherhood finds expression during this period when millions of Moslems from all parts of the world get together. They forget the differences of race, language and colour of their skins when they stand united before Almighty God.

The editorial then wished for the continued strengthening of Islamic brotherhood, world peace and tranquility.

## British archeologists to dig Edomite site in Jordan

A British archaeological team is planning a dig this summer at Buseira in south Jordan, believed to be the site of Buseira, the capital of the Edomite kingdom, where erring kings were castigated by Jehovah.

According to the Bible's of Amos, Jehova said "I will send a fire upon Teman, which shall devour the palaces of Buseira."

The Edomite empire, which flourished in the eighth century B.C., stretched from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Arabia.

According to Mr. Yacoub Owens, Jordan's director of antiquities, some scholars believe that the Nabataeans who followed Edomites three centuries later, so built their capital in Buseira, modern Buseira. Other archaeologists dispute this.

Only excavations can settle this controversy, Mr. Owens said. The team from the British School of Archaeology is to be headed by Mrs. Crystal Bennett, who last summer excavated at Tawilan, the Biblical Edomite city of Teman.

Buseira is about 32 miles (50 km) north of Tawilan, where ancient finds pointed to earlier occupations as far back in time as 4000 B.C.

Standing at an altitude of more than 4500 feet and ringed by a mountain range, Tawilan is a small town. "Rose Red city, half as old as time" 170 miles south of Amman.

Archaeologists believe that the Nabataeans settled at Tawilan in the fifth century B.C., but high winds which scour the area drove them into the natural sanctuary of PETRA'S mountains where they built up their empire.

Teman, part of the Edomite kingdom between 400 and 500 B.C., attracted Mrs. Bennett when she found on rocks above Petra the traces of a small Edomite community dating from the seventh century B.C.

At Teman her excavations uncovered and enormous pit full of iron-age pottery of the ninth and eighth centuries B.C.

Remains of domestic buildings, a cistern and a small temple, she found at the southern end of the Kurile chain. With the success of its campaign for the return of Okinawa, Japan has been enjoying up the pressure on Moscow recently, and the Soviet government has reacted enough to

the fact that it is worried by the claim of the Kuriles remain a live issue, Japan's business leaders said it difficult to press the case for investing in Siberia. But Australia, said the paper, "has economic assumptions seem certain to win the end."

The daily newspaper said Iran told the Turkish government that it was ready to start negotiations with Baghdad immediately.

But, adds the Financial Times, "there is one major deterrent to the development of closer relations between the two countries: the Japanese claim to the Soviet."

The spokesman gave no further details and said no statement was expected after the talks. The Secretary-General was due to leave here for Burma this morning.

Asked on his arrival here whether he would send Dr. Jarring back to the Middle East—the Swedish diplomat has been away from the area since last October U Thant replied: "we will see what ideas he has on the reaction of his mission."

was also found, but it proved impossible to determine the layout of one complete building because the house complexes were so big. The findings suggested that the Edomites were poor persons.

One very large building, enclosing several plaster-covered courtyards of various sizes, had a scarab (scarab beetle) bearing a crescent moon and a star. The crescent in ancient times was the symbol of the moon-god, and since nothing has hitherto been known of the Edomite religion, the scarab is believed to be the first recorded image of this god.

The large number of storage pits, stone mortars, iron sickles and knives found at Teman-Tawilan indicated that the ninth-century B.C. Edomites were an agricultural community. They were also masters of the potter's art and traders, as Teman lay on the trade route between Syria and Egypt.

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How inconsiderate of them to do this to us at a time when even the Queen of England, I am told, finds it hard to make both ends meet!

## Plans for linking Danube, Adriatic

The old dream of ships being able to sail from the Danube to the Adriatic will come one step nearer to reality under a Master Plan being drawn up in Yugoslavia's major port of Rijeka, a large natural harbour capable of taking 200,000 tons of cargo.

The plan, which will be a large-scale engineering project, is to be carried out in two stages. The first stage is to plan a canal which would be combined with schemes for the generation of hydro-electric power.

The latter route, Khrenov states, could require a 20-kilometre tunnel already exists in China.

Khrenov, from Moscow, has had considerable experience both at home—in the basins of the Volga, the Yenisei and in Lithuania—and in Burma, where he was UN project manager in 1963-64 to plan a canal which would be combined with schemes for the generation of hydro-electric power.

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## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The daily Bedar of Mazare Sharif has an editorial entitled "Why the Question of the Middle East cannot be solved." The fire of war which broke out in the Middle East a few years ago as a result of the aggression of the so-called Israeli state against the territories of the United Arab Republic and other Arab countries is still aflame, asserts the paper.

The paper said killing animals and offering meat to the poor is a noble gesture and provides an opportunity for the poor people to enjoy a good meal.

Haj above all means travelling. This is an experience which many people would not obtain had it not been for pilgrimage.

The unity and the feeling of Islamic brotherhood finds expression during this period when millions of Moslems from all parts of the world get together. They forget the differences of race, language and colour of their skins when they stand united before Almighty God.

The editorial then wished for the continued strengthening of Islamic brotherhood, world peace and tranquility.

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## Fad-Bits

## Danbury, Connecticut

Two men hurling bombs got away with \$75,000 in a spectacular bank raid here Friday. Twenty-five people, including eight police, were wounded in the military style operation.

The two men, driving a station wagon, first lobbed a bomb into the town's police headquarters, injuring some people, before bursting into the bank.

Armed with a sub-machine gun and a carbine the raiders ordered bank staff to crouch on the floor while they emptied the safe. As they ran from the bank their second bomb went off, wounding five.

In a bid to put off police in pursuit, they hurled a third bomb into a supermarket parking lot.

Police set up road blocks and alerted the FBI, but by late Friday night the men had not been tracked down.

Witnesses said one of the men had long hair and the other, a stout individual, had a moustache.

South African heart transplant pioneer Professor Christian Barnard married 19-year-old South African industrialist's daughter Barbara Zoellner in a St. Valentine's day wedding at her family home here last week.

Pakistani police hunted a band of gangsters who, according to people in the village of Alipur, first killed three men and then a woman in which they had burned nine people to death, the evening newspaper, Leader, reported.

The newspaper said the gangster, with a three-year-old girl, perished.

The killers dined around the house and fired shots in the air before fleeing. No motive for the murders was immediately ascertained.

Former President Sukarno's eldest son Guntur, 26, married Miss Henny Emilia from Bandung, West Java, at the home of Sukarno's first wife Mrs. Fatmawati.

Cassius Clay will not attend the world heavyweight title fight between Jimmy Ellis and Joe Frazier.

Clay, the dethroned "king" of the heavyweight, announced this when informed that he would not be allowed to climb into the ring to present his world championship belt to the winner of the fight.

They said that the ban had come from the New York Boxing Commission and that neither fighter wanted him in the ring.

A Tokyo court passed suspended sentences ranging from 10 months jail to a small fine on 16 people for offences committed nearly 18 years ago.

The 16 were among several hundred arrested during the May 1952 riots in Japan, when 2,000 people were killed and about 2,000 injured.

Thirteen of the 16 were found guilty of the crime of riot and the other three of violence.

The judgement brought to 109 the number of people convicted for offences during the riots, in the longest trial in Japan's judicial history.

One hundred and sixteen people have so far been acquitted.

Meanwhile 38 defendants found guilty on January 28 in the same trial have decided to appeal.

## HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL KABUL

TONIGHT and every night from Thursday 19th to 18th February

Hotel Inter-Continental Kabul takes pleasure in introducing

for the first time to the audiences of Kabul . . . . .

## NITA LOPEZ

This stunning and enchanting spanish singer will be performing at the

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Please book your tables.

PHONE: 31851-55



## Los Angeles

One woman who helped police break the Sharon Tate murder case has been moved out of California to a secret destination for her own safety, her lawyer revealed here.

Westley Russell said that his client, Miss Shelley Nadell, had been taken under police guard to a plane last







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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

God helps them that help themselves.  
By Benjamin Franklin

## Richard Nixon's 'State of the World' message

The message sent by President Nixon of the United States to the American congress has rightly been termed 'State of the World'.

The message outlines the intended American approach to many of the world problems dealing with each one in considerable detail.

American policy during the 1970's has been broadly outlined where it concerns the United States bilateral relations as well as the international commitments. One of the major themes of the message seems to be that the United States is willing to play an active and useful role in the world and that cannot do everything single handed.

Among other issues dealt with in the message there is a clear reference to American aid to the developing countries. The message shows a determination of the Nixon administration to channel American aid to developing nations towards actual growth programmes in order to ensure a greater degree of world economic stability.

"We must focus on the achievement of our real objective—effective development—rather than on some arbitrary level of financial transfer," the president's message asserts at one point.

It is true that financial transfer alone cannot remedy the economic problems of a developing country. Effective development in addition to aid requires that developing countries should be assisted in increasing their exports and more importantly given certain preferential treatment in world trade.

In this connection, it is encouraging to note that foremost among development policies is a U.S. commitment to support free world trade through elimination of non-tariff barriers and opening of markets to the export products of the developing world in order to assist the congress that the American selling price system of customs valuation be reported president Nixon has called on all other developed countries to support an across-the-board preference treatment as regards imports from the developing nations.

Such preferential treatment for the developing countries was strongly recommended by the United Nations trade and development conference and it is encouraging to see that the United States, as one of the strongest economic powers of the world is giving a lead towards the realisation of this goal.

The president's message had a special provision for the economic progress of Asia. It urged a greater degree of regional cooperation among the Asian countries adding that the United States will try to help maintain the momentum of regionalism in Asia.

There are two major areas in which the United States can play a useful role in speeding up regional cooperation in this particular part of the world. First economic, and second political.

On the economic level, regional cooperation requires greater facilities of transportation and communication. The construction of new highway and railway lines where they are deemed to be necessary are often beyond national means of countries in this region. Any assistance given in this regard will certainly be in line with the long range objective of the new American foreign aid policy.

On the political side regional cooperation is at times retarded, if not completely hindered, by political disputes existing between countries belonging to the region. The United States can use its good offices and popularity in these countries to facilitate an early solution of the major existing problems, thus paving the way for closer regional cooperation.

## World Press

Pravda exposes the manoeuvres by imperialist propaganda overhauled against the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

The article by Sergei Tikhvinsky in Pravda pointed out that the "publications whose authors compose various fairy tales about the alleged 'Soviet threat' to China became more frequent recently in the west."

In this connection Tikhvinsky gives an analysis of the book by Harrison Salisbury "War between Russia and China". This book is "addressed to nationalist, callously-minded elements among the present leaders of the Chinese People's Republic and it supplies them in abundance with all sorts of anti-Soviet fables and fiction."

Before last autumn, the lengthening gap between China's tests suggested that the nuclear programme had been hard hit by the cultural revolution and that Peking had less missile material than the West had thought.

In 1969 China performed a spectacular feat by exploding three nuclear devices in the short span of six months. But after the first h-bomb test in 1967, disruption set in.

Some scientists were purged and even Nieh Jung-chen, chairman of both the government's science and technology commission and the party's national defence science and technology committee, came under severe attack in red guard posters.

Factional feuding split the staff of the seventh ministry of machine-building which is in charge of missile and aircraft production.

Last September, China's nuclear scientists came back with a bang-two bangs in fact. Nine months after their second H-bomb test on December 27,

## Home press at a glance

## Agricultural Bank charter explains purposes, Anis

The Thursday issue of the paper started publishing the charter of the Agricultural Bank. Fourteen articles of the charter deal mainly with the purposes, authority, mode of operation and financing of the bank.

According to certain definitions given in the charter, the bank's agricultural activities include cultivating orchards, animal husbandry, forestry, raising fish, poultry and honey bees.

According to article three of the charter the bank can increase its capital through local and foreign sources by direct borrowing, issuing bonds, accepting donations and credits and also by engaging in various profit-making enterprises.

The bank will take action in all these spheres only through the advice of its board of governors. According to article five of the charter the bank cannot offer loans to members of the board of governors or their wives, neither can it accept as security for loans the bonds it has issued.

Article six of the charter clearly states that the bank will operate and will have the status of a joint stock company.

According to article eight of the charter the initial operating capital of the bank has been fixed at 500 million afghanis which will be divided into 500,000 shares each worth one thousand afghanis.

Fifty one per cent of the shares will be immediately purchased and kept by Afghanistan Bank and the remaining 49 per cent will be available for purchase by individuals, groups and co-operatives, farmers and land owners.

D'Afghanistan Bank will purchase any shares which may be left unpurchased at the end of six months after issuing them.

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## China may launch ICBM to shift power balance of '70's

China's friends and enemies alike are watching the moves of Peking's first intercontinental ballistic missile which could shift the world's balance of power in the 1970's.

Peking's reports of increasing steel and machine tool production indicate that China has overcome much of the industrial disruption caused by the cultural revolution, which also slowed down the nuclear and missile programme.

American experts believe China can soon deploy a medium-range (600-1200 mile) ballistic missile system. They also expect Chinese to test-fly their first I.C.B.M. force by the mid-1970's.

A China specialist, retired U.S. Marine General Victor H. Krulak, told reporters in Hong Kong recently he believed that China would launch a 6,000-mile range I.C.B.M. into the Pacific in the next 12 or 15 months.

In this connection, it is encouraging to note that foremost among development policies is a U.S. commitment to support free world trade through elimination of non-tariff barriers and opening of markets to the export products of the developing world in order to assist the congress that the American selling price system of customs valuation be reported president Nixon has called on all other developed countries to support an across-the-board preference treatment as regards imports from the developing nations.

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## Isloah

The paper promised to publish the remaining articles of the charter in its future issues.

The Thursday issue of the paper carried the translation of an interview with the French Prime Minister Delmas. The interview was first published in "France Information". The translation was done by Dr. Wasey Latif.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor welcoming the new changes in the programmes of Radio Afghanistan. It said radio being one of the major sources of information and entertainment in this country is beginning to live up to its responsibilities and expectations of its listeners.

The very fact that it has increased its programmes on Thursdays is a welcome step.

However, Friday afternoon the radio has no broadcasting until four o'clock. The letter hoped that this gap, too, would be filled with interesting programmes.

The latter, especially, among the monologues, is a new phenomenon.

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How could they go about it in the absence of a dictionary?

This great task was automatically entrusted to the poets who succeeded in perpetuating the national cause of the people of Khorasan, parts of which not succumbing to the Arab rule up to 10th century, Nuristan, an isolated people, were converted to Islam in 16th.

The first step to usher the era in which our poetry was given a start was taken in 840 when Yakub La'is, a local prince from Siestan, was congratulated by his contemporary poets on the conquest of Kalhat, Kerman, Herat and Fars.

However, the poems were bound to be in Arabic, the lingua franca, while Yakub, an ultra-nationalist, did not know of what was said. He probably did not want to learn the language that had been imposed on his people.

So he said: "Why should people say something which I don't understand?"

This royal command gave rise to the first Dari or Persian poet, Mohammed Yasef, but some literary biographers differ in this, saying the first poet was Hanzaleh of Badghis, a province between present-day Faryab and Herat.

One of the reasons that poetry helped preserve the Dari words or language in the face of the Islamic cultural onslaught was the ease with which poems were memorised and handed from one generation to the other.

And the reason why poems became popular among the masses was their nationalistic appeal and character. Poets often addressed themselves to the common people and reminded them of their past glories and this made them listen to the bards for hours in a row.

The third reason was the low rate of literacy. Folks who could not read the few books that were available to the well-to-do, had to substitute with some sort of substitute to take them away from their daily cares.

Royal patronage had a lot to do with the blooming of Dari literature. One of the kings of Bokhara, Nooh, the son of the Samanide dynasty, groomed Abdul

Qasem Rudaki in his court over a thousand years ago. Rudaki, the son of a peasant but greatly talented and admirably well-read in those days, was given a lot of encouragement by the king's vizir, Balami, who himself was an accomplished poet and man of letters.

Rudaki is often referred to as the Chaucer of Dari literature. His simple poetry replete with human feelings was supplemented by his pleasant voice and his musical skill.

Mahmud, the Ghaznavid, who was of Turkish origins and equally nationalistic, gathered in his court about 400 savants including Abu Reihan Beruni, the first Moslem scholar who learned Sanskrit and produced a colossal work as "Indica".

However, the majority of the savants consisted of poets and men of letters who had found in Mahmud the greatest patron of arts and culture ever born in this part of the world. And it was under Mahmud's patronage that the "Book of Kings" or Shahnama, the greatest body of epic poetry on earth.

After Mahmud, the great Moghul kings of India provided their patronage of arts and culture during a long rich period starting with Babur, the King of Kabul, and ending with Shah Jehan. During this period, hundreds of guest poets were born, groomed, reached their apex, died and left their mark.

Mention should also be made of the Jalalids of Afsar. Minors who gave a lot of encouragement to poets who had either been expelled from other courts or had found in them admirable patrons and stayed in their lavish capital.

Gradually, a wealth of poems accumulated and a wide range of topics was dealt with to give poetry a far greater mass appeal than an envisaged. To the general public, a few lines from Shahnama recited by a bard served as a jazz combo, making their blood dance in their veins.

To the sufis, the Moslem mystics, a poem from Maulana Jalaaludin's book read in ecstasy in "khanqahs", a place where the sufis gather together and recite or hear poems of pantheistic nature often superimposed some of the religious tenets.

To those who could enjoy polished poems replete with morals, a few lines from "Bostan", one of Saadi's two main works, appealing to their hearts as a jazz combo, making their blood dance in their veins.

And to the lovers, there was nothing more appealing than the sonnets of Hafiz which were read everywhere and enjoyed enormously.

## Heywad

In its Thursday issue the paper welcomed the coming into force of the new anti-smuggling law. It said the government has to be admired for taking a timely step and passing the law by a simple majority.

The most interesting feature of the law, it said, is that government officials, guilty of complicity with the smugglers will receive more severe punishment. This provision should do a great deal in curbing smuggling since without official cooperation the smugglers stand little chance of surviving.

The editorial expressed the hope that concerned authorities would not hesitate to let the public know as much as possible about smugglers and their accomplices.

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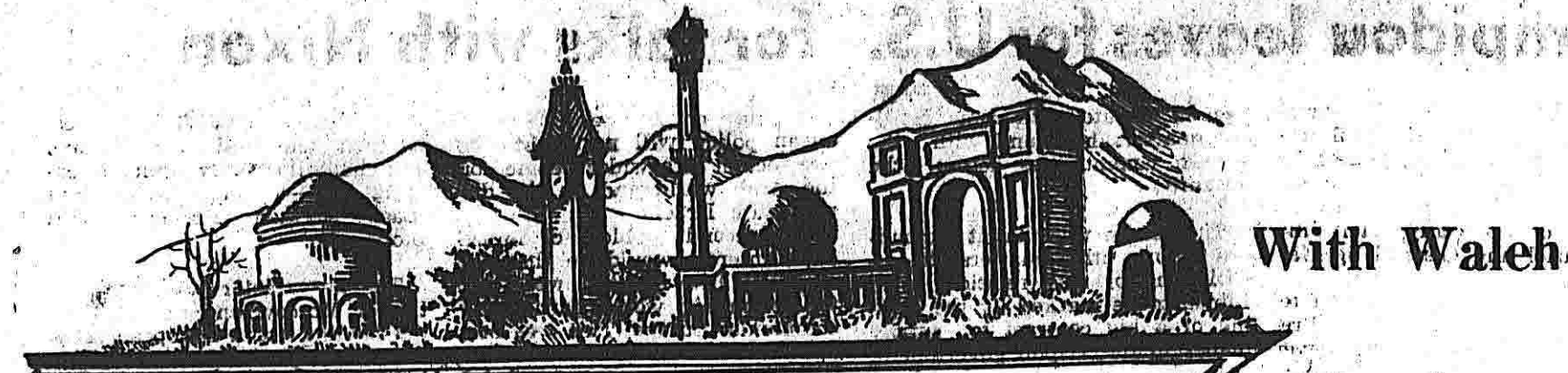
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## In And Around Town POETRY IN SERVICE OF LEXICOGRAPHY

People often wonder how we have come to possess such a vast vocabulary, at least in the literary sense, while the early masters of the Dari language had no access to any dictionary because there was none.

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Gradually, a wealth of poems accumulated and a wide range of topics was dealt with to give poetry a far greater mass appeal than an envisaged. To the general public, a few lines from Shahnama recited by a bard served as a jazz combo, making their blood dance in their veins.

To the sufis, the Moslem mystics, a poem from Maulana Jalaaludin's book read in ecstasy in "khanqahs", a place where the sufis gather together and recite or hear poems of pantheistic nature often superimposed some of the religious tenets.

To those who could enjoy polished poems replete with morals, a few lines from "Bostan", one of Saadi's two main works, appealing to their hearts as a jazz combo, making their blood dance in their veins.

And to the lovers, there was nothing more appealing than the sonnets of Hafiz which were read everywhere and enjoyed enormously.

People often wonder how we have come to possess such a vast vocabulary, at least in the literary sense, while the early masters of the Dari language had no access to any dictionary because there was none.

The Arab invasion of Khorasan had firmly established Arab language and culture, or rather, Islamic culture. But because this part of the world possessed, in the not too distant past, a well-rounded culture and a vast empire that kept the neighbouring peoples, including the Arabs, in a subdued state, our people wished to keep the torch of their nationhood alive through preserving the words of their language.

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How could they go about it in the absence of a dictionary?

This great task was automatically entrusted to the poets who succeeded in perpetuating the national cause of the people of Khorasan, parts of which not succumbing to the Arab rule up to 10th century, Nuristan, an isolated people, were converted to Islam in 16th.





Latest from Paris Women dress from wooten jersey with Japanese flowers and designs, best suited for evening wear. (Photo: French sources)

### China's missiles

(Continued from page 2)

Long does not regard its present nuclear capability as an effective deterrent.

But China is ambitiously pressing on the increase this capability.

Last October the leading Peking theoretical journal Red Flag boasted that it took China just over a year to develop an H-bomb from the time it tested its first nuclear device, compared with seven years for the United States and four years for Britain.

Min Tsien's thought is the key to the treasury of science and technology and with it China can overtake imperialism and socialism (Soviet Union) in the development of the atom bomb, the guided missile and the hydrogen bomb, Red Flag said.

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**ARIANA CINEMA:**  
At 1, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi DEAD OR ALIVE with Alex Cord and Robert Ryan. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

## Pompidou leaves for U.S. for talks with Nixon

PARIS, Feb. 21, (AFP)—President Georges Pompidou will leave here on Monday to explain French policy to the United States—only the third French head of state to do so officially, after Vincent Auriol and General de Gaulle.

He will have two long tete-a-tete conversations with President Nixon, whom he has never met, on Tuesday and Thursday. Pompidou will find a disenchanted country anxious to limit its foreign commitments, and inclined towards a new isolationism, at least in the military and diplomatic fields.

Some French diplomats stress the importance of this meeting which will clarify the two countries' standpoints and which will certainly influence the conduct of international affairs in the months to come.

There will be no fixed agenda, but chapter headings can be guessed in the light of the French head of state's press conferences, and still more from recent interviews which he has granted. Two complex problems in the news were being emphasised in Paris. The first was France's Mediterranean policy, or rather the "strengthening of the French presence in the Mediterranean, particularly in the western Mediterranean." The policy announced last December 15 by the president of the republic, was the ca-

use of dispute with some political quarters here and with the Jewish communities across the Atlantic.

The reason was that it announced among other matters the establishing of new relations with Libya, to be marked by the signing of a big contract to supply planes to the Tripoli government.

President Pompidou explained in a recent interview with the New York Times that Libya belonged to the Maghreb. (The North African countries like Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco).

Libya was not linked with the conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbours. The French government considered it a duty to safeguard by the French presence "interests which are common to the European and Mediterranean peoples".

In addition, President Pompidou believed that the new Libyan regime "will see increasingly the need to maintain its autonomy." This argument, associated with French anxiety not to abandon the Maghreb to the influence of non-Mediterranean countries, was explained by the French side in the recent summit talks with West Germany in Paris.

It seemed probable that, on this point, the Americans would ask questions just as pertinent as those put by their allies in Bonn.

Discussion on France's Mediterranean policy will no doubt be one section of a wider debate on the Arab world and on the dispute with Israel.

The second problem of immediate interest would be that of relations between the west and the communist world, particularly communist Europe. This was brought into the news by two factors which complement each other.

One factor, comparatively new, was West German diplomatic overtures to the East, Bonn's quest for a "Europeanisation" of its foreign policy, encouraged by France—for a

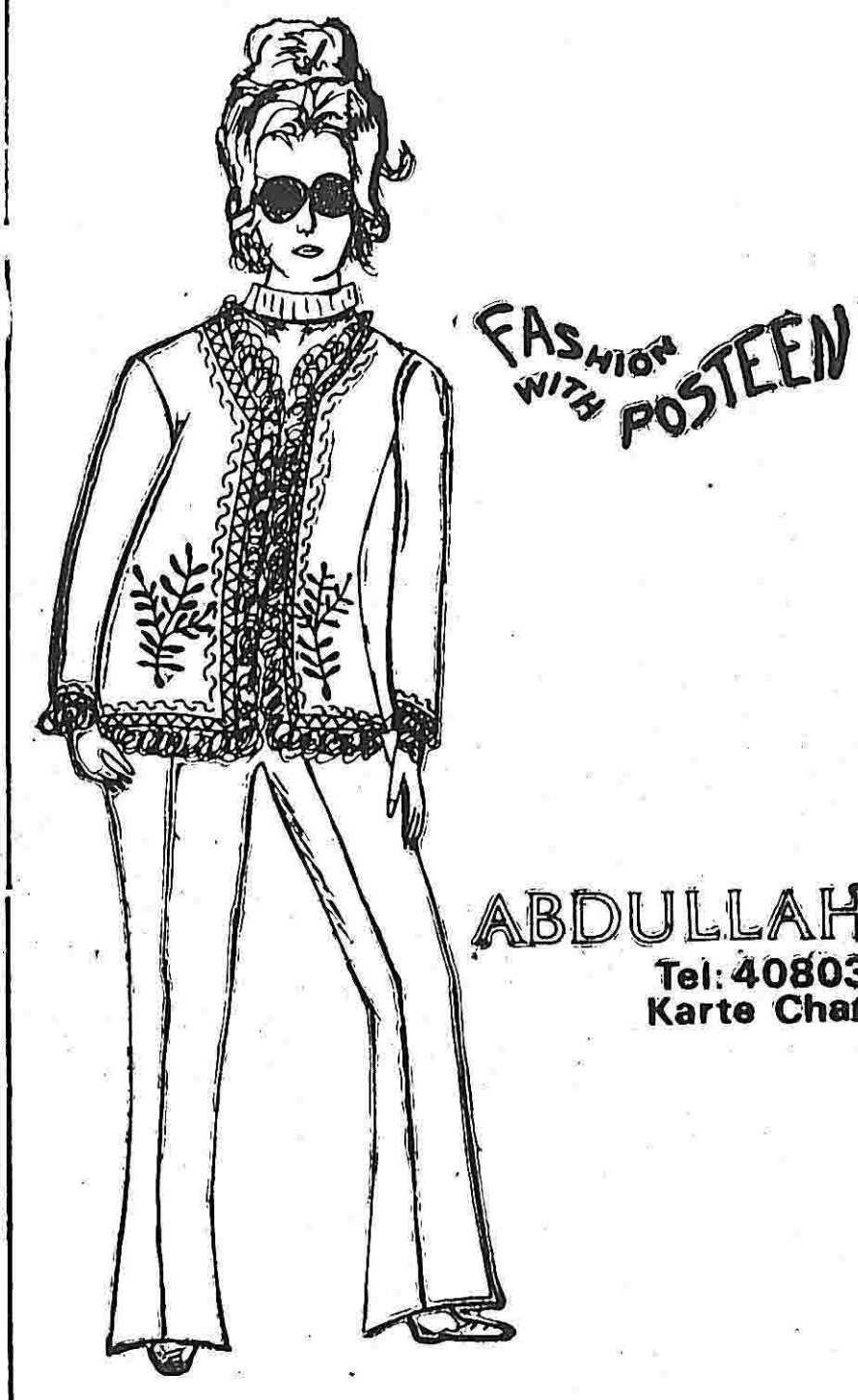
better modus vivendi with East Germany, the USSR and Poland, and Chancellor Willy Brandt's meeting soon—a big event—with East German Premier Willi Stoph.

The next factor was the anxiety of Moscow and its allies for the holding of a European security conference which has "never aroused much enthusiasm in Europe, though French observers believed that the conference would end by being held and that it would be better to prepare it in all seriousness.

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## ZABUL PROVINCE PLANS GROWTH

### Large irrigation project encourages settlement

By A Staff Reporter

Several short term and long term plans for the development of Zabul province are under implementation.

The Shinkai or Darwazagiri irrigation project, twenty-two km. long, almost two development project, an almond export firm and building of more public facilities are among the projects. Zabul governor Sakhi Ahmad Farhad told a Kabul Times reporter in an interview in Kandahar.

An estimated 50,000 jiribs (25,000 acres) of land will be brought under irrigation in Shinkai area and Kuchis, mainly Nasir Kuchis will be settled on this land.

The new land will be irrigated by water pumps, twenty five of which have already been distributed among the new settlers.

"There are two main ideas in the implementing of the project: to bring new land under irrigation in this province, which is one of the least developed, and to offer land for settlement to the nomads," Governor Farhad said.

The nomads have agreed to the settlement plan and some families have received water pumps, made in Jangalak factories, according to him. Every water pump irrigates fifty acres of land.

The Shinkai soil is very good as has been found out by experts.

### Indonesian Foreign Minister arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 22, (Reuters)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adnan Malik arrived here yesterday for five days of talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko.

Malik, whose arrival had been delayed for nearly 24 hours because of a snowstorm in Copenhagen, was met at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyon Kozyrev and other top foreign ministry officials.

Malik made no statement at the airport and was driven quickly away in a black limousine flying the Soviet and Indonesian flags.

There was no immediate explanation of the absence of Gromyko from the airport arrival ceremony. Protocol officials asked about it, would only say: "We expected Mr. Malik yesterday."

There was no immediate word on when or where the talks with Gromyko would start, and tight-lipped Soviet and Indonesian officials would say only that they would be about Soviet-Indonesian relations.

Observers believed Malik's main aim is to break a long-standing impasse over resumed Soviet aid to his country, which has a vast unpaid bill of around \$800 million incurred to the Kremlin during the former regime of President Sukarno.

Malik, who served as ambassador to Moscow during the Sukarno regime, was last here on a similar mission in 1966.

VIETNAMESE, Feb. 22, (AFP)—The Royal Laotian army early today abandoned its Khamkhai headquarters and airstrip in strategic Plain of Jars to advancing North Vietnamese forces. In what a western military official here described as an "evacuation, not a rout."

The official said forces of the Vietnamese government gullied back to new positions on the mountain slopes west and northwest of the plain after two hours of fighting against six North Vietnamese battalions that moved in from East and Northeast.

He said the bulk of government forces were evacuating shortly before 2 a.m. and by 3 a.m. a wounded radio operator called in aircraft to destroy an ammunition dump and the royal forces headquarters which had already

been evacuated. "This was done," the official said.

He said the government forces "probably" suffered some losses but no details were so far available.

Other sources said the regrouping of royal forces continued throughout the morning and that there would no longer be a single government soldier in the plain by noon.

The 23,000 strong civilian population of the area was flown out earlier this month. With today's withdrawal, the desert plain was a free aerial bombing zone. For this reason there was speculation on whether the North Vietnamese would keep their forces deployed in the plain.

The plain of Jars, scene of many bitter battles in the past decade, has changed hands several times and government troops recaptured it from North Vietnamese and communist Pathet Lao troops last summer.

In the past two months, however, the North Vietnamese have stepped up their attacks on government positions and captured a number of strategic outposts.

The use of American planes partly to destroy the communist positions has been officially confirmed, although Laotian Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma came close to admitting it on Thursday when he said at a press conference.

"People only talk about American bombing—they say nothing or at least very little about the North Vietnamese invasion of our country."

Continued from page 4

### Grape spraying campaign underway in 202 villages

KABUL, Feb. 22, (Bakhtar)—Eight million vines in 202 villages of Kabul and Parwan provinces have been sprayed with lime sulphur against anthracnose during the past ten months.

Five main centres to combat this dreadful vine disease have been established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The centres are in Mir Bacha-kot, Kalakan, Qara Bagh, Bagram and Parwan.

Every area is well equipped with personnel and spray medicine, according to Abdullah Faiz Yar, the president of plant protection of the ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

There are altogether one hundred persons implementing the project.

The first phase of the campaign consists of spraying lime sulphur, and then cupravit blue.

With these sprays it is expected that yield of grapes will increase, he added.

BALKH, Feb. 22, (Bakhtar)—In Balkh, during the current year 134 demonstration farms have been established and so far 66 demonstrations for farmers have been held.

### Nuclear giants

#### ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

MOSCOW, Feb. 22, (Tass)—Soviet-American technical talks on the use of nuclear energy in peaceful purposes were held in Moscow on February 12-17, it has been officially reported here.

The talks were continuation of the technical talks on the same issue which were held in Vienna in April 1968.

A Soviet delegation at the talks was headed by Igor Morokhov, first deputy chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, and the United States delegation was led by T. J. Thompson, members of the United States Atomic Energy Agency.

The talks were crowned by a joint communique which points out that the sides discussed various aspects of the possible use of nuclear explosions in peaceful purposes.

The communique points to identity of views on the possibility of efficient use of nuclear blasts for more intensive creation of oil and gas, water reservoirs in the areas where they are required, for the building of canals, for striping operations in the open cast extraction of minerals, for elimination of accidental gas and oil disasters and other peaceful uses.

Much attention during the talks was paid to questions of ensuring the safety in the carrying out of underground nuclear explosions in peaceful purposes.

Both delegations, the communique says, have agreed that the exchange of opinions and information was rather useful and came to the conclusion about the need of having further talks.

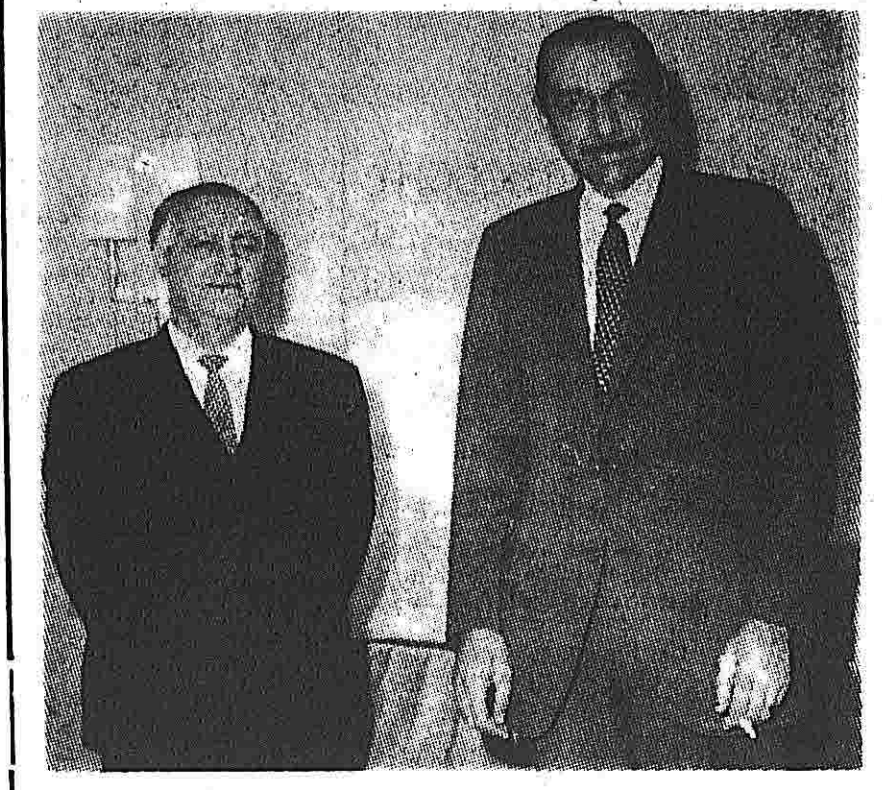
Both sides expressed the intention to promote the appropriate scientific-technical study within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In the light of article five of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, which provides that potential use of nuclear explosions will be available to the non-nuclear countries which are parties to the treaty, the sides expressed the intention to promote the appropriate scientific-technical study within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

It was meant hereby to pay particular attention to questions of ensuring safety in the carrying out of underground nuclear explosions in peaceful purposes.

The two sides agreed that the International Atomic Energy Agency should in the future play a major role in promoting the use of the material wealth from peaceful nuclear explosions.

Continued from page 4



Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi met the secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of India E.N. Kaul at 12:30 noon yesterday. Director General of the political affairs department in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Ravan Farhadi and Ambassador of India Ashok Mehta were also present during the meeting, according to the press department of the prime ministry.

Kaul earlier in the day called on First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafai and Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Kayum in their offices.

Picture shows the prime minister with Kaul (left) during the meeting.

Photo: Mustamandi

### Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 22, (Bakhtar)—The ambassador-designate of Iraq Abdul Malik Ahmad El Yaseen arrived here yesterday to assume his post. He was welcomed at the airport by the deputy chief of protocol in the foreign ministry.

KABUL, Feb. 22, (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Ibrahim, a member of the editorial board of the Kabul Times left here yesterday for Turkey at the invitation of the Turkish government to visit press institutes in that country. He will then visit Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Yugoslav government and Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czech government.

KUNDUZ, Feb. 22, (Bakhtar)—During the past three years, the Agricultural Bank has given on a five year loan basis 43 tractors, water pumps and two wheat seed cleaning machines worth more than 12 million afghanis to the farmers in Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan provinces.

More than five million afghanis of this money has been recovered.

Meetings held in USSR in support of Arabs

MOSCOW, Feb. 22, (Tass)—The Soviet people's fellow-feeling and solidarity are at the side of the working people of the Arab countries defending their independence and freedom.

Participants in meetings, that take place in many Soviet cities, denounce Israel's criminal actions, demand liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, brand with infamy the imperialist patrons of the aggressors.

In unanimously adopted resolutions, the working people express their full support for the Soviet government's foreign policy aimed at establishing a durable and just peace in the Middle East. Meetings of protest against new criminal ventures by Tel-Aviv aggressors yesterday took place in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gorky, Volgograd and Minsk.

A resolution, adopted by a meeting of the workers and employees of the Gorky metallurgical works, says: "We wrathfully condemn the barbarous bombing of the civilian establishments of the Arab states, the bombings carried out on instructions of U.S. imperialists who wax rich on military shipments on the blood of civilians. We demand an immediate end to the aggressive actions on the part of the Israeli military."

The collective of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre called on all the workers in culture and art to denounce the Israeli aggression and to support the UN Security Council Resolution aimed at a political settlement in the Middle East.

"We feel indignation at the barbarous raid by Israeli aircraft at the metal plant at Abu-Zaba, and resolutely denounce the aggressive policy of Tel-Aviv and its patrons, above all, U.S. imperialists," says the resolution of the meeting.

The Israeli military purposeful hammer a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East, said Yuri Vorontsov at a meeting of workers of the Minsk worsted yarn complex.

### Legal divorce campaign may mar unity of Italian parties

ROME, Feb. 22, (Reuters)—The campaign for legal divorce in Italy—and Roman Catholic opposition to it—today threatened to upset talks to form a new coalition government and end a protracted political crisis here.

Representatives of the four parties involved go into their fourth day of negotiations today deeply divided on the issue.

The Christian Democrats (Roman Catholics) are firmly opposed to the divorce bill, now awaiting government approval after passing the chamber of deputies, whereas it is backed by their prospective coalition partners, the socialist, liberal and republican parties.

Relations between the parties were further complicated last night when it was formally disclosed for the first time that the Vatican has been pressing for joint talks on the divorce question with the government.

Delegates revealed during the round-table discussions that the Vatican had sent two notes on the subject—one in February 1967 which was not made public at the time and another in recent weeks.

The three lay parties urged the Christian Democrats, who form the present caretaker government, to reject the Vatican approach.

But Signor Giulio Andreotti, Christian Democrat leader in the chamber of deputies, came last night in favour of talks.

"A request exists from the Holy See and it would be difficult to question its legitimacy," he told reporters after the meeting.











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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The by-product is sometimes more valuable than the product.  
By Havelock Ellis

## Pompidou in Washington

The French President Georges Pompidou left today for the United States where he will be talking with President Nixon in the wake of a message to the congress outlining the United States policy during the 1970's. The major theme of the message was peace through partnership, strength and a willingness to negotiate.

Although the agenda of the talks between the two statesmen is not known yet it is only natural that issues related to the Franco-American partnership, at least as far as the Atlantic alliance is concerned, will constitute a major topic of discussion. Another General de Gaulle played down the extent of French participation in NATO and even went as far as forbidding its headquarters from operating in Paris.

In order to warm up his trip to the United States after taking office first visited Paris. Pompidou's visit to Washington will constitute the second major contact between the two countries during the Nixon administration.

Observers believe that relations between the United States and France have vastly improved during the past year and that Pompidou's visit will pave the ground for even further improvement of Franco-American ties during the years to come. Another inevitable topic of conversation will be the Middle East problem. France has also a great deal of interest in the Middle East especially in countries bordering the Mediterranean. The latest French decision to sell a number of Mirage military planes to Libya, a North African country, has been the subject of discussion in various political circles. Fears have been expressed that this action of the French government might lead to another round of arms build up in the Middle East.

The French government has made the deal with Libya on the understanding that Libya is not directly involved in the Middle East confrontation and on the guarantee that the planes will not be used in the war against Israel by Arab countries.

However Israel has already used this as pretext for pressing Washington for more military planes and war material. It is quite possible that Washington may have postponed taking a decision on further arms delivery to Israel until after President Pompidou has exchanged views with President Nixon.

A hope that President Pompidou will be able to convince his American hosts that the sale of military planes to Libya has nothing to do with upsetting the balance of power in the Middle East.

We look forward not only to the prevention of another arms build up but also to a more rigorous drive on the part of the big powers in bringing about a peaceful settlement to the Middle East following President Pompidou's visit to Washington.

## World Press

The Middle East becomes more and more a power key whose eyesight might lead to large-scale conflict, Vladimir Kudryavtsev writes in Izvestia.

The danger to the world from the Middle East is created not only by the reckless policy of the Israeli ruling circles but, mainly, by the policy conducted by the imperialist powers, above all the United States, in that area of the world.

The author writes that the answers to the Soviet messages by President Nixon of the United States and Prime Minister of Britain Wilson cannot but cause concern of all those who expect from the great powers the positive initiative in the solution of the Middle East crisis.

The U.S. answer is built, essentially, on the basis of the "balanced" policy of the United States in the Middle East which Secretary of State of the United States Rogers tried to substantiate early in December of last year.

When the bulk of verbiage is removed this policy means lumping together the aggressor and the victims of the aggression, it means encouragement and support for the claims of the Israeli aggressors, the article says.

How is it possible to speak about the need to implement the Security Council's resolution of November 22, 1967, the resolution on whose main demand is the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories, while supplying defensive armaments to the aggressor who openly declares its plans to annex the occupied territories, the author asks.

Kudryavtsev writes that Britain's reply shows in what degree the U.S. policy follows in the wake of U.S. imperialists. Britain's reply shows hypocrisy of the British ruling circles who declare the intention to end Britain's "military presence" in the area "east of Suez".

Following the example of its senior partner, Britain plans to conduct the same policy in ruling circles and with the ruling circles of the powers which support the aggression. The aggressors, large and small, cannot get away from this responsibility, the article says.

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## Home press at a glance

## New attitudes necessary for agricultural development

## Islah

The paper in its yesterday's editorial discussed the prospects of agricultural development in the light of the new charter of the Agricultural Bank.

It said, the development of agriculture is one of Afghanistan's basic and fundamental problems. This can be done best by two means.

First by changing the attitude of the farmers. In this country, unfortunately, farmers are very conservative minded. It is not easy to change their pattern of behaviour and they sentimentally hold to their outdated and inefficient method of land cultivation.

Any chance for improving agricultural techniques, therefore, cannot be brought about very smoothly and without meeting resistance from this psychological barrier. This is so in spite of the fact that a farmer may be convinced that the new method of land tenure will increase his revenues.

If agriculture in this country has remained almost in its primitive form and if the activities of the departments responsible for the promotion of agriculture have not produced corresponding results, one of the reasons may well be the fact that the mentality of the farmers had not been ready to accept change, said the editorial.

It is therefore necessary to change this mentality. The rural development programme which has vacated its place for the programme of development localities and also the programmes broadcast by Radio Afghanistan are intended to bring about this change.

It is hoped that the farming communities in the country would take the utmost advantage from these programmes.

The second problem, said the editorial, is the lack of facilities required for the promotion of agriculture. This is where the Agricultural Bank comes in.

The bank henceforth will operate as a joint stock company with a capital of 500 million afghanis. Of course this capital cannot be considered enough to meet all the demands and solve all the problems of the farmers.

But with a spirit of trust and cooperation between the bank and its customers, it is hoped that effective assistance will be made available to a considerable number of the needy farmers. The editorial also expressed the hope that the number of shareholders and consequently the bank's capital will grow in the future.

Heywad  
The paper in its yesterday's editorial discussed the sort of goods and articles that should be imported. Export merchants expect to make a profit from the sale of what the country can produce in the foreign markets and are under obligation to import the most needed goods in return.

The aim of the importers should be not only to make a profit themselves but also they must consider the interests of the national economy. A country like Afghanistan, it said, needs capital goods for its development.

If merchants take the initiative of importing these, then they would have contributed something to the national economy.

There are certain items that are produced locally such as cotton, woolen pieces and chinaware. These items should be imported in quantities not to import excessive quantities of these items so that their local production and their strength be maintained.

At 2:00 p.m. on 31 January, the Plenary session of the 19th Conference of ICW was opened by Her Majesty Queen Ramesha Bani. The beautifully designed conference hall was full with 450 women from all over the world when the queen arrived followed by girl scouts bearing flags of 40 nations and the national anthem was played.

Then followed addresses by Khunying Usna Prame, President of National Council of Women, Thailand, Her Majesty Queen Ramesha Bani, and Mrs. Mary Craig Schuller, President of ICW, who said "We are greatly privileged today to be opening the 19th Triennial Plenary Conference of ICW in this country, whose very name means 'Freedom' and under the auspices of Her Grace Majesty who inspiring message will remain with us during our meeting".

The conference was attended by delegates from 42 member countries, and the following observer countries: Afghanistan, Hungary, Indonesia, Laos, South Vietnam, Uruguay, USSR, and Yugoslavia. Also by delegates of Inter-Governmental Organisations such as, ECAFE, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and UNICEF. The theme of the conference was "Human Resources for Development".

During the 12 days of the conference we had a programme which started at 9:30 a.m. when we attended the Standing Committee meetings with a coffee break at 10:00-10:40. The 12:30 lunch which we all took together on the second floor was served by special coupons to delegates at the cost of \$20 (\$1).

At 2:00 p.m. we would attend the plenary sessions in the conference hall where usually reports would be given by conveners of ICW standing committees, board members and what for.

I think by now our readers would wish to know what the ICW is all about and why all these women convene and what for. Well, the constitution of ICW pledges itself to the promotion of:

a) Recognition and respect for human rights  
b) Equal rights and responsibilities for both sexes in all fields, sides of the iron curtain.

As long as such a possibility exists, their warning that the U.S. must exercise its unilateral call in troops carries weight.

But so far the Soviets have not indicated that they are prepared to seriously discuss this question in addition to the extremely complex subject of ending the arms race.

Among the suggestions are payment of household allowances for the U.S. troops in Europe or the setting up of a NATO financing pool both old ideas.

Not only must the U.S. wish to play a role in these considerations, but also what would be acceptable to the Europeans.

The Nixon government is trying to work against Mansfield's pressure by two means—it wants to maintain hope that the West can seriously negotiate with Moscow on a parallel cut in troops on both sides of the iron curtain.

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Not only must the U.S. wish to play a role in these considerations, but also what would be acceptable to the Europeans.

## Japan discusses death penalty

Japan, appears destined to retain the death penalty for some time to come—despite liberal pressure to follow Britain in abolishing it.

Britain's move last December rekindled the long smouldering controversy over capital punishment in Japan.

But hopes that Japan would follow suit have been dashed by the recommendation of leading legal experts that it would be premature.

Since 1953 the legal system deliberative council, an advisory organ of the justice ministry, has been studying overall revision of the criminal code, particularly capital punishment.

Its final recommendations, however, will be presented to the ministry for action next year.

In an interim report the majority of jurists and scholars on the council decided that in view of Japan's fast changing social conditions and rising crime patterns it was still too early to abolish the death penalty.

They acknowledged, however, that the way should be left open to save criminals under death sentence who might be innocent, crimes and are model prisoners.

A sub-committee was instructed to elaborate on an earlier proposal allowing a judge who hands down a death sentence to delay its fulfillment for at least five years.

In supporting the retention of death penalty, the council majority argued that it served as a deterrent against vicious crimes and public opinion polls supported retention.

In a poll taken in 1968 among 3,000 people some 71 per cent opposed abolition of hanging while only 16 per cent were in favour.

But prospects appear stronger for removing certain crimes from the capital list, including arson and inundation—deliberately causing flooding regardless of whether death results.

The majority of the council were in favour of such revisions to the criminal code, but felt the ultimate penalty was still needed for the most heinous crimes.

Kudryavtsev writes that Britain's reply shows in what degree the U.S. policy follows in the wake of U.S. imperialists. Britain's reply shows hypocrisy of the British ruling circles who declare the intention to end Britain's "military presence" in the area "east of Suez".

Following the example of its senior partner, Britain plans to conduct the same policy in ruling circles and with the ruling circles of the powers which support the aggression. The aggressors, large and small, cannot get away from this responsibility, the article says.

The continued use of violence domestically, albeit for punishment, is an anachronism. It makes articles an hypocrisy.

"Japan should, therefore, apply the spirit of article 9 to its penal code also, and become the first Asian country to abolish capital punishment. Whatever the case, as Japan enters the 1970's she should not permit herself to be left morally behind the time".

University professor Tadashi Uematsu, a member of the editorial, maintains: "Capital punishment does serve the purpose of preventing crimes".

But he acknowledged that should public opinion swing the other way then the government will have to act accordingly. As a transitional step he suggests it might be considered to reduce death sentences to life where criminals have shown remorse.

Another council member Akira Masaki, a lawyer, says: "I am definitely opposed to the idea that the death penalty checks the outbreak of brutal crimes".

In most cases, he insists, a murderer commits his crime in a fit of passion and that it is doubtful whether he will ever be reformed.

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## Europe need not fear

The future of the U.S. military presence in central Europe will be the theme of lively discussions in Washington in coming weeks.

Strong forces here are arguing for a reduction in the 310,000 American troops stationed in Europe, but the Nixon government has so far shown no inclination to yield to such pressure and make any hasty decisions.

Washington's European allies should therefore not expect sudden reductions by the United States to cut their troops strength considerably.

The U.S., concentrating attention on cutting down its Vietnam forces does not feel itself pressed for time in the European question.

It has also publicly committed itself not to make any reductions in the current troop strength in Europe before the Washington agreement with West Germany to reduce the U.S. troop stationing there expires mid-1971.

It is generally assumed that a large cut is possible, but political considerations are divided on how big this should be.

President Richard Nixon's policy that Asian countries should in future as much as possible rely on their own defence does not necessarily apply to Europe as many American politicians and journalists think.

Naturally Washington would welcome their European allies' shouldering a larger portion of their joint defence burden.

But Nixon and such influential advisers as Elliot Richardson, William Rogers and Henry Kissinger are agreed that the U.S. military presence in Europe cannot be decreased without weakening the balance of power between East and West, without endangering the negotiation position with Moscow and finally without influencing the national security of the U.S.

But even though there is the wish to reconsider and possibly restrict the role of the U.S. in the world, it is also recognised that out of its own interests, and the strength must remain in Europe.

But such considerations change very little in the constant pressure on the Nixon government because of its European troops.

There are the problems of the budget and balance of payments and their effects on the question of troops stationing.

In the Pentagon a strong military group which because of the improved air transport capability wishes to cut down on the forces in Europe and build up the strategic nuclear forces.

But the past three years the Wilson government's popularity has been on the slide.

He led the Conservatives in the 1966 elections in which Wilson's Labourites beat them in a landslide.

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## U.S. troop withdrawals not imminent

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## TWELVE DAYS IN BANGKOK

By Mrs. Jamila Seraj  
With the kind permission of my government and the assistance of The Asia Society, I was able to attend with Mrs. Saleha Elmadani, President of the Women's Welfare Society, the ICW 19th Plenary Conference in Bangkok, 31st January-12th February 1970.

I was looking forward to this conference (my first) with great anticipation and excitement and it turned out to be most interesting and delightful.

On Jan. 30 with a group of about 25 delegates from different countries we arrived at 10:30 p.m. at Bangkok airport and were met by charming Thai ladies who offered us lais of flowers. From there we were taken by bus to Nara Hotel where the conference was held and most of the delegates were stationed.

The beautiful, air conditioned, most modern Nara Hotel was a perfect setting for this conference attended by 50 countries from all over the world and the Thai ladies outdid themselves with their charm, hospitality and excellent management.

At 2:00 p.m. on 31 January, the Plenary session of the 19th Conference of ICW was opened by Her Majesty Queen Ramesha Bani. The beautifully designed conference hall was full with 450 women from all over the world when the queen arrived followed by girl scouts bearing flags of 40 nations and the national anthem was played.

Then followed addresses by Khunying Usna Prame, President of National Council of Women, Thailand, Her Majesty Queen Ramesha Bani, and Mrs. Mary Craig Schuller, President of ICW, who said "We are greatly privileged today to be opening the 19th Triennial Plenary Conference of ICW in this country, whose very name means 'Freedom' and under the auspices of Her Grace Majesty who inspiring message will remain with us during our meeting".

The conference was attended by delegates from 42 member countries, and the following observer countries: Afghanistan, Hungary, Indonesia, Laos, South Vietnam, Uruguay, USSR, and Yugoslavia. Also by delegates of Inter-Governmental Organisations such as, ECAFE, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and UNICEF. The theme of the conference was "Human Resources for Development".

During the 12 days of the conference we had a programme which started at 9:30 a.m. when we attended the Standing Committee meetings with a coffee break at 10:00-10:40. The 12:30 lunch which we all took together on the second floor was served by special coupons to delegates at the cost of \$20 (\$1).

At 2:00 p.m. we would attend the plenary sessions in the conference hall where usually reports would be given by conveners of ICW standing committees, board members and what for.

I think by now our readers would wish to know what the ICW is all about and why all these women convene and what for. Well, the constitution of ICW pledges itself to the promotion of:

a) Recognition and respect for human rights  
b) Equal rights and responsibilities for both sexes in all fields, sides of the iron curtain.

As long as such a possibility exists, their warning that the U.S. must exercise its unilateral call in troops carries weight.

But so far the Soviets have not indicated that they are prepared to seriously discuss this question in addition to the extremely complex subject of ending the arms





A basketball match between Science and Literature Colleges of Kabul University held yesterday at the University Gymnasium. (Photo: Wafaj, Bakhtar)

## ICW Bangkok meeting

A host country approved by its Board and Plenary Council. Three years ago, the 18th Conference was held in Teheran. Attending this conference, I have realized of what great importance it is for people of the world to get together and discuss their problems which are mostly the same for all of us. Gatherings such as this besides promoting international goodwill makes us sense the great need of understanding each other better and of trying to develop human resources for the benefit of mankind. Surely they were never more needed so badly than in the world today.

When facing such problems as illiteracy, health, juvenile delinquency, drugs, divorce and parental responsibility, youth, malnutrition, housing, immigration, and many others, we come to realize that we need better laws by which the whole human society can abide.

It is here that such powerful bodies as the UN and ICW should try to do all they can. It is here that I wonder, are we really working with all our will and desire for the implementation of such laws, or are we just talking. I think we need more action than talk and I am sure that if we were to consider ourselves a whole instead of individuals, we would long ago have achieved the goals set before us.

I think that a woman's role in the world today is not to compete to be superior but to share to share a life that one without the other will not be able to pursue.

So again, to share this life fully with men we should be with them in all decisions in every phase of government and life.

I am confident that as more and more women get to know of the importance of their role in society, and when more and more of them realize that they must share fully with all aspects of life, we would have a world where peace would reign and each of us would be proud to be a living being on this wonderful and beautiful planet.

At the end I want to note that our interesting 12 days in Bangkok was not spent only in meetings and plenary sessions, but that we were entertained regally too. We were really able to enjoy ourselves and our Thai friends more than fulfilled their role as host country.

The city of Bangkok is big, sprawling and very modern. It has beautiful temples, and emeralds and gold covered Buddhas. The sightseeing spots are many and the floating market truly a wonderful insight to the Thai people and their way of life.

The gold, silver, and precious jewels that one sees in the shops just dazzles the eyes, but the most wonderful of all is the Thai woman herself. She is womanly, dainty, and full of grace and charm and besides that she is very attractive.

When seen together in a group, clad in their beautiful Thai silk dresses, they look like exotic fire.

The ICW delegates were privileged to attend the following gatherings in their honour: a reception given at the Government House by their Excellencies the Prime Minister and Thanpuying Chongkol Kittikachorn—a buffet dinner in Lumpini Park by the Lord Mayor of Bangkok and his lady small dinner parties in the homes of distinguished Thai ladies. In addition, the delegates were honoured at a garden party in the Grand Palace. Also the Muslim delegates were invited to the Central Muslim Auditorium where they met Sheikh-ul-Islam.

The conference was ended by a Thai Evening hosted by the National Council of Thailand itself at Lort Park. It was a most unforgettable night with fireworks, canoe rides on the lake, dances and the most sumptuous array of Thai and Western food.

In conclusion, I want to extend my sincere thanks to Princess Prem Purachatra, Vice President of the National Council of Thailand, for inviting us to the conference and to Mrs. R. Neumann, wife of the American Ambassador in Kabul for being such a charming intermediary between us.

I am very hopeful that at the next Triennial Conference of ICW, the Afghan women, will be affiliated members.

## Malaysia will host two population meetings in March

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—Three overseas organizations will contribute a total of 87,000 Malaysian dollars (\$11,000 sterling) to help finance two conferences on population here from March 16 to 20.

Announcing this, the director of Malaysia's national family planning board Dr. Ariffin Bin Ngeh Marzuki said the conferences would be attended by about 100 family planning experts from 15 countries.

The three organizations which have agreed to contribute money are:

The Swedish International Development Authority which will contribute 27,000 Malaysian dollars (3 thousand sterling) for a combined conference on Malaysia programme evaluation and "East Asia Population".

## Spending on U.S. election campaigns reaches \$ 300 m.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—Candidates for political office during the 1968 U.S. election campaign sent a record amount of money to the Federal Election Commission, according to a report in Fortune magazine.

This total, which includes raises for all offices at state, from county commissioner to the presidency of the United States, was based on data gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of Princeton, New Jersey, a non-partisan organization.

The 1968 spending marked a 50 per cent increase over the 1964 total of 200 million dollars.

Fortune said about one-third of the 1968 total, or 100 million dollars, was spent on presidential campaigns, including expensive drives launched by unsuccessful candidates Nelson Rockefeller, George Romney, Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy.

## Japanese law

(Continued from page 2) because the latter had playfully tried to block his path in the street.

Execution facilities exist in seven Japanese prisons. But as in many other countries they are rarely used even though the courts continue to pass death sentences.

The last execution was on December 9, 1969, when a 24-year-old university graduate was hanged for a robbery murder.

The justice ministry refuses to confirm the number of death sentences or divulge the number of executions each year.

Executions are not normally announced, the information usually reaching the public through the prisoner's lawyer, family or friends.

According to the national daily newspaper Asahi Shinbun, up to the end of last year there were between 70 and 80 prisoners believed to be awaiting execution of death sentences.

So far there are no accurate figures for 1969, but tabulations by newspapers and broadcasting companies indicate that in 1968 no occupants of prison death rows died, although their numbers were swelled by 11.

In the decade the worst years were 1966 with 39 executions, 1962 with 26 and 1967 with 23.

## Heath

Contd. from page 2 national leader confident of holding the premiership in his grasp.

The Conservative Party Standard commented "only the most prejudiced observers are likely seriously to challenge the joyful Tory opinion that Heath is at present displaying new confidence to his own great personal advantage".

The Daily Mail said "the demonstrated new confidence in himself and a future Tory government. He made plain what glim Labour MPs are having to recognise. He is ready, at exactly the right moment to play the role of prime minister waiting in the wings. We are suddenly hearing a good deal less from the Labour government camp that Ted Heath is Labour's secret weapon".

## Tito visits UAR, talks with Nasser to begin today

CAIRO, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—The Middle East crisis and, propounded by a summit are likely to dominate two days of talks beginning today between President Nasser and President Tito of Yugoslavia.

The two leaders will meet at Aswan, site of the nearly completed high dam. President Tito is expected to arrive here today from Khartoum at the end of a state visit to Sudan.

The Middle East crisis, in which President Tito has long taken a special interest, has been a major topic of conversation in earlier stages of his eight-nation tour of Africa.

In Addis Ababa he had the opportunity of talks on the subject with the United States Secretary of State, William Rogers, and he is expected to brief President Nasser on these conversations.

Egypt has had no diplomatic relations with the United States since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

President Tito takes a largely sympathetic view of the Arab case and during his current tour expressed particular abhorrence of the recent Israeli raid on a factory outside Cairo in which 80 civilians were killed.

In Naifoi he renewed his call for top-level meeting of non-aligned nations to work out joint action on key world issues like the Middle East. He said this should preferably be before the forthcoming 25th anniversary of session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Aswan talks will be the 22nd meeting between President Nasser and Tito, once regarded as the main pillars, together with the late Prime Minister Nehru of India, of the nonaligned world.

Since these days the grouping has lost some of its significance as various countries of the "third world" have made new economic political, military and regional alliances by the hard-pressed Democrats came to less than half of that—about 10,600,000 dollars.

Third party candidates George C. Wallace reported spending \$385,455 dollars.

Fortune said: "In terms of victory in 1968 was narrow. Financially, however, it was a Republican sweep. The GOP (Republican Party) raised and spent more money than any party in history, and emerged from the election campaign solvent and with its fundraising machinery functioning smoothly.

By contrast, 1968 was a year of financial disaster for the Democratic Party. The Democrats spent less than half as much as the Republicans, but had unprecendented trouble in raising cash. The party was forced to scrape through to defeat on borrowed money".

The magazine said the Democratic financial collapse in 1968 "the penalty for years of party neglect and mismanagement".

It added that the financial history of the 1968 election "casts some long shadows over this year's congressional campaigns".

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## Air crash

(Continued from page 1)

"This is not the way to regain Palestine, the situation would not have deteriorated to a stage where airliners of foreign countries, in this case neutral Switzerland, became the victims".

The newspaper said the attack achieved nothing for Palestine and provided the Israelis with a propaganda victory "which will definitely offset any loss of life".

The latest incident follows the Israeli bombing of the metal works near Cairo which made the Nixon administration have second thoughts about supplying it with more arms. The Zurich incident will not make the Americans have third thoughts about their second thoughts", the editorial said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States Vice-President, Agnew, has declared that he will continue to speak out on behalf of America's silent majority against what he called hippies, yuppies and disruptors of the system.

As he made his speech at a Republican fund-raising dinner at a hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, more than 500 youths demonstrated outside.

Agnew said that the liberal news media had called on him to lower his voice, but he was not prepared to do this until dissenters agreed to shut up and agree to work within the free system of his Government.

Protests over conspiracy trial end with 130 arrests

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, (Reuter).—Big protest marches in Chicago and Washington against the Chicago conspiracy trial fizzled out with relatively little violence.

Only about 100 of almost 10,000 marchers in the two cities yesterday were arrested and reports of protests from other parts of the country were few and far between.

In New York, where there were no demonstrations, plain-clothes detectives were still searching for the person—or persons—who exploded six petrol bombs yesterday.

Three of the bombs were set off near the home of state Supreme Court Justice John Murphy, presiding judge at a Black Panther trial hearing in the city.

The demonstrations against the Chicago sentences were called by William Kunstler, chief defence counsel at the trial, in which five of the seven accused were convicted of inciting violence during the 1968 Democratic convention here.

All seven were also sentenced on contempt of court charges. So, too, were Kunstler and another defence lawyer Leonard Weinglass.

Sticks, stones and showbells were hurled at police in both Chicago and Washington, but there were no reports of injuries or serious violence.

The five sentenced on riot incitement charges by Judge Julius Hoffman on Friday were each given five-year prison terms and fines of 5,000 dollars.

Two others were acquitted by the 74-year old judge but are still being held in Cook County Jail.

At least 16 arrests on disorderly conduct charges were made during the Chicago demonstrations in which some 7,000 people took part.

Police used mace gas at the one point to disperse a group chanting "Get Hoffman, get the pigs" who tried to rush the walls of Cook County Jail.

## 'Congratulation friends'

You are the first to TRAVEL ASARIANA'S NEW BOEING 727 VOL. VIII. NO. 274

## HAVA IMPLEMENTS construction plans Land prices soar as houses are built, population rises

By a Staff writer

With the rapid increase of population in Bost, proper planning to meet the need for housing became imperative.

The Helmand Valley Authority established the house construction department and in the past three years it has been implementing various projects.

Last year it completed 19 projects, including 17 houses.

This year it has on hand 33 projects, some of which have been completed. It has built a carpet factory in the Wazir's Institute.

A sample survey carried out outside Lashkargah last year in April showed that a big price rise has been effected among the farmers on the land in the past few years.

A sample survey carried out last year showed that ten years ago 30 jirbs (14.4 acres) was sold for as little as 60,000 or as little as 2,000 per jerb.

Today the average value of land in the land, if available in this same area would bring the price from as little as 20,000 to 30,000 per jerb, the report shows.

The forest next to the river is also being developed. Ten years ago it was a small green patch, emptied of its soil by merciless hunters who cared little for the wild life and need to protect it.

The forest has been expanded, more saplings planted, and now it is miles long.

"Now there is wild life again. We hope that boars that have migrated from this forest to other areas of the valley would return to this jungle again to live again in their ancient abode."

There are also a variety of birds in the forest, Helmand Governor Mohammad Hashim Safi, who is also the president of the Helmand and Arghandab Valley Authority told me.

He also plans to build roads in such a way that would separate the forest into parts.

"This will offer good protection to the forest in case there is a fire. Only one part will be damaged," he added.

He said that preliminary surveys on establishing such labs in the provinces has been completed by the ministry.

Today Tito was to inspect the Aswan Dam which is scheduled to be completed next summer.

According to sources close to the conference, Tito briefed Nasser on the outcome of his recent visit to the Soviet Union and the recently visited Nasser also briefed Tito on the latest developments in the Middle East.

President Nasser said Egypt's basic demands were Israel's complete withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and granting the Palestinians their rights in full.

Both demands, he said, confirmed by the United Nations resolutions and were expressive of the will of the international community.

The Egyptian leader was speaking at a banquet in honour of

the magnificent Bost arch, the old that beats the new.

On his way to Asadabad he visited a number of schools.

KABUL, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Petruzel, paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Abdul Hakim, in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has aided 2388 poor people in Kabul during the current winter.

KANDAHAR, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—There are 1000 historical relics in Kandahar museum. The oldest is a silver utensil and a clay utensil of the Kushanid era which is more than one thousand years old.

The Ministry of Information and Culture plans to shift the museum to a better place. Ghulam Mohayuddin Ayubi, the director of the department here said.

KABUL, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—A two week training course for some medical personnel of the hospitals in Kabul and provinces to learn techniques of preparing medical files was opened in the public health auditorium yesterday.

The course is being helped by WHO and UNICEF.

HERAT, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation plans to establish during the next Afghan year a well equipped lab for the veterinary hospital of Herat province, Mohammad Aslam Khamosh, the director of veterinary and cattle breeding department of the ministry who is here said.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

No sooner said than done so  
acts your man of worth.

By Quintus Ennius

## Wild life in Afghanistan

Speedy measures are needed to be taken for the protection of wild life in Afghanistan. Along with it, provincial administrations should be asked to seek ways and means of expanding and enlarging wild life in the country.

Unless these two measures are taken, for the successful implementation of which the responsibility of the Ministries of Interior and Agriculture and Irrigation is more than any other department, some species will become extinct in Afghanistan altogether and that indeed will be a sorrowful state of affairs.

Oxus deer have already become very rare, thousands of deer in the deserts in western Afghanistan are not seen easily any longer. Birds of various kinds are on the verge of extinction in most regions of the country, fishing becomes difficult day by day and the vast majority of other animals like wild bear etc. are also dead or have migrated from their original abode to new unknown areas.

All this is the result of the merciless, limitless and frequent large scale hunts by the people. Instead of using rods, some of these fishing use bombs, killing hundreds of fish at once, or use nets to catch fish by the hundreds. As there is no license system for hunting in this country, the foreigners too hunt and fish the way they like, enjoying the unlimited liberty in this field which is not afforded them in their own countries.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation would do well to introduce a permit system, in payment of certain fees. In cooperation with the Afghan Tourist Bureau, the licenses could be sold to foreigners too, the money earned from this source could be invested in wild life protection in Afghanistan.

The Ministry of Interior, on its part, could issue instructions to all the provincial administrations to control hunting and fishing and cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in the application of the permit system regulations.

So far the only exception to the rule in the protection of wild life in this country is the one afforded to Marco Polo Sheep. The Afghan Tourist Bureau has succeeded in hunting against mass slaughter of this most precious sheep in the world.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation would also do well to prepare plans for the popularisation of various species of fish in the rivers and introduce new breeds of wild life in the forests and deserts of this country.

## World Press

The repeated decision about Nationalisation of Banks which was carried out with the most active participation of the Indian government and its supporters shows that the course worked out at the 73rd congress of the Indian National Congress is being implemented. I. Belyayev and A. Maslennikov write in Pravda in a lengthy article: "India: the time of changes".

The authors analyse the situation that formed in India after the 73rd congress of the Indian National Congress and point to the prospects for the country's development in the near future.

"The country might develop along the road of genuine national progress and then hundreds of millions of Indians will be able at last, to escape poverty and lead more rewarding life, or the country might take the opposite direction and then those who ensure the interests of big business, of monopolies, will gain the upper hand".

Today the Indians are not simply for or against the decree of President V. Giri, things are much more complex. The wide participation of the working people enthusiastically support the repeated nationalisation of banks. They regard it as the continuation of the resolve of those who are in office in India to limit the rule of big monopolies.

Implementation of the course of Nehru in economy took place

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Half Yearly \$ 25  
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## Home press at a glance

## Kabul's water supply becoming a grave problem

## Islah

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an editorial discussing the water supply problem in the city of Kabul. The city which has been growing rapidly during the recent years is facing an acute problem of drinking water supply. The problem, said the editorial, cannot be solved without adequate money which should be found from whatever source possible.

The Kabul Municipal Corporation has to become more active in this area and try to obtain the assistance of the government as well as any other source possible. While acknowledging the efforts of the corporation already made towards this end and welcoming the fact that a project is already on hand for providing additional drinking water to the citizens, the editorial expressed fear that even this measure may not prove adequate to meet the entire need of the city.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor urging the Ministry of Education to make it obligatory for men and women teachers in the high schools to wear uniforms.

## Protein producing bacteria discovered by FRG scientists

Two groups of bacteria have been discovered and isolated that draw nourishment from methane and can therefore be used to produce protein from this gas.

This success has been chalked up by the Max Planck Institute of Hydrobiology in Ploen. Scientists, have long searched for microbe families from which they could produce methane.

Various types of microbe are known to live on methane. The most common forms live below ground in methane pockets. But these cannot be used in industry.

Bacteria of the pseudomonas genus were indeed used but after a certain time they lost their strength with the result that they were useless.

Hydrobiologists in Ploen found their microbes in a small lake on the edge of the town of Ploen. The lake, long studied by the Institute specialising in marine research.

The bottom of this lake is covered by a thick layer of mud from which bubbles of methane rise to the surface. The bacteria in the Ploen See nourish themselves from these methane sources.

One decisive factor in the success of the Ploen scientists was the isolation of bacteria from certain parts of the lake. The Institute has not yet given any name to the bacteria. Foreign capital, money-lenders and profiteers did and are doing all they can to hold their positions and to increase their profits.

Monopolies, on purpose create a crisis in the management of state enterprises, the author writes. Nevertheless, the state sector has strengthened in the country. Its role in economy is growing all the time.

The measure, that India Gandhi implemented so resolutely, specifically nationalisation of banks, completely or partially, conformed with the demands of the democratic forces of India and so these steps can be regarded as an address to the people.

In the struggle against the attempts of the rightwing forces, to gain hold of the levers of power, India Gandhi was supported by the widest of democratic forces of the country.

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Professor Overbeck, the managing director of the Ploen Institute believes that patenting the two bacteria groups will take some months.

This discovery is particularly worthy of mention as an example of an unexpected practical success.

The completion of this plant, "Heywad" says, will bring us near to self sufficiency in textile products. Hitherto each year a substantial amount of foreign exchange earnings have gone toward the payment of imports of textile products.

In the light of this the daily proposes that the authorities in commerce ministry take more effective steps in preventing over importation of textile products. When products of the kind produced within the country are imported and no domestic industries will suffer, especially when some foreign producers with a stake in Afghan markets resort to dumping.

Another side benefit of the development of textile company is that as the need for raw materials increases, the production of cotton also rises. The mill is being set up at a cost of some four and half hundred million Afghanias.

According to project officials the mill is built with some one hundred million Afghanias less than the estimated expenses.

The Bagrami textile mill which started its trial runs four months ago will be commissioned within a month. One of the main industrial projects included in the three year development plan is being set up at a cost of some four and half hundred million Afghanias.

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## Editor's note:

Following is an unofficial translation of the charter for the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan, published last week in the official gazette.

CHAPTER I  
General Provisions:  
ARTICLE 1  
In this charter the following terms shall mean as specified below:

1. Bank: Is the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.  
2. Agriculture: Is all activities pertaining to agriculture, livestock breeding, orcharding, forestry, fish raising, poultry and bee keeping.  
3. Agricultural establishments: Is a real or legal personality whose activity shall relate to production or distribution of agricultural equipment and implements, storing, marketing, and processing of agricultural products.

CHAPTER II  
ESTABLISHMENT:  
ARTICLE 2  
In accordance with this charter a bank entitled the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan is established in the form of a joint stock company.

ARTICLE 3  
The bank's headquarters shall be in Kabul. Agencies and branches can be opened in other parts of Afghanistan in order to help the bank perform its functions.

ARTICLE 4  
The authorized capital of the bank is Af. 500,000,000, which is divided into 500,000 shares, with the value of each share being Af. 1,000.

ARTICLE 5  
Following the publication of the shares 50 per cent shall be subscribed by D'Afghanistan Bank totally and immediately, or as the Board of Directors specifies. The remaining 49 per cent shall be subscribed by individuals and enterprises engaged in agricultural activities.

ARTICLE 6  
If these shares are not bought within six months after the publication of the above mentioned individuals and personalities D'Afghanistan Bank or the government shall take the necessary steps in purchasing them.

ARTICLE 7  
The bank shall be administered by the following organs:  
1. The General Assembly of shareholders.  
2. The Board of Directors.  
3. The Executive Board.  
4. The Board of Supervisors.

ARTICLE 8  
The General Assembly of Shareholders:  
ARTICLE 11  
The meetings of the General Assembly of shareholders will be held once a year at the invitation of the Board of Directors within four months after the completion of the bank's financial year or at other times that the board of directors decides upon for performing the following tasks:  
1. Review of the annual reports of the executive board, the board of directors and the board of supervisors on the activities of the bank.

ARTICLE 12  
The board of directors:  
ARTICLE 13  
The board of directors will elect the president and secretary of the session by unanimous vote.

ARTICLE 14  
Decision taken on majority vote at the general assembly shall be enforceable for all shareholders and the bank. Decisions of the general assembly after registration in the special book and initialing of the president, the secretary, and shareholders present at the meeting shall be enforceable at the bank.

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signs, dies or is incapable of performing his duties the board of directors will replace him by another person and will put forward its decision to the general assembly of shareholders for approval.

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ARTICLE 22:  
When necessary, submitting of proposals to the government on matters submitted by the executive board to the board of directors, shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Chapter 2.

ARTICLE 23:  
The board of directors has the following duties and prerogatives:  
1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
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1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
2. Appointment and discharging of members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 26:  
The board of directors has the following duties and prerogatives:  
1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
2. Appointment and discharging of members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 27:  
The board of directors has the following duties and prerogatives:  
1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
2. Appointment and discharging of members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 28:  
The board of directors has the following duties and prerogatives:  
1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
2. Appointment and discharging of members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 29:  
The board of directors has the following duties and prerogatives:  
1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
2. Appointment and discharging of members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 30:  
The board of directors has the following duties and prerogatives:  
1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
2. Appointment and discharging of members of the executive board.

ARTICLE 31:  
The board of directors has the following duties and prerogatives:  
1. Fixing and determining general and basic policies of the bank in accordance with objectives stated in Chapter II.  
2. Appointment and discharging of members of the executive board.





The Munich orchestra held a concert at the Intercontinental hotel in Kabul last evening. The conductor of the orchestra, Hans Stadler, in a press interview said that Afghanistan was a beautiful country.

"We saw this beauty from the plane," he said. "The orchestra has twenty members. It is private. This year, the 20th anniversary of Beethoven, it has come to Afghanistan to perform. The orchestra has given 170 concerts in various cities and 250 over the radio. The expenses for the concert in Kabul was paid by the Goethe Institute, Kabul. Picture shows the orchestra."

## Pathet Lao demand

### end to bombing by American b-52's

TOKYO, Feb. 24, (AP). Communist Pathet Lao Monday demanded that the United States, co-chairman of the Geneva conference on Laos, take "immediate, energetic, efficacious and urgent measures" to put an end to massive U.S. bombings by B-52 strategic forces.

Hanoi's Vietnam news agency (VNA), in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, said the Pathet Lao demand was contained in an urgent message sent last Friday by Phommavong, secretary general of the central committee of the "Laotian Patriotic Front", Pathet Lao's political arm.

The message released by the Pathet Lao news agency "K.P.L." and distributed by VNA said since Feb. 17 the United States "advocately resorted to B-52 strategic forces to frenziedly bomb" the Plains of Jars and Xieng Khong region, sites of the current fighting between the communists and Royal Lao government forces in northern Laos.

## Airlines

### WEDNESDAY

#### Ariana Afghan Airlines

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Ikhundadab-Darulaman

Shahid-Jade Mawand

Eqbal Spuzumai-Jade Mawand

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## Soviet workers condemn Israeli aggression

MOSCOW, Feb. 24, (Tass).—The Soviet people strongly condemn the provocative policy of the Israeli aggressors. Protest meetings against their criminal actions were held today in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of union republics and many other Soviet cities.

A meeting at the roundhouse of the Moscow shunting yard was held under the slogan: "Shame on the Israeli aggressors! Soviet people solidarily with the Arab peoples!"

"The world was shocked to learn about a new brazen Israeli provocation," Pyotr Sharapov, a fitter, said. "Only aggressors could drop a lethal load on the peaceful workers of the metal plant in Abu Zaabal."

The meeting passed a resolution protesting against Israeli provocations. The Soviet people, the resolution says, fully solidarily

with the Arab peoples and admire the self-restraint and staunchness of their Arab friends.

The many-thousand-strong persons of the first Moscow hearings, issued a strong protest against Israel's aggressive actions in the Middle East. At their protest meetings at this plant its workers said, for instance, that Israel and imperialists circles behind its back, are seeking a further aggravation of tension in the area and not a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

Workers of the factory "Krasnaya Zvezda" and the "Stankolot" works also protested angrily against the provocations of Israeli rulers. "The Soviet people fully support the policy of the Soviet government aimed at giving all-round assistance to Arab peoples in their just struggle. We demand an end to lawlessness and violence to which the aggressors resort on Arab soil," Ivan Solov'yev, Stankolot worker, said.

A protest meeting held at the auto works in Gorky demanded its resolution an immediate libe-

ration of Israeli-occupied lands. "Our solidarity is on the side of the peoples of all Arab countries which are upholding their freedom and independence," says a resolution passed by a youth conference in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Protest meetings are also held in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, Frunze, the capital of Kirghizia, the Ukraine, and other cities.

## Test tube birth

(Continued from page 1)

and that there could be danger of losing the baby. Steptoe said that test tube births with animals had proved successful.

He gave no indication when the fertilized ovum would be reinserted in the womb of his unnamed patient.

The doctors said that apart from his patient who appeared on television he had about 50 other children women ready to go through with the experiment.

## Commonwealth countries to hold defence exercises

LONDON, Feb. 24, (Reuter).

Britain's commitment of land, sea and air forces to five-power commonwealth defence exercises in the Far East will be a "real warning" to potential trouble-makers,

according to Defence Secretary Denis Healey. He was giving details at a press conference yesterday of the scope and purpose of the big exercise named "Bersatu Padu"—Malay for complete unity—which will be held in Malaysia between April and June.

Britain will provide the biggest contribution for the exercises with the forces of Malaysia, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. About 25,000 men will take part with their navies and air forces.

It is designed to train and exercise combined forces under conditions that would prevail af-

ter the British withdrawal from Southeast Asia at the end of 1971 and to practice setting up an organisation for supporting and training forces from outside Malaysia.

Healey said the exercise had a purpose: to demonstrate that the British capacity to provide forces for action in the Far East was a real one and to test the machinery for five-power cooperation after 1971.

"There is no doubt that a visible demonstration of the capability will be a real warning to any potential trouble-makers who might be in the area," he said. But he also made it plain that whether British forces would be committed to a real emergency in the future would be for the British government of the day to decide.

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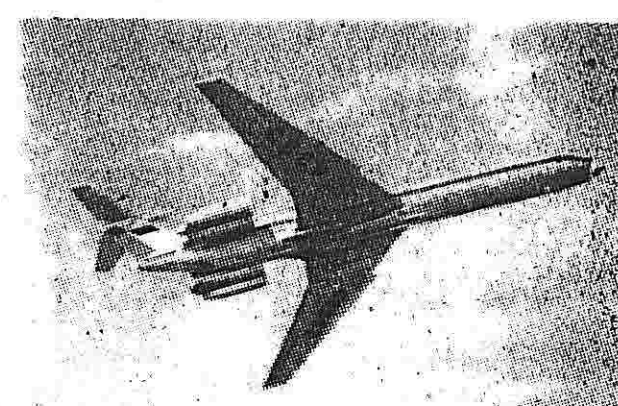
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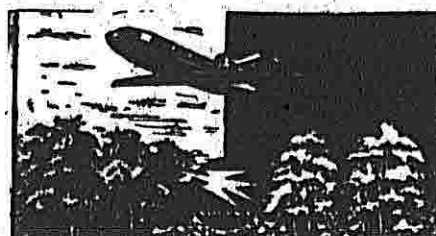
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## WFP to spend \$ 8m in 5 yrs. on milk project

### Furnishes aid in wheat and milk to thousands of Afghans

By A Staff Reporter

The World Food Programme of the United Nations plans to take over the previous UNICEF milk distribution scheme in the whole of Afghanistan in the near future. This will require a five year plan of action, costing more than eight million dollars. Dr. von Schuch, the WFP Field Project Officer told a Kabul Times reporter in an interview.

Details of the plan and manner of distribution is under thorough scrutiny but general agreement is already in the offing.

"When the final agreement on this is signed, it will be the biggest WFP project in Afghanistan, and will make this international body one of the top assistance-givers to Afghanistan," he told the reporter during the interview.

The take over of the UNICEF plan is due to the fact that WFP is now one of the biggest United Nations agencies furnishing aid in wheat, milk, egg powder and cannot meet to developing and needy nations, he said.

"The WFP activities have been so successful, that the target of \$200 million set for 1969-1970 has already been increased by an extra \$88 million," he said.

Meanwhile, an agreement on a 2500 ton emergency shipment of wheat to 48,000 people of Khost area in Pakhtia province is expected to be signed in Kabul shortly.

The wheat will be given to the people of those areas which were affected by drought last summer and have a shortage of wheat at present pending the next harvest. Dr. von Schuch said. There was no summer monsoon last year in the area, and there is need for wheat aid.

The World Food Programme has been in Afghanistan for the past six years. So far it has given aid totalling an estimated ten million dollars.

The first project it financed was in 1964. It undertook to help in the feeding programme for students in boarding schools. This programme is still running, and has a total cost of \$ 2.2 million.

In 1965 it began extending help to the Nanghar Valley. The total cost for this project was \$750,000. In 1967 an emergency food aid of 10,000 tons of wheat was rushed to the northern part of Afghanistan affected by droughts.

In 1968, it accepted to help three new projects: Kabul University cafeteria, a three year programme costing \$276,700, a project for coal miners in northern Afghanistan which is worth \$475,000 and the Pakhtia Development Project.

It has also been helping Helmand Valley settlement project with food. Aid in this project has totalled half a million dollars.

WFP also helps workers employed in the construction of the chemical fertiliser plant electric power station in Mazare Sharif with a feeding programme costing 2,191,300 dollars.

## Nangharhar Valley

Authority has

new president

becomes new police,

qendarmerie chief

KABUL, Feb. 25, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Naser Keshawarz, the governor of Parwan has been appointed president of the Nangharhar Valley Authority, the press department of the prime ministry said quoting a source of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

KABUL, Feb. 25, (Bakhtar).—Col. Abdul Hakim, the security commander of the Kabul government, was appointed as the general commander of gendarmerie and police, the Interior Ministry said, quoted by the press department of the Prime Ministry.

But President Nixon may also be prepared to reduce the contract if the Soviet Union and France will on their side agree to reduce arms supplies to the Arab nations, said the station.

Keshawarz

Col. Abdul Hakim

# THE KABULTIMES

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1970 (HOUT 6, 1348 S.H.)



Dr. Majid inspecting the surgery department.

(Photo: Bakhtar)

## Public Health Minister opens Nadir Shah hospital annex

KABUL, Feb. 25, (Bakhtar).—

The new annex of the Nadir Shah Hospital, built at the cost of af. 28 million was opened yesterday. Built next to the main, Nadir Shah Hospital, it is well equipped with a surgery section for nervous diseases.

The government of France has helped with 14 million afghanis while the remaining 12 million afghanis were financed by the state budget of Afghanistan.

The Minister of Public Health, Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Majid Seraj, dedicated the new building. Deputy Rector of Kabul University for scientific affairs, Dr. Abdul Rahim Nevin referred, to the recent developments in the field of medicine and science in Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty the benevolent King and hoped that in realisation of Embassy Jacques Goutey.

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WFP also helps workers employed in the construction of the chemical fertiliser plant electric power station in Mazare Sharif with a feeding programme costing 2,191,300 dollars.

Nevin bestowing medal on Prof. Réys.

MAZARE SHARIF, Feb. 25, (Bakhtar).—The three day seminar of the chiefs of the affiliated districts of the Balkh Province ended yesterday. The officials exchanged views on administrative problems in the area and ways to better solve them.

## U.S. television

announces sale

of Phantom jets

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, (AFP).—President Nixon will announce next month the sale of a further 25 phantom jets to Israel, announced the American television network CBS today, quoting "highly reliable sources."

The Israeli government had been informed of the White House's decision and delivery of the jets would start in June when the present arms contract between Tel Aviv and Washington had been honoured, said CBS.

But President Nixon may also be prepared to reduce the contract if the Soviet Union and France will on their side agree to reduce arms supplies to the Arab nations, said the station.

"The essential in our world is peace, which depends more on the strong than on the weak and less on particular responsibilities on the former than on the latter," he said.

"We are in this affair seeking peace in our interests and the interests of the Mediterranean and the world," he said.

He exchanged impatience with reports which, he said, claimed that French policy meant that Israel would eventually lose air supremacy to the Arabs.

"In the Middle East, the only Mirage aircraft are Israeli Mirages," he said.

President Pompidou was referring to the Mirage aircraft which Israel bought from France before former President de Gaulle married further shipments.

## Pompidou reaffirms France's independent role in world affairs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, (Reuter).—President Georges Pompidou yesterday reaffirmed France's right to an independent role in world affairs and declared that the strong nations had the major responsibility for maintaining world peace.

"One must be resolved to defend oneself against any aggression with every means one possesses, one must not threaten anyone but must be ready to cooperate with every nation, whatever its regime or ideology," he said.

"Such, I believe, is, over and above the particular difficulties of the moment, the idea that guides the president of the United States, such is the profound will of the American people, such is, I can vouch for it, the policy of France."

Pompidou also denied that his government was carrying out an anti-Israeli policy, saying its goal was peace in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

"The capital of France is not Cairo," he declared in remarks at the luncheon.

And, implying he was following an even-handed course, he added: "I must say it is not Tel Aviv, either, in this affair seeking peace in our interests and the in-

terests of the Mediterranean and the world," he said.

He exchanged impatience with reports which, he said, claimed that French policy meant that Israel would eventually lose air supremacy to the Arabs.

"In the Middle East, the only Mirage aircraft are Israeli Mirages," he said.

KABUL, Feb. 25, (Bakhtar).—

The Ministry of Public Health has a supply of DPT vaccines (tetanus, whooping cough and diphtheria) for application on children.

The ministry has decided to begin its vaccination drive from there. Dr. Mr. Ghulam Haider Maher, the president of the preventive medicine department of the Public Health Ministry said.

Well equipped teams of vaccinators are already vaccinating the children there, according to him. Such teams will also be sent to Kandahar and Nangharhar provinces shortly, he added.

"As schools are still open in Nangharhar and Kandahar provinces, vaccinations will be given in these two provinces so that the students will also be covered," he added.

A similar programme will be taken on hand in Kabul and other areas of the country after a preliminary survey is concluded. The vaccinations have to be repeated twice within a month and he called for the cooperation

of the parents in this field. World Health Organisation and Care-Medico have helped the ministry with the vaccines.

According to another report, the first team of vaccinators began their work in Bagram district of Parwan province yesterday.

KANDAHAR, Feb. 25, (Bakhtar).—Due to favourable weather conditions sowing seeds and planting of trees has started.

About 80,000 seedlings obtained from the experimental farm here will be planted by government of- ficials according to the provincial directorate of agriculture here.

By Mohammad Safar Haqiqat, Anis daily reporter

Heartbroken in love, a 24 year old student of the college of medicine and pharmacy of Kabul University Zalmi, committed suicide in his parents residence in Karte Se.

He fired a shot into his brains from a pistol at 11:00 last night. The incident took place in his bedroom.

According to his father, Abdul Razzaq the boy was in love with a girl. The identity of the girl is not known to the parents of the boy.

The parents say that their son Zalmi was in love with a girl. He thought of her often and even wrote poems in his own textbooks depicting love and heart-break.

But despite our insistence that he should disclose the identity of the girl, he never did, his parents told the police who rushed to the scene of suicide last night, and found the body of young Zalmi in a pool of blood.

The father, who is a businessman and the mother have asked the police to help find out the identity of the girl.

Prison Reform commission visits provincial prisons

KABUL, Feb. 25, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Haider, the chairman of the prison reform commission, and members of his commission left here yesterday morning for a visit to prisons in Zabol, Kandahar, Helmand, Urozgan, Nizami, Logar, Maidan and Pakhtia.

Zalmi

He said France decided to sell Mirage aircraft to Libya because the withdrawal of Britain and the United States from the North African country, which is an ally of Egypt, left a power vacuum.

"We abhor a vacuum and we felt it was in our interests and in the interests of other countries that we should fill it," he declared.

Pompidou said Israel must survive and be able to live in peace with its Arab neighbours.

"If direct negotiations (between Israel and the Arabs) were possible we would insist on them," he said, "but we believe the climate is not right."

And, implying he was following an even-handed course, he added: "I must say it is not Tel Aviv, either, in this affair seeking peace in our interests and the in-

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Pessimism, when you get used to it, is just as agreeable as optimism.

Park Benjamin

## Peaceful uses of nuclear power

The accord reached on the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions between United States and the Soviet Union is a highly welcome development as far as countries like Afghanistan are concerned.

The accord in which the two super powers have agreed to share information and technology, provides greater opportunities for speeding up the process of exploiting natural resources and economic advancement especially in the developing countries.

A communiqué issued at the end of talks between the Soviet and the United States delegations said the two sides had reached an identity of views on the possibility of efficient use of nuclear blasts for more intensified output of oil and gas, creation of underground cavities, water reservoirs and canals.

Small nuclear explosions can also be used to divert courses of rivers, blast mountains making it easier to reach the mineral deposits and in certain cases to extinguish oil and gas wells which might accidentally go ablaze.

It may be recalled that the Moscow test ban treaty which forbids the carrying out of nuclear explosions on the surface of the earth in the atmosphere has provision under which the nuclear powers are to study the prospects for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Article five of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, provides that the potential wealth of the peaceful use of nuclear explosions will be made available to the non-nuclear countries which are parties to the treaty.

Afghanistan has signed both the treaties and it is encouraging to see that the two super powers have now reached accord for implementing one of the most important provisions of both the treaties which aim at employing the peaceful potential of nuclear energy for constructive and peaceful purposes.

The two powers have agreed that the International Atomic Energy Agency should be entrusted with the task of promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. One of the important factors which must be considered in such explosions is the safety factor. It is a well known fact that nuclear explosions whether large or small are associated with a certain amount of radiation hazards which are harmful to life in general.

The International Atomic Energy Agency is the right body for taking a more detailed study of this problem. The agency, which has already done much to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy in various fields, may have valuable experiences to draw upon for this purpose.

However, perfecting the techniques of small nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and making these explosions harmless for animal and plant life may require considerable research work and great expenses. It is hoped that the two super powers who have reached the accord on this important issue but the entire affluent world would take part in providing the necessary funds to the agency not only for carrying out the research work but also to produce appropriate devices so that they may be placed at the disposal of countries urgently needing them.

In welcoming this happy development we look forward to further accords and agreements of this nature, which will undoubtedly be of great importance towards the world a step closer to goal of general and complete disarmament.

## World Press

The West German press did not intelligence activities vis-a-vis Arab pull its punches Monday condemning what were seen as terrorist acts of airborne sabotage. Saturday, killing 47, and almost killing another 38.

In tough language, virtually unprecedented, lead editorials squarely pinned responsibility on Arab terrorists, and, without pointing a finger at any specific group, tended to call for most stringent alien controls on Arabs abroad.

The liberal "Stuttgarter Nachrichten" said in part: "It could not have escaped Bonn's attention that Arabs are being smuggled into the country to live here covertly. Right now their terrorist acts are restricted to air traffic. The chances are that tomorrow bridges and international trains will be blown sky high."

"It is high time the government became active in its counter-

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## Home press at a glance

## Papers hail Zabul's development

## Anis

Yesterday's paper came out with its masthead printed in red. A quotation from the Constitution saying that all the people of Afghanistan without any discrimination have equal rights and obligations before the law was also carried in red colour print right opposite the masthead.

Under a banner headline above the masthead it carried a news item about the development plans in Zabul province. An advertisement block, saying that Bayer aspirin could cure almost any headache and flu also appeared in red at the bottom of the front page.

On page two the paper carried the third installment of an open letter to smugglers. It charged that those who import fake medicine or rather smuggle the stuff into the country are criminals and should be treated as those who are

charged with genocide. Such medicines have found their way into the Kabul pharmacies recently and since they are fake they can not possibly prove useful to those who take such medicine under doctor's instructions.

The letter also considered the smuggling of habit forming drugs as a criminal act. These people are criminals since they are instrumental in creating a parasitic class in the society and contribute to increasing the rate of crime in the world.

One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper urged the Kabul Municipal Corporation to increase the salary of Imams and mullahs assigned to various mosques in town. The present salaries were fixed some time when the prices of consumer goods were much lower than what are at the present. What is more, said the letter, even this minimal salary is not

paid to the mullahs regularly and on time. The salary for this month, for instance, is seldom paid before the end of the next month.

## Heywad

In contrast to the daily Anis the paper came out with a grey masthead. On the left side of the masthead the paper carried a message to its readers saying "participation in the country's development and reconstruction is the duty of all citizens whether men or women."

It carried an editorial on the government's development plans for Zabul province. Zabul province, it said, is one of Afghanistan's historic provinces. The Kabul-Kandahar highway passes right through the province. The people of Zabul who live in livestock spots engage in livestock breeding, poultry farming and raise different kinds of fruit and almonds.

The government, said the editorial, has undertaken a number of projects for the development of the province and the well being of its people. One of the most important problems of the province, it went on, is the lack of water for irrigation purposes. This is being overcome through greater utilisation of subterranean water resources.

Water pumps made in Jangalak Factory are being used to irrigate orchards. Through the intensification of this process it is hoped that a large number of nomadic tribes will be encouraged to settle in the province.

Steps are taken to increase almond production, and to promote tourism in the province. With the plans that are already on hand and those which will be undertaken in the future the editorial expressed certainty that a bright future is awaiting the people in Zabul province.

## World campaign necessary for just peace in Middle East

Editor's note: The following is a message from Bertrand Russell the British philosopher who died recently at the age of 98.

The latest phase of the undeclared war in the Middle East is based upon a profound miscalculation. The bombing raids deep into Egyptian territory will not persuade the civilian population to surrender, but will stiffen their resolve to resist. This is the lesson of all aerial bombardment.

The Vietnamese who have endured years of American heavy bombing have responded not by capitulation, but by increasing their own more enemy aircraft. In 1940 my own fellow-countrymen resisted Hitler's bombing raids with an unprecedented unity and determination.

For this reason, the present Israeli attacks will fail in their essential purpose, but at the same time they must be condemned vigorously throughout the world.

The development of the crisis in the Middle East is both dangerous and instructive. For over twenty years Israel has expanded by force of arms. After every stage in this expansion Israel has appealed to "reason" and has suggested "negotiations".

This is the traditional role of the imperial power, because, it wishes to consolidate what the least difficulty what it has taken already by violence. Every new conquest becomes the new basis of the proposed negotiations from strength, which ignores the injustice of the previous aggression. The aggression committed by Israel must be condemned, not only because no State has the right to annex foreign territory, but because every expansion is also an experiment to discover how much more aggression the world will tolerate.

The refugees who surround Palestine in their hundreds of thousands were described recently by the Washington journalist L. S. How as "the moral millstone around the neck of world Jewry".

Many of the refugees are now well into the third decade of their precarious existence in temporary settlements. The tragedy of the people of Palestine is that their country was "given" by a foreign power to another people for the creation of a new State. The result was that many hundreds of thousands of innocent people were made permanently homeless.

With every new conflict their numbers have increased. How much longer is the world willing to endure this spectacle of wanton cruelty? It is abundantly clear that the refugees have every right to the homeland from which they were driven, and the denial of this right is at the heart of the continuing conflict.

No people anywhere in the world would accept being expelled en masse from their own country: how can anyone require the people of Palestine to accept a punishment which nobody else would tolerate?

A permanent just settlement of the refugees in their homelands is the Middle East.

We are frequently told that we must sympathise with Israel because of the suffering of the Jews. The reason for perpetuating a suffering.

What Israel is doing today can not be condoned, and to invoke the horrors of the past to justify those of the present is gross hypocrisy. Not only does Israel condemn a vast number of refugees to misery, not only are many Arabs under occupation and military rule but also Israel condemns the Arab nations, only recently emerging from colonial status, to continuing impoverishment as military demands take precedence over national development.

All who want to see an end to bloodshed in the Middle East must ensure that any settlement does not contain the seeds of future conflict. Justice requires that the Jewish state be a settlement on all the territories occupied in June 1967. A world campaign is needed to bring justice to the long-suffering people of the Middle East.

## Pompidou restores French confidence

By Don Cook

Six months after the surprise devaluation of the French franc, on August 8, 1969, both economic and political confidence in France have clearly been restored by the Pompidou government.

The economy is still recovering from the upheavals of 1968 and France is not likely to be back in balance before the middle of 1970 or later.

But devaluation and the stringent economic measures which accompanied it are working well. However, as Charles de Gaulle fades from the scene in lengthening silence, President Georges Pompidou's government is emerging more and more strongly as a highly competent, pragmatic and politically skilful managerial crew.

Thus, on both the economic and political fronts, the French are again beginning to feel some confidence in the future.

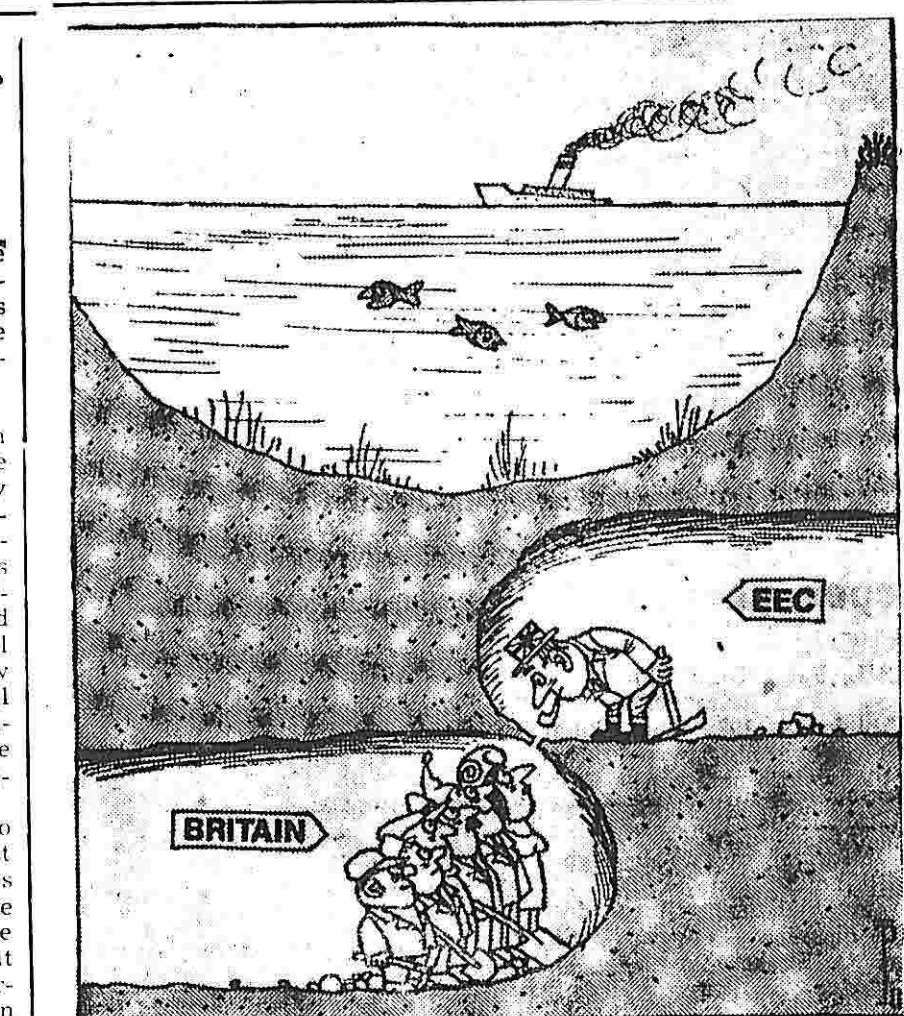
When the franc was devalued by 12 per cent last August, the action was designed to achieve three interlocking results: End speculation against the French currency, restore economic balance, and reverse the disastrous outflow of French reserves.

The key to success for devaluation lay, as always, in holding down both wages and prices so that the gains would not be wiped out by increases.

On price levels, the French have done surprisingly well—particularly taking into account the normal lack of "price discipline" in the country and its long record of inflationary rises.

Prices which went up by a little over 3 per cent in the first six months of last year rose by only 2.6 per cent in the last half of the year, after devaluation.

Home produced foodstuffs have held almost completely steady since devaluation—milk, butter, bread, meat, vegetables. Imported items such as coffee have gone up, but on the whole price performance has been better than people inside or outside the govern-



The break-through  
(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Hannoversche Presse)

ment really expected. Since prices have risen, the government has managed a judicious mixture of good and bad news. For example, a 6 per cent increase in gas and electricity rates was announced in August to take effect September 1.

But after devaluation the government dramatically cancelled the increase as part of an immediate temporary price freeze, announcing a 30 per cent reduction in fares for old-age pensioners.

Just before Christmas, Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing announced a reduction in excise taxes on certain processed foods which "enabled the big chain stores in particular to post price reductions in January."

But at about the same time, long-distance rail and freight charges went up by 4 per cent. On Feb. 1, the Paris suburban fares were raised by 16 per cent, and then two days later the papers carried page one headlines announcing a 30 per cent reduction in fares for old-age pensioners.

This kind of political juggling was almost totally lacking in President Charles de Gaulle's day particularly his last year in power when a Maurice Couve de Murville said a prime minister with virtually no political touch at all.

On the wage front, the record has been somewhat less good, but at least the government has managed to avoid mass labour action and strike disturbances apart from a few pin-prick walk-outs.

Wages have gone up more rapidly than prices: a national average of 8.5 per cent during 1969. This is about 2 per cent more than government policy-makers felt the economy could safely take, and the problem for 1970 will therefore be how to hold wage demands in check.

So far, although the trade unions in the vanguard have been making menacing confrontations and

All of this is taking place, however, against a background of very severe credit squeeze, heavy budget cuts in public expenditures, and a rise in the French bank rate to 8 per cent, its highest level since World War Two.

At the same time, sharp currency restrictions remain in full operation, and while they do not

## Shahr-i-Sokhta

Editor's note: The following is reproduced from the "Illustrated London News, Feb. 7, 1970.

The exceptional importance of Shahr-i-Sokhta lies chiefly in the preservation of the finds. A detailed in wood has been preserved in excellent condition. The artificial filling that served to raise the level of the buildings damaged by the floods yield abundant dant ceramics material, not limited to fragments, and their perfect state of preservation, that have allowed us to start research into the various manufacturing techniques of ceramic and stone vessels, as well as of the working of hard stones, thanks to the discovery of a large number of the tools connected with such work.

On the basis of the descriptive typology of the finds, although of a somewhat subjective character, we might be led to state that the Shahr-i-Sokhta civilisation was probably linked to the one of Mundigak III-IV, and that of Bampur I-IV.

On considering the reciprocal geographical positions of Mundigak and Seistan, it is clear that they are connected by the river Indus and the gains further support from the remains of a large fortified centre—Sargat-Tepé—located on the river bank, lying about halfway between Mundigak and Seistan; the ceramics found on the surface seem to belong to the groups of the Buff and Grey Ware.

The valley of the Hindmand might have particularly facilitated the transport of this product from Badakhshan.

It is even likely that the locality of Shahr-i-Sokhta itself served as a market, manufacturing, and clearing centre on the way to the great centres of consumption in Mesopotamia.

In proof of this, there came to light, in the course of the excavation of 1967, on the surface of the site, a cylindrical seal of Mesopotamian manufacture belonging to a civilisation of the Hindmand, in serpentine with relief decoration, of clearly north Mesopotamian origin (Kish).

We are now faced with the task of inserting prehistoric Seistan into the cultural frame of western Central Asia.

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## FIRST BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT EXCAVATED ON LAPIS LAZULI ROUTE

of which bears a saddlecloth engraved on its back. Many figurines of bovine animals present a transversal hole at the level of their belly, obviously pointing to the fact that either singly or coupled, they were connected to a model chariot.

Seals represent other finds that, submitted to proper future examination, will allow us to clarify both the nature and the extent of the relations established between Seistan and its adjacent regions. Such seals are in bronze, stoneware, alabaster, bone, and ceramic, all of them of the punch type, with sealiform (or ladder-shaped) markings, or "compartments". Some of them have a diameter measuring over 12 centimetres (3-5).

It would be too long to list here all the various groups of objects and implements that have come to light.

We shall therefore restrict ourselves to stressing the vast amount of the finds and their perfect state of preservation, that have allowed us to start research into the various manufacturing techniques of ceramic and stone vessels, as well as of the working of hard stones, thanks to the discovery of a large number of the tools connected with such work.

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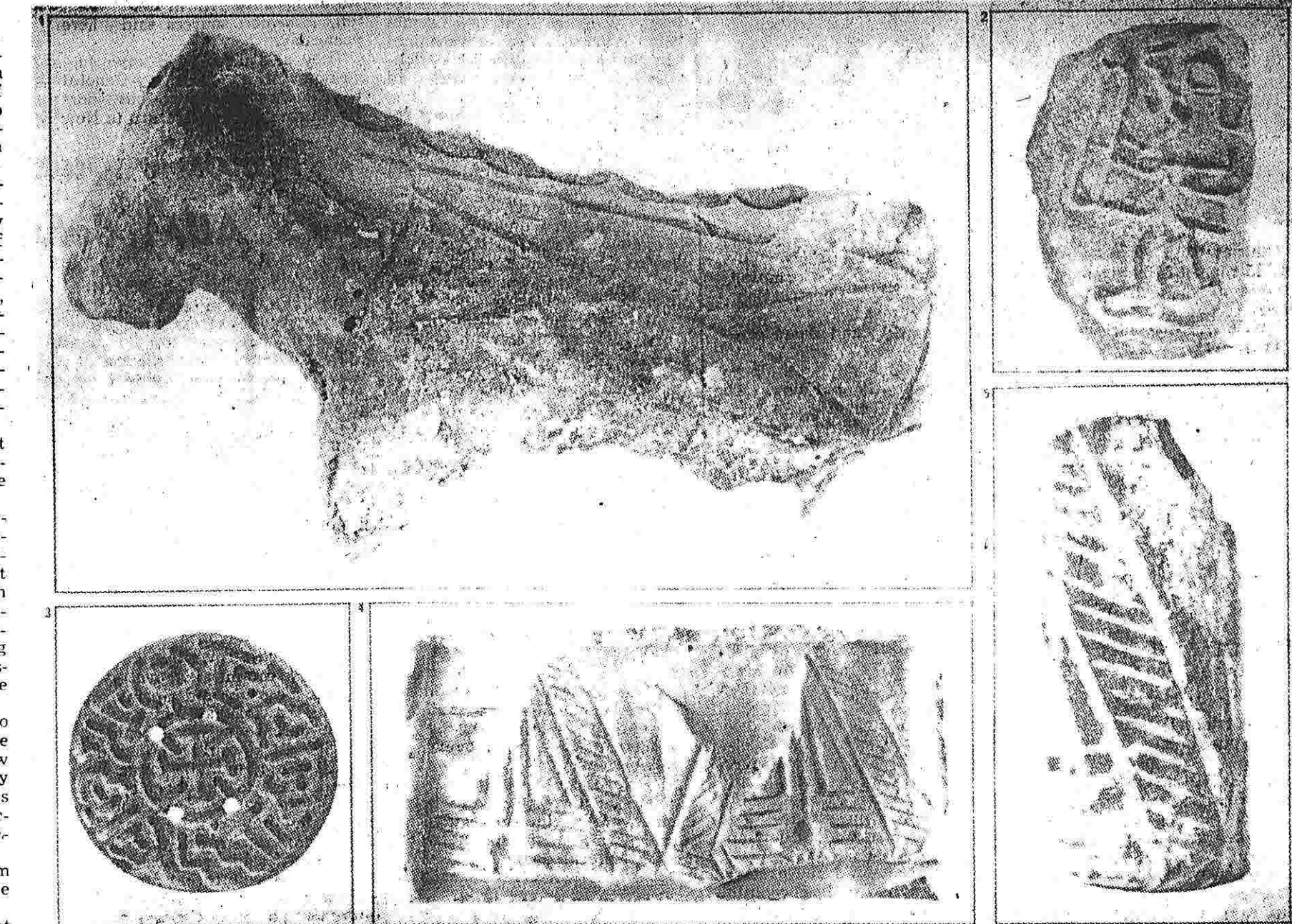
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1 Clay model of an onager, with pinched mane and incisions which may indicate a saddle. 2 Terracotta tablet, with a human figure in motion, very much in the Sumerian style. 3 Circular punch-type seal, compartmented and with an impression thereof. This was found on the surface of the mound. 4-5 Cylinder seal of Mesopotamian (Jemdet Nasr) type, with an impression thereof. This was found on the surface of the mound. 6-9 Well-preserved examples of pots from Shahr-i-Sokhta.

over which the investigators have no control, such as the remoteness of the greater part of the sites, and the numerous state restrictions in Russia, Uzbekistan or of the Amu Darya and the southern settlements.

It is only in the very last years that a number of initiatives, are being realised, which will no doubt allow us to make good progress, namely: the reconstruction of a cultural sequence with regard to the Valley of the Bampur; the definite conclusion, to be brought out shortly, of the research.

In addition, difficulties crop up

however, many elements as to the support of this theory, which might stand as a premise for a thesis of outstanding scientific interest, that could be either proved or disproved by our future researches.

It is a matter of regret that, so far, archaeological investigation in the Indo-Iranian borderland has been conducted discontinuously.

We may point, as an example of thorough investigation, to that carried out by B. De Carni and J. M. Casal.

But broadly speaking, failure to obtain results (it to be used in setting up a historical reconstruction, however general in character, has occurred only too often. Vast regions are still almost wholly unexplored, a great part of Afghan Hindmand, Khorasan, Bland, and the high Indus Valley.

Excavation works and researches of the greatest importance have been only too soon interrupted; excellent preliminary investigations have not been followed by a complete excavation work.

This discouraging situation is made all the worse by factors

when it comes to clarifying fundamental problems, such as the evolution of the Indus civilisation, or the relations between the regions of Russia, Uzbekistan or of the Amu Darya and the southern settlements.

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## SPORTS ARE NO LONGER TABOO FOR DIABETICS

Diabetes has become a widespread disease. This is proved by the results of a series of population studies undertaken in West Germany. Two years ago only about 1.5 per cent of citizens in the Federal Republic knew that they had diabetes.

But the latest tests showed that many as a further 1.5 per cent were diabetics.

These one and a half million people are forced to change some of their habits. They must live according to a strict diet and must take insulin injections to normalise the level of blood sugar.

Previous physical activities are to be avoided as much as possible and diabetics must not take part in any sport. This at least is the opinion of many diabetic specialists and researchers into the metabolism.

But Professor Hellmuth Mehnert, the Munich diabetologist, is of a different opinion. At an international scientific congress of sports doctors in Munich he said that as treating diabetics with insulin, he had recognised properly the importance of work for the muscles and had thus generally rejected it.

Of course there can be no sweeping generalisations when answering the question of whether the promotion of sugar in the blood increases. If this increase exceeds a certain rate suspicion of diabetes is usually confirmed. Professor Mehnert warned ho-

wever that cause and effect should be viewed correctly in cases of hyperglycaemia caused by stress of the type. It is not physical exertion that may cause diabetes, but rather the stress of the body is passed into prominence by certain. The professor, added, "Who says otherwise, is certainly that no one ever becomes a diabetic because of hyperglycaemia produced through the stresses of sport."

So a certain activity is of particular importance for the ten per cent of young diabetics who are prone to physical exertion and who, by way of diabetes, competitive sports helps to lose weight and retain a normal rate of metabolism. In this way diabetics who have inherited the disease can postpone its full effect for several years, if not prevent it altogether with a fair degree of certainty.

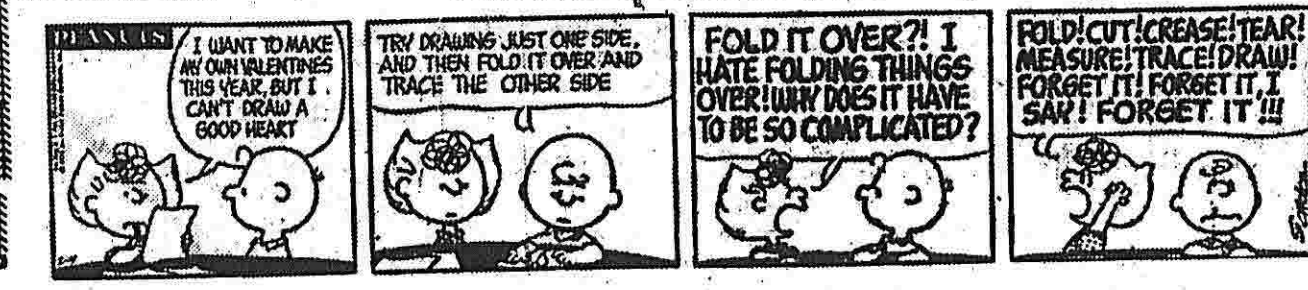
Sporting activity should however be strictly controlled for diabetics with pronounced damage to the blood vessels. The excessive of competitive sport could lead to a worsening of angiotonic conditions.

Patients who have insulin injections are also warned by Professor Mehnert not to indulge in extreme physical activity. This could in certain circumstances result in the most serious type of metabolic change and this could not occur beforehand.

He cited tennis as an example. It is known that there have indeed been tennis players who needed insulin injections. But this sport, like all others putting in calculable demands on the individual was not to be recommended to diabetics.

But diabetics of this type should be allowed to ramble, swim, ski and go in for the throwing disciplines or light athletics for instance, always providing that the blood increases. If this increase exceeds a certain rate suspicion of diabetes is usually confirmed. Professor Mehnert warned ho-

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 January 1970).







The new four story building of the Ministry of Interior which has 135 rooms, 28 bathrooms, and two kitchens has been completed at cost of 26.5 million afghanis by the Afghan Construction Company.

Ample use has been made of Afghan marble and doors are made from formica and plywood.

It is equipped with fire extinguishing equipment. A deep well provides 6000 litres of water per day for the building. The building has been completed in two years and ten months. So far ninety per cent of officials have moved into the building.

Picture shows the new building of the Interior Ministry.

### South Vietnamese French confidence deputy, Hoang Ho, sentenced to death

SAIGON, Feb. 25, (AFP).—A military tribunal passed the death sentence today on South Vietnamese Deputy Hoang Ho, accused of treason.

Another deputy, Tran Ngoc Chau, sentenced to 20 years forced labour for alleged pro-communist activities.

Both men were sentenced in their absence. Ho has disappeared and said in a letter to his wife was "somewhere in the free world."

Chau, a former province chief and head of the nationwide programme to train pacification workers, has been awaiting arrest in the chamber of deputies in central Saigon for the past two years.

### Airlines

#### THURSDAY

#### IRAN AIRLINES:

DEPARTURES: IR-703 1000  
KABUL-TEHRAN  
ARRIVALS: IR-702 0900  
TEHRAN-KABUL

#### INDIAN AIRLINES:

DEPARTURES: IC-464 0800  
KABUL-AMRITSAR  
ARRIVALS: IC-464 1015  
AMRITSAR-KABUL

#### ARROFLOT:

DEPARTURES: SU-680 1015  
KABUL-TASHKENT  
ARRIVALS: SU-680 1145  
TASHKENT-KABUL

#### PAKISTAN AIR:

DEPARTURES: PK-607 1145  
KABUL-PESHAWAR  
ARRIVALS: PK-606 1055  
PESHAWAR-KABUL

### Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:  
Shah Zada-Silo Street  
KABUL-KARLE: Dr. Y. van  
Nasim-Karle Char  
Nouri-Jade Anderabi  
Malwand-Labe Daris  
Bakht-Jade Malwand  
Nader Fashoon-Jade Nader Fashoon  
Nasir-Humayun-Shah Nau  
Afghan-Jade Nader Fashoon  
Farab-Jade Malwand  
Yusuf-Shah Shahid  
Bakht-Jade Malwand  
Karle Char and Pashoostan  
General  
Medicinal Depot Tel: 41252

### Important

#### Telephones

Police Station —20  
Traffic Department —41700  
Fire Department —13  
Telephone repair —21233-20872  
Airport —21233-20872



PARK CINEMA:  
At 2, 5, 7, and 9 American  
cinema film dubbed in Farsi  
"THE JACKALS" with Vincent  
Price and Diana Evarson

ARIANA CINEMA:  
At 14, 41, 7 and 9 American  
film dubbed in Farsi "ITALIAN  
MARRIAGE" with Sophia Loren

### Mrs. Indira Gandhi Security Council denies general

#### policy of capital nationalisation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25, (AFP).—Indian Premier Indira Gandhi today affirmed the government had no general policy for nationalising foreign capital invested in the country.

She said in a parliamentary reply that decisions on taking over either foreign or Indian enterprises were taken "with reference to the needs of the economy and public interest."

The opposition question on this followed India's recent nationalisation of 14 leading commercial banks and announcement of plans for state takeovers of the sugar industry and general insurance.

The Indian government, it was also reported, has ordered the closing of all foreign cultural centres apart from those situated in the same place as embassies, diplomatic missions and trade offices.

The move is understood to follow the collapse three months ago of a Soviet centre under construction at Trivandrum in Kerala state, in which several workers were killed.

It was later reported that the centre was being built without prior Indian government permission.

Paradoxically this has resulted in a very lively run on the French stock-market, in direct contrast to the steady decline in Wall Street. But with a healthy economic outlook and no place else to put money, French are investing in their own stocks and giving the Paris bourse a mild boom after the uncertainties of the last year of President de Gaulle's rule.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes President Pompidou has completed the necessary process of getting a grip on the direction of his own government—and a very firm grip it appears to be.

Unlike General de Gaulle, who paid as little attention as possible to economic policy questions except when they were matters of major importance, Pompidou really runs things and shapes policies himself.

Lanes of authority and communication from Pompidou to his Prime Minister, Jacques Chaban-Delmas and then on to the various key ministries such as finance, agriculture, labour, are clear and effective.

In short, the general tone of the government is producing much favourable comment among businessmen, bankers, economists, and the civil servants who are doing the work.

It is only eight months since General de Gaulle's departure, and Pompidou's course has been aided considerably by the completely new silence which envelops the Colombey-les-deux-Eglises.

He has not even set foot in Paris since his departure last April. Less and less are even the Gaullist politicians looking over Pompidou's shoulder in anticipation of some thunderbolt from the general.

More and more is Pompidou establishing the fact that he is indeed President of France and running things pretty well.

(Los Angeles Times)

### PLO, Jordanians reach full agreement

AMMAN, Feb. 25, (AFP).—A joint Jordanian-Palestinian communiqué, published here, confirmed that leaders of the two parties had reached agreement on all points at issue.

The agreement was reached after two days of talks which the communiqué said took place in an atmosphere of "complete understanding."

The two sides "demonstrated their attachment to the strengthening of national unity in a joint effort by Jordanian struggle for liberation."

The communiqué added: "all problems relating to the guarantee of this solidarity were examined, as well as those which might impede common progress and which contradict the national interest and needs of security in general."

It concluded "the talks ended in agreement we call on everyone in the spirit of this communiqué, which should be the basis of relations between the Jordanian government and the Palestinian resistance."

The Palestinian team was headed by Yasser Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the Jordanian side by deputy premier and foreign minister Abdel Moneim el Rifai.

King Hussein of Jordan attended yesterday's session of the talks, and his brother, prince attended just before they closed this afternoon.

A Palestinian spokesman said earlier that the agreement would strengthen the "advancement of Palestinian organisations" "know exactly what they want and are conscious of all the problems and dangers," he added.

After today's session of the talks, King Hussein heard a report from Rifai, while Arafat chaired a meeting of the Palestinian united command.

The agreement ends an explosive situation which arose out of the Jordanian government's attempt on February 10 to impose restrictive measures on the Fedayin. The measures were withdrawn in two days, but 100 people were killed in clashes which they sparked off between Jordanian soldiers and the Fedayin.

Observers here said that the Palestinian United Command had done a great deal to settle the crisis by its ban on the commandos carrying arms in public places and its other disciplinary measures.

(In Beirut, at Assifa radio last night stated three principles which it said the talks could not question. They were:

1) Guaranteed freedom of action and movement for the commandos.

2) Ending of a "campaign aimed at separating the masses from the revolution and at imposing a political solution to the Middle East conflict."

3) The arming of the mass of the people for a popular war of liberation.)

### Urgent meeting over Mid East unlikely

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 25, (Reuters).—The United Nations Security Council is unlikely to be called into urgent session on the Middle East, despite the deteriorating situation in that region, informed sources said here yesterday.

They also discounted any suggestion that Secretary-General U Thant's decision to cut short his Burma visit and return to New York today was related to any big four power move.

U Thant, who is returning to UN headquarters three days early, said before leaving Rangoon he had cut short his first holiday in his home country for three years, because there were many urgent cables awaiting his attention.

When the secretary general made a brief stopover in Beirut, a spokesman for the UN informed that he said his sudden return to New York was due to issues waiting his attention on the international situation and the Middle East.

One informant here discussing the Middle East situation, said "There is a sense of urgency", adding with unusual candour for a diplomat: "Nobody knows what to do."

Reliable sources said that tensions in the area over the weekend represented a further reason why progress towards a Middle East agreement was so essential, but that they would not be central to the four-power talks when they resumed on Friday.

U Thant told a press conference a week ago that the principal responsibility lay with the United States, Russia, Britain and France, and that he did not contemplate any personal initiative.

Reliable sources said today his belief had not changed.

Diplomatic sources said that when the big four envoys met on Friday they would probably discuss possible guidelines for a renewal of the peace mission of the UN special representative, Dr. Gunnar Jarring.

U Thant conferred in Geneva last week with Dr. Jarring the Swedish ambassador to Moscow. They agreed there did not exist grounds at present for a resumption of Dr. Jarring's consultations with the parties to the Middle East conflict.

Meanwhile the president of the International Plots Association, Ole Forsberg, a Finnair captain, was in New York yesterday for talks with UN officials about the terrorist threat to civil aviation.

A Finnish delegation source said Forsberg was not proposing to involve the UN in the question of a possible international strike of pilots, but was here to discuss options that were open for international action in the crisis.

Senator Henry Jackson (Republican Washington) a leading member of the Armed Services Committee, said he fully supported the defence against the Soviet threat but had grave doubts about the need for a anti-Chinese defence now.

Some senators, including Senator Barry Goldwater (Republican, Arizona), jacked the ABM programme but said they did not think the Chinese threat would develop until about 1975.

Laird, linking the proposed modified safeguard programme with the SALT talks with the Russians, raised the possibility that President Nixon could decide on a speed-up next year.

Laird declared: "It preserves our positive position in strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) while giving the president needed flexibility to respond to the Soviet and Chinese threats."

The Pentagon chief and other defence officials spelled out the administration programme at a closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the defence appropriations subcommittee.

Laird also answered some questions at a subsequent press conference.

Initial reactions from senators appeared generally favourable, although some questioned the need for a defence system being erected so soon against the potential Chinese threat.

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You are the first to TRAVEL by AIR VIA'S NEW BOEING 727 VOL. VIII, NO. 276

## SHAMALAN PROJECT TO BEGIN IN MARCH

### 31,000 A. to be cultivated over seven year period

By A Staff Reporter

The final agreement on the Shamalan project which will bring under cultivation 31,000 acres (31,000 acres) of land may be signed shortly.

Under the agreement, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will develop the area for an initial two year period, but at the end of the period will hand it over to Afghan farmers.

It is considered a pilot project. During the initial two year period, 10,000 acres of land are planned to be levelled and readied for irrigation.

The remaining 21,000 acres will be developed by Afghan experts within another five years, thus providing ample land for settlement and if all goes well, the project will be launched in March, to coincide with the new Afghan year.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It would be intolerable if people

found themselves punished because

they used it and did not appear to be

pleasant people—Justice Lawton,

## Need for introducing new construction techniques

Why can't we revolutionise construction techniques in Afghanistan so that the people in the rural areas may benefit from it? There is no reason to believe that construction costs will increase to an extent economically unfeasible for the rural populations. That is the construction material essential for building small modern, but economical houses will not be available in all parts of Afghanistan.

Or that the builders may not be able to build them without guidance by architects and experts in the field. It is incredible to see houses built on the mountains, next to areas where stone is plenty, from mud and clay, without ventilation or traces of any human taste.

Where they given proper guidance especially from the experts of the local development departments in the provinces, they would make use of stone available at little or no cost.

The local development department which is mainly responsible for the development of the rural areas in this country should take it upon itself to guide the people in this field.

If model houses are constructed in each of the villages in which experts of this department are working, and villagers are invited to actually see the construction work, it could change construction technique to a great degree.

For this, the department would do well to prepare the designs of some houses built from the material available in each of the areas, and invite people to follow the pattern in their next construction.

People in the rural areas who do not use stone more frequently and prefer clay have their own reasons. They think mud lasts longer and stones can't be used with mud. Probably the experts working for the house and town planning department could find new mixtures available locally to replace cement so that stone could be used more frequently.

Rural people wanting to have new houses should be guided in such details as making of window frames, use of stone, preparing of bricks and even cheap tiles, bathrooms, other rooms, ventilation, landscaping etc.

Establishing of village construction councils from amongst the people themselves who could learn and guide others voluntarily will help greatly in the realisation of such an ideal.

But members of these councils should be taught, in very short term courses, simple methods of house construction by experts.

To work systematically, the department would do well to start the introduction of such new techniques from the villages adjacent to the cities. This will help bring the change smoothly, easily with access for extra material needed by those who may be interested in spending a little bit extra to have a more beautiful house.

## World Press

The Norwegian newspaper *Stavanger Aftenbladet* was named winner of the 1970 world press achievement award, presented annually by the American Newspaper Publishers Association foundation.

The 45,000-circulation *Stavanger* was cited for excellence of reporting and community leadership under editor and publisher Per Thomsen.

He will accept the award in New York on April 22 during an ANPA convention. He will also receive 2,500 dollars with which to visit newspaper offices in the United States and Canada.

A North Vietnamese people's army daily today attacked President Nixon's "Vietnamisation", saying it was only an attempt to prolong an aggressive war in South Vietnam.

"Vietnamisation is clearly a policy intended to continue the U.S. aggressive war by means of the puppet army plus an important American force with a view to realising U.S. neo-colonialism in South Vietnam," the *Quan Doi*

## Home press at a glance

## Restoration of Nimla Gardens is urged

## Haywad

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an editorial entitled "The Sultampur and Nimla Gardens". These are two famous gardens in Nangarhar province which have been better days and are now almost forgotten.

There was a time when the Kabul-Jalalabad highway used to pass through Nimla and naturally great attention was being paid to the Nimla garden. The garden was used to have a hotel in which guests could spend a pleasant night of rest and comfort.

Now that a new road has been constructed between the capital and Jalalabad, the Nimla garden has been abandoned and the few cars and trucks that pass Nimla often have no need to stop so that the passengers may visit the Nimla garden.

Although more or less abandoned the garden is still as beautiful as ever and even the hotel can be made serviceable with some efforts.

The editorial urged the tourist department and the hotel company to consider seriously the possibility of turning the Nimla garden into a tourist and holiday resort. This is highly essential due to the fact that Jalalabad city is getting over-crowded and it is very difficult to find board and lodging during the peak holiday season.

Besides there is nothing much to see in the crowded city of Jalalabad. If one wants to rest as well as enjoy the warm weather of Nangarhar, Nimla which is about 45 minutes drive from the city is an ideal place.

The editorial also reminded the authorities of the need to repair the road linking Nimla with Jalalabad. The road it said does not need much repair and with very little effort it could be made to function like a fully paved road.

The editorial also mentioned the Sultampur Garden which lies on the same road. This is even nearer to Jalalabad city than the Nimla garden. The editorial expressed the hope that the idea of rehabilitating the two famous gardens would be given serious consideration by the authorities concerned.

## Islah

The paper carried an editorial welcoming the accord reached recently between the United States and the Soviet Union on the possibilities of using nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

A country like Afghanistan which has enormous mineral resources can draw a great deal of inspiration from such records. Nuclear explosions, said the editorial, promise great opportunities for getting things done which might seem almost impossible at the present.

Whole mountain tops may be blasted to bring the hidden treasure inside within the easy reach of man. The courses of rivers may be diverted and accidental fires in gas and petroleum wells may be extinguished.

The two powers have reached agreement to entrust the international atomic energy agency to look into the possibilities of utilising nuclear explosions for such peaceful purposes.

The editorial expressed the hope that developing countries such as Afghanistan will soon benefit practically from this important agreement reached between the two nuclear giants.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed by Ghulam Azim Ili. It urged the enlightened and literate members of the Afghan society to take it upon themselves, as their contribution to the national crusade declared by the government, to popularise literacy among their friends and neighbours.

Every one who can read, and write should consider it his foremost duty to impart this knowledge to his less fortunate compatriots on his own time and by his own free will, said the letter.

That much for the good old tell and the woman who reminds of her husband in order to leave promptly but the wife is just halfway through. She brings several excuses that her hair took so much time or her lipstick she used was not to her liking or "Ah hell, I can't find my suede shoes in this darned house!"

What happened to a friend of mine was like this. Two hours were fully utilized in getting ready for nothing of the sort. A lot of nagging by the husband and a lot of clumsiness by the wife all she eventually asked that she is ready. Pooh, Pooh!

As soon as the couple leaves the room, she suddenly screams: "Golly, I haven't put on my girdle. Everybody would think I am pregnant, again!"

But where the hell is confounded girdle? Everyone in her domain is alerted to find the girdle. Cupboards are searched thoroughly and repeatedly and suitcases are opened and closed till a kid finally states that the girdle is found after all the pandemonium.

It took her a good quarter of an hour for her to dress, put on the girdle and get dressed again. It was the speediest change in the world. And the reason was, she had to drag her by this time, girdle or no girdle. But the girdle was of vital importance to her.

Just imagine somebody from the crowd remark "hey, you look like you are pregnant again?" She could not bear the idea. So, there is either girdle or no girdle, and there would be a clash of interests between the two, followed by a period of acute tension.

A cold war is started or rather triggered which may sometimes end not amicably or peacefully. The household would be a divided city, like Berlin.

But thanks God she retrieved her girdle and she looked smart in that long dress with embroidery on the edges. Everything was arranged as she picked a quarrel with him on a most flimsy pretext inside the car till they got home. And no girdle.

Washington The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will launch a solar observation satellite in 1973 to seek the causes of the considerable increase in

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The suggestion that CS was unknown in 1930 is wrong. The discovery of CS and its irritant properties had been described in the chemical literature in 1928, two years before Dr Dalton spoke.

The Government's new position is at variance with that of the majority of other Governments. Two months ago, the General Assembly voted by 80 votes to 3 in favour of a resolution that declared for the extensive interpretation of the Protocol.

Those voting against were the U.S. and Australia, both of whom are using tear gas in Vietnam, and feared that in isolation of warfare in Africa are obscure.

Britain abstained; her subsequent defection to the American camp, presumably pleased Washington.

Stewart's announcement will certainly increase their concern.

One point of discord in all this has been whether to take biological weapons first. Britain proposed the latter but did not receive majority support because it was feared that in isolation of warfare in Africa are obscure.

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## Afghan Diary

By A Staff Reporter

Once there was a sweet commercial on television in London about a kind of toffee called Rollos. Each roll is a round toffee, melts easily in the mouth and gives a lot of nourishment.

A typical, middle-aged English man with an umbrella and bowler hat, the inevitable "makintosh" and an aura of a "city man" was shown on the verge of leaving his house to go to the office when his good old Mrs. takes an inventory, a typically prudish one for that.

She starts by asking her husband if he had taken everything he needed. The first of the questions are as follows: Hat brushed? Umbrella taken? Don't forget the Rollos.

The husband receives a long stick of Rollos from his wife. "We going without my Rollos?" There is a lot of competition between the two main toffee makers: Cadbury's and Makintosh's in a sweet way.

That much for the good old tell and the woman who reminds of her husband in order to leave promptly but the wife is just halfway through. She brings several excuses that her hair took so much time or her lipstick she used was not to her liking or "Ah hell, I can't find my suede shoes in this darned house!"

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## Tid Bits

## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Welcoming the decision of the Education Ministry to turn the old building (rather previous building) of the Afghan Institute of Technology into a 20 bed hospital for the students attending schools and colleges in Kabul, Samsadullah of Ghazni in an editorial in one of its recent issues which just reached us says that it will be of great assistance to the students. A student hospital will reduce the need for the students to be hospitalised in other hospitals in the country and this has two major benefits.

First, rush on other hospitals in Kabul and even in the provinces will be reduced as students will be treated and hospitalised in their own hospital.

Second, it will help the poor students, and students from the provinces who go to Kabul for higher studies and stay in dormitories to seek medical attention in their own hospital, says the paper.

It adds that sometimes due to a big rush on the hospitals, a student can not find a bed but the special student's hospital will relieve them from such hazards.

The daily, published in the capital at Ghazni province every day has a number of proverbs on its range three. They are:

—In the swamps of lies only dead fish swim.

—A noble soul does not show its sorrows to others.

No love can be expected from the heart of a stone.

Happiness is not the sole aim of life, but its complement.

Best hope for a better tomorrow is the good work today.

An artist lives everywhere. Mother's heart is such a blossom that never withers.

Clammy words destroy anger. One should not trust either the sun in winter, nor the smile of the mother-in-law.

—Hated is the arm of the pessimist.

Those who are afraid of you also hate you.

Those who don't know anything about truth can not know anything about lies either.

Parwan daily published in Charkhar, the capital of Parwan in one of its latest issues in an editorial touches on the development of industries in Afghanistan.

"Although Afghanistan is basically an agricultural country, it is not a fully agricultural country. It is a country where the development of industries is being undertaken and by bringing new land under cultivation and increasing agricultural productivity of the existing irrigated land, we can hope that in a matter of a few years it will be increased sharply," says the paper.

As agricultural productivity increases, chances for industrial development will automatically augment, adds the paper.

Elaboration on this, the paper says that agricultural development will have the way for the increase in supply of raw material and this will favourably affect growth of industries in Afghanistan.

The editorial calls on the Ministries of Mines and Industries, Finance, Commerce to cooperate jointly for the establishment of those new industries which make use of raw materials produced in the agricultural sector.

In a letter to the editor published in the same issue of Parwan daily a girl with abbreviations of S. Z. draws the attention of the readers to the paper to her plight.

"I don't have any complaints in life. But sometimes I feel neglected and sad as because of the fact that although I'm a big, grown up girl I don't have a husband."

I have always tried to keep my parents happy with my deeds and obey them. This has gone to such an extent that they have turned down any marriage proposals, several of which have been made at different times.

I have kept silent and tried to keep them happy about it. There is a saying in Pashto: When an eye is lazy sleep, and when a girl is grown up you should give her in marriage.

I am 25 years old. I know that as an Afghan woman I should not say anything in this respect. But I may become a spinster in a few years time, and I don't want that, says the letter.

I fear that my parents may sell me to somebody whom I hate from the bottom of my heart.

But if they don't, then also I will suffer as a spinster for the rest of my life, it adds.

The paper hopes that her case would be an eye opener to all parents.



Lydia Parry, a 20-year-old student at Sheffield University's center of Japanese Studies, models in London recently the uniform of a Japanese school girl. She is wearing a white blouse and a dark skirt.

escort duties in the British Pavilion at "EXPO '70," opening on March 15 at Osaka, Japan. Six of the hostesses will be British and 14 will be Japanese.

The team of urologists at the University of California campus here said that after the operation Wednesday on Peter Sarandopoulos, 7, of Sydney, the boy's kidney blood flow doubled and his blood pressure immediately dropped to normal.

However, doctors added that it would be at least one week before they are certain blood pressure will remain normal.

For the past four years, Peter has had blood pressure as high as 250/150 while normal for his age is 110/80. In an attempt to cure him, doctors in Australia several years ago removed his left kidney, but the pressure rose again.

Led by Dr. Joseph J. Kaufman, professor of surgery at the UCLA medical school, the surgical team removed a quarter-inch-long section of the hypogastric artery in the boy's groin. At three-and-a-half inches in diameter, it is the largest artery which can be removed safely because other nearby arteries can slowly take over its function.

The doctors then sewed the hypogastric artery section in place of the constricted part of the kidney artery, which was only about one-fourth the diameter of the new artery.

Peter arrived in Los Angeles 10 days ago with his parents, the Vasilevs Sarandopoulos. The father works for a janitorial service in Sydney.

The archaeological department of the West Slovak Museum, in Trnava is carrying out extensive archaeological research in the village of Hirciarovec not far from Trnava. There archaeologists have uncovered an oven for baking ceramics and findings from the era of neolithic man some 2,500 to 2,200 years B.C.

Besides this they have found a relatively well preserved dwelling from the La Tene age, a grain pit and other findings from the same time. Archaeologists have also uncovered a grave with corpse in squatting position, near Hirciarovec, as well as the remains of a Slavonic dwelling and Slavonic ceramics, which are clear proof of the presence of Slavs in the Trnava vicinity.

Rome Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida said that she will not marry again.

Belgrade After 30 years' work, inventor Risto Ristovski, 58, has unveiled a vehicle which he claims will help driving a pleasure.

Installed in the car the robot checks the lights, use of the steering wheel and the use of the brakes.

When the driver is heading for a collision a three-yard-long antenna on the front of his car comes into play, tipping off the robot, which slams on the breaks, puts down an apparatus at the rear end which grips the road, and then turns on a set of warning lights to be on the safe side.

If anyone tries to steal the car, the robot makes it worse for them. It waits until the car moves off, then neatly brings it to a stop and switches on an ear-splitting alarm siren.

If the owner is attacked by a passenger he presses a button and the robot stops the car.

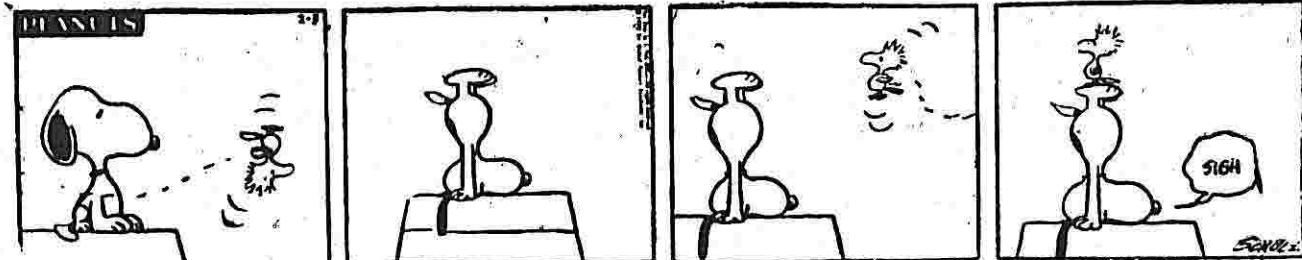
Risto, who does his work at Skopje in Macedonia, has sold cars, constructions and so on.

The extraordinary automobile seen in the picture can be seen in the streets of Perm. It reminds us of a boat, narrow bow, three-paddle screw under cabin. With six wheels it can run as quick as "Zaporozhets" and on the water it can be compared in speed with "Rocket".

Under its couple of back wheels are covered with antiepileptic ribbon and the front wheels are on skis the automobile can cross any field covered with snow.

This cross-country vehicle KAMA was designed by a driver of Perm garage No. 5 Fridrich Mentzel. The engine is taken from motor-cycle M. 75, gear-box from "Zaporozhets", wheels from mo-tor-roller TULSA. The machine weighs 500gm and is intended for four people.

(Photo by V. Pashin)



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## Tear gas uses

(Continued from page 2)  
What has Britain gained by her reinterpretation of the Protocol? It is said that pressure for the Government's new position came from those Ministers who value the use of CS in the control of civil disorders, in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.

But the Protocol is explicit on this point: it proscribes the use of chemical agents in war, and has nothing to do with domestic use. This was a point frequently made in the inter-war years, and there are good reasons for the distinction.

In police actions tear gas is used to disperse crowds without injury, in war it is used to aid killing or capture by smoking people out, rather as a ferret is used against rabbits, and escalation to more lethal gases has been usual.

A great many countries which uphold the Protocol use tear gas for police actions. Even the police forces of Sweden—the nation that most ardently promoted the General Assembly resolution in December—have used CS recently to control civil disorders.

In reality the main threat to the Government's freedom to continue to use tear gas in civil disorders probably comes from the risk that it will be misused and cause death or serious injury to immobile or feeble victims.

## Airlines

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Ariana Afghan Airlines:

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Arrivals: Berut-Teheran-Kabul PG-204 0830

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Elaque—Munara Nejat

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Naghbandi sec.—Pule Kheshti

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Pusarley Sec.—Nader Pashtoon

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Karte Char and Pashtoonistan

General Medical depot

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Khan Wat

Nawal Hasbemi—Pule Kheshti

Lemar—Murad Khan

Nawli—Parwan—Karte Parwan

Jami—Karte seb

Badr—Dah Buri

Bakhtar—Jade Andarabi

Murtas—Lake Dar

Jahed—Temur Shahi Wat

Maruf—Turabaz Sq.

Zalal—Mohammad Jan Khan

Wat

Kamran—Aqa Ali Shams

Karte Char and Bibi Mahru

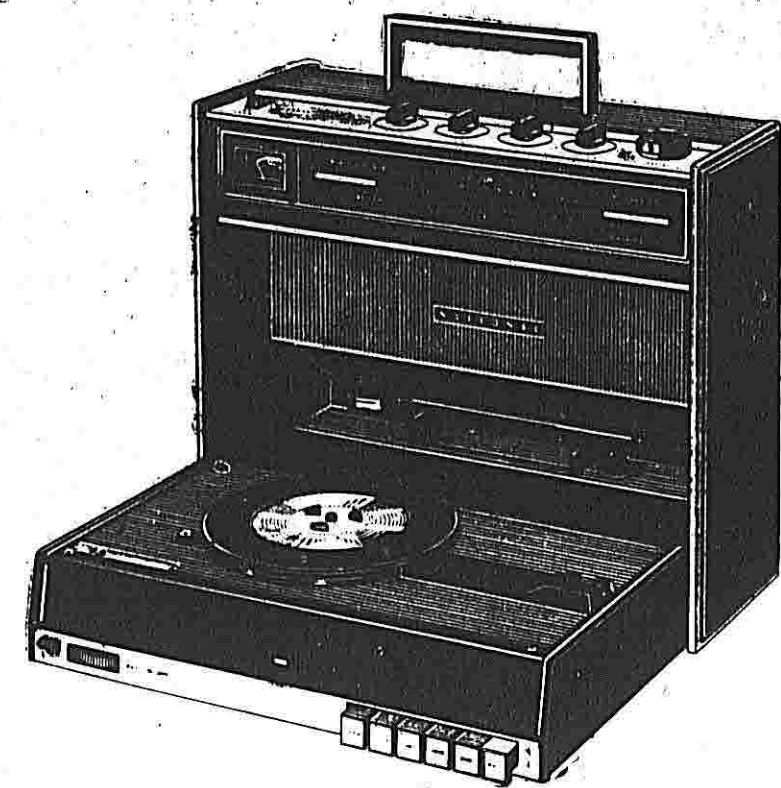
General Medical Depot

## Thanks

Abdul Qayyum Roashen, the chief of security in the Intercontinental Hotel Kabul and his wife wish to express their thanks and appreciation to Dr. Mohammad Amin Rafiq, a gynecologist in the Maternity hospital of Kabul for successfully operating on Mrs. Roashen.

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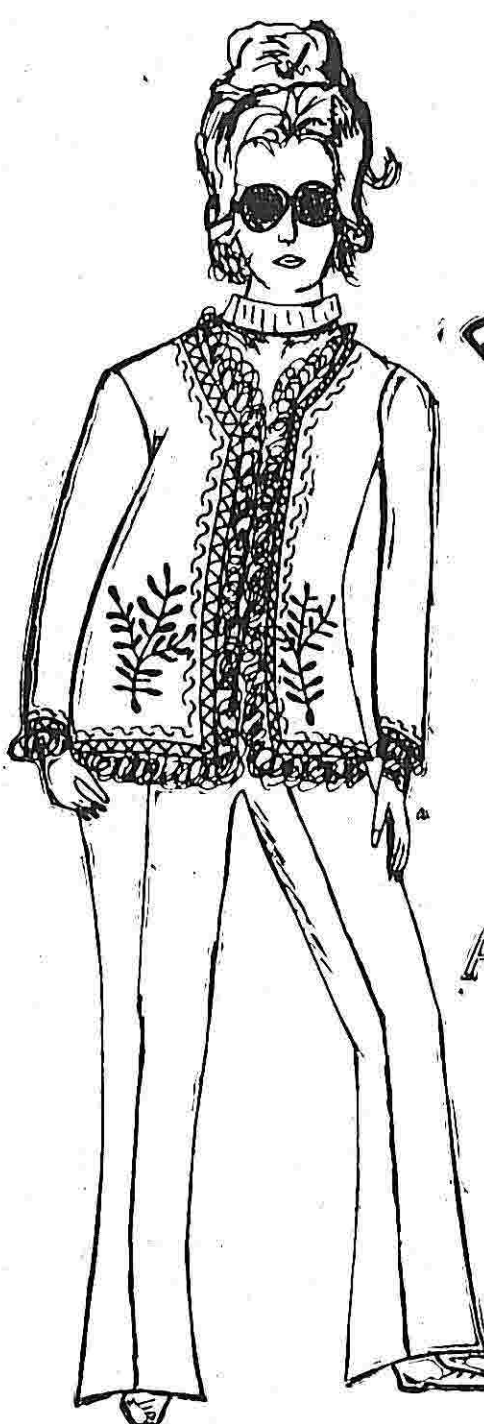
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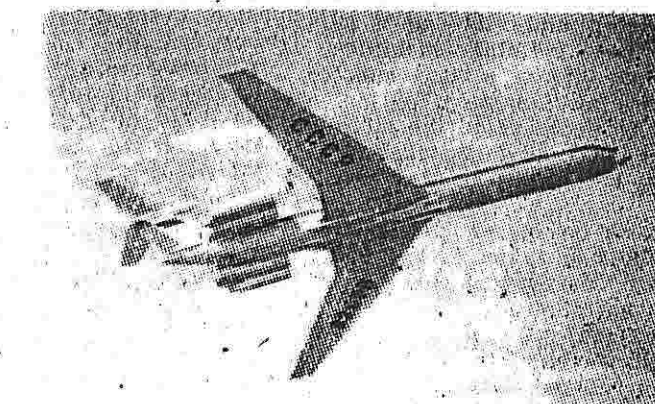
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## THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1970 (HOUT 9, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

Jangalak to make  
2,000 'Kolba Ariana'  
Farmers with 5 acres will  
be able to afford them

By A Staff Reporter

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, with the aid of the French Mission for Industrial Development, has initiated a programme to encourage farmers in the use of a new plow, the polycultor. It is hoped that this innovation, attributed to the Frenchman Nolle, will stimulate both agricultural and industrial productivity.

The polycultor is basically a frame with wheel made of iron. To this can be added four tools or attachments which can be changed very easily. One is the plow itself which, unlike the wooden one now in use in Afghanistan, turns over the soil as it plows.

With the polycultor plow only one plowing is necessary to prepare the land for planting. With the traditional plow, it often takes as many as two or three plowings.

A second attachment is the harrower. This breaks up and loosens the soil, ensures that the seeds are buried at the right depth and can result in a higher crop yield. This attachment is particularly good for the Afghan soil which is hard and heavy.

The cultivator is a third tool which is especially helpful in the growing of cotton. This attachment softens the soil after the seeds have been planted and removes weeds.

The fourth tool is the ridger which is used for making ditches (or reshaping the joules) that are used for irrigation. It is very helpful in the months of May and June when labour is expensive due to the wheat harvest.

All of these four tools are very useful in cultivating crops that grow in rows. In Afghanistan this means cotton, beets, and corn. So far, in experimentation the polycultor has been very successful in the north of the country where cotton is a major crop. Here it was found that by simultaneously using two polycultors with different tools, work equivalent to that of sixty men could be done in a day.

In addition to being well adapted to Afghan soil and crops, the polycultor is also easy for the typical farmer to use.

It is operated like the traditional wooden plow, pulled by bullock, and drawn by a chain like other plows with which both the farmer and bullock are familiar.

An illustrated textbook, written in Farsi and Pashto, accompanies the plow. It gives detailed instructions for assembling the plow and changing the attachments.

It is hoped that the cost of the polycultor will be about 5,000 afis. (The wooden plows cost between 200 and 400 afis, but tractors are about 400,000 afis.)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation feels that farmers with 10 jeribs (five acres) of land should be able to afford the polycultor, especially with the credit available to them both in cash and kind due to the recent creation of Agricultural Bank of Afghanistan.

(The 10 agricultural extension centres throughout the country will also be supplied with the plow).

The polycultor was first introduced in Afghanistan as an effort

to stimulate industry. The Jangalak Factory in 1967 agreed to make 100 sets for testing purposes. This project was considered viable for industry especially since it requires few imports. Some iron from the USSR and perhaps some heavy duty parts from France would be necessary.

It became obvious, however, that the plow had to be adapted to Afghan conditions and needs before it could be successfully developed into a small implements industry.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Dr. Ehsan Rakhil was particularly instrumental in getting the polycultors already made to the cotton mission in Kunduz where there were tried both by the farmers and experts.

After this period of experimentation and demonstration, the polycultor was officially approved by the Ministry, renamed the "Kolba Ariana" and recommended to the farmers. At the same time (Continued on page 4)

Kabul Municipality lowers  
price of nan by Af. 5

KABUL, Feb. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul Municipality has started enforcing a half Afghani cut in the price of nan (bread) throughout Kabul from this morning.

Nan has been sold in Kabul for the past three years at the price of three Afghani. Before that, it was sold for one and a half Afghani.

The Kabul Municipality in an announcement has called on the public to immediately report any bakery which may not sell the nan at the fixed reduced price.

It has also asked all the bakers to have a scale ready to weigh the bread when asked, so that with the reduction in price the nan may not be reduced.

Members of the public may report bakeries not obeying this rule to telephone numbers: 20210 or 20145.

The municipality adds in its announcement that bakers will be strictly controlled in the city.

Meanwhile, the municipality has appointed a commission to study the conditions of the ten municipality branches in Kabul and report back on what kinds of problems they are facing.

The commission is headed by Abdul Rahman, the president of the inspection department of the Kabul Municipality.

One source of the municipality said that shortly a report will be made to the municipality council on ways to keep the old parts of downtown Kabul clean.

placed in the manuscripts section.

It is one of the best in the world, as the scholars who attend the international manuscripts seminar in Kabul about four years ago noted, he said.

His department plans to complete the bibliography of the manuscripts which was begun by the late Feroz Salim.

The public library has six main departments:

Central library in Kabul, manuscripts library, provincial libraries, youth club, statistics and Avicenna bookkeeping stores.

The central library has a reading room, an archives, distribution and newspaper and magazine sections.

Commenting on the public libraries in the provinces, he said that his department has helped to increase the number of books in the existing ones and has opened new libraries in Gardalz, Khost, Nangarhar, Baghlan and Mir Bacha Kot.

He was accompanied by Yousufzai, the director general of planning department and Eng. Abdullah of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Two farmers try their hand at the new polycultor at a recent demonstration. Here they show that two plows with different attachments can be used simultaneously thus reducing the time needed to prepare the land for planting.

Workers and bulldozers in action on Sarkani Road which is under construction. (Photo: Wafajlo, Bakhtar)

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Soviet industrial  
team visits  
Naghloo projects

JALALABAD, Feb. 28, (Bakhtar).—Oshakov, the deputy minister for chemical industries of the Soviet Union and members of his team who are currently in Afghanistan at the invitation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries yesterday visited the Naghloo hydroelectric power station and agricultural projects farms of the Nangarhar valley.

The head engineers of the two areas familiarised him with the projects.

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Commerce Chamber  
to be expanded  
in Afghanistan

KABUL, Feb. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Chamber of Commerce plans to expand the activities of the provincial chambers of commerce.

It will help the provincial Chambers of Commerce in providing better buildings and regularising their affairs.

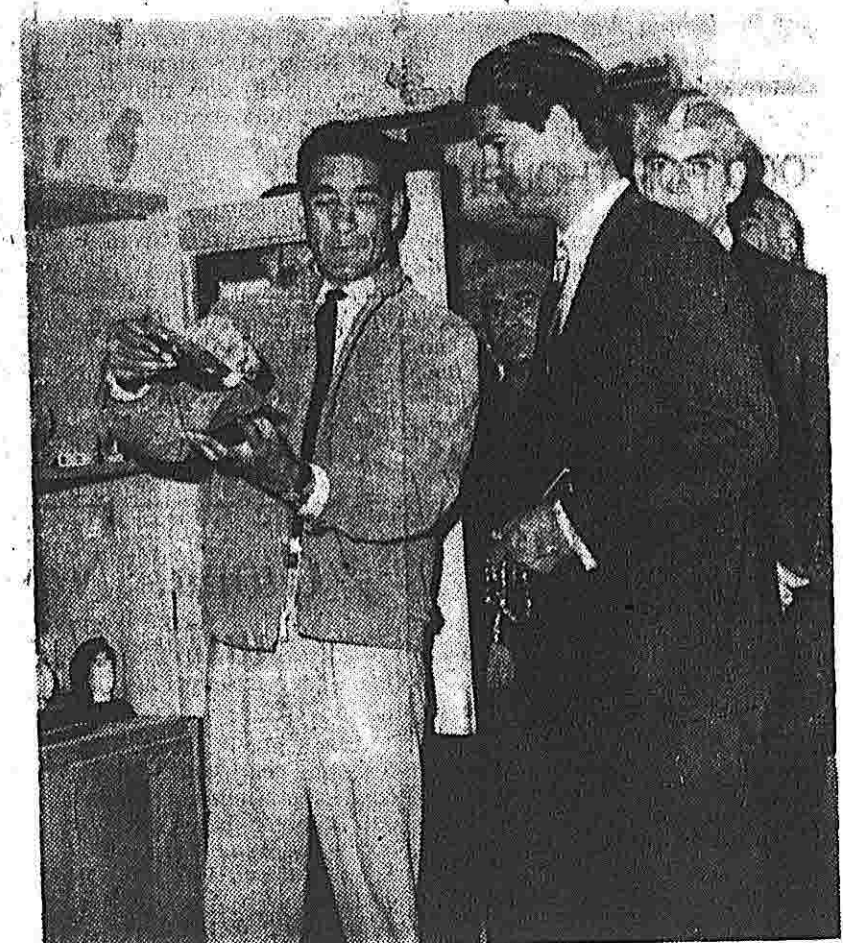
So far there are eight Chambers of Commerce in Afghanistan, each of which are active in exporting Afghan products to foreign markets.

They are in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Balkh, Jozjan, Ghazni, Faryab, and Nangarhar.

Disclosing this, the President of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce, Abdul Ghafoor Seraj, told a reporter in Kandahar that Kunduz, Pakhtia, Badghis and Parwan have branches of Chambers of Commerce but they are not as active as the ones in the eight above mentioned provinces.

He considered the role of the Chamber of Commerce significant in export.

This is why the Afghan Chamber of Commerce participated in the international fairs in the German Federal Republic, Iran, and now in the Expo-70 international fair in Japan. It opened an Afghan pavilion for one week (Continued on page 4)



Dr. Habibi while visiting a historical relic in the findings depot in haddah. Dr. Shahi Bai Mustamandi, director of archeology department is explaining a relic. (Photo: Mustamandi).

Katawasie assumes  
new post at  
Interior Ministry

KABUL, Feb. 28, (Bakhtar).—Col. Abdul Hakim Katawasie, the new commander of the police and gendarmerie department of the Ministry of Interior assumed his new post Thursday.

He was introduced to the officials of the Ministry by Interior Minister Eng. Mohammad Basheer Lodin.

In a speech Katawasie said that in the light of the new democracy in Afghanistan the responsibilities of the police become all the more important.

Eng. Lodin touched on the personality and hard work of Katawasie and hoped for the further success of police in Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty.

He also plans to open new libraries in Kunduz, Ghazni, Kholm, Samangan and Anardarah.

There are altogether 19 public libraries in Afghanistan. So far the public libraries department has distributed 12,000 books to the provincial libraries, according to him.

There are 3,000 collections of newspapers and magazines in the public library. These include rare collections of Sarajul Akhbar etc, he said.

Eight thousand people are members of the public library in Kabul.

The statistics department has prepared statistics for 120 libraries existing in Afghanistan.

—Kunde Zargar which is six metres long, nine metres wide and seven metres high.

—Islampur which is 54 metres long, nine metres wide and seven metres high.

—Three main bridges and 12 culverts have been built on the 11 km. of the road which has been completed.

These bridges are:

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Minister of public works  
visits road construction sites

KABUL, Feb. 28, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Public Works, Eng. Mohammad Yaqub Lali, yesterday visited the Nangarhar Khogyani road and Nimla garden.

During the inspection tour some members of the House of People of the area, Col. Khwazak, the commander of the labour corps, Ghulam Mohammad, the president of the Technical department of the ministry, and some officials of the ministry were present.

He told a meeting of the people of Khogyani what the aim of the Ministry of Public Works was to improve transport facilities.

He later visited various construction sites and bridges in the area.

On Thursday, he visited progress of work on the construction of the Behsoud-Asadabad road which is 82 km. long and Kama-Sarkani road which is 70 km. long.

The two roads are being built at a cost of 97 million afghani. Of the 92 km. of the Behsoud-Asadabad road, surveying of 47 km. has been completed.

So far construction of 11 km. of the road has been completed. The road is nine metres wide.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

If it is thought envious to show violence in demonstrations for a political cause, and if hoit-ganism in sport can be treated as mere exuberance, there is no wonder that other criminals feel at liberty to use violence for their own selfish ends—Justice Edelegh

## 50th anniversary of Afghan Soviet Friendship Treaty

Today, being the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the first friendship treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, is a reminder of the cordial relations that have existed, and have been fostered during this past half century of good neighbourly contacts between the two countries.

The treaty, signed at a time that the Soviet state was young and Afghanistan had emerged as an independent country after years of struggle, is the basis of mutually beneficial ties between the two states.

It was on the basis of this treaty and subsequent fostering of friendly relations between two states with different social and political systems that our common border became borders of peace and coexistence.

Realising that mutual cooperation in the cultural, educational and technical fields meet the desire of the two people, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in the past fifty years have promoted these ties.

The improvement has been phenomenal particularly from the 1950's onwards. The Trade Protocol signed in that year signified the beginning of long term multi-faceted relations.

Figures on trade and commercial exchanges between the two countries reveal that since the signing of the first Trade Protocol the volume of exchanges have increased four-fold.

Through the hundreds of scholarships offered by the government of the Soviet Union, many Afghan students are studying, and some have completed their higher training in the educational institutions of that country.

The Soviet Union's participation in the implementation of various projects under the first, second and now the third-five year development plans of Afghanistan has been considerable.

The government and people of Afghanistan appreciate this help which has resulted in the building of such important projects as Salang highway, Polytechnic Institute, Kandahar-Herat-Turkshand highway, and gas exploitation, just to name a few.

As a developing country, Afghanistan hopes to find ways of expanding its foreign exports to all the friendly countries. We hope that the new trade and commercial protocol which is to be signed in Moscow for the current 1970 year will have some new items of export.

As an adherent to the principles of coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of the nations, and equality of all nations Afghanistan wishes to expand her relations with all the friendly countries of the world.

Afghanistan hopes that mutually beneficial ties between the two countries will further expand in the years ahead.

We congratulate the government and people of the Soviet Union on the 50th anniversary of friendship between the two nations and hope to find the forthcoming book on the fifty years of diplomatic relations between the two nations of special interest for the further promotion of such ties.

## World Press

Egyptian newspapers Monday accused Israel of "exploiting" the Suez Canal, and the Egyptian government has announced that it has no intention of allowing the canal to be used for purposes against the Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Fathi Ghanem, editor of *Gumhuria*, described the outcry as an "American-Israeli slapstick" designed to "divert attention from the fact that the Israelis are exploiting the canal for their own purposes."

The paper also said: "Israel's use of a metal factory a few miles north of Cairo which killed 80 workers and wounded many others."

Golda Meir, backed by the American orchestrated press in close harmony, has been quick to accuse the Palestinian resistance of responsibility for the Swissair airliner accident even before hearing what the Swiss investigators have to say, *Ghanem* wrote.

"This latest charge by Meir with full American backing can only be viewed as an attempt to put the screws on the Swiss authorities."

The extension of U.S. aggressive actions against Laos and constant military provocations against Cambodia show that Washington has no intention of abandoning its aggressive policy of continued war in Southeast Asia," *Ghanem's* commentator Mikhail *Alinsky*, writes in the newspaper today.

"We are ready to accept anything the United States would do if she would give us 188 Skyhawks, 100 phantoms and some pilots too, as some American pilots go to Israel. They could then talk with anybody they liked, but it is unfair to compare the two points."

The two newsmen asked permission for a personal question. The Revolution was launched in 1952, and in 1964 you became President of the Republic. You have stayed in office for a very long period and I would like to ask about your plans. Do you intend to stay in office and how is your health?

The President replied: "As for my health, you can see for yourself. As for my plans I have told the people that I will stay in office until the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from our occupied territories. After that I shall state my plans. I see it is my duty now to go on until we get rid of the occupation. On June 9, I tried to step down, but the people did not permit it."

When the conversation touched once more on the question of Jerusalem the President stressed

## Home press at a glance

Hadda draws religious adherents as well as archaeologists  
Heywad

The paper on Thursday carried an editorial on the historic site of Hadda, where the fourth phase of archaeological excavations have just begun.

Hadda, it said, is a famous centre of religious teaching. A large number of students got together to pursue their religious studies at Maulana Najmuddin Akhundzadeh under the supervision of renowned teachers. Thousands of people from various parts of Nangarhar came to Hadda to say the Friday prayers. In the Hadda congregational mosque and listen to sermons by passionate preachers.

Hadda is also drawing a great deal of attention from the viewpoint of archaeological excavations. Excavations at Shotor Tapa and a number of important relics were unearthed which throw light on the history of Afghanistan.

In addition to this a place worship has also been unearthed.

By constructing a concrete cover for this structure the place has now been turned into an on-site museum.

The editorial also mentioned the fact that His Majesty the King has taken and continues to take a great deal of interest in archaeological excavation giving instruction and guidance as regards the preservation of relics.

The editorial, after referring to the importance of excavations in bringing to light the history of the nation, stressed the need for preservation of relics found.

It said a number of years ago a part of Seraj-i-Imarat building in Jalalabad was devoted to a museum. A number of relics found and unearthed in the province are still kept in storage there. However, the place is like a storehouse and the relics are lying there at random.

The editorial expressed the hope that the authorities concerned would turn this storehouse of relics into a proper museum by classifying the items and putting them on display so that the public and enthusiasts may have an opportunity to see them.

The paper pointed out the story of the departure of His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol, who left Kabul for Kathmandu to attend the wedding ceremony of the Nepalese crown prince. A photo of the prince, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemad, and the Defence Minister General Khan Mohammadi who were at the airport to see the royal couple off appeared in connection with the story.

The paper carried in a bold letter headline the news about the joint communiqué issued by President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic after their talks in Cairo. Photo of both the presidents were carried in connection with the story.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor welcoming the government decision to bring down the price of the standard loaf of bread from af. three to 25. The letter gave calculation showing that bakers did not suffer as a result of the decision.

The editorial praised the public health ministry for taking rigorous steps towards providing greater facilities to the existing hospitals and studying the constructing of new ones both in the capital and the provinces.

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## Israh

In its editorial the paper welcomed the completion of the annex to the Nader Shah Hospital

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## THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY

While Indians do take more than 17,000 references covering these days than before in the world literature on the subject of longevity and our average life span has also considerably increased—the problems of old age are still very much neglected in India.

Noteworthy achievements in gerontology, the branch of science dealing with ageing and the means of prolonging human life, have been in the USSR and in western Europe.

The average duration of life in the USSR, since the October revolution, has been doubled, from 32 to 64 years. While in western Europe the life span has been increasing every ten years, by 6.3, the increase in USSR is as high as 8.2.

There have been mainly two factors responsible for this increase. One is, of course, the positive methods adopted by the gerontologists and geriatricians, the other is the improvement of living conditions, occupational therapy, mass treatment, etc.

The other is the consequence of rapid development of chemotherapy and antibiotics treatment, which fight effectively the diseases of old age e.g. intestinal infections, tuberculosis, cardiovascular diseases and cancer.

The Russians have outstripped others in pioneering studies on different aspects of gerontology. Mechnikov, a Russian scientist, was one of the first to study the problem of ageing from an evolutionary point of view. He was the founder of the chemical or intoxication theory of ageing.

Bogomolov carried out a large-scale study of the aged people in the mountainous region of Caucasus for a considerably long period.

After the first conference on ageing was held at Kiev in 1938, a school was set up by Prof. N. Bogomolov who later did excellent work on the metabolic changes during the course of ageing.

Petrova earned fame for her study of the influence of nervous activity on the course of diseases associated with senility.

Other countries have also taken up the fight against ageing. Many countries now have their own national organisations to handle this task and the main directions for programmes of work in the field come from them. The first bibliography on gerontology appeared in America in 1951, presenting

Further studies showed that the doxto and laevo isomers of arginine, ultimately block the action of the enzyme systems in the organism and thus kill it.

Another discovery worth mentioning is Dr. Vokresenskaya's observations on the fall in the optical activity of human serum with the ageing process. All this may lead to the development of an enzymatic therapy for old age.

The search for an "elixir of life" to prolong longevity in man and maintain his youthful functions had been on throughout the ages. One may remember the famous "Kava Kalpa" which was said to be a magical elixir.

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In And Around Town  
A KABUL WEDDING PARTY

A typical wedding party in Kabul is held in a club. Everybody attends by invitation. The cards are issued by the parents of the bridegroom or jointly by the parents of the groom and bride.

Stipulations are made in the cards that the guests may not bring along their servants or children because there would not be any room left in the club.

A lump sum is paid by the father of groom to the management of the club to take care of refreshments as well as the dinner.

Usually, the guests start coming to the club one or two hours before the party. The guests are seated in the club one or two hours before the party. The guests are seated in the club one or two hours before the party.

There is usually much wrangling between the parents of the bride and those of the groom about three things before the wedding: the number of people to be invited, the kind of club to be chosen and the singer to hire.

The mother of the bride insists on inviting the whole town. The number of her friends and relatives suddenly inflates just before the party. But the expenses are paid by the father of the groom and therefore he has to be careful. Usually, they settle on a happy medium.

There are all sorts of clubs in Kabul to suit all sorts of pockets: The Air Officers Club, the Press Club and the National Club, etc. However, the Press Club is preferred by most people because of its adequate facilities: sitting room, spacious dining room, lots of parking space.

Among the professional singers, three are most popular to choose from: Prof. Rahim Bakht, Prof. Yaqub Qasim and Abdul Ahmad Hamdani. Each of them has to be asked at least a week ahead and the amount of fee is fixed according to the means of the groom's family as well as how well they know the singer. Anyhow, the fees range from Af. 3,000 to 5,000.

An average dinner costs between Af. 100 and 150 per head depending upon the kind of club where the party is held. Hotel Kabul, on the other hand, charges Af. 250 per head.

Women are very fond of wedding parties because these afford them the opportunity to show off their jewels, nice dresses, new shoes and bags, etc. They also exchange gossip and that is why the singer's efforts are usually drowned in the chatter. Only a few women listen to music attentively but they are subdued by others who prefer chit-chat to singing.

Despite this, music is on from the beginning of the party to the time when a waiter or someone else gives the tidings: Ladies and gentlemen, the dinner is served.

The dining room becomes the scene of all sorts of struggles: men and women trying to get something to eat, the development of the party, the development of the party, the development of the party.

Well, what is it that has made our capital such a swinging town? I attribute all this to the Kabul Music Society. The organisation has been inviting from time to time, noted musicians, actors and actresses from the United States, Britain, West Germany and France party to help themselves not to miss high culture and partly to familiarise our people with their art forms.

The Munich Chamber Music orchestra played some pieces from Tchaikovsky, Mozart and Beethoven, especially more of the latter because the orchestra had embarked on its first tour of 12 Asian countries to celebrate the 20th birth anniversary of the great German composer.

The audience consisting mostly of Afghans, who have been to Germany, and foreigners residing in Kabul were enthralled by the superb performance and the elegant style. There were six girls in the orchestra, including the pianist.

The French pianist, however, drew a large audience probably because of the location of the auditorium and the fact that some people think it is far easier to follow a pianist than a whole orchestra.

But Raffi Petrusian really deserved a large audience, probably larger than the auditorium

Every couple that gets an invitation card to attend a wedding has to make elaborate arrangements. The wife enjoys looking at it and may read her name on the envelope three or four times while the husband becomes gloomy and pensive. The reason is obvious: the wife wants to shine like a star on her new husband's ex-

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## Kabul wedding

(Continued from page 3)  
sing moment for the guests because every man has got to say something nice and appropriate to the couple.

Some people do not think about what they are supposed to say. Others are dead sure that they can make the best speech in the world. But in point of fact, most of them put their foot in it.

I give a few examples below:  
"Sonny, I am so glad you made it. She is plain but charming and I am sure she will do everything to make you happy." The bride turns her face to shed a secret tear.

"My dear boy, you have chosen the right kind of girl. Tell her to be frugal and whenever she happens to pass by a department sto-

re, she ought to turn her face the other way. Let me ask you one question: have you arranged everything?" The bride interprets the question as a slight and sheds another tear stealthily.

"Gee whiz, you have got yourself the prettiest girl on earth but it is a pity she does not smile. That is better. Can you give me the address of the place where you met her?" This time, the congratulator's wife pinches her husband and drags him away to avoid dropping more bricks.

"Well, sister, I know this son of a gun and I like his sense of humour but don't let him get pressumptuous. He often goes overboard and naughty. Sometimes he chases other people's women. The bride eyes her husband suspiciously and turns her face away.



Separates are as popular as ever in Britain. Here is one unusual design in a checked Terylene worsted mixture. This is a wrap-over style, with a three-button fastening and a fringed edge. Gently fitted at the hips, skirt swings out in a mass of crisp knife pleats.

## Secret of longevity

(Continued from page 3)  
tion is available. The world's average during the 19th century was 50 years. During the 20th century, especially in industrially advanced or rich countries, the figure has jumped to unexpected heights owing to diverse factors playing their role simultaneously.

There are now more than 100 people in the USSR who are above 126 years and below 156. During 1960, nearly 9,500 people had crossed the mark of 100 in a population of more than 117 million. Thus there are 81 centenarians for every one million of the people in the USSR. According to a Reuter report Russia had 21,708 people aged 100 years or more. Of these about 532 were of over 120 years in age.

Coupled with the distinction of having the lowest death rate in the world, Russia has now increased the life-span from 32 to 72 years. Norwegians are, however, the longest-lived, with a life expectancy of 71.11 years for males and 74.70 years for females.

The Netherlands occupies the second position while the New Zealand European population is placed the third (68.8). Pavlov is of the opinion, that the Russians who take a sort of moderate diet, added by fresh fruits, and avoid drinking and smoking should be able to reach a target of 100 years easily, as their minimum life expectancy.

The figures for some other countries are as follows. In the U.S. there are only 30 centenarians for every million of the population. France has 0.7, Britain 0.6 and Japan only 0.1.

It is said by some that in the U.S. there are people about 100 years old but not older than that. The oldest living man was discovered 11 years back in Japan. He was 189 years old.

One Colombian Indian touched the age of 167 years in 1965. A Turkish 164 years. Jenkins of En-

gland died in 1670 at the age 16. A medical specialist is tight in pointing out that human organs and tissues have the capacity to maintain body activity at an effectively sound level if not damaged by accident or sickness.

Unfortunately, however, accident or disease takes him over earlier than the commencement of natural death. Yet the will of man is strong to live a healthy life and as long as possible.

MAHMOUD RAQI, Feb. 28, (Bakhtar).—During the past Afghan month 2,870,411 metres of cloth have been produced by the Gulbahar Textile plant. During the same period more than 72,000 metres of blankets and hard-textured cotton have been produced. More than 1.2 million metres of cloth produced has been dyed during the period, according to a source of the plant.

## Kolba Ariana

(Continued from page 1)  
time the Ministry and Jangalak decided to build 2,000 over a two year period. Of these 2,000, 150 have been completed.

The Helmand Valley Authority, which has received 50 of the finished product, last week held a demonstration in Lashkargah. Here the new plow was very well received by the farmers and the HAVA has ordered an additional 1000 from Jangalak. (See the "Kabul Times", Feb. 26, 1970).

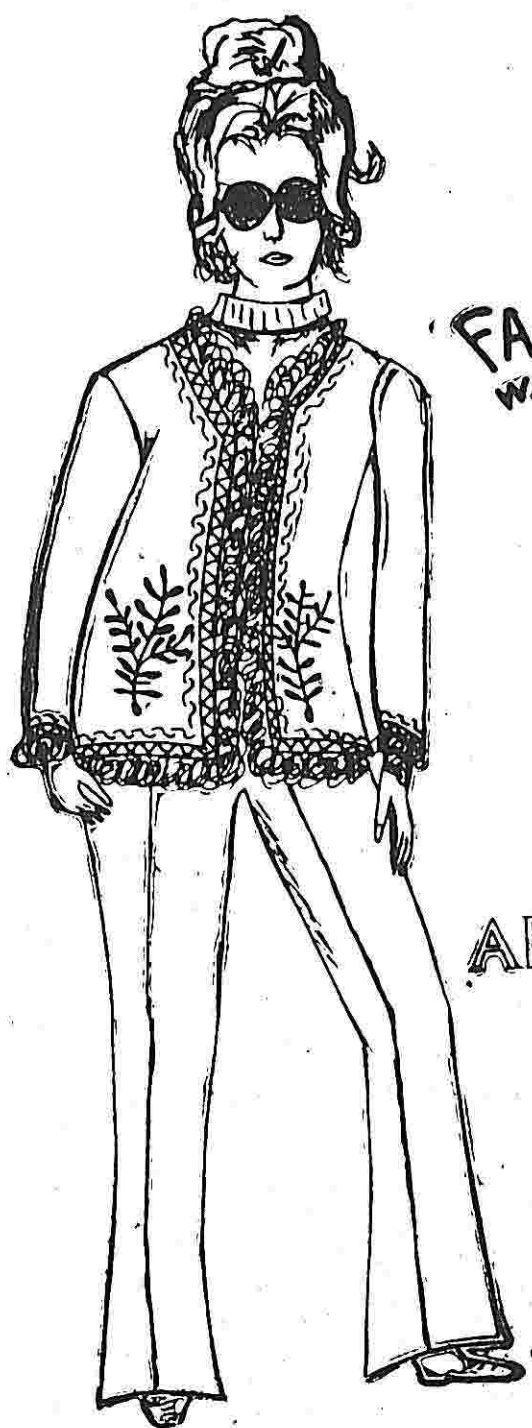
By using the polycultor along with improved seeds, fertilisers, and advice available to them farmers should be able to double their output says Louis Lung, chief of the French Mission.

If the project proves successful the French industrial group Tropiculture has expressed its readiness to help in the assembly, marketing, and maintenance of the "Kolba Ariana".

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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FASHION WITH POSTEEN

ABDULLAH  
Tel: 40803  
Karte Char

## Commerce chamber

(Continued from page 1)  
in Takashima department store in Tokyo during Their Majesties visit to Japan, he said.

Similarly the visit of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce delegation to the U.S., Britain, Italy and Ceylon and Persian Gulf area and the visit of the president of Chamber of Commerce of Osaka to Afghanistan have played important roles in strengthening commercial links and have produced beneficial results, he elaborated.

According to its construction, the president of the Chamber of Commerce is elected by its members every three years.

The expenses for the Chambers of Commerce are provided from its own income with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce. Anything extra will be spent on holding of exhibitions and exchanges of commercial delegations.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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KABULTHE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF KABUL  
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Dancing  
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Special entertainment  
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for the benefit of

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## NITA LOPEZ

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## Airlines

## SUNDAY

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PK-607

1220

## ARRIVALS

Peshawar-Kabul

PK-606

1135

## INDIAN AIRLINES:

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul-New Delhi

IC-452

1325

## ARRIVAL:

New Delhi-Kabul

IC-451

1125

AT THE  
CINEMA

## PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 American  
cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi  
"THE JACKALS" with Vincent  
Price and Diana Evarson

## ARIANA CINEMA:

At 1 1/2, 4 1/2, 7 and 9 American  
film dubbed in Farsi "ITALIAN  
MARRIAGE" with Sophia Loren

## Pharmacies

## OPEN TONIGHT

Zaher Shahi-Mohammad Jan

Khan Wat

Jami-Karte Soh

Basir-Dah Buri

Nawal-Hashemi-Fule Kheshti

Lemar-Murad Khan

Nawal Farwan-Karte Farwan

## Etefaque-Munare Nejat

Bakhtar-Jade Andorabi

Murtaza-Labe Darla

Jade-Temur Shahi Wat

Marut-Turabaz sq

Zalal-Mohammad Jan Khan

Wat

Kamran-Aqa Ali Shams

## Important

## Telephones

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Traffic Department —41700  
Fire Department 13  
Telephone repair 29  
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MARCH



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# THE KABUL TIMES

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KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1970 (HOUT 10, 1348 S.H.)

## Seven pharmacies accused of drug abuse Made and sold drugs without required license

KABUL, March 1, (Bakhtar).—Files of seven pharmacies accused of dealing with spurious drugs have been completed and sent to the office of the attorney general for legal proceedings against them.

Disclosing this, the president of the inspection department of the Ministry of Public Health Dr. Abdul Habib Del said that before use every drug has to get a license from an authorized body.

"To get such a license from the Ministry of Public Health of the concerned manufacturer's country, several laboratory tests are undertaken and several applications are made on animals," he added.

Spurious drugs are made and exported without any licenses or experimentation, he added.

He said that samples of the drugs seized from the seven pharmacies were sent for analysis to

the laboratories and the results showed that they did not contain elements that cure diseases.

After the report was prepared, the files against the pharmacies were completed.

Referring to the ways to distinguish spurious drugs from the real ones, he said that it was difficult for an ordinary man to do so.

"But the special anti-spurious drug squad of the Ministry of Public Health, which employs trained persons in the field, and representatives of the Ministry of Justice, because of the experience they have in the field, can tell the difference," he added.

The Ministry of Public Health established its lab two years ago. The Ministry hopes to further equip the lab.

Afghan experts are performing all the duties of analyzing medicine and finding its components.

So far the ministry has discovered thirty cases of spurious drugs in Afghanistan.

"Much depends on the cooperation of doctors, members of the public and patients," he added.

Meanwhile, the ministry has detained a man who had made and sold two million tablets so far without the permission of the Ministry of Public Health.

The tablets sold under the name of Tranquilisers were made by Haji Mohammad Siddiq, a resident of Shahdarak of Kabul.

He sold them to the pharmacies in Kabul and provinces.

He had approached the Ministry of Commerce two years ago for permission to import tablet-making machines. The ministry gave him a license under the condition that he make them with the permission of the Ministry of Public Health.

He imported two machines, but made the medicine without permission from the ministry.

His files will be sent to the attorney general's office shortly.

## No injuries result from skidding truck which caught fire

CHARIKAR, March 1, (Bakhtar).—A truck carrying asphalt for the Public Works Ministry skidded off the road near here and caught fire. No one was hurt. The fire was extinguished immediately.

The driver said that the moment he braked slightly, the truck skidded off the road and caught fire.

The truck no. was 2435 Kabul and driven by Rahmat Khan, a resident of Deh Afghanistan.

## Pressmen seminar opened here this morning

KABUL, March 1, (Bakhtar). The first press seminar was inaugurated by Information-Culture Minister Dr. Mahmoud Habibi in the Radio Afghanistan auditorium this morning.

The four day seminar will be attended by chiefs of newspapers in Kabul and the provinces.

In today's session, which was started with the recitation of a few verses of the holy Koran, Abdul Rahman Jadeer, the director general of the homes publicity department in the Ministry of Information and Culture, and M. I. Kandahari, the president of the Government Printing Press, spoke on the domestic press and printing of newspapers respectively.

At the end Mohammad Alam Ghawas, the director of the information and culture department of Herat thanked the ministry on behalf of his colleagues from other provinces in arranging the seminar and expressed readiness to help make it a success.

(Details tomorrow)

## Agriculturists to observe wheat production in Pakistan

By A Staff Reporter

Six farmers and fourteen agriculturalists from the Helmand Valley will leave for Pakistan on March 15 for a two-week training course sponsored by USAID.

This training is aimed at assisting the Government of Afghanistan to increase wheat and corn production to the point of self-sufficiency by 1972.

The selected group of Afghan agriculturalists will be afforded the opportunity to spend the two weeks in Pakistan to observe activities relating to that country's accelerated wheat and corn improvement programme, which is similar to one Afghanistan has initiated under their current Third Five-Year Plan.

The participants are concerned mainly with the field operations involved, such as research work, direct observation of field trials, seed multiplication, extension de-

monstrations and commercial production of improved wheat and corn varieties grown under a package of improved practices.

Since Pakistan initiated their accelerated wheat and corn production programmes about three years ahead of Afghanistan it is felt Afghanistan can benefit greatly from observing and studying Pakistan's experience to date.

By so doing it is hoped Afghanistan can avoid some mistakes, and take advantage of the varieties and methods that have proven most successful in Pakistan.

The two countries are similar enough that much of what has proven successful in Pakistan would probably also prove successful in Afghanistan. This programme should also help develop an attitude of mutual assistance and cooperation between the two countries.

## Home Briefs

LASHKARGAH, March 1, (Bakhtar).—In the past two years 2,000 jerbis (1,000 acres) of land has been levelled by the Helmand Valley Authority in the second bloc farm of Darwaishan.

MAHMOUD RAQI, March 1, (Bakhtar).—Two health centres have been established in Tagab and Nejrab districts, a source of the Public Health Ministry here said.

## Puli Khumri-Mazar highway opens today

By A Staff Reporter

The new Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif highway was opened this morning at the junction of the Puli-Khumri-Kunduz and Kunduz-Mazare Sharif highways by the Minister of Public Works Eng. Mohammad Yaqub Lali.

Eng. Lali and the Ambassador of the Soviet Union Kikiv in their speeches touched on the friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries.

The road is 189 km. long, ten metres wide. (Seven metres of the width have been asphalted.)

From the beginning of the work till now 7.9 million cubic metres of paving has been done. In every kilometre 1700 tons of asphalt has been used.

## Keshawarz assumes new post as head of Nangarhar Val.

JALALABAD, March 1, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Abdul Hakim, introduced Dr. Naser Keshawarz, the new president of the Nangarhar Valley Authority to its officials yesterday.

The minister hoped that the officials and experts will work as hard as before in the implementation of the projects in the Valley.

Dr. Keshawarz in his turn promised that he would work hard and added that he was happy to work again for a long term agricultural project.

The minister on his way to Kabul visited farm no. 1 of the Valley and the fishing project at Darunta.

## Rhodesia becomes republic, severs all British ties

SALISBURY, March 1, (Reuters).—The proclamation dissolving Rhodesia's last colonial parliament will be signed today—four years and four months after the colony's unilateral seizure of independence from Britain.

Clifford Dupont, the officer administering the government and interim president-elect, will sign the document which gives Rhodesia republican status and severs its final ties with the British crown.

The signing of the proclamation will automatically herald the introduction of a new apartheid.

(Continued on page 4)

## Afghanistan to buy 30,000 tons sugar from Soviet Union

KABUL, March 1, (Bakhtar).—An agreement for the purchase of 30,000 tons of sugar from the Soviet Union from the consumer credit was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union yesterday.

The agreement was signed by the President of the Sugar Monopoly Mohammad Gholi Wardak and his director of orders Mohammad Hakim Khaleqi and representatives of Vestog Entorg Company, Chopatov, and Bochkov.

## Arrivals and Departures

KABUL, March 1, (Bakhtar).—Khalil Ahmad Qarizadah, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation who went to Iran eight months ago under a USAID scholarship to study audio-visual aids returned home yesterday.

Rostam Ali Sultani, the vice president of the Afghan Tourist Bureau and Mohammad Ali Laavangeen, the director of receptions of the Bureau, left here yesterday for the Federal Republic of Germany where they will participate in the seminar on tourism.

The seminar is being held by the technical department of the tourism Bureau of the FRG. It is organised in West Berlin and delegates from the developing countries will participate.

Eng. Mohammad Zahir, an official of the Ministry of Public Works, left here for France for a visit of the house construction projects there.

Professor Reys who taught in the College of Medicine and Pharmacy in Kabul for many years under the affiliation agreement between the college with the college of medicine of Lyon University left here yesterday at the end of his term of service.

Abdul Razaq Ghanimat, and Mohammad Aslam Roshna, officials of the Public Health Institute, left here yesterday for Iran under United Nations scholarships for training in public health education programmes.

## TWA charter flight stops in Kabul for 3 hour tour

By A Staff Reporter

The first TWA round-the-world charter flight to stop in Afghanistan arrived in Kabul today at 1 p.m.

The tour, has been organised by Donald Ferguson and includes 77 passengers the largest group Ferguson has thus far sent to Kabul.

The visitors spent approximately three hours touring Kabul with the assistance of the Afghan Tourist Bureau.

The TWA 707 came from Tehran and continued to Delhi after its Kabul stop.

The Tourist Bureau hopes that this will be the first in a series of large tourist groups to include Kabuls in their itinerary.

## Agricultural bank prepares new credit programme

KABUL, March 1, (Bakhtar).—After its new charter became enforceable, the Agricultural Bank of Afghanistan has been working on preparing the new programme for its action.

The new programme will set guidelines for extending credit to farmers.

Drafting of the new programme for credit system is dependent on reforming regulations on loaning, training of personnel, economic analysis of loaning, finding of new financial resources and supplying of agricultural equipment," Abdul Hamed Afzal, the president of the Bank said.

Mechanisation of agriculture will increase grounds for further extension of credit," he added.

Referring to the personnel it needs, he said that the Bank has been trying to employ graduates of economic agriculture colleges

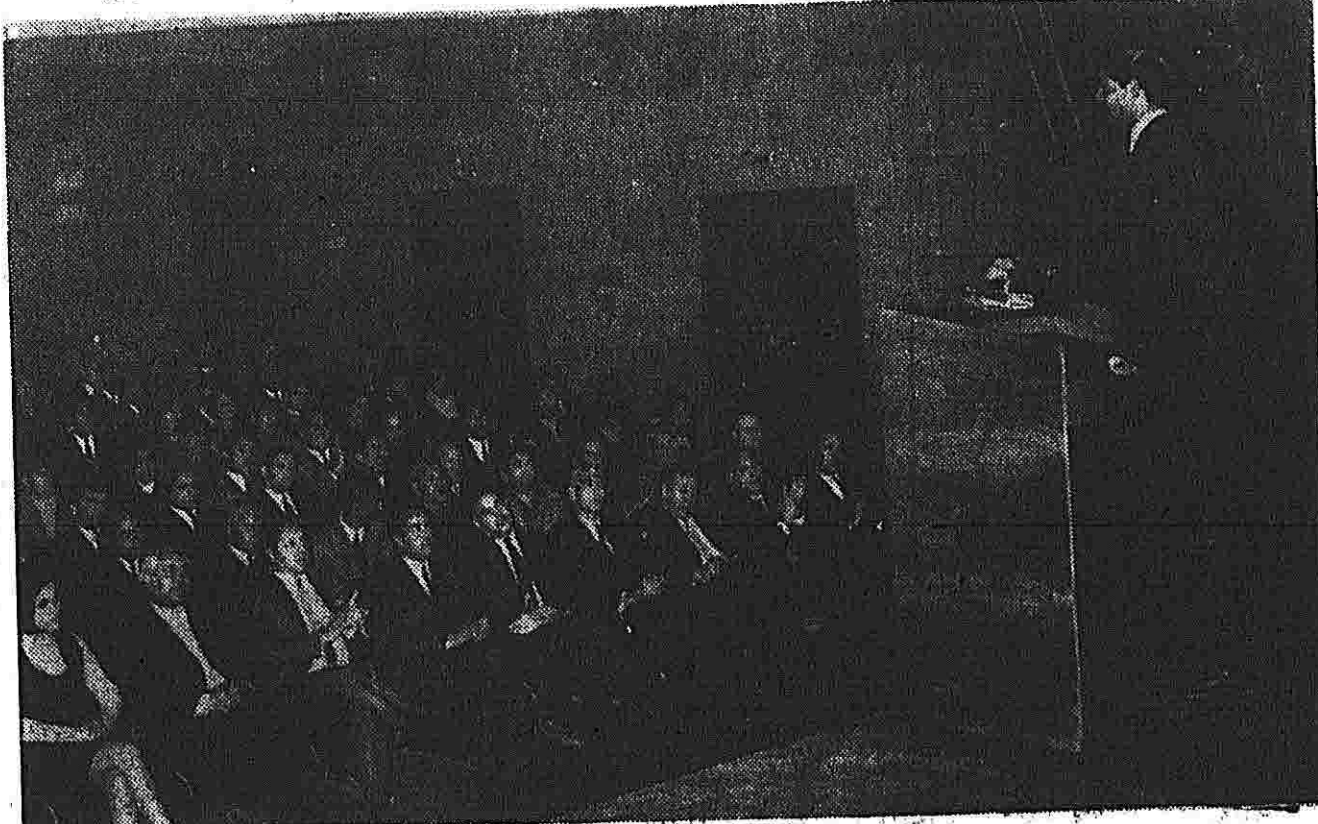
and the industrial institute. Some of these graduates are taking special training courses in agricultural cooperatives and credit system in Badam Bagh.

The Bank has also opened a new accounting course for its new employees so that there may be no delays in handling of the loans and credits to the farmers, according to him.

The bank has appointed committees to seek ways of improving loan extension regulations.

Another committee has been assigned to go through the organization of the bank and suggest reforms to meet the new demands set by the charter, he added.

The Bank in the past 14 years of its existence has extended 287 million afghanis to the farmers out of which 159 million afghanis has been repaid by the borrowers, he concluded.



Dr. Habibi addressing the meeting.



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Soon someone is going to be

very rude to film-stars who wear

coats made from the skins of rare

animals—Prince Philip.

## The Republic of Rhodesia

Against the wishes of the majority of its people, the United Nations, and the bulk of the African continent, Rhodesia will become a Republic tomorrow.

By midnight, under the dark silhouette of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, the constitution of this country will change and a final hope for redemption of this country will be lost. In a predictable series of maneuvers since declaring the unilateral declaration of independence on November 11, 1965, Ian Smith has been moving towards a final showdown with Britain, its former colonial ruler.

Britain's declaring of Ian Smith as an outlaw did nothing to improve the situation. He categorically rejected British demands. When the British proposed at the meeting held on the ship off Gibraltar in December 1966, refused to comply with the United Nations Security Council resolutions, related the economic sanctions of the United Nations, provoked horror and indignation in the world by not obeying the Queen of England's repressive of execution order.

The case of Rhodesia does not stop here. He rejected Prime Minister Wilson's proposals in the summit meeting held on the ship Fearless in October 1968, and the last visit of the British Minister George Thomson to Salisbury gave a clear indication of the deep differences that existed between the two countries.

When Smith announced the draft-text of the new constitution last February and set June as the date for referendum, it could be predicted that he was envisioning some sort of a referendum. The draft of the constitution was approved by a majority of voters and thus complete guarantee for the domination of some 237,000 whites over the four million Africans was secured.

Now that the terrible blow, the final one, has come from Salisbury, something ought to be done to stop this unjust rule in Rhodesia.

Britain, as the former ruler, and the United Nations should take effective measures to secure the right of the majority of the Africans in Rhodesia.

One can not hope that the whites themselves, in whatever political parties they belong to in Rhodesia, are willing to change the course of events.

A white Rhodesia along with the South African regime could create an island in the African continent based on racism and apartheid, following aggressive policy against its neighbors, and neglecting any humanitarian approach.

With its birth as a republic, the history of Rhodesia has to be completely rewritten because it will mark the beginning of a new era for the members of the Organization of African Unity. They have no alternative but to accept the onerous task of assisting their African brothers in Rhodesia and freeing them from the chains of segregation and apartheid.

In military terminology it will mean the start of a new struggle which may take years. This struggle, unless effective steps are taken, will indeed be one of the tragic features of the 1970s.

## World Press

Communist China's official party newspaper said last week that anti-American violence in the Philippines "is an inevitable result of the long cruel domination of U.S. imperialism."

The "People's Daily" declared: "U.S. imperialism has forcibly set up its military bases in the Philippines, the U.S. aggressors enjoy extrajurisdictional in the Philippines, killing Philippine people at will, engaging in rape, riding roughshod over the people and doing every evil thing imaginable."

They have also greedily plundered the Philippine's natural resources and ruthlessly fleeced the working people," said People's Daily commentary broadcast by Peking's official news agency.

Commenting on the attack on the U.S. embassy in Manila last Wednesday, the newspaper said: "This revolutionary storm has greatly satisfied the masses."

It added, "the raging revolutionary flames throughout the Philippines are bound to bury the U.S. aggressors thoroughly."

## Home press at a glance

## Agricultural unions would make Ag. Bank more effective

## Isiah

In its yesterday's issue the paper carried an editorial entitled "agricultural unions". The agricultural bank started functioning as a joint stock company in order to provide more favorable loans to farmers, to acquaint them with the new system of agricultural credit, to raise agricultural production in the country and to increase the area of arable land.

When these measures come to fruition the living standard of the farmers will undoubtedly rise. The bank will start operations with an initial capital of 500 million, 50 per cent of which will be provided by D'Afghanistan Bank and the rest by individuals, companies, farmers unions, cooperatives, etc.

The editorial said this is all very well but the question of how best the bank's aid facilities could be utilized by the farmers is still a vague. Experience shows that in-

dividual farmers receiving aid, technical advice or extension facilities have not been able to make full use of them. This has been due to the fact that the equipment and their proper use involve technical which a farmer cannot be expected to possess. The best that could be done under the circumstances is to show them how to use the equipment. But in case something goes wrong with the equipment they will not be able to repair it even if it means minor repairs.

In many cases this has led to the farmers' bankruptcy and loss of their land due to their lack of technical skill and absence of advice. This is where the establishment of such a bank is of great importance so that the bank's assistance may be channeled to the farmers via these unions.

After discussing the advantages of such unions the editorial expressed the hope that steps would be taken towards their establishment in the provinces.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor complaining that the buses serving the Chitston line are few and far between. This means that passengers are packed to the brim as if they were sardines in a can.

As a result of the buses are never on time and it is much easier to walk the whole distance to town rather than catching one of these buses. The letter called on the authorities concerned to improve the situation.

Another letter to the editor also published in yesterday's issue of the paper urged the Kabul municipal corporation to improve the sanitary conditions of public baths.

## Anis

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an illustrated feature article on the Kabul municipal corporation to remedy the shortcomings in the city.



Conductor Schiller leads the concerted action band! (Caroon: Klaus Pielert/Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung)

## Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty marks 49th year

The anniversary of the signing of the first Soviet-Afghan treaty of Friendship. As it is pointed out in its preamble, it was concluded for the purpose of strengthening friendly relations between Russia and Afghanistan and protecting Afghanistan's genuine independence.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, with whose name the origin of friendly relations between the Soviet state and Afghanistan is associated, attached great importance to the conclusion of a treaty of friendship with Afghanistan. "I am happy to inform you," Lenin wrote to the Emir of Afghanistan, soon after the conclusion of this treaty, "that the friendly treaty between both the states was signed in Moscow on February 28, 1921 by representatives of the two states and approved by the supreme organ of the Russian Soviet Republic—the Russian Soviet Federal Executive Committee of the Soviets of Workers, Peasants, and Red Army-men's Deputies. The treaty between both states has now sealed the friendship and mutual sympathies that have been developing and gaining in strength between Afghanistan and Russia for two years."

The treaty stated that the Russian Federation and Afghanistan recognized the independence of each other and committed themselves not to enter into a military or political agreement with a third power, which would harm one of the parties. Both the states reaffirmed the right of the nations of the East to freedom on the basis of independence and in line with the general wishes of every one of its peoples.

In spite of the great economic difficulties the young Soviet Republic was living through in those years, it expressed its willingness to assist the neighboring states and people financially and economically as far as possible. "To strengthen friendly mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan," one of the articles of the treaty reads, "the government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic agrees to render monetary and other material aid to Afghanistan." One of the early examples of the practical implementation of this article of the treaty was the building, with the cooperation and direct participation of Soviet specialists, of the Kushka-Herat-Kandahar-Kabul and Kabul-Mazar-i-Sharif telegraph lines and a cotton ginners and a power station in Herat.

Similarly of great importance for the Afghan economy was Soviet Russia's consent to an unrestricted and duty-free transit of Afghan goods through her territory.

The conclusion in 1921 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty based on the principle of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other and peaceful coexistence was of great importance for Afghanistan and the Russian Soviet Republic. That was a major international success for Soviet Russia and independence Afghanistan. The disinterested Soviet-Afghan friendship grew and gained in strength on the firm foundation of this treaty and those good traditions that developed in the course of the two years preceding its conclusion.

At present the friendly and good-neighboring relations between our countries find their embodiment in the all-round economic and technical cooperation, mutually advantageous trade, scientific and cultural contacts. A number of industrial and electric power projects, motor roads and agricultural enterprises have been built in Afghanistan with Soviet economic and technical assistance.

The Kabul Polytechnical Institute, built with Soviet assistance and inaugurated at the time of the visit to Afghanistan by A.N. Koych, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in May last year, is a major center of training the Afghan national cadre of engineers and technicians.

Another major Soviet-Afghan document—the treaty of neutrality and non-aggression—was signed (Continued on page 4)

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## Swiss banks aid US firm in defence fraud

PART I

Federal authorities have evidence that two Swiss bankers—fully aware that they were complicit in a fraud—supplied hundreds of false documents from a string of shadow companies which became the backbone of a \$100-million-dollar swindle of the U.S. government.

With the aid of the bankers, the Swiss banks were able to channel more than four million dollars into secret Swiss bank accounts before the fraud was exposed and stopped.

The Americans, who pleaded guilty to their parts in the fraud, were scheduled for sentencing in a U.S. district court. They are Francis N. Rosenbaum, a prominent Washington attorney, and Andrew L. Stone, a wealthy St. Louis businessman. Evelyn Price of St. Louis, Stone's executive secretary, Robert B. Brennan, President of Regent Bank, and Walter A. Lips, Vice Director of the Union Bank of Switzerland branch at Aarau, Switzerland.

On June 15, 1967, the U.S. Navy awarded more than \$40 million in contracts for 275-inch rocket launchers for air-to-air ground missiles widely used in Vietnam.

The contracts were awarded on a sole-source basis, that is, to one company without competitive bidding. In the beginning, that company was Chromcraft, which billed itself as the distinguished name in dinette furniture.

In June, 1968, Chromcraft and Alcoa merged, and the St. Louis rocket launcher operation changed however, and the Navy continued awarding the contracts to Techfab. The fraudulent overcharging on the defence contracts continued.

Rosenbaum was a director and special counsel for Chromcraft and Techfab. He was in the U.S. from 1968, through the time the fraud was discovered and stopped in early 1967.

During that period, Stone was the principal stockholder and chief executive officer of the companies. Stone-Rosenbaum were the prime movers in the fraud. They created a dummy company in Beverly Hills, California, and called it Scientific Electronics, Ltd. The company was doing nothing more than a desk and a chair and piles of letterhead stationery. It never did any business with or for anyone.

## British holidays offer variety of life styles

On holiday in Britain you can find, live just like a lord or rural byways in the fashion of a gypsy. Both experiences are on offer among the hundreds of holiday packages available to tourists.

In the first case, at a cost of 78 dollars daily for two, you can sojourn in a stately home in the authentic style of an English nobleman.

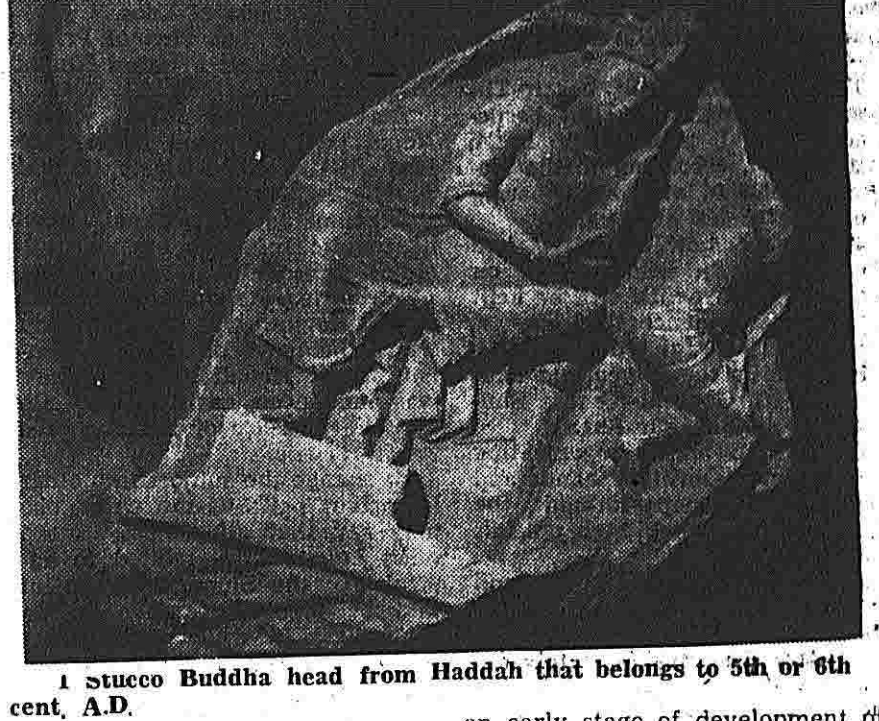
In the second you can travel the hills and valleys of Wales in a horse-drawn caravan like gypsies of bygone days.

More than five million overseas visitors come to Britain last year—a new record. More than a million of these were Americans.

Most visitors pursued the well-trodden tourist routes around Lo-

## 4 PIECES FROM KABUL MUSEUM TO TYPIFY ANCIENT AFGHAN ART AT EXPO 70

By Mrs. Harako Mochizuki



1 Stucco Buddha head from Haddah that belongs to 5th or 6th cent. A.D.

In order to be displayed at the Expo '70 Museum, which will be inaugurated on 14 March, four objects are waiting to be packed at the Kabul Museum. These objects consist of two Buddha heads, one mask of Buddha and a bas-relief.

A stucco Buddha head from Haddah of the fifth or the sixth centuries A.D. retains both Indian and Classical characteristics: stylized treatment of hair, eyes, and eyebrows are unmistakably Indian, while the pictorial and emotional effect is of the Classical world.

A stucco mask, also excavated from Haddah of the fifth or the sixth centuries A.D. represents a much more abstract work of art, with half-closed eyes, wavy hair and a curved nose. The ground cheeks are particularly reminiscent of the fullness and vitality which characterizes sculptures from the "ang-dynasty" (7-10 Centuries) of China.

A schist head of Buddha discovered at Shotorua near Chah-Negar suggests a more formalized Indian representation with lotiform eyes and sharp eyebrows. At the same time, the hard, expressionless quality is related more to the sculptures of Palmyra.

The last object, a bas-relief dating from the third or the fourth centuries A.D. of a princely figure in somewhat contemplative pose might suggest how the standard meditative gesture, supposed to have been taken by Maitraya, or Buddha of the Future, evolved later in China, Korea, and Japan from the fifth to the seventh centuries A.D. The so-called kanka shigini style, half cross-legged in meditation, is patterned after a posture said to have been assumed by Prince Siddhartha, later Buddha, in his first meditation prior to his enlightenment.

About 600 objects from the museums and art galleries in the countries as well as from numerous institutions in Japan will fill the Museum specially designed by the Japanese architect Kiyoshi Kawasaki in collaboration with Prof. Kenzo Tange.

The Museum is equipped with all the latest engineering techniques applicable to a museum.

Before the first barrier that a pianist has to surmount is the distance that separates him from the audience. He is up there on the platform, we are down below, looking up. Before the concert, we really are said to have begun, we have to cease to be conscious of the performer. We have to be absorbed into the experience he is transmitting—the experience expressed in the music he is playing.

The music is more important than the player. But unless the player is superbly competent and unless his competence is disciplined into the service of the work he is performing, the barrier will never be surmounted at all.

Before Raff Petrossian had been playing for more than a couple of minutes, the barrier had dissolved. We were just listening to what he was playing.

He began with Haydn's Sonata in E flat major—a work that one does not often have the opportunity of hearing. Haydn demands from his performers both precision and perception, and Petrossian brought out to the full the

building. Its entrance lobby will lead the visitors by a moving staircase to the fourth floor and invite them to a promenade featuring the first theme of the exhibition, the Dawn of Creation.

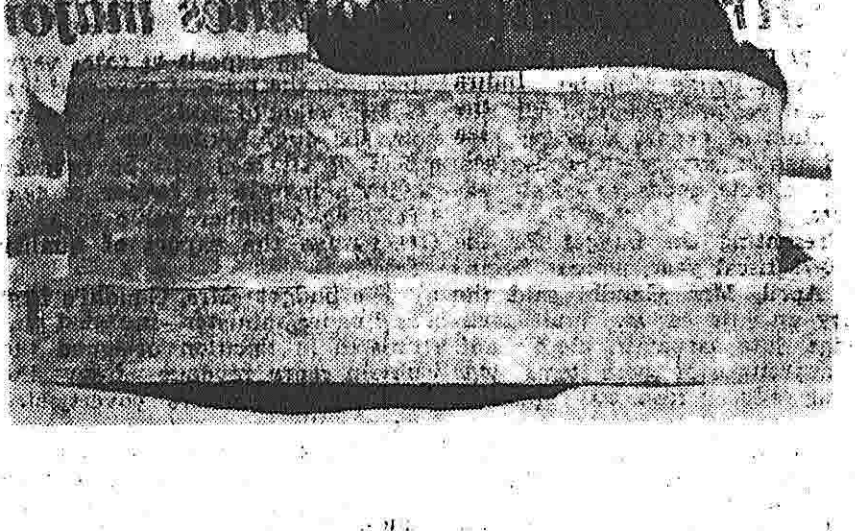
With an automatic air-conditioning system, the museum will maintain an average temperature of 20° to 25° C. and a humidity of 50 per cent. The showcases will be furnished with a separate air-conditioning system to protect objects from humidity and intoxicating gas.

The Museum is also furnished with a series of security precautions including fire alarms, water sprinklers, hydrants and fire screens. The windows and showcases will be equipped with strengthened panels and a high frequency burglar-proof alarm system.

The number of visitors will be regulated by an electronic computer, which will automatically limit the entrance door as soon as the number of visitors exceeds the maximum capacity of the Museum. When this happens, it is automatically reported to both the central control centre of the Exhibition, the Dawn of Creation, and to the electric sign boards, placed all around the Expo ground.

The catalogue of the exhibition will be published in five languages, English, French, Italian, German and Japanese, in both abridged and complete forms.

The heritage of the past and the dynamism for the first time, will be gathered within the scope of one single exhibition at Expo '70 Museum.



3 A schist head of Buddha.

## Piano concert in Kabul

## Petrossian's virtuosity inspires audience

By A Court Critic

It is quite a long time since the city of Kabul has been provided by a visiting professional musician; but, on Wednesday evening, at Radio Afghanistan, the Kabul Music Society offered us what has been the first of a new series of performances.

The Society had invited to Kabul the French pianist Raff Petrossian—and his concert was so moving that the audience will long remember.

The first barrier that a pianist has to surmount is the distance that separates him from the audience. He is up there on the platform, we are down below, looking up. Before the concert, we really are said to have begun, we have to cease to be conscious of the performer. We have to be absorbed into the experience he is transmitting—the experience expressed in the music he is playing.

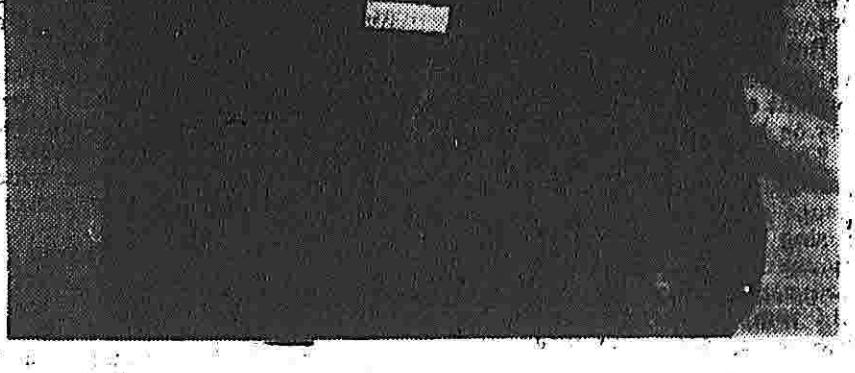
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2 Stucco mask also 5th or 6th cent.



3 A schist head of Buddha.

## BOOK SHELF

## A common Asian history is wishful thinking

Studies in Asian History (Asia Publishing House, Rs. 45).

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations organised an Asian History Congress in Delhi in 1961 and the present volume represents the belated publication of its proceedings.

The organisers appear to have felt that the "old contacts between the peoples of Asia" were shaped by the "Western domination of Asia".

The Congress was apparently inspired by the idea of reviving these contacts. In the concluding session of the Congress, K.M. Panikkar announced triumphantly that "the sceptics who thought that there is no common basis for Asian history have been clearly disproved" (p. 572). "To one reading the proceedings now this seems to have been the expression merely of wishful thinking."

Indeed, Panikkar went on to assert that "there is no such thing as a historical objectivity because history is contemporaneous" (p. 529). It is this subjective wish to forge a new conceptual unity of interpretation for Asian history, which seems to have motivated quite a few of the contributors to the Congress and it is this as well as a certain premium on merely popular addresses and papers that distinguishes the proceedings of the Asian History Congress from those of the more scholarly and less tendentious International Congress of Orientalists.

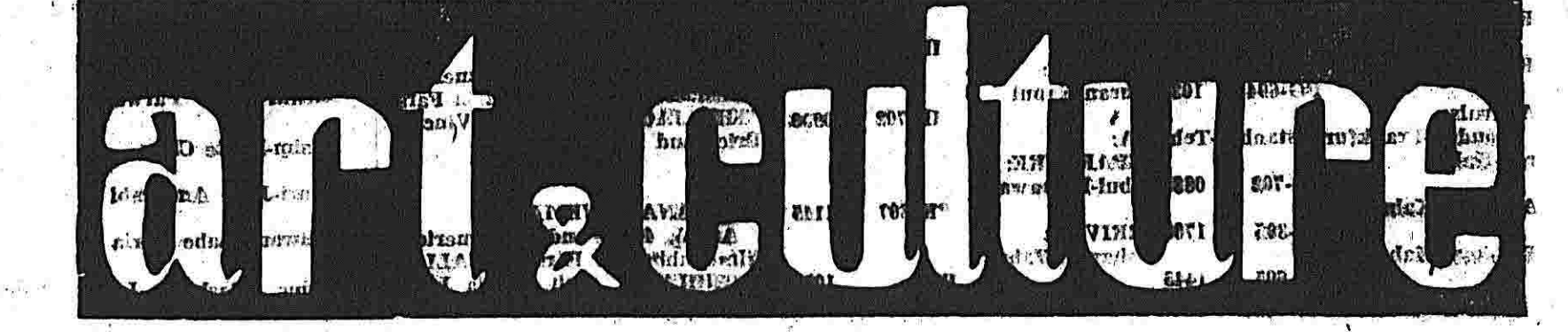
Despite its wish to produce a synoptic vision for the history of Asia, the Congress generally concentrated on well-known aspects of Islamic history or the conventional themes of Indian history or occasionally on the recent politics of Asian relations.

As one of the delegates remarked, perhaps ironically, "it only regrettably one thing—the Far East, meaning China and Japan, was on the whole, under-represented or partly not represented at all" (p. 522).

This failure to bring Chinese history within the purview of the Congress ought to be placed by the side of the sad political and military events which happened less than a year after the Congress.

And it is not without some historical irony to recall that a good deal of the China policy of India depended on those assumptions of a "basic unity of progressive outlook" which the then vice-president of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, K.M. Panikkar, had so vigorously advocated.

The first section of the volume contains different papers on the (Continued on page 4)



4 Bas-relief from 3th or 4th cent.



## Wishful thinking

(Continued from page 3)

movement of peoples and ideas in Asia. Three of these relate to the role of Afghanistan, two to Buddhist migrations, and two to the introduction of Islam to Burma and Indonesia.

Of these only the small paper by F. H. H. has any original interest. There are only two papers in this section which have any bearing on the dissemination of ideas and technology. But of these two most important themes per-  
 functory.

The second section has seven-  
 teen papers on the changing rela-  
 tions between the peoples of Asia.  
 Sourin Roy has argued persuasively  
 about an ancient route from the  
 Ganga to the Volga and an inter-  
 esting sketch of India and  
 Indians as seen by Al-Jahiz has  
 been provided by Charles Pellat.  
 By contrast M. Nizamuddin's ar-  
 ticle on Al-Biruni disappoints one  
 by its pre-occupation with praising  
 Al-Biruni rather than critically  
 assessing him. Most of the papers  
 in this section deal with well-  
 known themes and facts.

The third section too has seven-  
 teen papers on the social, econ-  
 omic and political organisation in dif-  
 ferent countries and regions of  
 Asia. Since the themes in this sec-  
 tion approximate most closely to  
 works on national histories, the gen-  
 eral standard of papers is rela-  
 tively higher. There are only two papers  
 in this section which have any  
 bearing on the dissemination of  
 ideas and technology. But of these  
 two most important themes per-  
 functory.

Whether "feudalism", "com-  
 munity production" and "money eco-  
 nomy" can serve as key concepts  
 to understand supposed common  
 movements in the long history of  
 Asian civilisations still remains  
 uncertain and such hypotheses  
 need to be rendered plausible by  
 historical research.  
 (Times of India)

## British holiday

(Continued from page 1)

style constitution, ensuring con-  
 tinued white minority rule, and  
 the birth of the republic, which  
 comes into effect on Monday.

But the transition from colony  
 to republic is causing little ex-  
 citement and there will be no fan-  
 tastic or banner waving on Monday.  
 The future of the U.S. consulate  
 general in Salisbury remained in  
 doubt yesterday with officials re-  
 fusing to explain why the White  
 House backed down from an an-  
 nouncement that the mission would  
 remain when Rhodesia be-  
 comes a republic next week.

There was confusion when  
 White House Press Secretary Ro-  
 bert Ziegler said Friday that Wa-  
 shington would maintain the con-  
 sulate without recognising Ian  
 Smith's regime and then four ho-  
 urs later announced that no deci-  
 sion had been reached.

The widely held belief was that  
 Ziegler's retreat reflected a be-  
 hind-scenes struggle which has  
 led the administration over policy  
 toward Rhodesia's white minority  
 government.

Informed sources said the state  
 department has argued that the  
 consulate—which is accredited to  
 the British crown and not the  
 Rhodesia government—should be  
 closed to support Britain's refusal  
 to recognise Smith's regime and  
 plan to become a republic.

But objections were believed to  
 have been voiced by some of Pres-  
 ident Nixon's advisors on the  
 grounds that Rhodesia is an im-  
 portant source of minerals and  
 Washington should maintain a  
 consulate there even if no diplo-  
 matic relations exist.

The United States is under heavy  
 pressure from black Africa to  
 close the mission down.  
 Gambian President Kenneth  
 Kaunda, in particular, made a  
 strong plea for its removal when he  
 conferred with the U.S. Secretary  
 of State, William Rogers, in Lus-  
 aka earlier this month.

Officials said they could not  
 forecast when a final decision  
 would be announced or if a policy  
 determination would be made be-  
 fore the Rhodesian republic com-  
 es into being.

## Soviet-Afghan

Contd. from page 2

ned in 1921 on the basis of the  
 treaty of friendship. Both these  
 treaties continue to serve as a  
 firm and reliable foundation for  
 further developing Soviet-Afghan  
 relations. "The political relations  
 concluded between our states",  
 N. V. Podgorny, President of the  
 Presidium of the Supreme Soviet  
 of the USSR, wrote in his mes-  
 sage to His Majesty King Moham-  
 mad Zahir of Afghanistan on the  
 occasion of the 50th anniversary  
 of the establishment of Soviet-  
 Afghan diplomatic relations, "the  
 1921 treaty of friendship and non-  
 aggression, which were outstanding  
 events in international affairs  
 at the time of their signing, con-  
 tinue to serve well the cause of  
 peace and international security".

## Airlines

Ariana Afghan Airlines DEPARTURE:			
Destination	Flight	Time	Remarks
Kabul-Lahore-Amritsar	FG-304	0630	
Kabul-Tashkent	FG-604	1000	
ARRIVAL:			
London-Frankfurt-Estambul-Tehran-Kabul	FG-700	1000	
Amritsar-Kabul	FG-605	1400	
Tashkent-Kabul	FG-605	1400	



**AT THE CINEMA**  
 At 2, 5, 7, 9 and 11 American  
 cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi  
 "THE JACKALS" with Vincent  
 Price and Diana Dors

## Pharmacies

Open Tonight		Pashtoon	
Shahab Zadah-Silo Street		Farid Asri-Jade, Malwand	
Kabul-Jade Malwand		Algham-Jade, Nader Pashtoon	
Anwar-Karte Parwan		Nau Hmayon-Share Nau	
Nasim-Karte Char		Yousuf-Shah, Shahid	
Nasim-Jade Andarab		Babur Shah, Ghurgha	
Malwand-Labe Darla		Karte Char and Bih Mahtoo	
Nader Pashtoon-Jade		Nader General Medical Depot	

## Important

### Telephones

Police Station	-30
Traffic Department	-41700
Fire Department	13
Telephone repair	20
Airport	-21283-20872

## Afghan week in review

### HRH Ahmad Shah attends Nepali prince's wedding

HRH Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife HRH Princess Khatol left Thursday for Katmandu, the capital of Nepal to attend the marriage ceremony of crown prince Birendra.

The ceremony itself began Thursday evening. The slim, bespectacled Nepali prince, who is 24, had a cloth, according to the Nepali customs of marriage, bearing the print of his own palm.

His fiancée, now his wife, had placed her own palm prints on the same cloth which will be kept for life as evidence that she is the prince's lawful wife.

His wife is the 20-year-old daughter of Lt. General Kendra Shumsher Jang Bahadur Rana.

The papers of B.P. Sinha, R.S. Sharma, D.R. Regmi, Boechari, Irfan Habib, B.R. Chatterji, and G.C. Mendis present well-reasoned hypotheses.

Unfortunately their relevance to the main purpose of the Congress is not so clear unless one were seeking a common conceptual framework for dealing with the socio-economic and political evolution of Asian countries.

Whether "feudalism", "community production" and "money economy" can serve as key concepts to understand supposed common movements in the long history of Asian civilisations still remains uncertain and such hypotheses need to be rendered plausible by historical research.

(Times of India)

This gay young coat, from the latest range of a world-famous British furrier, has a gentle fitted top, and a flaring skirt with a deep toning flounce of Toscana lamb. This is echoed at the collar and cuffs.

CHARIKAR, Feb. 28. (Bakhtar). The building of Gran Shakh village, school, near here, which has six classrooms and a sports ground has been completed.

It will spend 5 million in five years, thus becoming one of the most modern agencies in this country.

UN World Food Programme project manager in Afghanistan told this reporter in an interview that it will take over all the UNICEF milk distribution programme.

Referring to the guiding role of the press, he said that our press should be worthy of the historical nation of Afghanistan both from the point of view of meaning and ideas.

"We should develop the press in line with these principles," he added.

He then said he opened the seminar under the pressman's slogan, "with the help of God Almighty and under the guidance of the great and benevolent King".

"Press is the fourth pillar of the state. I hope that you will present the great national decision. Therefore, telling the truth and writing it, is one of our fundamental responsibilities."

Referring to the press in general in Afghanistan, Dr. Habibi said, "To us there is no government and independent press conveying two meanings, because in our earlier scientific analysis we proved that the press is an entity and according to the laws of the country is independent."

"In accordance with the wishes of His Majesty and the policy statement of the government and expectations of our people, we are all the servants of the press, we want Afghanistan for Afghanistan and we work for prosperity and progress of our united Afghanistan. This is the slogan of the fourth pillar, i.e. the press," he added.

Commenting on the nature of journalists and writers, he said that they had a valuable moral position which is equal to our democratic framework.

The Afghan press too during the last 100 years has struggled to take its place. Today we are continuing our struggle for the press to become the fourth pillar in our democratic framework.

SAIGON, March 2. (Reuters).—American B-52 bombers are pouring North Vietnamese infiltration routes near the borders with Laos and Cambodia.

A U.S. military spokesman said today four missions were flown Saturday around the northern end of the A Shua Valley, a North Vietnamese stronghold and funnel into the northern provinces of South Vietnam from the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos.

The bombers hit to within four miles of the border Saturday and are understood to have dropped many hundreds of bombs on North Vietnamese positions in the rugged jungle-clad mountains of Thua Thien province.

The spokesman said another mission yesterday morning was only three miles from the Cambodian border in Phuoc Long province about 100 miles north of Saigon.

North Vietnamese troops have recently been launching attacks in the area from Cambodia and are believed to have been the targets, today, along with their base camps, bunkers and other installations.

The U.S. spokesman has little ground action to report and only two American deaths and 11 wounded. The Viet Cong lost five men killed.

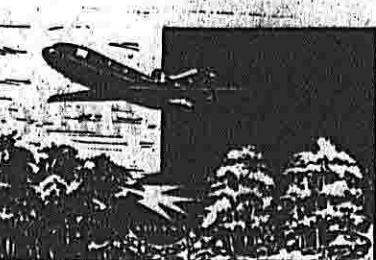
After a recent examination doctors said he could possibly regain his sight with transplanted corneas. But no donor could be found immediately.

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She died in hospital three days ago, and the operation was successfully carried out.

Doctors say Carlo, grief-stricken at his mother's death, should now be able to see.

Congratulation friends' SD



You are the first to TRAVEL by AIRIANA'S NEW BOEING 727 VOL. VIII, NO. 279

## Information Minister opens press seminar

### Discusses role of press with Afghan newspapermen

KABUL, March 2. (Bakhtar).—In his speech opening the four-day seminar for Afghan pressmen from Kabul and the provinces, the Minister of Culture and Information Dr. Mahmoud Habibi first gave an outline of the evolution of the press from the earliest time right to 19th century.

Later he touched on the development of the press in Afghanistan, the role it has played in Afghan nationalism and the valuable service it has rendered.

"I am highly honoured to open a seminar for the first time in the history of the development of the press in my country," he said.

"It is said that every nation has the type of press it deserves, and every press produces such a nation that it wants," Dr. Habibi said.

This is our great, fundamental responsibility and the greatest problem of the press," he deduced from the saying.

Referring to the guiding role of the press, he said that our press should be worthy of the historical nation of Afghanistan both from the point of view of meaning and ideas.

"We should develop the press in line with these principles," he added.

He then said he opened the seminar under the pressman's slogan, "with the help of God Almighty and under the guidance of the great and benevolent King".

"Press is the fourth pillar of the state. I hope that you will present the great national decision. Therefore, telling the truth and writing it, is one of our fundamental responsibilities."

Referring to the press in general in Afghanistan, Dr. Habibi said, "To us there is no government and independent press conveying two meanings, because in our earlier scientific analysis we proved that the press is an entity and according to the laws of the country is independent."

"In accordance with the wishes of His Majesty and the policy statement of the government and expectations of our people, we are all the servants of the press, we want Afghanistan for Afghanistan and we work for prosperity and progress of our united Afghanistan. This is the slogan of the fourth pillar, i.e. the press," he added.

Commenting on the nature of journalists and writers, he said that they had a valuable moral position which is equal to our democratic framework.

The Afghan press too during the last 100 years has struggled to take its place. Today we are continuing our struggle for the press to become the fourth pillar in our democratic framework.

SAIGON, March 2. (Reuters).—American B-52 bombers are pouring North Vietnamese infiltration routes near the borders with Laos and Cambodia.

A U.S. military spokesman said today four missions were flown Saturday around the northern end of the A Shua Valley, a North Vietnamese stronghold and funnel into the northern provinces of South Vietnam from the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos.

The bombers hit to within four miles of the border Saturday and are understood to have dropped many hundreds of bombs on North Vietnamese positions in the rugged jungle-clad mountains of Thua Thien province.

The spokesman said another mission yesterday morning was only three miles from the Cambodian border in Phuoc Long province about 100 miles north of Saigon.

North Vietnamese troops have recently been launching attacks in the area from Cambodia and are believed to have been the targets, today, along with their base camps, bunkers and other installations.

The U.S. spokesman has little ground action to report and only two American deaths and 11 wounded. The Viet Cong lost five men killed.

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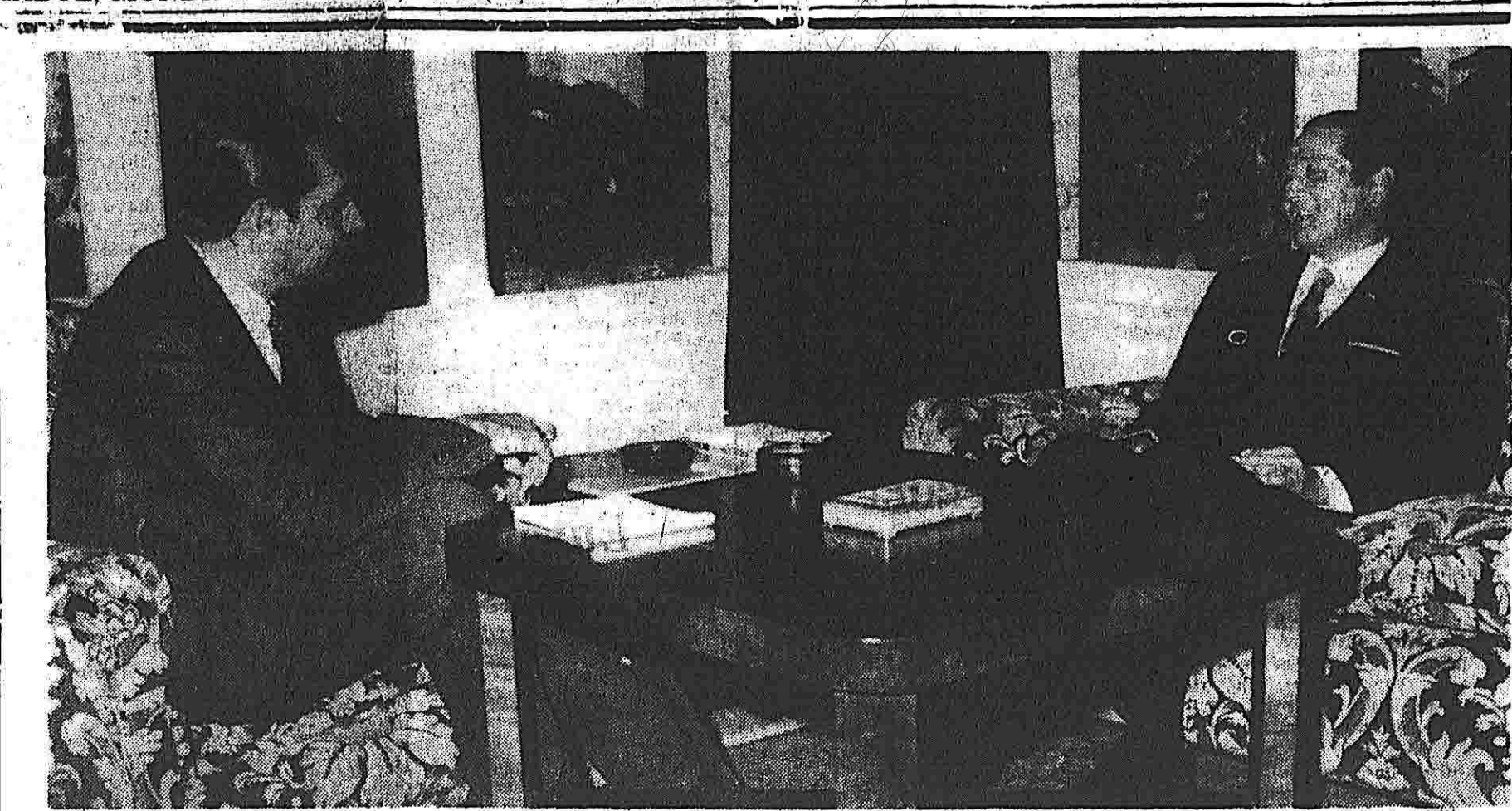
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KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1970 (HOUT 11, 1348 S.H.)



The former president of the Philippines, Macapagal, now on a private visit here met Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in his office at 6:30 p.m. yesterday. The Director General of the Political Affairs Department in the Foreign Minister Dr. Ravan Farhadi was also present, the press department of the Prime Ministry said. (Photo: Wafaj, Bakhtar)

## Public Works Min., Eng Lali, visits Mazare Sharif

MAZARE SHARIF, March 2. (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Public Works, Eng. Mohammad Lali, arrived here last night after opening the new Pul-Khumri-Mazare Sharif highway yesterday.

On his way he visited workshops and road maintenance installations in Aibak, and in Kholm.

He issued instructions on the renovation of the Jahan Noma garden and better use of water from Tange.

He also instructed the director of the highway to provide deep wells pumps to provide water for the people of Aibak.

By a Staff Reporter

First French Economic Development Plan in 1954.

—Minister for Foreign Affairs (1955).

—Prime Minister (1955-1956).

—Senator for the Jura Department (1959-1966).

—Professor at the Faculty of Law in Dijon (1962).

—Commissioned to China by General de Gaulle in 1963. This mission led to restoring diplomatic relations between Paris and Peking.

—Member of Parliament for the Doubs Department (March-May 1967 and June-August 1969).

—Minister for Agriculture (1966-1968).

—Minister for National Education (1965-1969).

—Re-elected Member of Parliament for the Doubs Department in 1969.

Edgar Faure has published several works among which there may be quoted:

—"The French Oil Policy (1939)".

—"The Snake and the Tortoise" (a study on China) (1957).

—"Turgot's Disavowal" (1961).

—"Foreseeing the Present" (1966).

—"The soul of the Struggle or the new Social Contract" (1970).

CAIRO, March 2. (Reuters).—Thirty-two Egyptian soldiers and civilians working with the army were killed yesterday in Israeli air raids against Egyptian positions in the central and southern sectors of the Suez Canal, a military spokesman said here last night.

The spokesman said the Israeli planes carried out intermittent raids against the Egyptian positions in both sectors. The raids started at 10:15 local yesterday morning, he added.

The raiding planes were met with Egyptian anti-aircraft fire, the spokesman added.

He said 3 Egyptian soldiers and civilians working with the army were killed. This was the highest Egyptian casualty figure since the bombing of a civilian metal works near Cairo by Israeli planes on February 12 when more than 80 workers were killed.

FAURE

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, March 2. (Bakhtar).—Noor Ahmad Malekzay, has been appointed as the president of administration in the Ministry of Interior, a source of the ministry said.

KABUL, March 2. (Bakhtar).—General Shirin Khan, the ambassador of Pakistan paid a courtesy call on the President of the Senate Abdul Hadi Dawi in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, March 2. (Bakhtar).—A team of vaccinators was sent to Ghazni, Helmand and Kandahar by B.C.G. vaccination tour.

KABUL, March 2. (Bakhtar).—A telegram of congratulations

KALAT, March 2. (Bakhtar).—Twenty items made from plastic being smuggled into Afghanistan in car No. 856 driven by Mohammad Yousuf of Kandahar was seized by the police here yesterday.

MAIYUNE, the other 2 passengers, nine crew and four security guards immediately left the plane, which was about to take off for Athens, Beirut, Amman and Addis Ababa.

MAIYUNE was on his way to attend a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Ethiopia.

The travellers returned to the terminal while airport police began a preliminary investigation and removed baggage.

A police spokesman said nothing had been found and commented:

"It is not a very serious matter".

The explosion was barely heard in the airport buildings, he added.

The return flight to Addis Ababa was suspended.

Mohammad Yaseen Nasimi the president of the parliamentary

of the prime ministry left here yesterday for a two week observation of relations between the government and the parliament in India. His visit is at the invitation of the government of India.

32 Egyptians killed in latest Israeli raid

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## Bomb discovered aboard Ethiopian airplane in Rome

ROME, March 2. (Reuters







## Dr. Habibi's opening speech

(Continued from page 1)

Our slogan is 'God, nation, and King'. This great national slogan conveys the understanding of the valuable tenets of Islam. It puts every action and movement of ours in the service of a united Afghanistan. Therefore, every action that is repugnant to unity, though it may be superficially so, is rejected by us," he added.

He called on the pressmen to work honestly so that justice may be obtained and one of the important duties of every Muslim may be performed.

The constitution is the guide and manifestation of our democracy. Our democracy has come about with the decision of His Majesty. His support is a duty of each of us. If the press weakens, as political and social history shows, democracy will also weaken," he added.

Dr. Habibi expressed the hope that the Afghan press would develop along scientific lines. He called on the pressmen to not fool themselves that there is such a newspaper, periodical, magazine in such a province unless they are readable and timely and in line with the principles of journalism.

He said that if the news of the Bakhtar Agency is published after 24 hours, it is old and a part of history. He said he leaves the seminar to consider those principles of journalism which are necessary for the development of the press.

Commenting on the philosophy of the press, he said that it was the freedom of the press. But I declare that this freedom is not unlimited. The distance between absolute freedom and real freedom is negligible. But with each every writer can respect the limits of freedom.

Some critics say that we control and censor the press. I don't know what censorship and control because our efforts are exerted in accordance with the laws for preventing absolute freedom and also publication of those ideas which are not national. It is our healthy guidance and cooperation which serves the promotion and development of a healthy press in the country.

Referring to some newspapers which have been discontinued after a few publications the minister said that any daily or periodical, which because of negative response from the people or because of financial reasons closed down, are not real ones.

If these publications reflect the real needs of the people and do not deviate, the people shall refer

to them, and they will not go bankrupt.

Therefore, when a newspaper heads towards closure one can claim that they have not analyzed the national idea properly or they have tried to publish anti-national idea or that they have not paid attention to fundamentals of journalism.

Referring to the need for supporting the press Dr. Habibi said that the non-government papers should be supported somehow because backing them means upholding the Afghan press. "We are all on one front. Those serving the national interests are our side and we are on theirs. Therefore whichever of the two collapses it will be a loss to the press."

Dr. Habibi, referring to the provincial newspapers said that it was the wish of His Majesty to support them seriously. He called on the participants to discuss at the seminar newspaper make-up and press objectives. At the end he wished that the directors of information and culture from the provinces would benefit most from the seminar.

Habibullah Rahman Jadid, the director general of home publications, in his speech touched on the important role of the press, the role of the writers, and impact of mass media in the development of democracy.

The President of the Government Printing Press, Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari, in his speech, while giving an outline of the history of the press in Afghanistan said that his department planned to raise the standards of knowledge of printing workers in the provinces.

### Boutiques

(Continued from page 3)

Electrical domestic appliances such as washing machines, hair driers, irons, stoves and furnaces etc. come from Calor Manufacturers in Paris. They are nice looking and serviceable and at reasonable prices. For example a washing machine which can automatically handle one kilo of laundry costs about 2000.

Asked whether the shop was also taking an interest in exporting Afghan goods Shaheer said they are trying to export ornamental silver work to suit the public taste in Europe and abroad by doing so they will open a large market for this Afghan commodity.

The trouser suit is here to stay on the British fashion scene, and here is a trim outfit from the latest range of a well-known London fashion house.

The gilt-buttoned jacket has clever darting and seaming, giving a softly fitted look. It is teamed with slim, impeccably tailored pants. This outfit comes in a wide range of fashion shades and retails at a surprisingly low price.

## Threat of more protests on Pompidou's visit

NEW YORK, March 2. (Reuters)—French officials announced a surprise press conference here last night as Pompidou's visit to New York City was threatened by demonstrators.

No reason was given for the press conference, to be held at the New York Hilton Hotel. One unconfirmed report said Mme. Pompidou planned to leave for home early—she was said to be taking an Air France flight for Paris today—a day before the end of the president's tour.

French officials denied one press report that M. Pompidou would cancel his visit to New York City unless he received state department assurances he would be adequately protected from demonstrators.

M. Henri Claudel, French consul-general in New York, who is travelling with the president, denied the report.

### Masks

(Continued from page 3)

viding some drops of olive oil is added to it.

—Mud mask.

If two spoonfuls of clean dust-powder is mixed with water and applied on the face and neck, and washed after half an hour first with warm water and then with cold water, the user will find her skin soft and clean.

The special women's page of Islah daily also carries an article on the dangers of flight for pregnant women.

"Latest surveys carried out by scientists in the field, show that air flight is not good for women."

"These studies show that some pregnant women specially if they are pregnant for less than three months, suffer miscarriages because of air journey," says the article.

It adds that for women pregnant for less than three months, car or train journey is not at all dangerous.

"The reason for miscarriage for women pregnant for less than three months is usually psychological. Most of them are frightened from airplanes. This tends to weaken their determination for air trips. Experienced women travellers who are not afraid of the plane, normally do not suffer from miscarriage," the article adds.

The article says that air journeys even after five days of giving birth to their babies involves no

HERAT, March 2. (Bakhtar)—The film of His Majesty's visit to the provinces of Afghanistan and Apollo-12 were shown to public in Herat district last evening by units of the audio-visual department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

More than 2,000 people saw the films and the short plays later staged.

risk to women. It is also perfectly all right for the baby itself to take a journey.

In the same page a woman by the name of Malika under the caption of 'Manners of Eating', briefly outlines manners of eating for women.

It draws the attention of women to the fact that spoons are marked for everyone, and they should never try to use their own spoon in serving from dishes.

### EEC

(Continued from page 2)

But there is some hope that apart from becoming tired of preposterously high prices for farm commodities at a time when every available warehouse and derelict hangar in Europe is bulging with butter.

The evident jubilation of our anti-Marketters over the White Paper has irritated many pro-Europeans at Westminster, who were complaining this week against the whole concept of a White Paper purporting to estimate the cost of entry.

They argue that the task of compiling a meaningful estimate was doomed from the outset, and that the inevitable outcome is a vague and valueless document containing only dubious aid and comfort for the enemy.

They emphasise—as the document itself does repeatedly—that it is only the disadvantages of entry that can be expressed even in the vaguest figures, and that the long-term benefits to British industry of Britain's standing in the world must remain 'unquantifiable' as the current jargon has it.

But some of the anti-Marketters have a different explanation for the vagueness of the document. They claim the figures supplied by Government departments are stark enough in themselves, and that the ambiguity arises only because they have been written up by pro-Europeans.

major economic speech.

In Chicago, a French official attached to the president's party reported that M. Pompidou was furious at Chicago authorities for permitting confrontations between his party and demonstrators protesting against the French sale of Mirage jets to the United States.

The official said the confrontation—particularly one at the Palmer House Hotel Saturday night—might mean what would have been a successful trip.

The Ministry has called on all businessmen to comply with the ruling and come forward to clear their goods and take them out of the country to avoid their negligence will be considered as disregard for law and they will thus be legally prosecuted.

Meanwhile, 1200 bottles of typhoid, 300 bottles of garden, 2375 records, 182 pairs of children's shoes which were being smuggled into Afghanistan from abroad were seized by the police near Herat yesterday.

The goods were being smuggled in truck no. 485 driven by Aminullah, a resident of Herat.

In a related development, 21 bolts of silk cotton being smuggled to Kabul were seized near Mardan by the police yesterday.

The tiny Freedom party gained only six seats—sufficient to tip the balance of power.

The official announcement of provisional results for the 165 parliamentary seats: Socialist 81, Peoples Party 78, Freedom Party, six.

The government of the defeated People's Party under Chancellor Dr. Josef Klaus meets on Wednesday to resign and President Franz Jonas then has the constitutional task of appointing the new chancellor.

Dr. Klaus, who staked his political career on gaining another absolute majority for the People's Party, is expected to move out of the party leadership.

Leading politicians said last night that a big coalition could be the most likely outcome of today's election but observers predicted that it could take weeks to reach a solution.

## Austrian election swings government to the left

VIENNA, March 2. (Reuters). Austrian voters swung to the left yesterday in a general election which made the Socialist the biggest party for the first time since the Hapsburgs abdicated 52 years ago.

But the Socialists fell two seats short of an absolute majority. Party Chiefs meet today when maneuvering will begin to determine whether Austria is to be ruled by a big coalition—the Socialists plus the Conservative People's Party, or a small coalition, the Peoples Party and the Freedom Party.

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## 'Congratulations friends'



You are the first to TRAVEL TO ARIANA'S NEW BOEING 727 VOL. VIII. NO. 280

## PRESSMEN MEET FOR SECOND DAY

### Discuss technical problems of make-up and printing

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Khalid Rooshan addressed the press seminar session yesterday morning at the press club.

Directors of provincial information and culture departments and some other pressmen attended the seminar on its second day.

After wishing the seminar success, Rooshan touched on problems of journalism. He drew the attention of the pressmen to newspaper make-up, printing problems and the balance between advertising and articles. He hoped that the pressmen would always bear in mind the beauty of the page and its readability.

Rooshan said that the ministry plans to introduce linotype machines in the printing presses in the provinces to replace the old hand-setting method which is tedious and time-consuming.

Referring to headline setting and the attention needed to raise its standard, the deputy minister said that in developed countries use is being made of electronic photography. He drew the attention of the participants to the careful selection of the photos for publication.

"The more striking a photo is, the better will be the outlook of the paper," Rooshan said.

He added that the government printing press would help the provincial press in providing better means of engraving.

He also called on them to be careful in the use of rules to separate the ads from articles and photos. Elaborating on the role of advertisements, Rooshan said that shortly illustrations of movies shown in towns will be introduced in the Afghan press.

The deputy minister also spoke on page setting. He called on the pressmen to have their editorials printed on some other pages of the paper and not on the front page, which is rather unusual.

He also called for the special features page to be introduced.

The second speaker, Dr. Abdul Latif Jalali called on the provincial pressmen to help the radio by providing interesting reports.

He called on them to help by sending their editorials on time for the radio so that they may be broadcast.

Seminar participants later visited various departments of Radio Afghanistan, public libraries, youth club and Bakhtar news agency.

Dr. Jalali familiarised them with various sections of the radio during their visits of Radio Afghanistan.

During their tour of the Bakhtar news agency, Abdul Hameed Mozahar, its president, acquainted them with the actual work of the agency. Mozahar addressed the seminar in the afternoon. He touched on the role of Bakhtar and the service it provides.

He said that it takes three to five minutes to send a news item through the teletype to press departments. He said that Bakhtar hopes to open new branches in those provinces where it has none.

He also said that the Bakhtar news agency plans to have a national news archives.

During her stay here she visited the Women's Society, Kabul Museum, Kabul University, Kabul maternity hospital, and the voluntary women's association.

She met Minister without Portfolio, Mrs. Shafiqia Ziaee, Senator Mrs. Gardiazade and some other Afghan women.

The new Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan highway is one of the most important projects under the three-year development plan.

It serves two main purposes:—Connects Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh and Jozjan provinces in northern Afghanistan which have a total of three million people.

—Links through modern highway Samangan, Jozjan and Balkh provinces with Kabul (Baghlan is already linked through the Salang Pass).

The Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif highway part, which is 200 km. was opened earlier this week.

The economic advantages that will be derived from the completion of the project will be more important than the constructional aspect," Col. Khwazak, the commander of the labor corps told a Times reporter in Puli Khumri yesterday.

"With the completion of the project the highways in northern Afghanistan will be linked in a chain.

"This will help development of commerce and industries and agriculture," he added.

Northern Afghanistan is rich

# THE KABULTIMES

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1970 (HOUT 12, 1348 S.H.)

MAR 13 1970

PRICE AF. 4



His Majesty received in audience five Afghan wrestlers who have received diplomas in participating in the Thailand matches. During the audience, which took place in the Gulistan Palace, Mohammad Faruq Seraj the president of the olympic federation was also present. He introduced the wrestlers to His Majesty. His Majesty at the request of Seraj presented the diplomas to the Afghan wrestlers and congratulated them on their success. Seraj thanked His Majesty. His Majesty with the five wrestlers. To His Majesty's left is Seraj.

## Mrs. Mehr Shahee Iranian MP, leaves for home after short Kabul visit

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Mehr Anzai Daulat Shahee a member of the parliament and vice chairman of the International Women's Association of Iran, who came here on a short visit to get acquainted with training societies for women in Afghanistan, left here yesterday.

She was seen off at Kabul airport by Mrs. Saleha Faruq Etemadi, the president of the Afghan Women's Association and Mrs. Faruq, the wife of the ambassador of Iran.

In an interview with Bakhtar reporter Mrs. Daulat Shahee praised development steps in the country and the role of women in this country and the role of various women's institutes in Afghanistan.

During her stay here she visited the Women's Society, Kabul Museum, Kabul University, Kabul maternity hospital, and the voluntary women's association.

She met Minister without Portfolio, Mrs. Shafiqia Ziaee, Senator Mrs. Gardiazade and some other Afghan women.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received the former President of the Philippines Macapagal in the Gulistan Palace last evening.

Director general of political affairs department in the foreign ministry Dr. Ravan Farhadi was also present.

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mir Fakhruddin, an official of the Kabul University who went to Federal German Republic last year to study radiology returned home yesterday.

Dr. Hemayatullah Akram, the president of the secondary education department of Education Ministry who went to Britain at the invitation of the British Council to visit educational institutes in that country returned home yesterday.

He said that the British government has promised to provide English language teachers for Ghazi High School in Kabul.

JALALABAD, March 3. (Bakhtar).—A team of experts from the Ministry of Commerce arrived here yesterday to implement plans for the introduction of a metric weight system in this province.

The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by Afghan Ambassador in Cairo Mohammad Musa Haleef and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the UAR Hasan Bolbol, it added.

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—A cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic for 1970 was signed in Cairo last of this year, the information department of the Foreign Ministry said.

On September 20, 1969 he had attained the rank of Ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs till he was named as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Iraq in Afghanistan.

Transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a Counsellor and worked there as a director general by technical assistance and cultural affairs. He is acting director general for the international organization and conferences Dept.

On September 20, 1969 he had attained the rank of Ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs till he was named as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Iraq in Afghanistan.

He later exchanged views with the Balkh Governor Abdul Wahab Malekzai on repairing the inside tomb of Rauza Mosque and completion of asphalted roads in Mazare city.

He also inspected the asphalted plant in the city. The plant produces on an average 350 tons of asphalt a day which is being used in building highways in the northern parts of the country.

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—Members of the press seminar visited Kabul Museum, Kabul University and Kabul Polytechnic this morning.

Museum Curator Dr. Mohammad Tarzi familiarised them with the museum. They visited Kabul University library and hotel.

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—The Director of tourism of the World Bank David Scarbrick arrived here to hold talks with Afghan officials on the possibility of the bank's aid to the development of tourism in this country.

He was welcomed in Kabul airport by president of the Afghan Tourist Organization Abdul Wahab Tarzi.

He will also visit some tourist sites in Afghanistan.

Daily flights to Rome. Pan Am makes the going great. via Tehran Kabul-Intercontinental Hotel Telephone 31002

## New Iraqi envoy presents credentials

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—The new Ambassador of Iraq in Afghanistan Abdul Malik Ahmad Al-Yasin presented his credentials to His Majesty at 11:30 this morning, in the Delkusha Palace, the information department of the foreign ministry said.

Served as teacher and deputy chief of the protocol department W. Abdullah he laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the late King His Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Al-Yasin was born in Baghdad in 1924. Following is a short biography of his life.

Finished his primary and secondary schooling in Baghdad. Served as a teacher and headmaster in the primary school for the period 1943 to 1954.

Entered the teacher's college and got his B. A. in 1958.

Got his first assignment abroad as cultural attaché for the Republic of Iraq in London 1963 till 1964.

Transferred to Algeria as a cultural attaché for his country in 1964 to 1966.

In 1967 he was appointed as director for the secondary education directorate in the Ministry of Education and then worked as director general for Baghdad Muhafazah Education Directorate till 1968.

After 1967 he was appointed as director for the secondary education directorate in the Ministry of Education and then worked as director general for Baghdad Muhafazah Education Directorate till 1968.

After Kabul and Kandahar this is the third province where metric weight system will be introduced.

KANDAHAR, March 3. (Bakhtar).—The provincial director of health reported that in the past two months more than 100,000 people have been vaccinated against small pox in this province.

Afghanistan, UAR sign cultural accord in Cairo

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—A cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic for 1970 was signed in Cairo last of this year, the information department of the Foreign Ministry said.

On September 20, 1969 he had attained the rank of Ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs till he was named as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Iraq in Afghanistan.

Transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a Counsellor and worked there as a director general by technical assistance and cultural affairs. He is acting director general for the international organization and conferences Dept.

On September 20, 1969 he had attained the rank of Ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs till he was named as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Iraq in Afghanistan.

He later exchanged views with the Balkh Governor Abdul Wahab Malekzai on repairing the inside tomb of Rauza Mosque and completion of asphalted roads in Mazare city.

He also inspected the asphalted plant in the city. The plant produces on an average 350 tons of asphalt a day which is being used in building highways in the northern parts of the country.

KABUL, March 3. (Bakhtar).—The Director of tourism of the World Bank David Scarbrick arrived here to hold talks with Afghan officials on the possibility of the bank's aid to the development of tourism in this country.

He was welcomed in Kabul airport by president of the Afghan Tourist Organization Abdul Wahab Tarzi.

He will also visit some tourist sites in Afghanistan.

Puli Khumri-Mazare highway links 4 provinces

The new Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif-Sheberghan highway is one of the most important projects under the three-year development plan.

It serves two main purposes:—Connects Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh and Jozjan provinces in northern Afghanistan which have a total of three million people.

—Links through modern highway Samangan, Jozjan and Balkh provinces with Kabul (Baghlan is already linked through the Salang Pass).

The Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif highway part, which is 200 km. was opened earlier this week.

The economic advantages that will be derived from the completion of the project will be more important than the constructional aspect," Col. Khwazak, the commander of the labor corps told a Times reporter in Puli Khumri yesterday.

"With the completion of the project the highways in northern Afghanistan will be linked in a chain.

"This will help development of commerce and industries and agriculture," he added.

Northern Afghanistan is rich

# ADVERTISEMENTS

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has received offer of 45 afa, per metre of the two thread and four thread barbed wire from Qadeer Limited of Kabul. Afghan and foreign firms with lower offers may contact the general service department of the ministry on or before March 7, 1970.

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has received an offer of afa. 9350 for each of the four accounting machines from I.A.T. Those with lower offers may contact the service department of the ministry on or before March 7 this year.

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has received an offer of afa. 22500 from the N.C.R. company for the purchase of a Facile typewriter which uses 49 cm. tape. Firms with lower offers may contact the service department of the ministry on or before March 7.

## Going to Europe? Fly AEROFLOT!

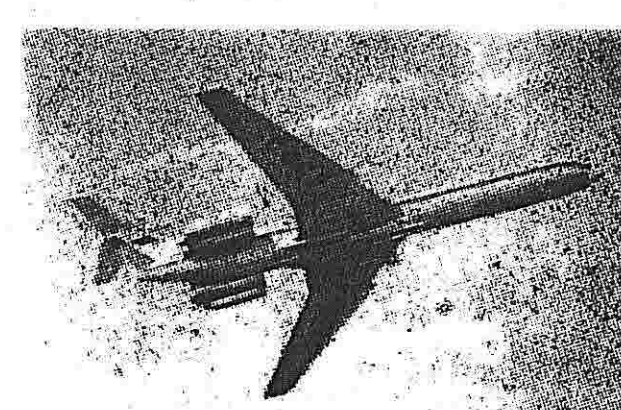
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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

(To be continued tomorrow) People have more sympathy, with someone sailing around the world, because they can imagine themselves doing it, than with a Polar explorer plodding across the snow. Wally Herbert, Trans-Arctic expedition leader.

## PRESS SEMINAR

The four day seminar for the provincial directors of information and culture should provide ample opportunity for the participants to get acquainted with the workings of the printing press, newspaper production and radio broadcasting.

Although the participants of the seminar in most cases are veteran members of the ministry who may be well acquainted with newspapers, the printing press, radio and other departments, an organized study of these departments will undoubtedly be of great knowledge and prove highly useful to those who may be newcomers in the field.

The seminar will undoubtedly provide a rare opportunity for the pressmen from the provinces to exchange views on various issues, policies and the problems they face. As our society grows and develops its democratic institutions, the press, too, will have to change and assume new roles in informing and guiding the people.

The seminar will be the right forum to discuss how the Afghan press can live up to its new responsibilities.

The Minister of Information and Culture in his inaugural speech referred to the press as the fourth power after the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The press has to rethink its role, how it could become the fourth power in the service of the nation.

The seminar will be the ideal forum for discussing how this ideal can best be achieved. The minister was quite emphatic in stressing that the term "free press" had been wrongly associated with the private newspapers that are being published in the capital. He explained that freedom of expression has been granted on order the constitution to every citizen and the press law and does not act against the supreme national interest.

From this standpoint there is no difference between the privately owned press and the newspapers which are subsidised by the state.

He drew attention to the need for differentiating between freedom and irresponsibility. There is very narrow margin between these two concepts and a responsible journalist sees that the two do not overlap.

The seminar is intended to shake up some of the more conservative journalists who are still labouring under the illusion that their freedom of reporting is limited and that everything they write has to be censored.

The government has declared a "national crusade" against some of the outstanding social evils and economic malaise in the country. We feel the press has a special role to play in carrying forward this crusade to its logical conclusion.

The seminar is the best means of discussing how this crusade can be carried out in the provinces. We are certain that similar seminars will be held at regular intervals in the future.

The present and the future seminars of this nature will be also useful in making the pressmen and journalists of the capital acquainted with the problems and prospects of press in the provinces.

## World Press

China is building airfields, ammunition dumps and highways in its border provinces as part of its expansionist foreign policy, the Soviet weekly New Time said in a recent article.

An article headed "China's militarisation" said it would be wrong to connect the current "chauvinistic" policy of Maoism merely with domestic matters in China.

"The Peking leaders have not given up their expansionist policy, nor their aims for 'pushing on' their foreign political plans by any means whatsoever. This is shown in particular by the intensive construction of airfields, ammunition dumps and highways in the border provinces and regions of China," the article said.

Russia and China are currently having talks in Peking, now in their fifth month, on the disputed issue of their common frontier, over which there were armed clashes last year.

The Soviet press is maintaining total silence about their progress. Reports continue that there is complete deadlock, but there was no firm indication so far that either side was prepared to break their own.

The article in New Time is the latest in a series of criticisms against China resumed by the Soviet press since the new year, most of them pinpointing alleged war hysteria in China.

An article in *Komunisticheskaya Pravda* said the Maoists were trying to erase from people's minds the selfless aid given in the past by Russia, and hoped that by isolating China ideologically, they could strengthen their own regime.

Extracts from editorials in British papers Thursday.

The Times on Laos:

"It is hard to believe that the North Vietnamese are simply trying to provoke American involvement on the ground. Nor is there any likelihood of success if they were."

The 10 per cent excise levy on fertilisers was introduced last year, may be in the next year's budget in view of the fall in fertiliser consumption and the Government's eagerness to promote its greater use. According to Union Ministry of Food, the growth rate in fertiliser consumption in 1969-70 has fallen by 12.5 per cent, against an anticipated growth rate of 30 per cent over the Fourth Plan period.

The Ministry claims that the excise levy has contributed to the fall in fertiliser consumption

## Home press at a glance

## Reduced price of bread creates new problems

## Islah

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial on the reduced price of bread. (Formerly bread was sold at 3300 a piece. This was the price fixed in 1967 when flour became scarce and its price rose to almost 100, a seer. One seer is equivalent to 7.1 kilo. However when the price of flour fell bread was still being sold at 3300. There were several letters to the editor and editorial comments urging a reduction of the price of bread. Eventually this campaign came to a successful conclusion and the price was recently reduced to 2500 a piece.

In spite of protests of a number of bakers, said the editorial, the Kabul municipal corporation eventually came to a final decision with regard to the price of bread.

Those bakers who were insisting that they cannot make ends meet have been asked by the corporation not to carry on with the

occupation if they feel they cannot make a profit. However, the fact that a number of others have agreed to the new price shows that the decision of the corporation was based on sound calculations.

The editorial said those who engage in the baking business have no alternative except either conforming with the new price or else vacating their places for those who want to render a public service at not too much profit.

The standard bread, said the editorial, would weight one pound. It is quite possible that some bakers might accept the new price on the surface and then make up for the loss of their extra profit by cutting down the weight of the bread.

In order to check against this type of swindling editorial recommended that each bakery have a balance ready in case a customer in doubt wants to weigh the bread he purchases.

(Even such an arrangement

is not likely to solve the bread problems for several reasons. First of all, locally made balances are not trustworthy. Secondly, the system of weights is not very reliable.

Stones and junk metal of all shapes and sizes are used as weights. Besides there is nothing stopping the bakers from selling water instead of bread by undertaking it in order to keep the moisture inside.

In addition to water they may even be tempted to add other impurities such as low grade flour from grains other than wheat, dust etc.

The editorial emphasised that for the full application of the municipal decision it is necessary that people as customers of bakers should cooperate. They should report defaulters to the price control department of the corporation without delay.

The editorial also stressed that municipal officials in charge of price control, too, should act in the interest of people without being

tempted to accept favours as a price for turning a blind eye towards those who violate the new price of bread.

## Heywad

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an editorial on the seminar of the provincial directors of information and culture which is currently being held in the capital.

With reference to the statement made by the Information and Culture Minister Dr. Mahmood Hibihi the editorial considered the seminar in many ways and stressed that press has a special role to play in carrying forward the national crusade against smuggling, bribery and embezzlement as declared by the government.

The seminar will afford an opportunity for the directors to discuss the best this can be done in the provinces.



This is only to make the radicals on that side look like reactionaries

The Times of India

## Outlook for Indian budget for 1970-1971

As the budget day draws near, uncertainties seem to loom large over the economic front, and speculation takes over control from reality. What are these uncertainties when there is buoyancy on the industrial front, exports are looking up and agriculture has taken a forward spring?

Fiscal measures to be introduced in the Budget being a closely guarded secret it is likely that there may be some anxieties during pre-budget days, but these should normally have marginal repercussions on the aggregate economic activity.

But the kind of thaw that is being currently witnessed in the capital market, in spite of the corporate sector's poor performance, or in all expansions proposals being in suspense, is born of greater uncertainties than that are ascribed to the Budget.

Trading on stock exchanges has remained dull at a time when generally the corporate sector is doing well. Company managements are increasingly inclined to issue bonus shares with the fear at the back of their minds that bonus issues may again attract taxation in the new budget.

What seems to have lent more suspense in the next year's budget proposals is how the Government chooses to give effect to the many promises that it has made to the people and to what extent fulfilment of such promises is made possible through the Budget.

If it is to be a production-oriented budget, how drastic a step it will take to curtail consumption? It cannot generalise consumption to any large extent lest this might affect production itself.

It is unlikely that in framing Budget proposals for 1970-71, Mrs. Gandhi will be able to accommodate all her wishes, however important these might be politically.

In spite of repeated assurances, public sector undertakings will not make any effort worth the name, except starting more factories, to mobilise resources and reduce their deficit.

In improving the size of the Fourth plan with enhanced outlay in public sector the Union Cabinet has asked the States not to use their additional Plan resources, which would accelerate their growth by way of rescheduling of debts and other special accommodation from the Centre, for non-Plan purposes.

The States are to provide for the next year's annual plan an additional Rs. 2,000 million over and above what they had provided for in the current year. But in doing so no additional assistance from the Centre will be available.

What is important in this regard is to ask whether the burden of resource mobilisation will oblige the States to go into the hitherto adventurous course of snatching up increased rural incomes, which is said to be giving an upward thrust to the price level.

It is stated that the massive expansion envisaged by the nationalised banks in rural areas would not by itself be adequate to mop up the extra money in the hands of the people. Some other methods should be explored.

The 10 per cent excise levy on fertilisers was introduced last year, may be in the next year's budget in view of the fall in fertiliser consumption and the Government's eagerness to promote its greater use. According to Union Ministry of Food, the growth rate in fertiliser consumption in 1969-70 has fallen by 12.5 per cent, against an anticipated growth rate of 30 per cent over the Fourth Plan period.

The Ministry claims that the excise levy has contributed to the fall in fertiliser consumption

among the small farmers whose investment resources are generally poor. It is now expected to announce a number of measures to halt the slowing down of fertiliser use. One such measure is the setting up of a council for the promotion of fertiliser use, on which the Government and the producers will be represented.

If either way is reduced, in (Continued from page 3)

## 5 marines accused of murdering Vietnamese

Military authorities named five young American marines charged with murdering 16 Vietnamese civilians but other details of the incident remained obscure.

Marine headquarters in Danang declined to say what evidence it has that the marines killed 11 children and five women in Hamlet Four, Son Thang village, Viet Cong-controlled settlement 27 miles south of here.

It has only revealed that the men have been charged with murder and that an investigation into these deaths is underway. Time will decide whether the men will stand trial and if so how many deaths each will be tried for.

The men named today are: Lance Corporal Randall D. Herron, 20, of Calvin, Oklahoma, Private First Class (PFC) Thomas R. Boyd Jr., of Evansville, Indiana, PFC Michael S. Kruttschnitt, 19, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, PFC Samuel G. Green, 18, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Private Michael A. Schwarz, 21, of Weirton, West Virginia.

All except Schwarz are unmarried men. They belong to B company, 1st battalion, seventh regiment, 1st marine division.

All had received various decorations in Vietnam.

The five marines are being held in custody in Danang while an investigation is carried out. The members of the investigation team have not been named.

Marine headquarters, released news of the allegations only a week after the incident is said to have taken place, and has spared no effort in dealing with press enquiries.

It provided its largest helicopter to fly newsmen to an artillery base, Landmeys, only 1.5 miles from the hamlet, where the men's commander, Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Cooper, 42, of Clarkdale, spoke of problems faced by his troops.

But he refused to be drawn into giving precise details of the incident.

Colonel Cooper, commanding officer of the 1st battalion, who referred the charges, said he would say nothing more about the incident but would not judge the case out that would be unfair.

Marine headquarters are taking a similar line, apparently mindful of accusations against the U.S. army that it allowed the public to judge the guilt of soldiers involved in the alleged My Lai massacre although they had not yet gone on trial.

Colonel Cooper said the first news of the Son Thang incident came the next morning from a woman resident of the hamlet in talking to another marine patrol.

The time for peaceful co-existence

There was a big rush, and many people who wanted to have a shop rented rushed to the scene. At the same time, as there was no rent, they offered lower prices than the shops in the downtown market in Kabul, which appealed to the new buyers and thus the market became the pivot of business in Koti Sangie, the officials said.

The average net sale of the market was 314,000 seers. This is only a beginning. Once the market is enlarged and we have more storage facilities, it could double the average sale.

The shops made from concrete are big enough to hold between 2,000-3,000 seers of grains each. Even at present the new market has several stores, each of which has room for 10,000 to 15,000 seers of commodities.

Wheat, barley, maize, rice, flour, corn, koroat, salt etc. are imported from northern and eastern

They were still suffering casualties on February 19 when the company reached the outskirts of the hamlet and set up camp for the night.

The five tired and sweaty men then volunteered for the dangerous task of setting up a mobile anti-aircraft control which follows a prescribed route.

He described the richly green Que Son valley, where the hamlet nestled in the foothills of mountains at its head, as a paradise.

## U.S.-USSR scientific teams in Mexico exchange gifts

By Uri S. Hmetzer

The message from American scientists at this dusty southern Mexican town must have shocked U.S. space headquarters at Houston, Texas.

There have been only six movies shown there—three Iranian and three Indian.

A movie runs between 15 to 20 days on an average in our cinema. This is unusual and even contrary to other movie houses in Kabul where movies do not run for more than a week or ten days, an official of the movie office told a reporter of *The Kabul Times*.

The cinema has been received so well by the residents of Afshar, Karte Silo, Karte Char, Karte Seh, Mirwais Maidan etc. who live

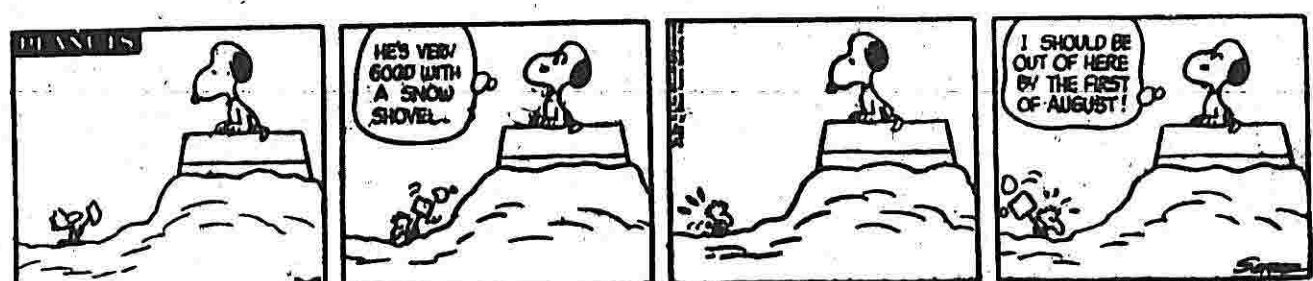
After due consultation with his crew, Nasa mission leader Bonner decided to proceed on foot. When they encountered the Russian delegation, Bonner, who had apparently never met a live Russian before, advanced with his hands up and shouted: "We come in peace, we come as friends, do not be alarmed, we come in peace."

The puzzled Russians immediately ordered the Americans to be decorated with "the order of the Lenin pin," but were even more puzzled when the Americans tossed coins among themselves to decide who would receive the pins.

The Americans went back and started preparing a Texas barbecue on their camp site for their Russian guests of honour. They persuaded a local goat-herd to drive his flock up to the camp so that barbecue participants could choose the animal they intend to devour.

They were running a daily astronomy school for the natives—who are terrified of the great midday darkness to come.

The time for peaceful co-existence



## Koti Sangie undergoes market growth: sells 314,000 seers daily

A plan to further develop the central grains market in Koti Sangie is on hand for implementation during the next Afghan year which will begin March 23. The plan, which will cost eight million afghanis (million dollars), is to demolish the houses surrounding the present market.

The idea is to find 25 acres of land for construction of storerooms and small silos where thousands of kilos of wheat, rice, cereals, corn, flour, and maize could be stored by the owners of the shops in the market itself, an official of the market told the *Kabul Times* reporter.

The owners of the houses surrounding the market have in principle agreed to the sale of their houses and their demolition, according to him. The market, the second of its type in Kabul, was opened about two months ago.

In 107 shops which offer rice, flour, wheat, maize, oil, koroat, and many types of grains for sale to the residents of Koti Sangie, Karte Char, Karte Silo, Karte Se Karte Parwan, and Karte Silo.

"Thousands of the residents of these areas previously used to go to the central market in downtown Kabul to make their purchases, and pay heavily for taxis to take them home."

Now we are the nearest place for them, and offer all the essential commodities at competitive prices. In fact we sell a little cheaper than the shops in the central market, the official told the reporter.

To provide incentive to the sellers of these commodities, the owners of the market decided to offer their shops free of rent for a period of three months.

There was a big rush, and many people who wanted to have a shop rented rushed to the scene. At the same time, as there was no rent, they offered lower prices than the shops in the downtown market in Kabul, which appealed to the new buyers and thus the market became the pivot of business in Koti Sangie, the officials said.

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## The unmanned plane: how to spy without being caught

Brian Moynahan

Manned spy ships and aircraft are—as the Americans know to their cost—vulnerable. They can be intercepted, captured or destroyed, and the results is often a major international incident: men are a political liability in the spy game.

Now a U.S. firm—LTV Electronics—has come up with an ingenious answer: It has produced a new unmanned reconnaissance plane—the L-4502.

This remarkable machine will stay in the air for more than 24 hours; its range is 6,000 miles. South East Asia, to 52,000 ft., controlled from the ground all the time. It can operate from rough fields, and needs only a 2,000-ft. landing strip. It is, therefore, a revolution in the unmanned plane industry.

This handy spooklike package was developed from a glider: its wingspan is twice its length. A turbo-prop engine has been fitted which pushes the L-4502 along at a cruising speed of only 105 mph. But it will carry it up to very high altitudes, keep it there and also enable it to carry a fair amount of spy equipment.

South East Asia, particularly North and South Vietnam and North Korea is an obvious theatre for it. The plane's electronic intelligence and reconnaissance capabilities would allow it to replace risky missions by pilots and sailors.

It can also be used for relaying tactical communications from troops on the ground. The large manned aircraft now used for this are expensive—the L-4502 might cost as little as \$100,000 without its complex spy equipment—and they need special fighter protection. The idea of 24-hour, no-risk battle relays is attractive.

LTV even think the plane has a commercial role. Radio and television relays and mineral surveying are two examples quoted.

Of course, "drones" as automatically controlled aircraft are called, will never be a substitute for the spy satellites the U.S. launches from Vandenberg, north of Santa Monica in California; with a focal length of 1,000 feet on them "folded" cameras, crammed with reflecting mirrors, they can pick up the names on lorries from 180 miles up.

With the new equipment the cinema will be able to show movies both in the language it is produced and also in the dubbed form. The cinema has 600 seats and

also has 16 family boxes which have room for six to ten people. Families, find themselves very comfortable in the boxes. It is like a room in their own house," he added.

The first movie shown in the cinema was an Indian film called "Abro" which ran for 13 days. "Although, 7,800 people saw that movie," he added.

Depending on the day, there are four, five and six daily showings of movies.

Each time more than 1,000 people rush to see the movie, but since our seats are limited, the moment all the seats are filled, we stop the sale of tickets so that no one remains standing," the official said.

He considered his cinema the fourth best in Kabul, after Ariana, Park and Zainab. (Most probably he forgot about the Kabul theatre which is probably better than any of the four mentioned).

The cinema is owned by three people: Haji Ghyraddin, Abdul Wahab and Mohammad Yousuf. They have spent altogether five million afghanis in building the cinema and the plans for which were designed by three Afghan architects: Abdullah Breshna, Esmatullah Enayat Seraj and Mohammad Nasseer.

The owners have rented the cinema to another man who pays them half a million afghanis annually toward rent.

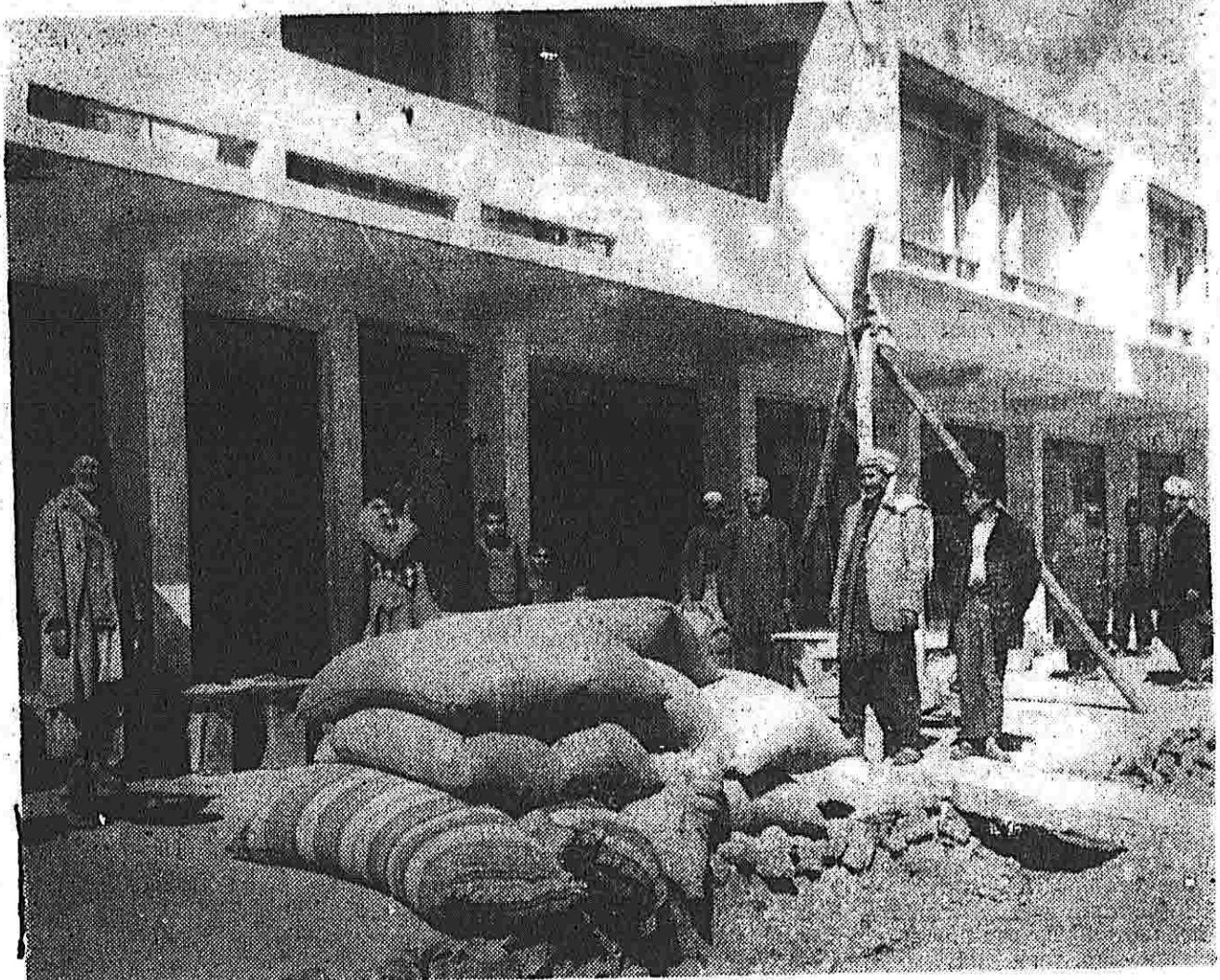
This way, the owners will earn the total cost of the cinema in ten years. When asked how much the people who have rented would make, the official did not give a specific answer.

From the facts given it is clear that we will make some profit, he added.

To go to the cinema, people of this area had to spend sixty to seventy afghanis. They had to pay for the two-way taxi fare in addition to the cinema ticket. Now they save on that by coming to this cinema to see a movie, the official concluded.

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Business progress in the market.

(Photo: Moqim, The Kabul Times)

## BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

A recent report in the *Kabul Times* said that the building of the Ministry of Interior, which has 135 rooms, several bathrooms and an elevator, has been built by the Afghan Construction Unit at a cost of 26.5 million afghanis.

The foundation stone for the building was laid more than four years ago and some offices of the Ministry of Interior have been moved into the new building for the past two years.

The new building is lovely. Ample use has been made of marble, formica and imported linoleum. It is up to date, with central heating facilities.

But what interests me the most is to find out the cost of some other buildings, as the Ministry



## Saragat talks with party leaders on new government

ROME, March 3. (AFP).—The Italian political crisis went into a new, crucial phase yesterday when President Saragat began talks with party leaders on alternative solutions after the failure of Mariano Rumor to form a center-left coalition.

The president made it clear that he intended to complete his consultations with party leaders and the presidents of the two chambers by last night.

Political observers said he might then either decide to entrust an "exploratory mission" to a prominent politician—or name a new premier-designate to make yet another bid to patch up the center-left alliance that governed the country until last July.

They said lower house president Alessandro Pertini was the most likely choice if Saragat were to decide in favour of the first solution.

If the president were of the view that no time must be wasted in seeking a solution based upon the center-left formula, outgoing foreign minister Aldo Moro was the most likely candidate for the premiership, they said.

But the outgoing treasury minister, Emilio Colombo, was another possible candidate, the observers said.

Moro, a former premier, and Colombo, are both leading members of the Christian Democratic Party.

**Former Iraqi P.M. sentenced to die**

BAGHDAD, March 3. (Reuters).—An Iraqi civilian has been executed and a former prime minister, Lieut-Colonel Abdul Razaq Al Nayef, sentenced to death in his absence for complicity in last January's abortive coup, news paper and agency reports said here yesterday.

They were among four people found guilty by a special court for plotting against the July 17, 1968, revolution which brought the ruling Baath Party to power for the second time.

The other two, an army officer and a civilian, were also sentenced to death in their absence.

The execution of Mufteen Najib, brought to 80 the number of people executed by hanging or firing squad since January 27, 1969, on charges of conspiracy or spying against Iraq.

The official Iraqi news agency said yesterday the plotters met in Jarallah's house in the suburbs of Baghdad. The plot was uncovered in January and Jarallah was arrested on February 5.

Apart from Colonel Nayef, those sentenced to death in their absence were Lieutenant Taha Jaber and civilian, Saboor Jabbar Al-Rawi, the agency said.

The Christian Democratic Party leadership was meeting yesterday morning, and observers said it might well propose some other solution.

Some observers thought Saragat might also decide to ask Rumor, the outgoing premier, to return before the chamber and request a vote of confidence. These observers noted that this possibility remained open because the Rumor cabinet did not resign following a vote of no confidence.

**Puli Khumri-Mazar**

(Continued from page 1)

It took 22 hours to cover the distance from Puli Khumri to Mazar through the old road. Now it takes between 2 1/2 to 3 hours to drive on this road, Khwaz added.

Vehicles driving on the old road could not go over a speed of 20 km. per hour but on the new road they can maintain an average speed of eighty km. per hour.

Transport of goods on the old road cost two afghanis per load but on the new road it will cost 125 afghanis, he said.

The road has been built in accordance with international standards. It has been after paving asphalted in two layers, with average thickness of eight cm. Altogether concreting of 32 km of flood affected areas has been done.

Of the 399 culverts built, 119 are concrete and 280 are masonry. The length of 194 metres, the same time 53 bridges have been built, 36 of which are masonry and 17 are concrete. The total length of 1,213 metres, he said.

Another part of this report will be published tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 3. (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday apologized to French President Georges Pompidou for demonstrations that have marred his visit to the United States, saying they did not represent the feelings of the majority of American people.

Nixon also announced he will fly to New York tonight to attend a dinner in Pompidou's honor.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said that Nixon has decided to go to the dinner to underline the deepening and improving relations between France and the United States.

Pompidou appeared to have been mollified by Nixon's apology and his decision to attend the dinner.

Where, word was relayed to him of the White House announcement, the French leader said it was "more than I expected."

Jewish groups angry over the sale of French Mirage jets to Libya and Pompidou's refusal to sell arms to Israel have held protest demonstrations at almost every point on his eight-day U.S. tour.

Pompidou was reported to have been angered by incidents in Washington, San Francisco and Chicago and again Sunday when he arrived at Westchester County airport.

Several hundred demonstrators massed outside the UN yesterday but the presidential motorcade entered by a ramp near the East River and was never within sight of a banner-waving crowd.

The French President angered New York Jewish leaders earlier yesterday by failing to turn up for a scheduled conference with them prior to his visit to the United Nations.

Instead, he drove in a motorcade directly to the United Nations from suburban White Plains where he and Madame Pompidou stayed overnight at the home of millionaire Yachtsman Emil Mosbacher, the UN Chief of Protocol.

President Nixon left Andrews air force base by plane for New York at 2:30 p.m. (1960 GMT).

Nixon's trip raised the possibility that he would be subjected to the same anti-French demonstration that Jewish groups have organized against Pompidou.

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Strategic air command B-52 bombers



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is a great mistake to think that divorce is, or even can be, under any system, a process generally devoid of pain. —Sir Jocelyn Simon, President of the Divorce Court.

## Future of feature productions by Afghan Films

The shooting of the first short feature film by Afghan films is only the beginning of a renewed attempt to bring film industry into Afghanistan and make way for Afghan movies.

The fact that two first attempts in the past two decades have failed, and have in fact completely halted making of any movies is serving as eyeopeners to the producers of the Afghan Films and the criteria in predicting the future development of film industry in Afghanistan should be success.

To achieve it, two criteria have to be observed with the permission of the authorities, high quality of production and artistic liberty.

For a start, we are not expecting high technical quality production, as advanced means are not at the disposal of the Afghan Films and the experience in the field is limited.

But Afghan Films has to be very choosy and selective in the plots for the movies.

One reason why "Like an Eagle" did not stand the test of movie production, and failed to appeal to the public's imagination, despite good technical artistic provisions, was that the plot was incomplete. At least in terms of Afghan culture, a plot has to have a second meaning, or the hero must meet a complete success or disaster, so that the audience leaves the theatre either with eyes full of tears or hearts throbbing in pleasure. There is no affection for abrupt endings in movies or theatres, which have an appeal in the Western world.

Children playing hero or heroine roles can lead the movie goers into their adventurous life in the plot, but then again, to make movies in Afghanistan, youth is preferable. Children could play supporting roles, and even could be so prominent as to be the de facto hero, yet, they should not be given the title role for the few first movies that will be made in this country.

To be able to stand the competition of foreign films, certain artistic liberties have to be granted to the east. We are not saying that they be drastic, or out of context for the present culture of Afghanistan, but we do say that they have to be modern, appealing and entertaining.

The whole idea in embarking on making feature films in Afghanistan should not be to produce a few samples, but to give private firms interested in the adventure and prove that there is a market for any investment they would be prepared to make.

The number of cinemas is limited in this country and no one can deny that the future scope in the field is limited.

Feature film making ultimately has got to belong to the private sector, and towards this goal, the Afghan films has the most crucial role at this juncture of its activities.

## World Press

Peking's theoretical journal Red Dawn, the agricultural output of the country has reached its ceiling.

While admitting that years of "excessively high yields" made it difficult to top the performances already achieved, the commentary pointed out that "there are still many secrets of nature awaiting scientific experiments and discovery."

It charged that the cadres' "conceited attitude about high output was closing the doors on a new era of scientific agriculture, which would lead to large-scale socialist agricultural production."

The journal laid the responsibility for further increases in agricultural output on the shoulders of the cadres who were advised to put their "modest political ambition" to a still greater victory in the spring cultivation this year.

Michel Aflak, co-founder of the Panarab Bath party who is under a cloud in his Syrian homeland, headed a party congress in Baghdad which has formed a new political work while under the "renewed influence of the persecuted president Liu Shao-Chi."

Another erroneous thought, criticised by the journal was the belief that after years of good

## Developing, publicising of festivals would boost tourism

## Anis

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial on the development of tourism. It said the increasing number of tourists visiting this country shows that Afghanistan offers a great deal of attraction to foreign visitors not only due to its untouched natural beauty and unpopulated atmosphere but also because of its historic sites, and places of interest.

The application of development plans has resulted in improved transportation, and even the remotest corners of the country have become accessible by road or by air.

There is great scope for the further development and expansion of this smokeless industry, claimed the editorial. It suggested that the Tourist Bureau which has already rendered valuable service in the promotion of tourism should take new initiatives in order to attract an even greater number of tourists.

As an example the paper suggested that various festivals such as the festival of melons, grapes, oranges etc. should be organised. These festivals should be publicised well in advance and should include special ceremonies, functions and entertainment.

The holding of festivals can be accelerated throughout the year in accordance with the seasons. During the winter months these festivals can be held in the warmer regions of the country while during the summer months they should be held in the cooler regions.

The editorial then discussed the importance of highways in the social and economic development of a country, especially if it is landlocked like Afghanistan.

It expressed the hope that during the remaining part of the third five-year plan and by the end of the fourth five-year plan the missing link, too, would be completed and with it the last remaining obstacle against the smooth flow of goods and people from one part of the country to another would be abolished.

One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper welcomed the decision of the Kabul municipal corporation to lower the price of bread.

Another letter complained that the road linking Chishton with the city centre is highly neglected. The road which has to cater to heavy traffic is covered with a thin layer of asphalt and develops dangerous cavities during the winter time. It is not possible to put a second layer of asphalt on the road of the vehicles and avoid accidents, asked the letter.

Two primary procedures in which they expressed interest are the use of juries to consider evidence and return verdicts and the "Adversary System" in which lawyers for the defence and the state debate or "Verbally Battle" each other in court in attempts to win over the jury or judge to their respective positions.

Wahidi said he was particularly impressed with the "equal" status of opposing counsel during a visit to the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, D.C.

"There was a sign saying 'equal justice under the law' and I think that sign really had a meaning to me in that area," he added.

The opposing lawyers were on the same level and this was very impressive to me," Wahidi said.

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## Brandt appeals for new era of German-British cooperation

LONDON, March 4. (Reuters).—Willy Brandt, Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany, speaking before a crowded joint meeting of Britain's House of Commons, yesterday appealed for a new era of international cooperation in the 1970's.

His appearance in the royal gallery of the House of Lords—a rare honour for a visiting statesman—was the climax of his three days in London.

There was loud applause from some 600 members of the two Houses as he declared: "I, as President Nixon put it, the security is to lead from an era of confrontation to one of cooperation, then the British and German should jointly tackle that task together with their allies."

He said that West Germany would do nothing to jeopardise the confidence its allies had placed in its efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe.

Before addressing the two Houses, the Chancellor had listened to a question time in the House of Commons.

Earlier he told a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Press Association—attended by some 500 journalists—that his talks with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson had shown a large area of agreement in the question of European security conference.

Progress in Bonn's policy of better understanding with Eastern Europe, he said, could make such a conference more purposeful. It is in the interests of Europe that our relations with the nations of Eastern Europe should be normalised.

He said that the other problems discussed in his London talks were the Middle East, disarmament, NATO and European defence.

### Dionne quin

(Continued from page 3)

turned to the convent but after two months ill health again forced her to leave.

In August 1958, Marie was married to Florian Houle, a provincial government official, in a secret ceremony in Montreal but after eight years they separated.

Emilie, now a part-time nurse, has been separated from her husband since 1957. She lives in Quebec city with her four children. A fifth child, Oruno, died aged 16 months seven years ago.

Annette, who was closest to Marie, was married in 1957 after studying music in Montreal.

The fifth quin, Yvonne, who like Cecile trained as a nurse, has never married.

Anette's husband, Germain Allard, who has acted as the quin spokesman, said they have remained very close over the years, both to each other and to their six other brothers and sisters.

Their parents, now 71 and 69, still live on the Callander farm where the quins were born.

### World trade

(Continued from page 2)

preferences depends on the successful completion of these consultations.

While waiting for the results of the consultations among the advanced countries, the developing countries are studying all the individual countries with a great care, preparing themselves for the continuation of negotiations.

In doing so, they have once again confirmed their constructive approach and their realistic understanding of this partnership. However, they justifiably expect the advanced countries to live up to the obligations they undertook at the Second Conference in New Delhi, and show the necessary goodwill so as to be able to put the system into application some time in 1970.

The developing countries (organised in the group of 77) are united in their belief that the introduction of general preferences will represent the first step in effecting fundamental change in international economic relations.

Without this, it would be impossible to expect any rapid improvement in the positions of the developing countries in the world economy.

The introduction of a preferential system and the consequent increase in the export revenues of the developing countries should facilitate their own efforts towards industrialisation and thereby speed up their overall economic development, which is one of the basic goals in the forthcoming decade.

(Review of International Affairs)

### Map-making

(Continued from page 3)

mappings at scales between 1:250,000 and 1:100,000 because they produce a practical map in a quarter of the time it would take to make a traditional line map.

For many other purposes, town planning, civil engineering and urban development—orthophotographs may be expected to have increasing application.

Since they can be produced quickly and in true plan form, orthophotographs and maps made from them are recognised as basic tools in the hands of those who will plan, administer and carry out the development of Australia during the remainder of the 20th century.

## No significant U.S. build-up in Laos

WASHINGTON, March 4. (Reuters).—The U.S. Defence Secretary, Melvin Laird, yesterday denied there was a significant build-up of American civilian and military personnel in Laos.

The Arkansas Democrat said: "Although the administration refused to admit it, reliable press reports indicate that the military involvement of the United States in that remote kingdom is growing by the day."

"The government of the United States may soon have to decide whether to go all the way in Laos—that is, to make it another Vietnam—or to get out."

Senator Fulbright, whose speech capped almost a week of mounting congressional worry about Laos and the current communist

Laird's statement came as a rebuttal of a charge by Senator George McGovern (Democrat, South Dakota) in a Senate speech that the United States was pouring more and more American advisers and CIA agents into the Asian kingdom to counter the current communist offensive.

"I can categorically state that there has been no build-up in ground personnel in Laos, either military or civilian," Laird told reporters after giving a closed-door briefing to the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

He reaffirmed that U.S. policy on Laos had not changed in three or four years, but he acknowledged that it was under continuing review by the State Department and the National Security Council.

Senator McGovern, a leading Vietnam "dove," called on the administration to give a special report before a closed Senate session on U.S. involvement in Laos.

The Senate should then stage a full-scale policy debate over whether the U.S. commitment is in the national interest, he said in a speech which reflected the growing congressional concern over the Laotian situation.

"In spite of the painful lessons of Vietnam we are going down the same road in Laos, and we are doing it in secret," Senator McGovern said.

Senator William Fulbright said the United States may soon have to decide whether to go all the way in Laos or to get out.

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has received an offer of af. 22050 from the N.C.R. company for the purchase of a Pacific typewriter which uses 49 cm. tape. Firms with lower offers may contact the service department of the ministry on or before

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has received an offer of af. 9350 for each of the four accounting machines from I.A.T. Those with lower offers may contact the service department of the ministry on or before March 7 this year.

## N. Vietnam may recall 2 top men from Paris talks

PARIS, March 4. (Reuters).—North Vietnam may decide to call home its two top men at the Paris peace talks if President Nixon fails to name a full-fledged head of the American delegation, according to sources close to the Hanoi delegation.

The two are Chief Delegate Xuan Thuy and Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho.

They have been boycotting the weekly meetings for the last three months to protest at what he charges of American downgrading of the talks.

A Viet Cong spokesman blamed the Americans for the present impasse.

He said that if the U.S. wanted to lengthen the war, "our people are determined to fight until they win freedom and independence."

Meanwhile, another withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam will be announced next month, U.S. administration officials have confirmed.

But they insisted that President Nixon had not yet decided on the number.

Defence Secretary Melvin Laird threw cold water on a published report that the joint chiefs of staffs have recommended, under

### Criticism

(Continued from page 3)

to criticize is to appreciate, to appropriate, to take intellectual possession, to establish in a fine relation with the criticized thing and to make it one's own."

According to him, there is some difference between the practice of criticism and reviewing. He says: "The practice of reviewing is in general less interesting in common with the art of criticism. However, in recent years it is commonly performed as a book review."

Criticism has two stages: external criticism and internal criticism. In each stage, certain specific elements of the document or product are examined. Sometimes, the frontier between these two phases does not seem clear enough. External criticism deals with the external characteristics of the given product, while internal criticism analyzes the objective characteristics of the document. To go over the details of each stage is not the purpose of this short essay.

Nowadays, criticism is becoming a common practice. In our daily life and activities, its common form is applied more and more. We can see symptoms of it in Big Business and small, in family life and social hierarchies, etc.

Finally, I may conclude that it should be exercised only for the sake of correction, betterment and renewal; not for the sake of destruction, corruption and decay. In other words, correction, betterment and renewal are the central purposes of the art of criticism.

### Feature films

(Continued from page 1)

important national events," he added.

He said that the making of a feature film has certain problems, but we are doing it under the direction of the Ministry of Information and Culture," he said.

With the full understanding of the problems involved, he said, his department was preparing itself to meet the new requirements.

He said that the existence of the more cinemas will compensate for making movies.

He added that the cooperation of men and women artists, with Afghan Films in making feature films was very effective and essential.

He called on the advisory board of Afghan Films to present its ideas to him for consideration and implementation.

The scenario of the 30 minute feature film is by Gulam Ali Omaid, directed by Abdul Samad Aseli, ordered by Abdul Khaliq Azeel. Director of arts is Mohammad Ali Ranaun, sound producer is Mohammad Ali Alesani.

Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Khalid Roashan, and heads of the departments of information and Culture were also present during the official opening.

### FRIENDS

Please excuse occasional delays in our service—we are bringing our Hajls back from MECCA



MAR 26 1970

VOL. VIII, NO. 282

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1970 (HOUT 14, 1348 S.H.)

## Work begins on last link of major highway Mazare-Herat road completes round trip of Afghan cities

By A Staff Reporter

Survey work and mapping of the Sheberghan-Maimana-Herat highway, the last link to complete a round trip of Afghanistan and link major cities in this mountainous country will be begun within a month by Soviet experts.

The experts are already preparing for commencing work. Under the agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, the latter will complete the survey, pending further agreements.

At present the Soviet experts will only prepare the maps and designs for building this most important link in Afghanistan's major highways, an informed source told a Kabul Times reporter.

"Possibly the Soviet Union may help in constructing this highway which will link Sheberghan, Maimana and Herat," the source said.

Pending the results of the survey, the exact length of the new highway and estimated cost and other details are not known.

However, the new highway will be completed by the end of the third five year development plan. With the completion of the new highway Herat, Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul, Bagram, Mazare and Sheberghan cities will be linked in a circle.

Meanwhile, construction work on the Mazare-Sharif-Sheberghan highway is in progress from the two ends—Mazare Sharif and Sheberghan.

It is planned to be completed by November 1971.

The highway is part of the Puli Khumri-Sheberghan highway, 169 km. of which, from Puli Khumri to Mazare Sharif was opened officially last week.

The Mazare-Sharif-Sheberghan highway, 321 km. will pass through the historical city of Balkh, crossing Aqcha, and join Sheberghan.

The new road will cut the distance between Mazare and Sheberghan cities by forty km.

So far 24 km. of the road from Mazare Sharif onwards has been asphalted in two layers.

20,000 tons of asphalt has been used in the construction work. Col. Khwazak, the director of the labour corps of the Ministry of Public Works told a Kabul Times reporter in an interview.

Altogether 859 culverts and bridges will be built on the highway, he added. So far paving of 87 km. of the new highway has been done, according to him.

Altogether 600,000 tons of asphalt is predicted to be used in building the highway, obtained from Mazare asphalt-plant which produces 350 tons of asphalt a day," he said.

Similarly, 28,000 cubic metres of retaining walls, 18 stops for trams made from concrete, 490 traffic signs, 5750 posts made from concrete, 8,000 metres of concrete fence and 70-80 feeder road links will be constructed, he added.

Construction work in progress on Mazare-Sheberghan highway.

LAOTIAN PM says communist offensive an annual affair

VIENTIANE, March 5. (Reuters).—Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma has said the present communist offensive in northern Laos is an annual campaign which should not be given too much importance.

North Vietnamese forces last month recaptured the strategic Plain of Jars in northeastern Laos. But the premier said such offensives were mounted every year in the dry season.

"One should not give too much importance to it," he said.

"Of course we have lost men and ground but until now the North Vietnamese have not drawn beyond the level of a normal offensive except that this time they have sent into northern Laos much more men with modern materials, including tanks, anti-phibious tanks and even long-range artillery of 122 millimetres," the prime minister said.

He made the remarks in an interview with foreign journalists Tuesday. The interview was published yesterday.

Prince Souvanna said he did not believe Hanoi had designed the offensive to draw a great United States involvement in the Laotian war.

The U.S. was obliged to supply Laos with material aid to help its defence, and the aid did not

late the 1962 Geneva Accords which guaranteed Laos' neutrality, he said.

Like 18 other signatories, the U.S. pledged to defend Laos' neutrality and independence, he added.

He said the 1962 agreement was sufficient to protect his country's neutrality if only the big powers, who signed the accords, would forget their personal interests and think in terms of Laos' welfare.

Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi met Edgar Faure, a former prime minister of France and a member of the French national assembly at 6:15 last evening in the prime ministry building.

Faure who is here with Madame Faure on a three day private visit, met the First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yaffari in his office at 5:30 p.m. and Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Kayum at 5:15 p.m.

During his stay here he will hold talks on the cultural and economic relations between Afghanistan and France. Etemadi will

FAURE (right)

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PRICE AF. 4

### Royal audience

KABUL, March 5. (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended today: National Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad; Interior Minister Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin; Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi; Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansouri; Commander of the Police and Gendarmerie Col. Abdul Hakim Katawazi and president of mines and geology department in the Ministry of Mines and Industries Eng. Sayed Hashim Mirzad.

His Majesty also received during the week the outgoing non-resident Swiss ambassador whose term of office has ended. Max Koenig also his country's Ambassador in Tehran.

### Kabul mayor checks price of nan in city's bakeries

KABUL, March 5. (Bakhtar).—The caretaker mayor of Kabul, Mohammad Kabir Nooriastan, personally visited some bakeries in Kalai Fatullah Khan, Taintan, Ansari Wat, Khayaban Karde Parwan and Shahrana yesterday to find out how the new ruling on the half an afghani price reduction of nan (bread) is being observed.

He watched weighing of some buns baked, and some bakery owners who have not been maintaining the weight asked for were fined.

It was found out that some bakeries do not keep buns, as ordered by the Kabul municipality, to weigh the nan they bake if a client wants to.

Another group of inspectors of the municipality, visited other parts of the city yesterday.

KABUL, March 5. (Bakhtar).—General Shirin Khan, the Ambassador of Pakistan paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Mines and Industries Amanullah Mansouri in his office yesterday.

KABUL, March 5. (Bakhtar).—The seven member judicial team from Afghanistan who went to the United States 45 days ago to visit judicial institutions in



His Majesty the King received in audience a former prime minister and a present member of the national assembly of France Edgar Faure and Madame Faure in the Gulistan Palace at 7:15 p.m. last evening.

During the audience, director general of the political affairs department in the foreign ministry Dr. Ghafour Ravan Farhadi and the Ambassador of France Andre Negre were also present.

Picture shows His Majesty in handshake with Faure (left) while Madame Faure is looking on.

## Home News In Brief

### Foundation stone of Andkhoy Culture Centre laid

HERAT, March 5. (Bakhtar).—Films of foreign visits of His Majesty and his pilgrimage to Holy Mecca were shown to the people of the Korik district of Herat province by the unit of the audio-visual department of the Ministry of Information and Culture last evening.

KABUL, March 5. (Bakhtar).—General Shirin Khan, the Ambassador of Pakistan paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Mines and Industries Amanullah Mansouri in his office yesterday.

### Madame Faure, an outstanding French journalist

By A Staff Reporter

Madame Edgar Faure, wife of former prime minister Edgar Faure, is here with her husband on a private visit.

Madame Lucie Faure is, in France, a famous journalist and writer.

She founded and actually edits a political, economical and literary magazine of Paris called "La Net".

Among her writings, we can mention the following books: "Journal d'un voyage en Chine" (1958), "Les passions indecises" (novel, 1961), "Les filles du Calvaire" (novel, 1963; Prix Seguire 1964), "Variations sur l'imposture" (novel, 1965).

Madame Faure is Chevalier of the French Legion d'Honneur.

Above are pictures of the newly wed Nepalese prince and princess the wedding of whom was attended, among other world dignitaries, by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife HRH Princess Khatol.

UAR assembly holds US responsible for Israeli aggression

CAIRO, March 5. (Tass).—If it were not for the support by the United States of America Israel could never pursue the aggressive policy with respect to the Arab states and carry out the escalation of military actions aimed at undermining the steadfastness of the Arabs and liquidation of progressive regimes in Arab countries, said Mahmoud Riad, Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic, addressing deputies of the UAR national assembly on Wednesday.

The policy of the United States, giving Israel economic, military, political help, he pointed out, is in accord with the plans of Zionists. But those plans were abortive, Mahmoud Riad pointed out, because of the resolve of the Egyptian people to fight for the liberation of the occupied Arab

Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi met Edgar Faure, a former prime minister of France and a member of the French national assembly at 6:15 last evening in the prime ministry building.

Faure who is here with Madame Faure on a three day private visit, met the First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yaffari in his office at 5:30 p.m. and Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Dr. Abdul Kayum at 5:15 p.m.

During his stay here he will hold talks on the cultural and economic relations between Afghanistan and France. Etemadi will

FAURE (right)

### Airlines

#### THURSDAY

IRAN AIRLINES: DEPARTURES: Kabul-Tehran IR-703 1000 Moscow SU-020 1015 ARRIVALS: Tehran-Kabul IR-702 0800 DEPARTURES: Kabul-Peshawar IR-702 0800 DEPARTURES: Kabul-Amman IC-451 0800

#### AEROFLOT:

DEPARTURES: Kabul-Tashkent: 1000 Moscow SU-020 1015 ARRIVALS: Peshawar-Kabul IR-702 0800 DEPARTURES: Kabul-Peshawar IR-702 0800 DEPARTURES: Kabul-Amman IC-451 0800

#### INDIAN AIRLINES:

DEPARTURES: Kabul-Amman IC-451 0800

### AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Italian cine-mascope film dubbed in Pashto "THE TIGER OF BENGAL" with DEBRI PIGIT.

ARIANA CINEMA: At 11, 4, 7, and 9 Italian cine-mascope film dubbed in Pashto "THE TIGER OF BENGAL" with DEBRI PIGIT.

### Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT: Shabb Zada-Silo Street

Kabul: Karte Farwan

Nasim-Karte Char

Nouri-Jade Anderabi

Maiwand-Labe Darla

Etefaque-Jade Maiwand

Nader Pashtoon-Jade Nader Pashtoon

Medical Depot Tel: 41252

Nau Humayun-Share Nau

Afghan-Jade Nader Pashtoon

Fariab-Jade Maiwand

Yousouf-Shah Shahid

Babar Shah-Ghazargah

Karte Char and Pashtoonistan General

Medical Depot Tel: 41252

### Important

#### Telephones

Police Station —20

Traffic Department —41706

Fire Department 13

Telephone repair 29

Airport —21253—26872



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is all part of this day and age, the permissiveness that is so current. People are living well up to the hill, little pride, little dignity and no shame. Sir John Waldron, Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

## UNCTAD meeting failure

Unfortunately little notice has been taken of the failure of the recently concluded United Nations trade and development board meeting in Geneva.

To the utter dismay of the developing countries who had pinned their hopes on the idea that developed nations would commit themselves to specific contributions to the second development decade of the United Nations it ended in a fiasco.

Differences of views among the developed countries who are members of UNCTAD, lack of interest in the second development decade, noncommittal attitudes toward the request of the United Nations to allocate one per cent of their gross national income to the development cause in the third world were all reasons that turned a hopeful meeting into a failure.

Before the meeting began the developing nations were so hopeful that they even adopted a document on UNCTAD's contribution to the second development decade.

After it became known that the developing nations were not interested, in a variety of ways to endorse it, the document was discarded.

The developing countries in the document wanted 1972 as the target date for adherence of one per cent national products by the developed countries to the second development decade.

Three western industrial countries asked this target year to be changed to 1975, which of course will be half way through the set decade, while Britain and Federal Republic of Germany had proposed declarations of intent by individual countries.

This attitude has caused general disappointment among developing countries who are exerting every moral and material effort to progress and raising the standard of living of their people.

They would accept the reluctance of developed countries to accept any commitments for the development decade.

The root cause for this reluctance is the call by certain nations for an isolationist policy, a policy of noninvolvement in international affairs and looking into one's own country and spending on a continued rise in the already raised standard of life of their people.

No developing nations have a right to criticize such a new, emerging concept. The developed nations have a right to do what they wish with the money they have.

But there is only one minor self-contradiction in the whole theory of noninvolvement. In this, truly be noninvolvement, and thus a complete reduction of foreign aid which is the crux of the common thinking in this age.

Situations compel nations to get involved, willingly or unwillingly, economically or militarily, with certain issues which directly bear upon their pattern of policy.

Besides, aid-seeking is not going to be a permanent financial deal. Already some nations at the stage of take-off are asking for less and less. This is especially true in the case of those nations who have stopped, or will be stopping soon, the seeking of food aid from other countries.

Nixon, a gesture toward Franco-American friendship.

The communist "L'Humanite" wrote in a front-page editorial entitled "The ransom of alliance" that the most important thing about the incidents in Chicago was that the United States had placed the United States in a delicate situation.

It said it was not certain that the demonstration would serve the cause of Israel and added: "All these things are well understood by Nixon who wanted, by his presence at the dinner at Waldorf Astoria to correct the deplorable climate of the recent days."

The rightwing "L'Aurore" said: "The decision by Nixon to rearrange his scheduled programme to go to New York is exceptional when one thinks of White House protocol. May it efface the more than painful impression left by the behaviour of the crowd and the police on Monday."

A president of the republic abroad does not represent a policy but France," L'Aurore said. "This is why we are happy about the preparatory gesture of Richard Nixon."

The pressures put on the French head of state, and of which the demonstrations in Chicago and New York were but a particularly spectacular and violent form, now on the contrary that the U.S. has never given up dictating the conduct of its partners.

Several Lebanese papers praised the outcome of French President Georges Pompidou's visit to the United States and described it as a major achievement for the Arab cause.

But the general said that facing the 36 "enemy" battalions in the area, bordered by North Vietnam, China, Burma and Thailand he had only 12 battalions, and that all these were at half strength.

"Because of the situation in the countryside, recruitment has become very difficult," he said. And only a few of his men had the American quick-firing M-16 rifle, the only mch for the communist assault rifle.

He indicated that the "enemy" forces included seven North Vietnamese battalions and four Chinese anti-aircraft battalion that arrived in Laos recently to defend the new road the Chinese are building, and which is scheduled to reach the Thai border by April, according to a prisoner.

But despite the general's fears, the paper included seven North Vietnamese battalions and four Chinese anti-aircraft battalion that arrived in Laos recently to defend the new road the Chinese are building, and which is scheduled to reach the Thai border by April, according to a prisoner.

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## Home press at a glance

## Afghan films feature production harbinger of film industry

## Islah

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial on the shooting of the first feature film in Afghanistan. The decision of the Ministry of Information and Culture to prepare a short feature film as the beginning of a full-fledged film industry is a welcome move.

Although, said the editorial, the ministry in previous years had made two other films, most of the shooting and processing of these films were carried out in other countries. The films thus produced could not be considered perfect, yet, since they were the first, it was necessary that they should be followed by others in order to meet the demand of the audiences as well as provide incentives for artists, dramatists and scenario writers.

Afghan Films, which is a rela-

tively new organisation, has already rendered commendable service in the production of news reels and documentary films. The organisation has produced many short documentaries about the development projects and events of history, importance in this country.

These films are shown in cinemas throughout the country and thus the people no longer feel isolated from the main current of events and developments in the country. Some of these documentaries have also helped in providing means of introducing Afghanistan to other countries of the world.

The production of feature films is another step which is worthwhile and was essential. The editorial wished the organisation every success in this new venture.

The same issue of the paper devoted a full page to women. An illustrated report about the fact

that the College of Medicine graduated ten women doctors during the past year appeared on this page. Four of these graduates, Mah Jabin Matwardi, Naliba Safi, Qodisa Zamiri and Simeen Naderi were introduced.

Another item on the page advised women to engage in appropriate exercises in order to get rid of those extra pounds. Keeping the wasteline in the right proportion is one of the most important prerequisites to health and beauty. The paper made certain recommendations of what sort of exercises are of great help in keeping the wasteline slim.

Another article on this page talked about laughter and its need in making life easier. Those who manage to keep a smile on their faces suffer less from the vicissitudes of life, said the paper.

## Anis

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial on the establishment of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences.

Although activities for the development of both the national language of Pashtu as well as the language of Dari in this country have been going on for many years by various organisations, it was necessary that these activities should be carried on in a more coordinated and concerted manner, in the future.

Similarly the Afghan historical society has done much to bring Afghanistan's past into light by publishing books and carrying out research work. The activities of this organisation, too, had to be expanded. These and the Afghan Ariana Encyclopedia Department will function more effectively within the framework of the academy too.

## Isolated, weakened Laotian army awaits next attack

The badly understrength and ill-equipped Laotian army is on full alert as communist forces threaten this now isolated royal capital in the mountains.

Prices here have rocketed, as most supplies now have to come in by air. The North Vietnamese capture of Muang Soui, which gives them direct access to the narrow, twisting Highway 13 from Vietnam, has virtually blocked the commercial artery which normally supplies Luang Prabang.

Three heavily laden lorries which ran the gauntlet of potential ambushes along the 160-km. road from Vietnam and struggled into this pretty township of 20,000 over the weekend were considered an exception.

When I flew over the tortuous mountain highway in a single-engine military plane, it was utterly deserted.

"The situation is worse than last year. We have lost a lot of positions," General Phouk Sayavong, chief of the northern war zone of Laos, told me at his headquarters here.

"We are on a full alert. The enemy is trying to cut off the town and the villages from each other and hold up the population. They're trying to tighten their hold around us more and more."

The General spoke against the Din of Ch-48 helicopters, with machine guns and missiles, by Americans in civilian clothes, taking off from the busy airstrip in front of his headquarters, hit but undamaged by a volley of British anti-aircraft shells over the weekend. This was the first attack on the airstrip for a long time.

The general, unshaven and scowling, did not as a military man, share the confidence expressed in Vietnam that this place would not be attacked.

"An attack would be military logic," he said. "They want to make as much of a nuisance of themselves as they can, now that Souvanna Phouma (the late Prime Minister) has called for a new meeting of the Geneva agreement signatories. Perhaps they feel now more than before they want to get back as much terrain as they can."

Attacks, he said, could be expected from the south—along Highway 13 or from the northwest where 25 miles from here, a government position repulsed a Vietnamese ground attack. Two 105 mm howitzers were being dragged by lorries to the position to reinforce it.

But the general said that facing the 36 "enemy" battalions in the area, bordered by North Vietnam, China, Burma and Thailand he had only 12 battalions, and that all these were at half strength.

"Because of the situation in the countryside, recruitment has become very difficult," he said. And only a few of his men had the American quick-firing M-16 rifle, the only mch for the communist assault rifle.

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## Trend towards multilateralism increasing

One of the fundamental points at issue is whether the power of United Nations agencies, such as the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA), the Association makes long term interest loans available for development project in poorer countries, but has been running out of funds.

A lead is expected to come from the United States and the nations of Europe, as well as Canada and Japan.

A growing movement is reported for diplomatic leadership in the aid field from Britain, Canada, the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands as the desire for multilateral, rather than bilateral, assistance gains strength.

These countries were being urged to lead the way in demonstrating how aid programmes could be centrally driven up and made available with a minimum of red tape, the report said.

Development programme officials for most of the richer European countries, the U.S., Canada, and Japan have conferred in recent weeks in New York.

GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) Director-General Olivier Long recently appealed to the developing countries to participate more fully in the work of the general agreement on tariffs and trade.

Long's appeal follows a similar call by Nigeria's Sule D. Kolat at the meeting of last month's GATT conference of lowering barriers to international trade. Kolat was conference chairman.

Long referred specifically to multilateral consultations among the developing countries, and places within the framework of the aim of facilitating more trade within the less developed areas by preferential tariff and trade arrangements.

The idea is that by providing negotiating machinery for poorer countries, GATT would help them to help themselves.

GATT sources said that more than 30 developing countries are participating in these consultations, but only about two thirds of them are participating in an active manner.

The sources said the others thus far have not even submitted definite proposals, or lists of goods for which they seek preferential arrangements, such as higher import quotas, lower tariffs or other measures for improved access.

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## GATT places new emphasis on developing countries' role

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## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In an article in Nangarhar Daily published in Jalalabad, southern Afghanistan, Gulistan Rahmani touches on smuggling. While calling it another name for robbery, he makes certain comments on security problems and application of the law.

He proposes the following measures be taken in the battle to stop smuggling in Afghanistan. A reduction in the customs tax and state revenue on imported goods may encourage the smugglers to get their goods through legal channels. Although they try to sneak by the law and evade taxation, a lower revenue charge should encourage them to abandon the risk of losing their goods.

If the officials connected with seizing smuggled goods and introducing them into the official channels for legal prosecution, also put an end to their own manipulation and work honestly and diligently, things will change in the smuggling business.

But unfortunately some of the anti-smuggling squads themselves have a hand in the matter, adds the writer.

No discrimination, influence or nepotism should be permitted when smugglers are caught. In fact threats of disclosure of names of those who try to influence and set free the culprits as well as the seized goods should be issued. Such a threat can play a meaningful role, the writer adds.

There should be no discrimination in the handling of all seized goods and smuggling.

Elaborating on this, he says that some people are caught smuggling a few tens of edible oil, while others come and go in broad day light and no one stops them. The responsible people merely look on and do nothing about it, Nangarhar Daily adds.

"As long as such discrimination exists, there can be no hope of stopping smuggling," the newspaper adds.

The writer of the article at the end calls on those rich people who are engaged in smuggling to be satisfied with what they have and do not seek more wealth through illegal channels.

In an editorial in another issue of the paper, the problems of the city of Nangarhar during winter, when thousands from Kabul rush there, are outlined.

As the population of the city suddenly expands in winter, especially during the two Eid and on Thursday when the mass exodus from Kabul to Jalalabad takes place, says Nangarhar two main problems come to the fore.

Prices of commodities suddenly rise and the city's municipality, which is comparatively small, can not cope with the big problems of price rises, it says.

It calls on the municipality to implement its price control on all commodities in the city by enforcing the price commission.

Touching on the second problem, the increasing number of cars rumbling the streets, the duty of the traffic police becomes tedious, but they have to forbear to prevent accidents.

"The roads are very small in the town. Something should be done to engage them. At the same time, the vehicles should not be permitted to block the small lanes in the town," says the paper.

It also calls on the traffic department in the town to introduce one way systems to improve the conditions of traffic in the city.

In a letter to the editor published in the same issue of the paper, Quat said that the growth of traffic in Jalalabad differs at night and day time.

"Daniel Schuresko, 21, a mathematics major, finds 'the atmosphere and environment are extremely good for people who want to learn more than they can get in class'."

"Personal relationship are the programme's strong point because they are based on academic motivation," Schuresko adds. "There is such a varied cross section of life here, from all parts of America, that you hear a lot of things, and get a lot of new ideas. That's mentally widening."

"Don't get the notion we're a bunch of egotists walking around in an academic fog," says Louise Evans, 19, an anthropology sophomore.

"I was looking for a higher level of maturity. There are no freshmen and very few sophomores here. This gives us an element of freedom and a chance to interchange ideas with both guys and girls. To me, guys being here helps clear the air. There's no tension. We live together in happiness."

A Pakistan military tribunal has sentenced a police constable to 20 lashes and 14 years' hard labour here for criminally assaulting a Swissair hostess, a local military court announced.

Constable Mohammad Nawab, a taxi driver was charged with assaulting the girl from a taxi and taking her to an outlying area where they assaulted her.

The flogging is believed to be the most severe ordered by a military tribunal since martial law was imposed in March last year.

The Hague.

The justice ministry claims sexuals pursued a claim for legal recognition at a hearing, which turned on the question of whether a married man should be faithful to his wife or the "other man".

The association, which claims more than 7,000 registered members, argued its case before Holland's privy council's body which advises the government.

After hearing arguments from the association and the justice ministry, the privy council president, Dr. Louis M. Beel, said it would advise on the matter in due course.

The justice ministry claims the association provides an opportunity for married homosexuals to come into contact with other homosexuals, and this constitutes unfaithfulness to the wife.

Speaking for the association, Dr. E. M. Enschede argued that the duty to be faithful in marriage was a matter of principle which could in certain circumstances be deviated from.

Council for Justice ministry, Dr. E. M. Enschede argued that the duty to be faithful in marriage was a matter of principle which could in certain circumstances be deviated from.

The costs of West Germany's longest court action, the Thuidomide trial, are estimated to have reached five million marks by the end of 1969, it was disclosed here.

The men sleep on the top floor of Iron Hall, a former woman's residence on Penn State's main campus, where they live on floors below.

"Daniel Schuresko, 21, a mathematics major, finds 'the atmosphere and environment are extremely good for people who want to learn more than they can get in class'."

## Kabul Diary

By A Staff Reporter

## Copenhagen:

A housing application from a male homosexual couple was approved by Copenhagen city council's housing committee.

The two men applied for an apartment on the same conditions as a normal married couple and the committee gave them permission to move into a two-roomed flat in a block owned by a social housing organisation.

A group of students from the High Wycombe College of Technology plan to stage a demonstration with a difference before the prime minister's residence at their disposal to enable them to study what they consider is freedom of Britain's economy foreign trade.

But to ensure that their demonstration carries more weight than the usual rowdy student protests the students will come to the demonstration dressed in striped trousers and tails.

The clothes have been lent to them free by a London clothes rental firm.

Los Angeles.

A vital of moon dust stolen from an exhibit at a charity dinner here was returned to police after an anonymous telephone call.

The caller told police earlier that the grey moon dust brought back from man's first walk on the moon could be found in a mail box.

Police handed it over to the university of California's Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics which had been loaned the dust by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for research.

The dust was part of a scientific exhibit at an Eye Research Institute dinner.

Police said there were no clues as to who had taken it.

Univ. Park, Pennsylvania.

Men and women honour students are living in a Pennsylvania State University dorm and learning it's better for their brains.

"It proves that smart people can help other smart people get smarter," says Dr. Robert W. Frank Jr., an English professor who is the project's faculty representative.

Fourteen men and 799 women participate in the experiment. It's a together that includes eating, discussing studying, socialising and entertaining.

There are frequent speakers at their residence on topics ranging from drugs to civil rights to environment. And there are informal student-faculty mixers which Frank says are "head-biting and mind-stretching".

The dorm residents have organised a new class on the history of western music for which they get credit. And they plan two other new courses to be taught by teachers and of their choice, one on the Czechoslovak political situation and the other on art.

"It is an example of students running on their own, and in the right direction, for learning," Frank says. "We're enthused that it works, and we're going to continue it."

The men sleep on the top floor of Iron Hall, a former woman's residence on Penn State's main











# Dr. Azim begins 8-month visit on Eisenhower grant

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Dr. Mohammad Yasin Azim, Afghan educator, is among the representatives of seven Middle East and South Asian countries who began an eight-day visit in the United States, under the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships programme with a week-long orientation seminar at historic Williamsburg, Virginia.

This week the seminar, which began on March 1, will be followed by three-day seminars at the Brookings Institution in Washington beginning March 9. Afghanistan, Ceylon, Cyprus, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic are among the thirty-eight countries represented.

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program provides for professional consultation, visits, seminars, field trips and on-the-job assignments in all parts of the United States for rising leaders from other countries.

The programme was established in 1953 to honour President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The fellowships are financed by America's leading business and industrial firms. This year's fellows are from Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Australia, Europe and Latin America. Each fellow has already demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership in his country and profession.

The seminar at the Brookings Institution will deal with agriculture, science and technology, law enforcement and the press. Found in the late 1920s, the Brookings Institution is a private nonprofit organization concentrating on research and education in public policy questions. It is one of the oldest that have in recent years become known in the United States as "think tanks."

## Chubu center

Trainees at CHUBU center, most of whom are from the Middle East, spend half their day in the classroom and the other half working on real development projects in the Nagoya area.

In the current class for example projects include planning for housing in Nagoya, social impact of a nearby industrial complex, and studies of the effectiveness of present Japanese planning staffs in the area.

It is expected that in the future the center will carry out a research programme in addition to its present training function. It is also hoped that the CHUBU center will be only one of a series of such centers in all parts of the world.

# Israeli jets strike radar station in Nile delta

TEL AVIV, March 7. (Reuters).—Israeli jets struck twice on the Egyptian front yesterday, attacking a radar station in the north of the Nile delta near Damietta and blasting artillery and anti-aircraft positions along the Suez Canal, an army spokesman said here.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Striking deep into the Nile delta area, the jets hit the radar installation at 0940 (0740 GMT), the spokesman reported.

The second raid came 20 minutes later and lasted for more than one and a half hours as the jets attacked installations along the Suez Canal front, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile Arab guerrillas fired a number of bazooka shells at a civilian bus in the Hebron area this morning, the spokesman reported.

Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused to the bus, which also came under small arms fire as it passed Kfar Ajur village in the Hebron area, the spokesman said.

The attack was made at 0800 local (0600 GMT) this morning.

# UK to contact USSR on holding Laos talks

LONDON, March 7. (Reuters).—Britain is approaching the Soviet Union about the Laotian Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma's request for Geneva-type consultations on the Laos situation. The British foreign office has sent instructions to the ambassador in Moscow, to contact the Soviet foreign ministry about the Laotian Prime Minister's call. British officials said yesterday.

## How Brandt will travel to E. Berlin is bone of contention

BOON, March 7. (DPA). Bonn yesterday confirmed that the big snag in current probe talks on a summit meeting with the East German was how West German Chancellor Willy Brandt would travel to East Berlin.

Bonn government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said the question of how Brandt would arrive in East Berlin for his planned talks with East German premier Willy Stoph and how he would leave after the negotiations was "the most important point in the current probe talks."

The East Germans do not want Brandt to travel via West Berlin, which in East German eyes is not part of West Germany.

Bonn, on the other hand, feels that the West Berliners need a demonstrative gesture from Brandt and wants the chance to stop off in the Western sector of the divided city.

The preliminary probe talks in East Berlin between Brandt, headed by Bonn chancery official Elrich Sahm and Stoph's representative, Gerhard Schuessler, were expected to resume Monday after three days of discussions this week.

Stoph has already invited the West German team back to continue the talks Monday and another Bonn spokesman yesterday said "everything is clear on our side."

He stressed that the Bonn delegation was ready to continue the discussions. Ahlers also told DPA that he personally believed another round of talks between Sahm and Schuessler was certain Monday unless something unexpected crops up over the weekends.

No further government meetings on the progress at the talks were planned since Brandt's administration had already been kept fully informed of developments.

Meanwhile the East Berlin Communist Party paper "Neues Deutschland" (New Germany) yesterday said the Bonn delegation was "personally believed another round of talks between Sahm and Schuessler was certain Monday unless something unexpected crops up over the weekends."

## Jewelry

(Continued from page 3) or triangular with tiny chains hanging from the bottom. The typical necklace consists either of a series of badamchahs or a number of coins joined by strings or just a "tawiz", a rectangular or cylindrical ornament supposed to contain a talisman "on" side and a few tiny chains or badamchahs hanging from the bottom.

The coins joined together are known as "hamali". The common denominator not to touch the skin because of the rust. Therefore they are longer than usual and come down to rest on the dress.

Some women, even adorn their whole head with a chain-like ornament. It is a longer series of badamchahs joined at the back and called "katra baran" which means the "rain drops".

Pachtan women used to pierce their noses and ears with iron or gold and generally worn by unmarried girls who get them as gifts from close female relatives on various religious or national occasions or on the verge of their engagement.

"Choori", on the other hand, is a delicate bangle made of silver or gold and generally worn by unmarried girls who get them as gifts from close female relatives on various religious or national occasions or on the verge of their engagement.

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# Afghan-W. German commission meets to discuss schools

KABUL, March 8. (Bakhtar).—The Joint Afghanistan-Federal Republic of Germany cultural commission met yesterday and discussed matters related to the FRG in completing and equipping Nad-jat high school buildings, providing of teachers and scholarships. The meeting was presided over by the first deputy minister of education Dr. Saifur Rahman Samadi.

Representatives of the Ministry of Education, Kabul University, Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of FRG and German experts participated in the meeting.

# Salt-cleaning plant of central silos repaired

KABUL, March 8. (Bakhtar).—The salt-cleaning plant of the central silos was repaired yesterday and is in operation once again. The plant cleans 200 kg. of salt every 24 hours and packs it hygienically into tins.

A one kilo and 500 gram packet of salt costs af. 11.50.

The central silos will shortly introduce three shifts so that the production may be increased.

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# 3 years 90,000 ton oil contract signed

Iranians agree to give price concession on gas, diesel oil

By A Staff Reporter

An Afghan delegation headed by Laal Mohammad, president of the department of procuring petroleum products, returned here last week after signing a three year contract with the Iranian National Oil Company for the purchase of 90,000 tons of gasoline over the next three years.

The delegation in an interview with The Kabul Times seemed highly pleased with the concession it managed to get from the Iranian National Oil Company in the price of gasoline. The normal price of high octane gasoline reaching the suppler range was \$30 per ton. According to the contract signed Afghanistan will be paying two thirds of this price, i.e. \$20 per ton.

This means that we will be saving \$800,000 or over 68 million afghanis during the next three years, said President Laal Mohammad. The contract will become effective as from March 21st, 1970.

He added: "We have reached a tentative agreement on the price of diesel oil. The entire diesel requirements of Afghanistan comes from the barker area."

Members of the delegation to Iran were Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai, director of the foreign liaison office in the Finance Ministry; Hamid Etemadi, director of the petroleum products procurement department and Ghulam Haider Jamali, director of the section responsible for placing orders in the PPD.

A similar delegation had visited Pakistan in order to sign a two year contract for the purchase of 40,000 tons of petroleum products to be delivered over the next two years. Under the terms of this contract Pakistan National Oil Company will deliver 20,000 tons of gasoline in Peshawar which will be delivered in Peshawar by Pakistan Burmahshell Company over the next two years. This, too, will be transported by the Afghan tankers to our western provinces.

The ESSO company under the terms of the contract will deliver the tankers in Chaman 6,000 tons of gasoline and 4,000 tons of diesel oil.

Under a contract which was signed in 1968 the same quantity of gasoline and diesel would have cost af. 94,247,972. Under the new contract, however, the total price has been cut down to af. 84,886,624, representing a saving of over nine million afghanis.

The delegation was highly pleased by the courtesies accorded by authorities of the national oil company especially by Manuchehr Dr. Jalal, president of the company's board of directors and chief executive of INOC.

Also it acknowledged the hospitality and courtesies of Pakistan authorities especially those in the ministry of mines and natural resources.

Toward the end of the interview our reporter asked Waheed Etemadi, who is an amateur vocalist well known both in Afghanistan and Iran, whether he was asked by his friends in Tehran to give a performance?

"Oh yes, of course," he said adding that since he was part of an official delegation he can only give petroleum concerts. He said this tickled his friends, who commented that a well sung song and petroleum both have the capacity to inflame.

# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1970 (HOUT 16, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

# PM meets with political officer from Indonesia

KABUL, March 8. (Bakhtar).—The director general of the political affairs department of the foreign ministry of Indonesia Dr. Haizar Anwar Sami met Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in his office yesterday afternoon at three.

He later met Dr. Ghafour Ravani, director general of the foreign ministry in his office. A source of the ministry of foreign affairs said that during the meeting matters relating to the holding of a preparatory meeting of the nonaligned summit, which is scheduled to be held in April in Dar es Salaam, were discussed.

Dr. Farhadi held a luncheon in honour of Dr. Sami yesterday which was attended by the ambassador of Indonesia in Kabul.

# Schools change status as new session opens

KABUL, March 8. (Bakhtar).—With the beginning of the new school year, which commenced yesterday, the following schools have been raised from secondary status to high school: Muradbagh in Shakerdara district; Qarabagh in Qarabagh district; and Charsayab in Chardar district.

Disclosing this, a source of the Ministry of Education also added that the primary school of Meh-rabuddin and Char Qala primary school in Chardar district and the primary school of De Khundab in Deh Sabs district have been raised to secondary schools.

The following schools have been raised to primary schools: two teacher village schools of Nahrain Oila in Bagrami district; three teacher village schools of Qalai Wazeer in Chardar district and three teacher girls schools of Istalef and two teacher schools of Jigdiq, of Sorobi district.

The following one teacher schools have been raised to two teacher schools: Dakon village school in Muzbachoti; Chiltan village school in Chardar; Daud-zadee village school in Qarabagh, Kihwaja Chasht village school in Deh Sabs, and girls school in Gogzagh.

The source concluded that the opening of new village schools in Kabul province is also in the planning stage.

# Iraq strongly attacks U.S. policy in league meeting

CAIRO, March 8. (Reuters).—Iraq has strongly attacked United States policy in the Middle East and continued support for Israel at the opening session of the Arab League Council.

Abdulla Salem of Samarra, Iraqi chairman of the 14-nation conference, yesterday said the United States was backing Israel to secure continued American presence in the area.

He warned the meeting—which is being held at ambassadorial level—that a large conspiracy was being hatched against Arab nations and called on them to halt what he called "exploitative" efforts by Jewish groups in New York and Washington during Pompidou's eight-day visit to the U.S.

In his opening speech, League Secretary Abdel Khalek Hassoua, said world opinion now favoured the Arabs.

In a review of recent world developments concerning the Middle East, Hassoua praised the stance of French President Georges Pompidou during his recent visit to the United States.

(France, which has an embargo on arms sales to Israel—imposed during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war—recently agreed to sell 100 military planes to Libya.

The decision caused demonstrations by Jewish groups in New York and Washington during Pompidou's eight-day visit to the U.S.)

After approving their agenda, which includes study of the latest efforts of the big four—the United States, Soviet Union, France and Britain—to find a solution to the Middle East crisis, the Arab delegates split into five committees.

Other agenda items include the means of unifying action against Israel, and the role of Palestinian commandos in the struggle.

Heads of delegations from the conference's political committee, while other delegates make up committees on cultural, social, economic, and legal and financial matters.

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# PM stresses responsibilities of the press

Editor's note: Following is a fuller version of the remarks made by Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi to the press during the holding of a preparatory meeting of the nonaligned summit, which is scheduled to be held in April in Dar es Salaam, were discussed.

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# Home Briefs

KABUL, March 8. (Bakhtar).—The Public Health Minister of Pakistan Dr. Malik who came here Thursday on his way to Tehran left here yesterday for Iran.

He was seen off at Kabul airport by Public Health Minister Dr. Ibrahim Majid Setai and Pakistani ambassador.

KABUL, March 8. (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Pakistan General Shirin Khan paid a courtesy call on the President of the House of People Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak yesterday morning.

MAIMANA, March 8. (Bakhtar).—On his way to Maimana, Minister of Public Health Eng. Yakub Lal visited some passes en route and issued instructions on shortening the distances.

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(Laal Mohammad (first right) and Mohandes Farah, distribution manager of Iranian Petroleum Company signing the agreement while Hameed Etemadi, Kabul's petroleum director is looking on.



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The young girls break a date is by going out with him.

## Hijacking and Sabotage

Plane hijacking has in recent months raised international law and order to a new level. It is a crime which is not only a violation of international law but also a violation of the laws of the country in which it is committed.

Assessing of security officers, careful watch over the passengers and looking out for clues to possible hijacking and sabotage are some of the useful measures that have been taken by some airlines in recent months.

However, political tension in certain areas of the globe should not be the criteria for judging hijacking and sabotage of air transport and for assessing certain nationalities and groups of piloting them.

In fact hijacking in recent years has been more frequent on the northern American continent and the Caribbean by the nationals of these countries themselves than anywhere else in the world.

To be able to reap fruits of a new, entirely complex issue in the international field, Israel has been trying to show to the world that all acts of sabotage are carried out by Arab nationalists.

Unfortunately the International Civil Aviation Organisation of the United Nations, the federation of the international pilots and other civil aviation bodies raised little voice when Israel attacked Beirut airport and destroyed planes of many air lines costing \$100 million.

On the other hand, the crash of a Swissair plane recently which is indeed a terrible crime has been interpreted to hold the Arab nationalists responsible for it.

Now that the cause of the crash and wrecked body of the plane indicate that it was an act of sabotage, the International Civil Aviation Organisation ought to think objectively and not rule out any possibilities that could have caused the crash.

For instance, an insurance company could have caused it. Israel agents might have planned the hijacking and sabotage. It is also possible that the Arab nationalist organisations so that they could be discarded, or by an ordinary mailbox in which bombs were hidden.

The Arab Transport Union meeting which concluded its session yesterday has come out with two specific points: It has condemned hijacking and sabotage and has said that all Arab countries would boycott ships and planes of those countries who will take measures against any Arab airline.

This is reasonable, why should the Arab nations be singled out by the civil aviation bodies for the mishap on their planes? There could be as many suspicions of Israel in such mishaps as of Arabs, but while Israel is automatically considered innocent, Arabs are singled out for unjustified retaliation.

## World Press

China called on its doctors to regard no disease as incurable and to use more Chinese medicinal herbs instead of Western drugs.

An article in the official theoretical journal Red Flag, broadened by Radio Peking, said China's new book medical programme had been successful but admitted some dissatisfaction among doctors transferred from the cities to the countryside during the cultural revolution.

Thousands of doctors were sent to the farms in 1968, reversing the policies of the deposed head of state Liu Shao-Chi who concentrated medical services in the cities.

The article said old fashioned doctors regarded many ailments incurable, refused to treat patients who had stopped breathing for six minutes and fire victims with burns over 80 per cent of their body.

"In short, they regard all incurable diseases as permanent although strenuous efforts could turn incurable diseases of the present to curable disease of the future."

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## FOREIGN

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## Etemadi stresses responsibilities of the press

(Continued from page 1)  
But to my mind the most important problem which stands out above everything else is the need for combating social evils. This evil also has many forms but together they constitute our main difficulty.

In order to determine the form and the means of the campaign to eliminate these difficulties, we need your cooperation, understanding, close evaluation of reality and dedication to a single goal, namely a secure Afghanistan.

Other words, now that our country is at the threshold of social changes, it is for the press to enlighten the people on the social meaning of this change, so that they may support and join this campaign with sincerity and interest.

Experience has shown that in order to bring about harmony in social changes, a change in the way of thinking is also necessary. Unless a positive intellectual movement in society is not created and if the intelligentsia and the

people do not direct their efforts towards it, then reforms cannot be expected to fully.

When the people find the direction in which their government is moving, when they understand the methods used by the government and when they discover that at the government's policy conforms to their feelings and expectations, then the possibilities for concerted efforts become broader and stronger.

We have said repeatedly that we should distinguish between the protector of law and its application. And the governments have a right to allow themselves the least possible digression on the point and on the part of the people.

We should respect the rights of the people, but this does not mean that the people may be allowed to say and do whatever they like. On the contrary, we should try to ensure that their demands, their

expectations and their actions are in accordance with the law.

It is the duty of all of us to protect and respect the dignity of man and the rights of others in accordance with the law. If this principle, with its full meaning, is not protected and respected then we shall never succeed in discharging our obligations.

While mentioning these problems we have as a first step the government as a subject for discussion. Of course, to express opinion is one of the duties of the press but the press should try to offer its judgement carefully and with dignity so that a correct evaluation of the situation may be made and whatever is said should be in a spirit of respect for the national interests of Afghanistan.

I must state that the sound development and expansion of the press and the services which it could render to our society are the most important principles that may be utilised to serve the interests of the nation.

If we determine our line of

action correctly, then we will succeed in accordance with the law to educate public opinion, develop the press on sound lines and bring about political maturity among our people. Thus, our services will be devoted to promoting the higher interests of the country.

You, the professional directors of information and culture, are able to discover directly the difficulties and expectations of the people in the villages and townships in the country and therefore, your interpretation of these things can help the government in determining the method for solving these problems.

The press has a set and valuable position in dealing with social and political problems of Afghanistan and therefore it is for us and for you to make the best possible use of this position.

The government desires to utilize as far as possible the intellectual, educational, and physical powers of the people so that this power singly and collectively may be devoted to serve our country.

(Continued on page 4)

## Spain's 3,410 festival season begins this month in Valencia

Spain's season of fiestas starts in Valencia with a bang this month.

In a flaming and explosive outburst to the annual round of festivals, throughout the country, the Valencia region will have hundreds of giant sized grotesque figures, set off thousands of crackers and light up the Mediterranean with cascades of fireworks.

The annual festivities, which reach their climax on the night of March 19, the feast of Saint Joseph, are called 'fallas' the name given to huge paper-mache figures erected in nearly all the city's squares.

The daily-erected figures, made by local craftsmen, represent satirical caricatures of the day's events, satires satirising human vanity or the cost of living, pirates, monsters and animals.

Each square of the city organizes its own committee to plan and finance its 'falla' and this year's figures valued at 170,000 sterling will once again go up in flames and smoke.

The seven-day festival claims to be the noisiest in Spain, with the burning of 214 bands, comprising 8,000 bouquets, to the local shrine of the Madonna, 'Our Lady of the Forsaken'.

Spain's cities, towns and villages erupt into fiestas throughout the spring and summer, and they are becoming a growing attraction for the 21 million tourists who annually visit the country.

Holy week, from March 22 to 29, offers impressive religious processions all over the country, with thousands of hooded pious clowns carrying heavy crosses.

Thrusts excite folk week processions are in Seville and other parts of southern Spain, where flamenco singers, stark streaming down their faces, stark in rags, hymns as their favorite tunes, are carried past to the throbbing of military drums.

A few weeks later Seville holds a spring fair from April 14 to 19, considered by many as Europe's greatest open-air festival.

The stamping of kaysa dancers, the clack of castanets, the hoarse voices of flamenco singers, and the heavy strumming of the guitar fill the air.

The young aristocrats of Andalusia enter by on thoroughbred horses, each with a dark-eyed future.

But the article said there was vaccination among some medical workers transferred from the cities to the countryside.

The South Vietnamese, who had announced a suspension of hostilities along the Laotian border, reported that 284 bodies behind them, the spokesman said.

## US jets bomb along Laotian, Cambodian borders

SAIGON, March 8 (APF). American B-52 bombers pounded North Vietnamese and Viet Cong positions along the Laotian border during the past 24 hours, an American military spokesman reported here last night.

He said the raids were on troop concentrations, depots and fortified positions in Tay Ninh province, 90 kms north-west of Saigon, and near Ben Het special forces camp in Kontum province, 420 kms south of the capital.

Elsewhere American and South Vietnamese installations reported a total of eleven enemy bombardments within rocketed and mortared during the period.

Sporadic fighting was reported from the northern provinces (Continued on page 3)



There's no release! (Caption: Hartung, Die Welt)

## New agreement marks tenfold rise in Iran-India trade

Iran's exports to India will expand tenfold as a result of the agreement signed in New Delhi by Foreign Minister Hushang Amery with India's External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh, Ministry sources said.

It also said that the commission noted "with satisfaction that the railway authorities of the two countries have taken steps to develop technical cooperation with each other." Iranian railway agreements will be studied to facilitate the conclusion of a long-term arrangement for the purchase of Iranian goods, such as oil, steel and other commodities.

The commission also noted that the two countries have agreed to hold regular meetings to discuss the increasing facilities in technical transport provided to rail and steel agencies of the two countries.

The total revenue from these exports, spread over seven years, will amount to 10,000 million rials, Iran will use this to buy Iranian goods, such as oil, steel and other commodities.

India has also agreed to facilitate exports of iron and steel to Iran. These are India's two main foreign exchange earners and the Indian Government usually makes loans to Iran for the purchase of Iranian goods.

A joint committee issued on Monday said both sides have agreed to provide incentives to develop "deeper and enduring" trade relations between the two countries.

The commission said the commission adopted a resolution to set up a joint committee to coordinate and implement the agreement.

It said the commission expressed its confidence in the agreement for long-term sales and purchases of Iranian goods, such as oil, steel and other commodities.

Similarly, the agreement reached regarding the sale and purchase of railway wagons was noted "with satisfaction," the commission said.

The commission expressed its hope that similar progress would be made in other areas of economic cooperation. Agreement was also reached on the use of foreign exchange resources, which will be used to purchase Iranian goods, such as oil, steel and other commodities.

India's total iron ore exports during 1969-70 are expected to be 17 million tons, with Japan the main buyer. Next year total exports are expected to reach 21 million tons, bringing India 1,600 million rupees in foreign exchange.

At present, Vishakhapatnam is the largest port for ore exports, with shipments totalling 3,800,000 tons the current financial year.

## ALAIN MOTARD RETURNS TO KABUL

Alain Motard, the well-known French pianist, has already been to Kabul before, and now returns to the city to give another concert on the piano again arranged by the Kabul Music Society, on Wednesday, 11th March, at 8 p.m. in the Auditorium of Radio Afghanistan.

Well, you might think that there was a French pianist giving a concert two weeks previously, and here is yet another French pianist! Do you have that much opportunity here in Kabul to hear such talented and famous musicians that you can take the attitude: "Oh, no! Not another pianist!"

The Music Society is enthusiastic about arranging as many concerts as are offered them by musicians of international fame, who are passing through Kabul on their way to Europe or the Far East, and of course, music lovers will appreciate the considerable thrill of being able to attend such a concert.

Alain Motard was born in Nice and attended the Conservatoire Music School there. Later, he studied under Marguerite Long and Jacques Fauriol.

In 1968, he undertook a 6 months world tour, giving a total of 26 concerts in the Far East and South America. On an average, that is, giving a concert every five days, which requires terrible stamina, when one considers that Motard was travelling in between continents, in different climates.

In July 1968 he performed at the Festival of Melnikov in Switzerland, and a month later, at the St. Core, where he played the Schumann Concerto, two concertos followed in Greece, and then in October he recorded in France television.

1968 seems to have been a very busy year for him as November he gave five concerts in Yugoslavia, followed by a tour of West Africa.

During the summer it is unlikely, at the moment, that any concerts are forthcoming, so it is not seen that these next few concerts are to be the last before the autumn.

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Alain Motard will give a concert on Wednesday, March 11 at 8 p.m. in the auditorium of Radio Afghanistan.

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In July 1968 he performed at the Festival of Melnikov in Switzerland, and a month later, at the St. Core, where he played the Schumann Concerto, two concertos followed in Greece, and then in October he recorded in France television.

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Alain Motard was born in Nice and attended the Conservatoire Music School there. Later, he studied under Marguerite Long and Jacques Fauriol.

In 1968, he undertook a 6 months world tour, giving a total of 26 concerts in the Far East and South America. On an average, that is, giving a concert every five days, which requires terrible stamina, when one considers that Motard was travelling in between continents, in different climates.

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## The swindle of an ancient chinese calligraphic scroll

By C.Y. Hsu  
The greatest Chinese calligrapher is Wang Hsi-chih (281-306 A.D.) of the Chin Dynasty. Even to this date nobody has equaled or surpassed him in his type of calligraphy.

His calligraphy is noted for its elegance, forcefulness and innovation. It is described as having "iron strokes and silver hooks".

Of all Wang Hsi-chih's calligraphic works the best known is "Lan Ting Chi Hsu" (An Introduction to the Meeting at the Orchid Pavilion), which he himself composed.

An heirloom in his family, it was handed down to his seventh lineal descendant Priest Yung Chih of the Buddh at Hsu. When Yung Chih died, he bequeathed it to his favourite disciple, Pien T'ai.

A lover of art, Pien T'ai treasured the scroll as a precious heirloom. He had it rolled up in a leather case and carried it with him wherever he went.

The then Emperor Tai Tsang (14 Shih-mu 597-604 A.D.), an admirer of Wang Hsi-chih's calligraphy, had collected many of the works but he regretted that he did not have the Orchid Pavilion calligraphic scroll.

Having heard that Pien T'ai was the possessor, he summoned him to his palace to conduct Buddhist rites and showed him the scroll. But when he saw it, he was so struck by its beauty that he decided to buy it.

I did see the scroll at my Master's place. But when my Master's death, a case of inheritance was raised and the scroll was lost. The Emperor was so disappointed that he decided to buy it.

One day, the Emperor's Minister Wang Hsiang-shan (584-644 A.D.), noticed the Emperor's unhappiness and asked if he might have the scroll for him.

As the Son of Heaven, we cannot get over a calligraphic scroll that we want. How frustrating! I have collected many scrolls but none of them is as good as the Orchid Pavilion scroll.

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One day, the Emperor's Minister Wang Hsiang-shan







## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

No man ever became extremely quick all at once.

## Chambers of Commerce

Development of the Chamber of Commerce in various cities in Afghanistan is one of the prerequisites for the expansion of private sector participation in the economic progress of Afghanistan. Recently the president of the general Chamber of Commerce in an interview with the press outlined the future development plans of the Chamber of Commerce.

Of the 28 provinces in this country only eight have Chamber of Commerce. A few more are in the planning stage. A national grid of these chambers throughout the country could play a role as a liaison between the private sector of the economy and development projects.

Chambers of commerce in Afghanistan, contrary to those in developed countries, have been a guiding factor in economic progress.

It is due to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce in Kabul that in the past three years private investment has been considerable. More than eighty new industrial projects have been undertaken in the private sector with private capital investment both from Afghans and foreigners.

But probably too much effort is concentrated in Kabul and the few provinces where Chambers of Commerce exist.

It is here that the need for establishing new branches and encouraging businessmen throughout Afghanistan to become members becomes imperative.

Unless the Afghan Chamber of Commerce takes immediate steps to lead the way, and found the nucleus of a chamber in the capital of each of the provinces, the hope that the businessmen themselves will take the initiative is nil.

At the same time, once they are founded, permanent liaisons to help the groups of businessmen in the type of projects they could invest in should be maintained.

Arranging of visits to industrial establishments inside the country and even abroad could benefit our businessmen greatly.

The role of the Afghan Chamber of Commerce should be the one of bank: encouraging businessmen to save and invest. Adequate capital for investment will prove itself outdated once the new chambers are established.

There are many possible investors who have the resources but need guidance.

In this respect, the role of the provincial administrations in Afghanistan is highly important.

## World Press

Extracts from editorials in British newspapers last Monday. The Guardian on Rhodesia:

"President Nixon's reaction over what to do about the American consulate in Rhodesia now that a republic has been declared is a disturbing piece of evidence that the American government remains open to the Rhodesian regime will take this as a victory, and as a de facto recognition. The White House might disguise a decision to keep the consulate open with the excuse that it there purely to safeguard the interests of American nationals in Rhodesia. It would convince nobody."

"Nixon is under pressure from commercial interests in the Pentagon, which want to see America's supplies of Rhodesian chrome restored. The southern lobby, which also has a powerful influence with Nixon, also has clear interests in seeing America support white segregationist regimes."

"Less than 2 weeks ago, in his foreign policy message for the 1970s, Nixon wrote that the American stake in Africa would not rest on political maneuvering for anyone's advantage."

To maintain the consulate in republican Salisbury would be making a mockery of that pledge."

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Yearly ..... \$ 40  
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Quarterly ..... \$ 15

## Home press at a glance

## Papers discuss role of press in national development

## Islah

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried detailed excerpts of remarks made by Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemad when he met the provincial directors of information and culture Saturday morning.

Islah and Heywad all carried editorials on the role of the press. The daily Islah in its editorial said one of the most important functions of the press, at a time when the country is passing through a delicate stage of its national history, is to launch an effective campaign against social and economic evils.

Although such evils are many, bribery, corruption, smuggling, and hoarding can be mentioned as examples. The interesting question is how can the press play a role in this respect. Answering the question, it said, by informing and enlightening the public.

By factual reporting the press can gain the confidence of people and by doing so can play its role more effectively. Of course, the press is also about the only means of effectively informing the public on its rights and prerogatives.

The duty of the press, said the editorial, does not end here. The people have to be informed also on their obligations and duties in an evolving democratic society.

The paper in its editorial stressed the role of selflessness and self-sacrifice in the social and economic progress of the country. We have to sacrifice our own interests for the interest of the society, it said. We must nip in the bud any tendency within us which may lead us to seek our own comfort at the expense of others.

The same issue of the paper carried a considerable amount of provincial news. An item revealing the activities of the Volunteer Women's Association in Herat appeared on page four. The association held a meeting in order to further expand its social and health services throughout the province. Some members of the administrative personnel were elected during the meeting and various committees were established.

## Heywad

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried the fourth installment of

## UN Development Council approves 109 new projects

Assistance amounting to \$95.5 million for the support of 109 new major preinvestment projects and supplementary financing for 18 others, affecting 83 developing countries and territories was approved by the Governing Council of UNDP during its ninth session held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 19 to 27 January.

This is the highest number of large-scale projects ever to be added to the Programme at any one session and brings the cumulative total since 1959 up to 1,182 estimated to cost on completion \$1,133.3 million to the UNDP and the equivalent of \$1,034.6 million to the recipient countries.

The new list of 109 new projects and the 18 others will be in the region of \$250 million to which the recent governments have undertaken to contribute the equivalent of \$155 million.

Of the 109 new projects, 37 have been approved for the African region, 30 for Asia and the Far East, 22 for the Americas, and 9 and 7 for the Middle East and Europe respectively.

Three others are for inter-regional undertakings and one project is recorded as "global". This latter project is concerned with the vital areas of better food production and will help intensify research and training in the development of high yielding rice varieties.

This is the first project to be implemented by the UNDP itself and will be carried out through a non-UN agency, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Manila and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT). FAO is providing advisory assistance. CIMMYT is located in Mexico.

Projects, other than the global projects, will be implemented in the field by the United Nations and by 11 other agencies in the UN system. The Asian Development Bank (ASDB) will carry out a transport survey in Southeast Asia as its first project of executive agency.

Thirty-seven of the new projects are devoted to surveys and feasibility studies. The emphasis being laid on mineral and geological exploration, better use of land and water, and improvement of transport and communications; thirty-three will establish or strengthen applied research centres of these American efforts paying particular attention to forestry, veterinary and fishery services and to the technological needs of manufacturing enterprises, mining industries, and power utilities; 38 will help establish or expand permanent national institutions to raise the standards of technical and advanced educational training and one will set up an economic planning institute.

In implementing these projects, the Executive agencies acting on behalf of the UNDP will make full use of the \$164 million for individual expert assignments, \$2 million for fellowships awards for specialized training, and \$18.4 million for the purchase of project equipment unobtainable in the recipient country, and \$12.5 million for contractual services and miscellaneous project expenditures of \$3.1 million.

Presenting his recommendations to the Council for approval, UNDP Administrator, Jaul G. Hoffman, drew attention to the efficacy of the one-project activities which had been able to authorize as a result of decisions taken by the Council in June in regard to the Revolving Fund. Twenty-two of the projects recommended for full implementation had benefited from an early try-out period.

Emphasizing the necessity of taking into account rapidly evolving world technology, he said: "It has been the privilege of the UNDP to participate in and utilize decisive improvements in the methodology of inventory of natural resources."

Hoffman also pointed to the im-



Though professing to take no sides in the Middle East conflict, Britain has contracted to supply 200 Centurion tanks to Israel.

## HIGH COST OF EEC UK MEMBERSHIP

## PART I

The controversy about British entry into the Common Market has now acquired a new dimension. What will it cost Britain? No one seems to know the answer.

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## WOMAN MP FROM IRAN VISITS KABUL

## By A Staff Reporter

Dr. Mehr Anzesh Deulat Shahi, a member of Iranian parliament and vice president of the International Council of Women was here last week for a short visit.

In an interview with the Kabul Times she explained the method of work and activities of the council. The International Council of Women, she said, "is one of the oldest international organizations. It was established more than 82 years ago, with the specific purpose of improving the status of women in different countries."

She explained that 63 countries are members of the organization, as regards the qualification for membership to the organization Mrs. Deulat Shahi said the member has to represent the majority of women in her country and to take an interest in the activities of the organization.

Membership fee for a three year period is 300 francs and for permanent membership 500 francs. One of the policies of the organization, she said, was to see that vice presidents come from countries all over the world. There are 12 such vice presidents.

In addition to vice president, the council has four members of the executive board. The council has 15 committees each dealing with a different aspect of its activities such as promoting international understanding, health, family guidance, mother and child care etc.

A member can enter any committee she likes. What is important in the work of this organization is that most of its work is done by mail, said the Iranian parliamentarian. The council sends its programme to all its members and each member writes a report giving her views and difficulties.

The council is planning to undertake a programme of affilia- tion one developing country with a developed country. This way it hopes better understanding and cooperation can be created between the two worlds.

## RECIPE

After four or five good dinners in a row, it is high time we had a day devoted to our personal salvation. But even this "fast" can be very pleasant.

In the old days, in the refectory of the Patriarchate of Pec they would first serve potatoes cut in rounds and fried in excellent olive oil, and then a garnish of sliced slices of leek in oil and vinegar. Then the flat loaf of bread would be broken and the pickle soup brought in. This soup is not difficult to prepare.

Strain off a litre to a litre and a half of pickle liquid, and pour from one pan into another, adding a little salt. Boil for 10 minutes. Then the flat loaf of bread would be broken and the pickle soup brought in. This soup is not difficult to prepare.

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Iranian MP with Mrs. Saleha Faruqi Etemadi.



## Press On Women.

## Fashion spectrum for chaderi to mini seen

## By A Staff Reporter

Almost all the premier dailies of Kabul in their Saturday issues have published news and pictures of the opening of schools in Kabul.

But somehow, either with a stroke of luck or sheer human interest on the parts of the editors, pictures of the girls' schools in Kabul are shown. They have not only shown the girls' schools, but also the girls' faces and body right down to ankles, and delia which are voluminous, trousers worn as an added precautionary measure to hide the legs and thighs).

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## Madam, My Madam

## Cutie contest puts producer in a quandary

## By Nokta Cheen

"But why are you trying to hide yourself, anything wrong around here?" I asked my good friend who was sitting with me around the same table at the reception held last week.

"I don't want her to see me. She is angry with me and I think she is on the verge of blowing her top," he said looking rather pale.

"I heard about it. And don't worry. I've already spoken to her about it. I don't think she is as mad now as she was about ten minutes ago," I assured my friend who raised his neck to its original position once again.

"But I really don't know my crime. We are looking for a girl to play the role of an actress, and somehow I thought her daughter would be the best person to play the role. alas, the moment the words came out of my mouth she reacted violently. I thought my head was going to split in two with a big bang...," he said.

"But in this way to hire actresses for the feature films—go on telling mothers to send their daughters for a role," I asked with a bitter smile on my lips.

"What else could we do?" asked the gentleman helplessly. "We don't need too many faces and characters. Ours is a very humble project. Only a few to handle the most important ones. We are not going to choose the few ones, good ones for a start. It could later develop and then we could accept more of them," he said with a bit of a stammer.

"What kind of girls do you need?" I asked him like a reporter interviewing a big shot.

"Oh, good looking, aged between 18-20 years, preferably a student. With modest dress including hair and modesty and a photogenic face. Should be prepared to face the camera with good spirit, and to lead, rather than be led. The secret of a good artist in shooting movies," he said casually.

"How many have you tried so far?" I asked him.

"Oh many. Our method now is that we find the address of the person who might be interested in this sort of thing. We phone her and tell her on the telephone about it."

"Once all the details are given, she is rejected right away. Sometimes they hang the receiver into our ears. Some other times they say, 'I am not interested in this sort of thing.' I have to laugh and apologise and never come forward to accept the job," he said broadly.

"But why don't you advertise, ultimately you will need many faces. From amongst the candidates you may get, choose a few, keep the rest on a waiting list...," I said.

"That will not work. Once they come to you they insist that you must choose them. They must choose, from the among the worst, most ineligible of all, simply because they have come to join the 'new, rising industry,' he said.

"Of this, I am not convinced. You will not lose anything in advertising. Asking for new faces to join the industry, as you say is a difficult problem. So do it in an advertisement...," I told him, and somehow he accepted it.

"Later I found out that Madame Faure is a well-known writer and literary figure in France. She is deeply interested in social and political affairs of her own country and the countries she has visited."

"She is the editor of a political magazine in France. Among the books she has written, the one on China is most popular and widely read," said our reporter.

Asked of books, she has not forgotten the importance of looking after her physical appearance.

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Asked of books, she has not forgotten the importance of looking after her physical appearance.

In a Moscow maternity home.

Mrs. Faure



## Millions of North Americans view eclipse of sun

WALLOPS ISLAND, Virginia, March 9, (AP).—NASA sent up 27 space probes from the space center here Saturday and the sun went into total eclipse.

A NASA spokesman said: "Everything went off very well. We are pleased with the whole operation."

He said that one of the satellites studying the eclipse had already relayed back good photographs of the moment the moon passed across the sun.

At Oaxaca, Mexico, where world scientists gathered to watch the event, there was "excellent viewing weather," the spokesman added.

Millions of people across Canada, the United States and Mexico watched the eclipse, which will not be repeated in North America before 2024.

Thousands of scientists studied the phenomenon, some of them from planes and some from ships in the western Atlantic.

On the east coast of the United States, the eclipse was visible from 118 p.m. the first place plunged into gloom was Perry, Va.

The eclipse lasted 30 minutes. The first area darkened in Mexico was in the south, where scientists met among Aztec ruins near Oaxaca.

The eclipse, plunging a strip 100 miles wide into darkness, spread at 1,500 miles an hour towards the north east. Temperature fell by 12 degrees Fahrenheit.

At Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, thousands of eclipse spectators saw sea birds returning to their nocturnal resting places. And in Georgia birds stopped singing.

84 birds out of "sun-in" in Washington and New York's Central Park.

## To boycott nations planes, ships banning their transport

CAIRO, March 9, (Reuters).—The federation of Arab transport union today threatened it would boycott the planes and ships of any country in which any Arab takes measures against the Arab airlines.

The federation's secretary general, Sabri el-Safari, told a press conference here that the decision to impose such a boycott was taken at the conclusion of a four-day emergency conference of the federation's executive council.

The conference was called following the recent explosions in Swiss and Austrian airlines.

## Recipe

(Continued from page 3) adding paprika pepper and a little flour. At the same time placed the boiled, chopped root vegetables in the pickle, together with some par-boiled rice. Continue boiling until the rice is done, and then sprinkle on a few drops of oil to glaze.

After this, a dish of Metohija beans is served. This type of bean is known as the "Pee bean," is tastier and larger than the Tetovo variety. The beans should soak overnight in cold water. When this first water comes to the boil, it should be strained off and fresh water poured on.

Continue boiling, adding a little water occasionally, until the beans are as soft as butter—this variety does not take long to cook. Remove from the heat and sprinkle on plenty of chopped parsley. This dish should have the consistency of thick soup (no thickening is needed), and should be seasoned with sea salt. Everyone adds olive oil, pepper and chopped dried red pepper to his own plate, according to taste.

Pickled peppers, stuffed with red cabbage make a good accompaniment for this dish, or better still, any kind of fish fried in oil. In the Patriarchate it is customary to have grilled trout from the River Bistrica.

The desert on this day is a bowl of macaroni with pieces of chopped walnuts, sugar and cinnamon, served cold. White wine is drunk with this meal.

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**PARK CINEMA:**  
At 2, 5, 7, and 9 Italian cinema-mascope film dubbed in Farsi "THE TIGER OF BENGAL" with DEBRI PIGET.

**ARIANA CINEMA:**  
At 11, 4, 7, and 9 Italian cinema-mascope film dubbed in Farsi "THE TIGER OF BENGAL" with DEBRI PIGET.

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Enayef-Jade Malwand  
Nagshbandi-Jade Malwand Part 1  
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Shefa-Share Nau  
Pesarlay-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Tawakuly-Dah Afghanistan  
Sharef-Shah Shahid  
Faraz-Pule Sukhta  
Mahmud-Pule Mahmoud Khan  
Halder-Dah Masang  
Asri-Zenath-Jade Nader  
Karte Char and Bibi Mahru  
General Medical Depot Tel. 41252.

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Fire Department —  
Telephone repair 29  
Airport —21253-20572

## Pathet Lao peace plan encourages observers

VIETNAME, March 9, (AP).—Western diplomatic circles here were hopeful that the Laos military crisis might now go off the boil, following President Nixon's unveiling of the United States "secret war" and a new five-point peace proposal from the pro-

## Soviet ladies honoured on international women's day

MOSCOW, March 9, (Bakhtar).—Millions of Soviet women, from busdrivers to the world's only female cosmonaut, were presented with flowers or boxes of chocolates by their menfolk yesterday, the communist world's international women's day.

The pages of Soviet newspapers were filled with laudatory articles singing the praises of women in all their aspects except their cures.

But many men were probably chuckling at the suggestion, put forward in the pages of *Izvestia*, that the celebrations be switched to February 29—so that long-suffering husbands will have to wait four years on a leap year.

"If only she (the wife) suffered just one day from what I feel on the morning after," wrote one *Pravda* in the government newspaper on Friday.

Setting himself up as the spokesman for Soviet manhood, the male contributor complained that

communist Pathet Lao. Diplomats were boring over an eight-page complete text of the peace proposal, just made available. Their first reactions ranged from "very interesting" to "this is a break in the ice".

One diplomat said: "The proposal shows more willingness on the part of the Pathet Lao to sit down and talk this thing out than ever before."

The proposal, broadcast by Hanoi on Friday, listed these points as the basis for a settlement: 1/ Respect for the 1962 Geneva agreement—The United States must "stop escalating the war, completely cease the bombing of Laos territory, withdraw all United States advisers and military personnel, and stop using military bases in Thailand".

2/ Laos should not join any "military alliance with foreign countries" and should follow a policy of "peace and neutrality".

3/ The Laos throne should be respected and a representative national assembly established.

4/ A "consultative political conference" should be held to set up a "provisional coalition government".

5/ Laotian unification should come about by consultations. During these "No party shall use force to enroach upon or nibble at the areas controlled by the other".

6/ The Laos throne should be respected and a representative national assembly established.

7/ The Laos throne should be respected and a representative national assembly established.

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40/ The Laos throne should be respected and a representative national assembly established.

## FRIENDS

Please excuse occasional delays in our service—we are bringing our Hajis back from MECCA



MAR 26 1970

VOL. VIII. NO. 286

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1970 (HOUT 19, 1348 S.H.)

## UNCTAD MEETING FRUITFUL: RASOOL Board reviews preferential treatment of exports

By A Staff Reporter

The third resumed ninth session of the UNCTAD trade and development board 2-13 February, 1970 at Geneva was characterised by both zeal and determination to get results, contrasting with the earlier meetings of that session held in August-September 1969, said Dr. Amanullah Rasool, president of the department of planning statistics in the Ministry of Commerce who attended the session.

Asked what were the major purposes of the meeting, Dr. Rasool said they were:

a) Review of arrangements for a system of preferences for exports from developing countries.

b) Elaboration of recommendations for policy measures to be carried out during the 1970s in the field of UNCTAD's competence.

c) Examining UNCTAD's work programme and budgetary requirements for the next two years and a number of other topics that had to be discussed.

Dr. Rasool spoke of a new spirit of optimism which prevailed throughout the deliberations of the conference and, as such, considered the resumed ninth session an "auspicious beginning in the field of trade and development during the 1970s".

Asked what, in his opinion, were the positive achievements of the conference Dr. Rasool said although no definite agreement in the form of commitments to provide one per cent of their gross national product for development purposes in the world had been reached by developed countries, the fact that these countries agreed that this target would be met at the latest by 1975 is a positive achievement.

He explained that some developed countries such as France,

Sweden and Holland had already accepted to meet this target. West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Japan, for instance, had accepted the principle of one per cent but were of the opinion that this cannot fully materialise before 1975.

The United States and Austria, however, considered the attainment of this target to be dependent on the world business environment.

Another positive achievement of the conference was the agreement reached on items 25-29 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (BTN) granting non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences to the developing countries.

A special committee on preferences for the next two years was set up to finalise this agreement, he said.

Asked about the significance of this agreement, Dr. Rasool said: "It is important to bear in mind that Afghanistan stands to gain in several ways from the preferences programme."

First, there is prospect of direct advantage from the lowering or removal of tariff duties on Afghan exports.

Second, there will be advantage from the cancellation of the existing preferences for certain countries in the British commonwealth, and in the European Common Market which now operate as discriminations against the competing exports of Afghanistan.

Third, there will be the additional advantage of increasing participation of Afghan products in world markets which will have the effect of generating an important advertising and promotional value.

## Builders hand Intercontinental over to owners

KABUL, March 10, (Bakhtar).—The handing over of the Intercontinental Hotel of Kabul to the Maimala Pal Company after the period of guarantee by the builders has been completed in the past six months.

Disclosing this, the president of the Pathshary Tajarat Bank and the Maimala Pal Company, the owner of the hotel, said that the hotel was first received from the builders, Woodrow Taylor of England by the Maimala Pal Company and was then given to the present management of Intercontinental.

The builders have received a complete list of all the goods that have to be changed with new ones and have promised to replace them free of charge, he added.

"I would like your highness to let me know your views in this connection so that eventual necessary arrangements may be made in good time," he said, according to the Pathshary Lao news agency.

The Pathshary Lao were always

## 19 graduate from 15-day public health course

KABUL, March 10, (Bakhtar).—Certificates were distributed to 19 new graduates of the medical registration course of the Public Health Institute yesterday.

The 15 day course was organized by World Health Organisation and UNICEF in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Health for the officials of the hospitals in Kabul and the provinces.

The graduates learned new techniques of registering patients. It was the first such course that was held in Kabul and taught by Afghan and foreign experts, a source of the Public Health Institute here said.

Officials of the ministry and the institute were present during the distribution of graduation certificates.

## Four children die as house collapses

GARDAIZ, March 10, (Bakhtar).—Four children of the same family died when a house collapsed in Sayed Karam district, near here yesterday.

A two storey old house gave way yesterday morning in Khanzardak Village killing two of Amanullah's sons and two of his daughters.

His wife too was under the debris, but when rescue workers pulled her out she was not even scratched.

Bodies of Amanullah and Yahya, each nine years old, and Malooka and Patasa, eight and three years of age respectively were recovered from the debris.

## Laotian situation takes turn towards negotiations

HONG KONG, March 10, (Reuters).—The Laotian conflict took an apparent turn towards negotiations today as a lull was reported around the strategic Plain of Jars, scene of recent fighting between communist and government troops.

Prince Souphanouvong, the pro-communist Pathshary Lao leader, sent an urgent message to his half-brother, Laotian Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma, offering to exchange views on a peaceful settlement.

"I would like your highness to let me know your views in this connection so that eventual necessary arrangements may be made in good time," he said, according to the Pathshary Lao news agency.

The Pathshary Lao were always

prompted by good will and wanted to find a peaceful settlement to the Laotian problem, Prince Souphanouvong said.

The Pathshary Lao proposal, announced last Friday, called for complete U.S. withdrawal from Laos and cessation of its military activities there, general elections for a national assembly and a democratic government, and an interim coalition government.

President Nixon announced on Friday that a letter had been sent to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, urging that he help restore Laotian neutrality through the Geneva agreements of 1962.

Observers here said the lack of vituperative propaganda in the announcement of Prince Souphanouvong's initiative could indicate that it was serious attempt at opening negotiations.



Good weather and beginning of school year adds to the happiness of these school girls. Last year schools began 15 days late due to bad weather.

Daily Flights to Rome... Pan Am makes the going great... \*Via Tehran Kabul-Inter-continental Hotel Telephone 31062

PRICE AF. 4

## Interior ministry begins survey in Takhar province

TALOQAN, March 10, (Bakhtar).—Takhar province is being studied from the point of view of local development projects. A representative of the local development department of the Ministry of Interior Abdul Majid Salan arrived here yesterday to begin the survey.

Another representative of the same department, Mohammad Hashim Yousufi arrived in Maimana yesterday to undertake a similar survey.

## Salang pass closes for 4 hrs, due to snow

CHARIKAR, March 10, (Bakhtar).—Despite two days of snowing in the Salang Pass area, traffic has been open.

Only on one instance was it closed. It happened that mist was very thick, the drivers could not see two metres ahead of them, and it was snowing heavily, the director of maintenance of the Salang Pass Abdul Qasim said.

The Road then was closed only for four hours so that accidents would be prevented.

A big avalanche, 150 metres long and five metres thick crashed in the Gavarah Sang area Sunday evening, but no casualties occurred, he said.

## Habibi closes provincial pressmen seminar

KABUL, March 10, (Bakhtar).—The seminar of the provincial directors of information and culture which began last week was closed yesterday.

He expressed the hope for the success of the directors in their work and their cooperation with all the departments of the state in expanding cordial relations with the people.

A healthy press which enjoys all legal freedom can serve the public in the best manner, Dr. Habib said.

"Our freedom of the press will be limited or curtailed only when it interferes with the freedom of others. Respecting this limit is respecting real freedom," the minister added.

"I am sure that this understanding exists among the pressmen, who are the real servants of the movement of the country. It is this spirit that leads us to success."

He said that better equipping

in the performance of our duties," Dr. Habib said.

Referring to the prestige of the pressmen, the minister said that the upkeep of the prestige and fame of others in the framework of the general prestige of the press is one of the important issues that should always be kept in mind in the profession of writing.

Commenting on the present development plans of the ministry and the steps to meet the needs of the provincial press departments, the minister said that their problems will once again be studied at the centre.

The seminar itself in its final meeting decided that such seminars should be held annually in early March.

The directors of the provincial departments of information and culture left to assume their posts today.

## Poland-W. German talks begin in "very friendly" atmosphere

WARSAW, March 10, (Reuters).—Poland and West Germany have begun a second round of talks on improving political relations in what the German delegation leader said was a "very friendly" atmosphere, although Warsaw maintained an outward show of uncompromising severity.

The seven-member government delegations from each country talked for more than two-and-a-half hours yesterday in the Polish foreign ministry building—which housed Gestapo headquarters during the World War Two Nazi occupation and agreed to meet again today.

When a reporter later asked German State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz if they talked

about the key issue of Poland's western Oder-Neisse river frontier, the head of the Bonn team replied: "We discussed everything."

This border gave Poland large areas of former German territory and Warsaw says Bonn must recognise it as final before war-scarred relations between the countries can be normalised.

Herr Duckwitz refused to disclose any details of the discussions, held in a first-floor conference room near the private offices of Foreign Minister Stefan Jastrzewski. But he described the atmosphere as "very friendly—as usual".

The statement said the United States continued to regard Bri-

## U.S. to close its consulate in Rhodesia next week

WASHINGTON, March 10, (Reuters).—The United States will close its consulate in Salisbury, on March 14, the state department announced yesterday.

The action is being taken as a result of the Salisbury government's formal implementation of a new constitution on March 2 making Rhodesia a republic independent of Britain, a statement by Secretary of State William Rogers said.

The statement said the United States continued to regard Bri-

tain as the lawful sovereign over Rhodesia.

U.S. officials said the move had been under consideration since last year's referendum adopting the new constitution and that Washington never had any intention of recognising the Smith regime.

Meanwhile the U.N. March 2 committee on colonialism has called on the Security Council to urgently consider "further appropriate measures" to end the rebellion in Rhodesia.

(Continued on page 4)



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Pessimism, when you get used to it, is just as agreeable as optimism.

Enoch Arnold Bennett.

## Nonalignment and Regionalism

The forthcoming preparatory meeting in Dar es Salaam is the final in a series of meetings prior to the holding of the summit of the nonaligned nations. The first meeting held in Belgrade last summer, and the meeting in United Nations headquarters in New York last fall, have paved the way for holding the final consultation on the summit, and determining the time place it should be held and the agenda for the summit.

Surely, the greater the degree of active consultation, the greater will be the chances of success for the summit.

It was in line with this spirit of consultation that recently the secretary of the foreign ministry of India, P. N. Kaul, followed by Dr. Anwar Sani, the director general of the political affairs department of the foreign ministry of Indonesia visited Afghanistan and held useful talks with the Afghan officials.

Related to this issue is a news report by world wire agencies from Colombo based on a report in a local paper that representatives of that country, India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Nepal and Afghanistan are expected to meet there to discuss an "Asian policy" towards the Dar es Salaam meeting and the nonaligned summit as a whole.

The first reaction in an Afghan mind is that nonalignment, by its very nature, is a universal concept. Why should it deviate from its only acceptable pattern of thought and take the form of a regional interpretation?

In fact when the narrow concept of regionalism is mentioned, the serious and derogatory problem of demarcation of the region raises its head.

Granting that the meeting in Ceylon is attended by delegates from South Asia, the mere fact that Afghanistan is in the middle and central Asia means that Middle East countries should also be invited to attend.

One may expect that in a meeting of this type all Asian non-aligned countries including Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan etc. are to be expected to participate.

If they are invited what happens to the Arab countries of Africa, who are not in West Asia but in terms of geopolitical considerations can not be separated by a fictitious line.

Their absence may create suspicion in their minds and it will also promote factionalism among the nonaligned countries on the pretext of the geographical locations of Asia and Africa.

Besides, such a meeting will raise suspicion in the minds of one or more world powers—especially at a time when the situation is worsening in Laos, one invitee to the Colombo meeting—making them believe that a group against them is in the making.

Once again, there are some nonaligned countries outside this region who too could become suspicious of the propriety of holding such a meeting.

Countries of our region who are involved in alignment but who have developed some degree of tolerance vis-a-vis the world-wide nonaligned meeting will also become suspicious of the motives of such a meeting confined to their own neighbours.

It may be said that if nonaligned nations do not intend to enter into confrontation with any country, why should suspicions be raised at all?

The answer is simple. It is only a wishful thinking.

A meeting without an agenda, without a clear purpose and even without a declaration or communiqué to be expected, and the acceptance, hesitation or rejection of those invited still not known a few days before the meeting is planned by its sponsors can arouse suspicion. One can not expect that such a meeting will be welcomed by all quarters.

Such a meeting could harm the importance and purpose of the nonaligned summit itself.

It is preferable if the Asian and other nonaligned countries continue their active bilateral consultations prior to the Dar es Salaam meeting and if they wish, they can even arrive in Dar es Salaam a day or two earlier on the eve of the preparatory meeting, to hold informal consultations.

## World Press

East Germany reiterated its stand that Chancellor Willy Brandt has no right to come to West Berlin; emphasising the deadlock over a planned East-West German summit meeting.

In an editorial, the East German communist party newspaper "Neues Deutschland" said: "Bonny's activities in West Berlin have been and continue to be illegal. They are provocative actions contrary to international law."

A clash during preparatory talks here over whether Herr Brandt should visit West Berlin after his meeting with East German Premier Willi Stoph resulted in a bitter exchange between Bonn and East Berlin which could lead to a possible collapse of the meeting before it has even started.

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## FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40  
Half Yearly \$ 20  
Quarterly \$ 15

## Home press at a glance

## High import duties on autos harmful to economy in long run

## Isiah

The paper in an article by Dr. Zabihullah Ihsan, criticising the way taxes are levied on imported cars.

It said a great number of people who have imported cars are evading the payment of taxes on them as a result of which state revenues suffer. The article went into the reasons for this state of affairs.

One of the major reasons for evasion, said the article, is that taxes on cars are rather heavy and start with and the tax procedures make them even heavier.

The article explained that sixty per cent customs tax is levied on cars which cost less than \$2000 and 100 per cent on cars costing over this amount. In fact, by the time all other taxes are levied by the traffic department and the government monopolies the figure for the first category of cars reaches 105 per cent and that of the second category over 150 per cent.

Those who import cars and fail to report to the tax offices within fifteen days are liable to pay fines which increase as the delay in reporting increases.

The article suggested the following measures to be adopted in order to improve the situation. 1. Taxation regulation on imported cars should be publicised especially to traders and foreign students abroad who may be thinking of buying cars. The Ministry of Finance should publish these regulations in the form of pamphlets and distribute them widely, free of charge.

2. The system of double and multiple taxation should be replaced by a single and comprehensive taxation so that it would be easy for a potential importer to calculate the final cost of the car he wants to import.

3. At present fifteen per cent tax reduction is allowed with every year that passes since the manufacturing date of the imported car. Thus a 1965 model when

imported will get a tax reduction equivalent to 75 per cent of its original cost. This, said the article, has led to a tendency to import second hand cars which in the long run does not prove in the interest of our national economy. The article suggested that a system of progressive tax reduction should be introduced in order to discourage the import of old and dilapidated cars.

## Heywad

The attack of North Vietnamese forces in support of Pathet Lao guerrillas against regular government troops in Laos which recently led to set backs by government forces has renewed the prospects of continued strife and bloodshed in Laos, the paper said in an editorial yesterday.

This led the central government to ask the United States for help in response to which the Plain of Jars now occupied by the

Pathet Lao forces and the Ho Chi Minh trail which is the North Vietnamese supply route to South Vietnam are being bombed by the American planes.

The United States President Richard Nixon has said that his administration is not seeking involvement in Laos and wants to see that the issue is solved through understanding between the government and the Pathet Lao representatives.

As usual the Laotian government has resorted to the international control commission to look into the prospects of withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from Laos.

At the same time the Pathet Lao have made proposals for a settlement. While the chances of the commission being able to do anything constructive are dim, the United States and the Laotian government might show a favourable response to Pathet Lao suggestions in order to find an early solution to the problem.

## HIGH COST OF EEC UK MEMBERSHIP

## PART II

If it joins, it will give Europe a powerful voice as between the East and the West, a voice that can influence both Soviet and American policies.

The White Paper hints at the political advantages of membership, but it does not spell them out. It is the economic consequences that Wilson, like most of his voters, are concerned about and it is clear that he will strive for two things. First, he will try to prolong the transitional period for acceptance of the common agricultural policy. Observers believe that he will ask for seven years.

Secondly, he will endeavour to shorten the period of transition covering the manufacturing industry in order to obtain as quickly as possible the dynamic effect of an enlarged market for goods other than food.

The big plus for Britain is indeed to be found in industrial markets. When it joins the EEC, Britain's "home market" will expand from £54 million to £300 million with all the advantages that it entails.

An enlargement of the Market, it is felt, will provide greater opportunities for British industrial and commercial firms and, in turn, lead to higher and more sustained rates of growth.

If industry responds to the stimulus of an enlarged market, says the Confederation of British Industry, the benefits to the economy will be considerable.

Wilson's strategy during the negotiations will be concerned

with getting the maximum concessions from the "Six", on the one hand, and mollifying public opinion at home on the other.

Though the leaders of the major political parties in Britain—like Enoch Powell whose penchant for notoriety is well known—are in favour of Britain's joining the EEC, Wilson cannot be unaware of the swelling rank of anti-Marketees at home.

The powerful trade union movement opposed to British membership because it would compel the Government to impose another economic squeeze, leading to industrial unrest.

Britain's farmers are also against joining the Common Market. Perhaps the most formidable opponent is the newly-formed of Common Market Safeguards Campaign whose ranks cut across party lines.

It feels that British entry would mean an "intolerable increase in food prices and cost of living."

It also believes that British membership of the EEC will mean the virtual end of the Commonwealth. But the White Paper limits its concern for the Commonwealth to the entry of sugar agreements and New Zealand's dairy products, though it frankly admits that Commonwealth supplies which, at present, enter this country duty-free would, when Britain joins the Common Market, be subject to a high rate of duty.

France saw to it that the interests of its former African colonies were protected within the EEC. Britain is unlikely to do the same for the Commonwealth interests as hard as it is for concessions. (The Times of India) join.

## Right to enjoy

## unpolluted air

Well, they have come and gone. For four days Strasbourg was host to princes, planners and parliamentarians. Whole tracts of life-giving, ecologically balanced forest must have been pulped to provide paper for the official documentation, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere must have risen measurably with the inflow of jet aeroplanes; the poor abused Rhine had suddenly to accommodate the refuse, treated or untreated of a hundred banquets.

Was it worth all the trouble? Or, as the Duke of Edinburgh put it in his rousing speech on the first day, would it all be so much effluent under the bridge?

At about 3 p.m. on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 11, Robert Bouvier-Chaudun, of the European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and a small group of associates, began drafting the final declaration of the conference.

They worked through the night and by breakfast the next day they had produced a document which, give or take a comma or two, the conference saw fit to approve in its entirety.

Europe awoke to learn that some new inalienable human rights were in the process of being created. Specifically, it was proposed that the Council of Europe should be charged with drawing up a protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights, guaranteeing the right of every individual to enjoy a healthy and unpolluted environment.

The protocol was to cover the rights to "breathe air and drink water reasonably free from pollution, the right to freedom from undue noise and other nuisances, and to reasonable access to coast."

"I don't know whether the Council of Europe will take up this particular recommendation of the

(Continued on page 4)

## Italian scene

## Nongovernment coupled witheconomic success

A unique Italian contribution to modern political life is the art of governing, without apparent government and this republic has managed to do so with talent and foresight except that efficient self-rule is not a contemporary Mediterranean phenomenon.

There have been 30 cabinets here since World War II and Rome will soon look for its 31st. The only major parties are founded on religion—Catholicism and anti-Catholicism, and the Vatican's political expression, the Christian Democrats, are even more driven by factionalism than their principal opponents, the Communists.

Nevertheless, while not notably successful in building the formal confederation of states this bureau cracy manages to keep national services running with occasional machinery of a nation, Italians have managed by mysteriously Italian means to survive with striking vigor.

Italy's economic miracle is impressive and has embraced an enormous internal migration from south to north of people seeking industrial jobs.

Perhaps three essential factors have helped the Italian republic to preserve essential continuity. The first is a very honourable, solid president with talent for mediating the same deck of ministerial cards.

The second is financial solidity and a patient bureaucracy able to administer a staggering confusion of statutes. This bureaucracy helps in crises from the kaleidoscope of shifting ministers.

Administratively Italy is like an iceberg whose small visible surface changes with the political sun but whose huge bureaucratic subsurface is stable.

This invisible government has allowed the talented Italians to move into the age of mass production and keep national services running with occasional machinery of a nation, Italians have managed by mysteriously Italian means to survive with striking vigor.

The third factor enabling Italy to achieve the improbable is the strange political position of the church.

It would surely be going too far to describe Italy as an "ecclesiastical principality", but the muddled Italian party is still on top.

Moreover, the only powerful are today also somewhat divided, like the Christian Democrats. If the latter have proven themselves unable to truly reconstruct the state—or even really make it function—the Communists have demonstrated where all the capacity to take it away from them.

The Christian Democratic structure is torn by leadership quarrels among men who aren't leaders and by a Savonarola movement among political minded priests. But the Communists also are in a condition that lacks dynamism or any Messianic sense.

The Communist party is enormous and statistically powerful but it is no longer revolutionary; its bosses have simply hung around revolutions which is very different. It is wreathed in past bluster more than in a sense of future mission.

The upshot of all these factors is that the citizens of this state, neither effectively ruled nor effectively protected against internal menace, do not seem really to care and will not alienate themselves from their present condition. (The New York Times)



## TEXTILE PLANT OPENS IN KABUL

A new textile plant called Ghafar Osman was opened in operation in Kabul last month.

The plant is owned by four brothers, with an initial capital of five million afghanis.

It is named after the eldest of the brothers, Abdul Ghafar Osman. "We aim at serving the people of Afghanistan in different ways. Industrialisation of the country is one of our aims. The good quality products of our plant will offer best service to the countrymen in Afghanistan," Ghafar Osman said.

The plant has been built in an acre area in Khairkhana pass, near Kabul, on the way to Istalef.

Thirty workers are employed in the factory which has ten machines. The machines do spinning, weaving, dyeing, warping etc.

"Another 13 machines will be imported shortly from abroad. They will be installed in twenty days," he said.

He added that he plans to install fifty machines in the plant during the next three years so that it will be one of the average

standard textile plants in the country.

"In another month we will have about 25 machines performing various tasks," the owner told the Kabul Times reporter.

The machines have been purchased from Pakistan, according to Osman.

Each of the knitting machines costs fifty thousand afghanis, each of the warping machines 70,000 afghanis and each of the spinning machines 20,000, he told the Kabul Times reporter.

The plant produces 500 metres of white cotton daily.

The raw material for the plant, which is a kind of lute, is being imported from Japan.

"The plant at present produces white cotton alone but we plan to make it of handings become the export will return to his country."

"At present there are limited workers and machines. But with the installation of new machines which I have already spoken about, there will be 150 workers employed in the project."

Besides, they will work in two shifts, he said.

When asked about the rate of production, the owner said that it will be 7,000 metres of various types of material daily.

Referring to training of workers to handle their jobs, Osman said that at present there is a foreign expert who guides all the workers, but once Afghans become capable, the export will return to his country.

"This is one of the conditions of the agreement we have with the expert," he added.

The workers earn between 4,000 to 5000 afghanis a month at present.

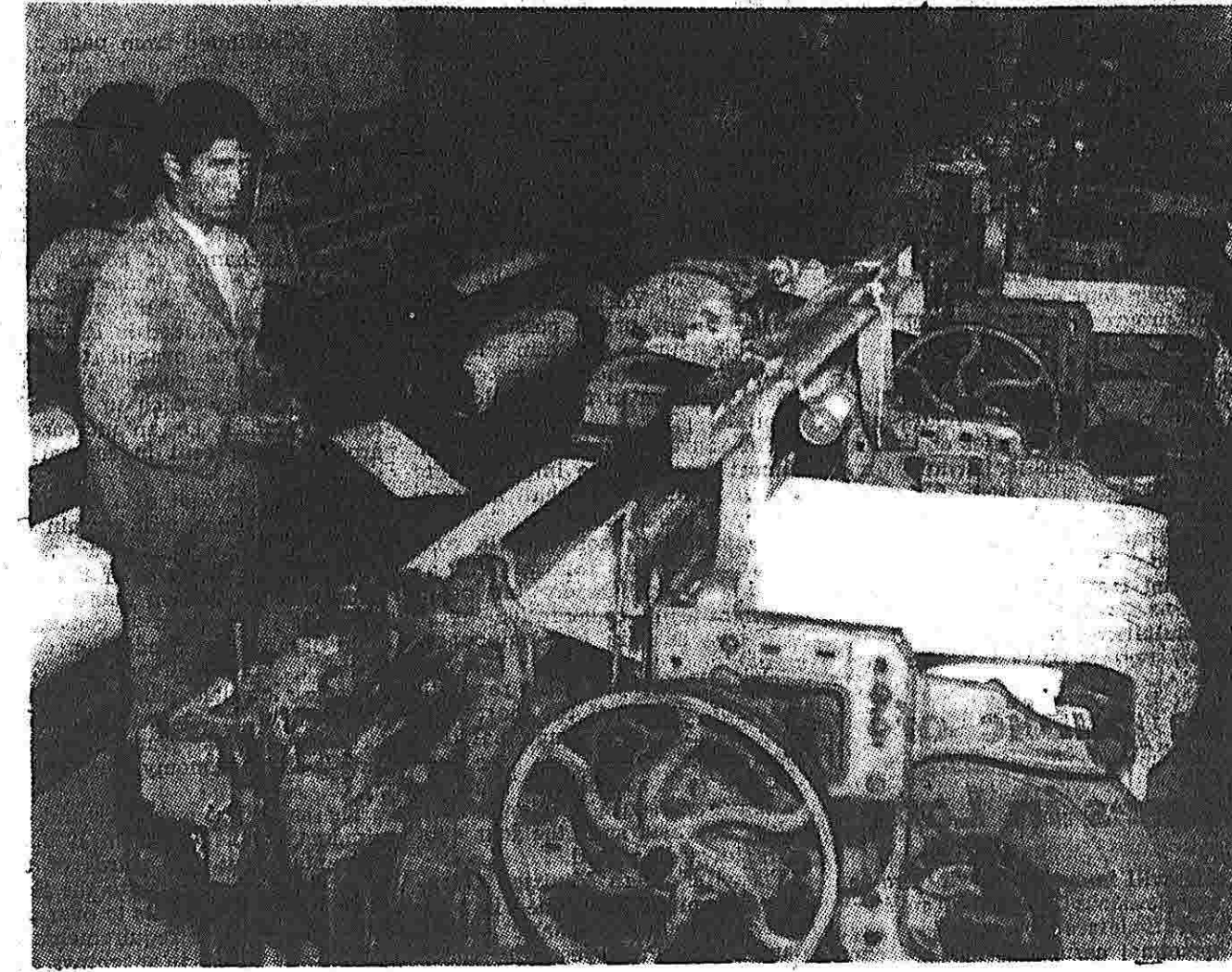
Commenting on the sale and distribution of the products of the plant, Ghafar Osman said that at present it has a sales shop, a wholesaler, in Hazaragi Sarai (market).

"We have planned to open four new centres in the provinces of Afghanistan."

"They will be in Mazare Sharif, Kunduz, Herat, Kandahar and Jalalabad," he told the reporter.

He thanked the Afghan Investment Committee for all the help it has given in establishing the plant and also the cooperation it has shown to expand it.

"We can expand only when smuggling from abroad is stopped. Then with other similar investments at reasonable rate to the markets, he added.



A section of Ghafar Osman textile plant. (Photo: Moqim, The Kabul Times)

## BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY

## BUSINESS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

One of the results of the just concluded seminar for the provincial pressmen is that their newspapers have been appearing in the newspapers in Kabul.

The thinking is that newspapers can become an industry and journalism itself could emerge as a rising and developing industry in Afghanistan if the right approach is taken.

In line with this thinking, which is indeed fine and profitable to the future development of the press in Afghanistan, illustrated advertisements, if paid for, and published everyday as is done in the foreign press, could make a big contribution to making the newspapers stand on their own feet.

With the concession that the Ministry of Information and Culture may give to the cinemas in Kabul, on an average every column inch of the ad would bring to the newspapers 50 afghanis daily.

On an average, once again, an illustrated cinema ad, which means 600 afghanis a day, it will be about 18,000 afghanis a month. At least half of the regular daily pay of the staff in an average newspaper could be met from this source.

It may be asked how could the cinemas pay for the cost of these advertisements?

There are two means of income for the cinemas in this country to shoulder a bill of this sort: First, by increasing the price of tickets. In this case, the cinema owners will be directly charged with the payment of the prices of the tickets.

Second, by asking the original film companies that sell their movies to also accept advertisement costs.

Ultimately, in both cases, it will be the cinema goers who will have to shoulder the bill, because, granting that the film companies agree to pay for such a cost, which is normal in those countries where movies have good markets and the income justifies advertisement costs, the cinema owners will add this cost to the original price of the film.

Since this is the case, the Ministry of Information and Culture would be well advised to increase charges.

In fact for the past several years the price of living has shot up manifold.

If I am not mistaken, for the past few years a cinema in the city have had the same price for tickets.

While a price rise should not be encouraged, one can not deny the fact that a kind of indirect tax to strengthen the financial structure of the press in Afghanistan is essential. It is through such a price rise that the press could become the fourth estate, without really any feeling of punishment or feeling that he has been burdened with a special request to meet certain bills.

At the same time, this kind of income only is not adequate to meet the demand of the Afghan press for financial support. Government departments as a whole should be called upon to advertise all its legitimate demands, and in fact it is the contractors who will ultimately pay the bill rather than the departments themselves.

Of course this kind of advertisement is not illustrated, yet, with the continuity they will have, they can offer good revenue to the papers.

## By Nokta Cheen

This is why in recent weeks a number of illustrated advertisements have been appearing in the newspapers in Kabul.

It may sound very ordinary, but illustrated advertisements, if paid for, and published everyday as is done in the foreign press, could make a big contribution to making the newspapers stand on their own feet.

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It will probably be shifted from here to Maimana. But of course we have to wait for the completion of the Mazare-Sheberghan highway in 1971 and the completion of the survey of the new highway," the expert concluded.

## Mazare plant supplies all asphalt for new highways

## By A Staff Reporter

The asphalt plant in Mazare Sharif, built with the help of the Soviet Union, produces 60,000 tons of asphalt annually.

It was the produce of this plant that was used in the buildings of the Pul-i-Khumri-Mazare highway.

The remaining part of the road, which is from Mazare to Sheberghan, is also being built with the asphalt produced by the same plant, a reporter of the Kabul Times was told by an expert during visit of the plant recently.

The asphalt plant, which was established in 1968, has two main machines which mix asphalt. Each of them has a capacity to mix 3,000 tons of asphalt annually.

The two machines mix five v Free Exchange Rates At

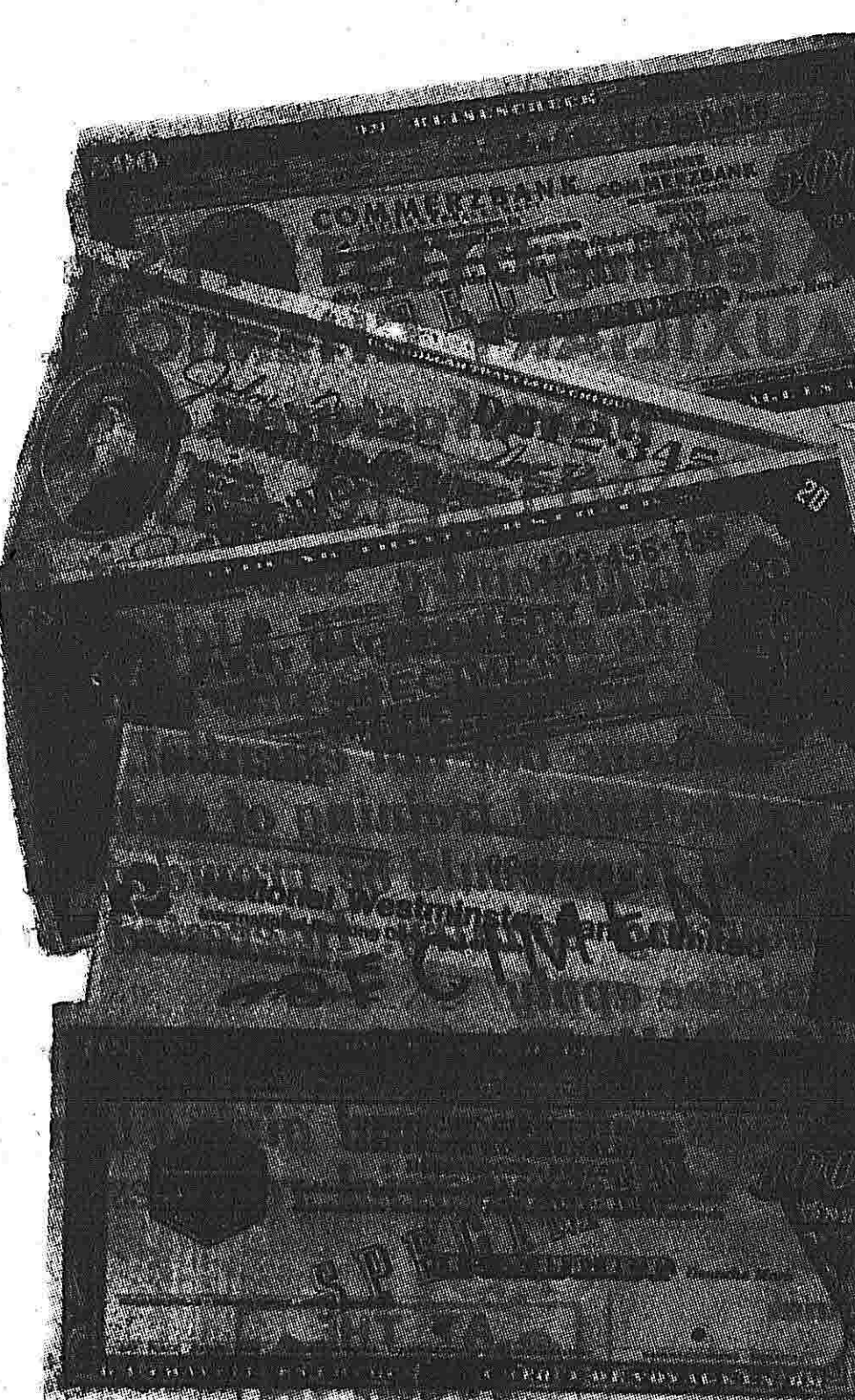
D'Afghanistan Bank Kabul, Feb. 10. Following are the exchange rates at the De Afghanistan Bank expressed per unit in Afghanis of foreign currency today Feb. 10:

Af. 77.25 (per U.S. dollar) Af. 77.75 Af. 185.40 (per pound sterling)

Af. 1800 Af. 2110.80 (per hundred DM) Af. 2124.32

Af. 1340.84 (per hundred France Af. 1309.85

## BANKE MILLIE AFGHAN



Before you travel make sure to call on us

BANKE MILLIE AFGHAN  
(HEAD OFFICE KABUL)

Select your choice of the variety of travellers checks we carry





Pants for all evening occasions. Here is a top-fashion outfit from the latest range of a British manufacturer famous for his elegant evening wear.

The tunic top is in bold, jungle printed black and white cotton, with deep slits at the sides and black edging. It is teamed with flared pants flaring out into wide bell-bottoms at the ankle.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### KABUL MUSIC SOCIETY

Presents

### ALAIN MOTARD

FRENCH PIANIST 8 P.M. WEDNESDAY, 11 MARCH, 1970 RADIO AFGHANISTAN 100 AFS.

## A leading DYESTUFFS and AUXILIARY CHEMICALS manufacturer of SWITZERLAND

"Desires to appoint a sole agent for introducing its products in Afghanistan. Previous experience in this trade welcome but not essential."

Free technical training of staff of selected firm would be provided in a neighbouring country. Interested parties may please apply c/o KABUL TIMES stating their business activities and giving banking and commercial references."

### Rhodesia

(Continued from page 1)

The 24 nation body issued its appeal in a consensus yesterday as the Security Council prepared to resume its debate on the Rhodesian question requested by Britain last week after the rebel territory's assumption of republican status.

Three African foreign ministers representing the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) are on their way to New York to present the African case before the council. The committee also called on Britain to take all necessary measures to put an end to the rebellion of the Smith regime.

In order to preserve the special committee's unanimity Tanzania agreed not to press for the inclusion of a call on Britain to use force to bring down the Smith regime.

The consensus noted that the recent developments in Rhodesia have led to a further worsening of the situation in southern Africa, constituting a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

The committee also appealed to all states to cooperate in bringing the rebellion in southern Rhodesia to an end by complying fully with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and general assembly.

It called on all UN members not to extend recognition to, or to entertain diplomatic or other relations with, and to refrain from any action to assist or encourage, that regime.

## U.S. to inform public of all military losses in Laos

WASHINGTON, March 10, (AP)—The White House announced Monday night that six civilians were killed in Laos last year as a result of hostile action.

The civilians all were described as persons in support roles rather than active military ones.

The names were to be released by the state department, as part of a new administration policy of providing more information on casualties and plane losses in Laos.

The captain who was killed was Joseph K. Bush Jr. This was disclosed at the Florida White House Sunday. But officials said this was not in combat action although it occurred in an exchange of fire with North Vietnam commands.

From now on, White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler told reporters, the government, on orders of President Nixon himself, will immediately "inform the American public about all military aircraft losses and military air personnel casualties in Laos once search-and-rescue missions are completed."

This, Ziegler said, is the same policy as is followed in losses in North and South Vietnam.

In the past, the casualties in Laos have been lumped with those of Southeast Asia as a whole.

In addition, casualties resulting from what Ziegler called "protective reaction missions along the border of Laos and South Vietnam and involving American personnel will be reported as part of South Vietnam casualties."

The spokesman said the bomb was thought to have been a crude home-made thermal device. Damage to the centre was minor. Names of the injured were not announced but they were designated as a secretary, a motion picture worker, a janitor and a librarian.

The centre was expected to reopen on Wednesday, the spokesman said.

Yesterday's explosion was the fifth in Saigon this year. On February 27 a plastic bomb exploded near a big American billet injuring two U.S. servicemen and three civilian passers-by.

Over the Tet (lunar new year) holiday an explosion rocked the South Vietnamese government national press centre in the early evening of February 8. Because of the holiday the office was empty and there were no casualties, but the centre was badly damaged.

On January 30 an explosive went off causing minor injuries at an American military cinema, adjoining an American officers' billet and the U.S. information office. A similar explosion occurred in the empty Dai Nam Cinema, also adjoining an American officers' billet, on January 21, without casualties.

Informal sources said yesterday recently captured Viet Cong prisoners had revealed that the presidential palace in Saigon and the residence of U.S. ambassador

## Britain approaches Sovietover Laos

MOSCOW, March 10, (Reuter)—Britain, yesterday handed over a message to the Soviet Union dealing with the Laotian situation, a British embassy spokesman announced here.

The spokesman said that British Ambassador Sir Duncan Wilson delivered the message to Mikhail Kapitsa, head of the Soviet foreign ministry's Southeast Asian department.

He added that the ambassador had a brief conversation with Kapitsa.

The spokesman declined to give any details of the message. There was no indication when a Soviet reply would be handed over.

Informal sources in London said at the end of last week Laos Premier Souvanna Phouma called for Geneva-type consultations on the situation in Laos.

Prince Souvanna Phouma made this call in letters to Britain and the Soviet Union as co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference which agreed to make and keep Laos neutral.

The prince's letters were sent 10 days ago after a large-scale North Vietnamese offensive on the Plain of Jars in northern Laos.

Official Soviet news media have so far ignored the Laotian premier's call for Geneva-type consultations, and have built up an anti-US propaganda campaign laying the whole responsibility for tension in the country on U.S. military intervention.

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UNITED NATIONS, March 10, (Reuter)—United Nations Secretary General U Thant has decided to reactivate the Middle East peace mission of his special representative, Dr. Gunnar Jarring.

The decision was made after the big four powers had reported progress in their search for a settlement.

A UN spokesman said the decision was taken last Friday afternoon—less than 24 hours after the chief UN delegates of the United States, Russia, Britain and France had held their 5th round of talks on the Middle East.

U Thant officially announced on Saturday that he had recalled Dr. Jarring from his post as Swedish ambassador to Moscow to resume his mission in the Middle East.

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### Czechoslovakia

(Continued from page 3)

living of the fuel-power situation, on improving the situation in the supply of natural gas and electricity.

A faster development is envisaged in the production of building materials, the agreement said. According to the agreement and the appropriate protocol on the mutual exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia during the year 1970, which was concluded in Prague in November, the overall turnover of the mutual goods exchange next year may reach up to 2,200 million roubles, i.e. an increase of around 6 per cent in comparison with 1969.

This proves that also in future the Soviet Union will remain Czechoslovakia's biggest trading partner. In the majority of the Czechoslovak production plants the light of his consultations here, U Thant said in his announcement.

The UN envoy has the reputation of being one of the most tactful figures in international diplomacy.

There was speculation that Dr. Jarring's presence in New York might serve to spur the four powers towards accord.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann confirmed in remarks to foreign diplomatic correspondents in Paris yesterday much of what had already been reported here about the progress at the latest big four session.

Beard, who presided at the session, is known to have sent a fairly optimistic report to Paris on the proceedings, although U.S. officials appeared more restrained in their evaluations of the meeting.

U Thant told reporters at the weekend that there was a general feeling of optimism, and a UN spokesman said today that U Thant felt there was a "slight forward movement".

## Bomb explodes in American centre in Saigon

SAIGON, March 10, (Reuter)—A small bomb exploded in the entrance of the American cultural centre in Saigon yesterday afternoon injuring four Vietnamese civilians, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman said the bomb was thought to have been a crude home-made thermal device. Damage to the centre was minor. Names of the injured were not announced but they were designated as a secretary, a motion picture worker, a janitor and a librarian.

The centre was expected to reopen on Wednesday, the spokesman said.

Yesterday's explosion was the fifth in Saigon this year. On February 27 a plastic bomb exploded near a big American billet injuring two U.S. servicemen and three civilian passers-by.

Over the Tet (lunar new year) holiday an explosion rocked the South Vietnamese government national press centre in the early evening of February 8. Because of the holiday the office was empty and there were no casualties, but the centre was badly damaged.

On January 30 an explosive went off causing minor injuries at an American military cinema, adjoining an American officers' billet and the U.S. information office. A similar explosion occurred in the empty Dai Nam Cinema, also adjoining an American officers' billet, on January 21, without casualties.

Informal sources said yesterday recently captured Viet Cong prisoners had revealed that the presidential palace in Saigon and the residence of U.S. ambassador

Ellsworth Bunker were among targets for planned bomb blasts in the next few weeks.

Meanwhile, U.S. air force B-52 bombers retaliated in depth along the Cambodian frontier as the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese spring offensive, launched February 26, reached major proportions in the region.

B-52 flew nine missions, dropping hundreds of tons of explosive over troop concentrations, fortified positions and supply depots in Tay Ninh and Phuoc Long provinces north west of Saigon.

The waves of bombing raids followed a heavy Viet Cong mortar and artillery attack on a first cavalry division in Tay Ninh Province, six km from the Cambodian border.

U.S. military sources however do not consider the spring offensive will be decisive, although pressure could mount along the Cambodian border and around Saigon.

Unpolluted air

Unpolluted air

Unpolluted air

### FRIENDS

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VOL. VIII, NO. 287

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1970 (HOUT 20, 1348 S.H.)

## Sheberghan-Maimana highway survey begins

### Soviets aid Afghans in Preliminary 2yr project

By A Staff Reporter

Preliminary survey work on Sheberghan-Maimana highway has started. Eng. Ghausuddin Mateen, the deputy minister of public works told a Kabul Times reporter in an interview today.

It is a part of the Sheberghan-Maimana-Herat highway, and one of the remaining parts of a chain of highways that links Afghanistan's major cities in a semi-circular manner.

Soviet and Afghan experts have already started their work. The survey work on the Sheberghan-Maimana highway, he said, will be carried out for the three different alternatives.

First, the Sheberghan-Maimana route through Andkhoy which will be about 215 km. long.

Second, the Sheberghan-Maimana highway through Daulatabad which will be about 178 km. long.

Third, the Sheberghan-Maimana highway through Sare Pol which will be about 205 km. These are the three alternatives.

Koshan appointed to Radio Afghanistan

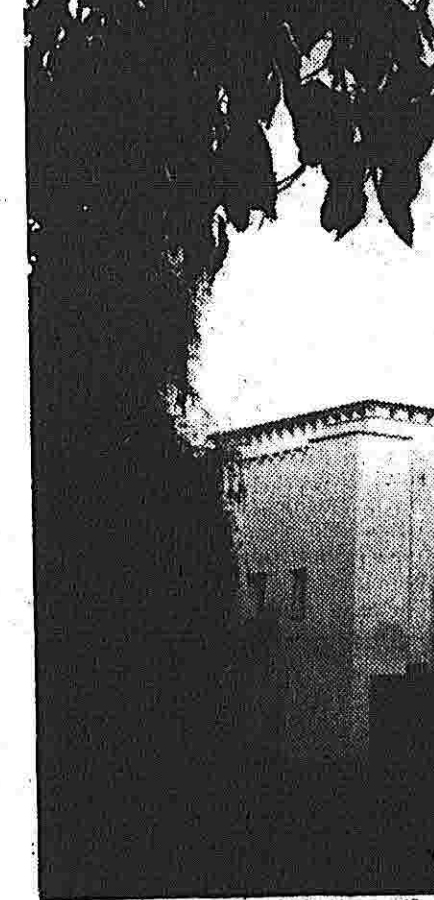


Koshan

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar)—Ghulam Hazrat Koshan, the former director general of the publicity department of the Afghan Tourist Organisation of the Afghan Air Authority has been appointed as the director general of publications of Radio Afghanistan, a source of the Ministry of Culture said today.

Information and Culture said yesterday.

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar)—Four police officers left here yesterday for Japan where they will spend three weeks observing Expo-70 in Osaka.



With beautiful weather in Kabul, who goes to Jalalabad? Some still do. But in a short time the remaining holiday-seekers will return to Kabul. The palm trees offer a lovely, new site in the city. (Photo: Wafaj, Bakhtar)

# THE KABULTIMES

Daily Flights to Rome. Pan Am makes the going great. Via Tehran Kabul-Inter-continental Hotel Telephone 31062

PRICE AF. 4

### HM meets-PM

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar)—His Majesty the King received Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in the Gulistan Palace at 11:00 yesterday morning, the royal protocol department said.

## Afghan pavilion at Expo-70 reflects history, culture

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar)—The Afghan pavilion, which manifests historical, geographical and development aspects of the country, occupies a special place in the Expo-70 international fair in Osaka, Japan.

This was stated by Mohammad Shah Rahguzar, the editor in chief of Daily Anis who returned to Kabul after a two week visit of Expo-70.

With the big Bamyan Buddah standing at the background and the Afghan yurt in which carpets are being woven and some precious historical relics, the Afghan pavilion offers a special sight to the viewers.

During his stay in Tokyo, he visited newspaper offices, television and radio.

## Almond blossom picnic observed in Aibak

AIBAK, March 11, (Bakhtar)—The almond blossom picnic has been observed in this province in the past three days.

On the occasion many buzkashi sports events held.

In Buzkashi games held on Khokht system yesterday the Kandahar district team beat Hazrat Sultan and Darai Soud Aibak team. The winners were awarded with cups and flags by Samangan governor Fakir Nabi Aibak.

## Dr. Kayeum, scout commander in chief, receives symbol

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar)—The Afghan Scout Organisation symbol was presented to Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Kayeum in a function in the Education Ministry yesterday afternoon.

The presentation was made in accordance with the charter of the scout organisation which states that the Minister of Education of Afghanistan is also the commander in chief of the scout organisation.

After accepting the symbol, Dr. Kayeum in a speech touched on the education of Afghan youth and the role of the scout organisation in offering healthy, patriotic youth to the country.

He called the role of the members of the organisation in a developing society such as ours highly fruitful and valuable.

The scout groups represented during yesterday's ceremony were: Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, members of the Rovers Cabinet and Scout masters.

Why has he now chosen India? As he points out, he has done much to defend the Indian settlers affected by the fanatical segregation laws of South Africa. So it is not unnatural that he should turn to India in his own time of need.

There is understandable sorrow in his voice as he speaks of leaving South Africa, where he had set up home with his wife, Mary, on a plot of land in the Eastern Province overlooking the Indian Ocean.

It transpired that the area was earmarked as a stronghold for Afrikaner nationalists. A number of cabinet ministers and other high-ranking nationalists own properties there, including the Minister for Education, Arts and Sciences, and the head of the propagandist Broadcasting Corporation.

The Denmans did not know this when they bought their own plot of land.

The Afrikaner Nationalists, however, looked askance at an apartheid couple in their midst, and it did not take them long to oust them from their property. The Denmans showed no courage in making a stand against segregation—the "Quiet Rebel" against apartheid.

(Continued on page 4)

## "The Quiet Rebel"

### South African refugee talks on apartheid

By A Staff Reporter

The hardship to which opponents of apartheid policies in South Africa are exposed have become the cross of Earl Denman, now in Kabul on his way to India, where he hopes to settle.

Denman had to leave South Africa when the Republic of the Interior notified him that if he should travel beyond the borders of the country he would not be permitted to return.

Nearly two weeks later, Denman received another letter.

"It is felt expedient that your sojourn in the Republic should be terminated," it declared.

The word "sojourn" was somewhat stretched in its meaning by the vindictive South African authorities, for Denman had resided there for twenty unbroken years.

Further, he was threatened with prosecution if he did not leave South Africa by a specified date.

He did so without making a fuss, though it meant losing all he had worked for in his lifetime. Indeed, only after he had gone did reports appear in the newspapers.

As a refugee from racist South Africa, he spent nearly a year in southwestern Ireland but its climate proved too damp for Denman, who is an outdoor man and overland route.



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

No man can be a patriot on an empty stomach.  
William Braum.

## New oil contracts with Pakistan, Iran

The seriousness of government intention in pressing into service lucrative initiative on the part of government enterprises is clearly visible from the oil contracts recently signed between Afghanistan and Iran on the one hand and Pakistan on the other. Without wasting time in unnecessarily prolonged negotiations, the Afghan delegation has succeeded in negotiating a contract for 90,000 tons of gasoline from our neighboring country of Iran with which our economic and cultural relations are constantly developing.

We are conscious that without mutual, friendly feelings existing between the two countries this contract, and others that may follow, would not have been so rewarding.

Since we are part of a large economic community, it is profitable for both sides to enter into ever more meaningful agreements in the sphere of commerce and economic activities, that would certainly contribute further to cementing our brotherly ties.

Although the gain that would accrue to our country from this contract is considerable, the spirit under which the contract has been signed is much more important. The price per ton of gasoline of high octane content is reduced from \$ 20 to \$ 20, giving us a net surplus of foreign exchange amounting to a little less than a million dollars over the next three years.

It is a high that on the heel of this contract there will be another one for importing diesel oil from Iranian National Oil Company. The comparative international prices prevalent would be an indicator of how much reduction would be conceded to Afghanistan.

This reduction, too, may give us a chunk of foreign exchange that can be better utilized in other government developmental activities.

Besides the mutual, friendly relations existing between the two countries we hear that prospects for establishing a railway link between the Iranian city of Meshed and Herat, our western most province are being studied. Should this study lead to practical steps in this direction it will not only brighten the prospects of trade and commercial exchanges between the two countries but will also provide an alternate transit route connecting us with the shores of the Mediterranean for commerce in trade.

The oil contract with Pakistan, too, is indicative of a new spirit, which if explored and expanded may well lead to the widening of areas of cooperation between the two countries. For example, this country conducts a large volume of trade with India. At present the bulk of this trade is routed via the port of Karachi while an alternate land route passing through Lahore is much more economical in time and cost.

If better contact prevails there is no reason why this route should remain closed. While our relations with Iran have always been cordial they have, at times, been adversely affected with Pakistan due to the existence of the one and only political difference over the issue of Pashtunistan.

The spirit of understanding and cooperation which led to the signing of the oil contract can, if pursued further, lead to a just solution of the Pashtunistan issue in accordance with the wishes of its people and leaders in which case even greater and more meaningful cooperation between the two countries will become possible.

## World Press

The South Vietnamese government Monday yielded to local press demands and lifted recent (-) decreed steep increase in the tax on some imported newspaper.

A communique issued by Prime Minister Tran Thien Thuan's office Monday said the current requirements of newspaper for the local daily and weekly press, 8,000 to 10,000 metric tons a year, would be exempt from the increased taxes.

It also said that if further newspaper was required for the publication of new newspapers, the economy ministry would consider an increase in this tonnage.

South Vietnamese, 36 daily newspapers, all published in Saigon, had called a suspension of publication Tuesday to protect the tax

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## FOREIGN

Yearly ..... \$ 40  
Quarterly ..... \$ 25

## Home press at a glance

## Extremes in policy not healthy for developing countries

## Islah

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial on the need to avoid extremes in our democratically evolving society.

One of the most important things about development is that the direction along which a country moves must be clearly defined and the rate of progress should be fixed.

In developing countries, due to low level of literacy, the general public finds it difficult to pass any candid judgement on matters of progress and development. They naturally look towards groups wanting to be in the position of leadership and influencing public opinion.

One usually finds two radically different groups in a developing society. There are those who are inclined to go to one extreme in their judgement of national problems and ways of solving them, making out as if all the economic and social problems are

soluble in a very short time.

This way of thinking, said the editorial, is in gross contradiction to reality. How is it possible that what has not been achieved with all the good intentions of the world can be achieved in a matter of months or a few years?

When we talk about progress we must discuss its prospects as well as its problems. The solution of such problems depends to a great extent on changing the attitude of the people. This in itself requires time.

There is, however, another group to whom change is equivalent to sin. They think they live in the best of possible worlds and that nothing can be changed without upsetting something in this world.

In Afghanistan, continued the editorial, we have both types of people and in fact the existence of such extremes is likely to be found everywhere in developing countries.

How are we to choose a path between these two extremes? A certain amount of change is necessary. Now are we to fix an optimum rate of change? What are the determinants factors in this case?

Answering these questions the editorial said the best means of assessing whether a change is desirable or not is to see whether it is first of all for or against our national interests. Through the proper application of this criterion it is possible to fix a balanced rate of progress.

## Anis

The paper carried an article by A. R. Ghafour welcoming the decision of the Ministry of Information and Culture to study the possibilities of introducing television in this country.

This is a worthwhile step and would contribute to the process of education and enlightenment in the country in a considerable manner.

However, said the article, while such a study is going on the ministry should seriously consider

the setting up of provincial transmitting stations. By doing this we would offer an opportunity for people living here to produce programmes of their own choosing and interest.

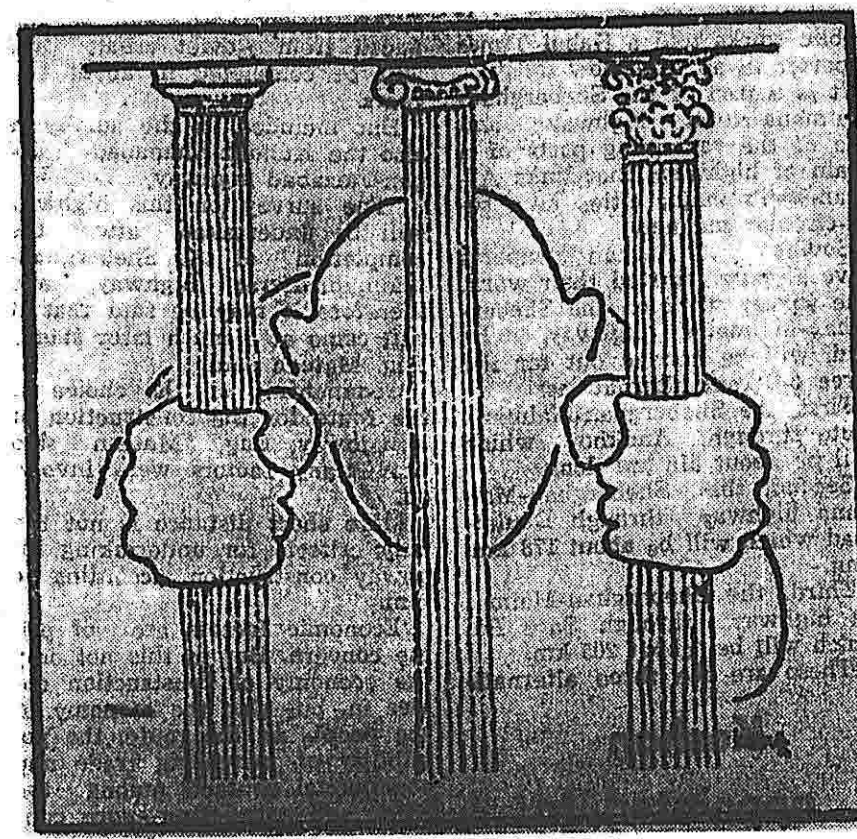
Although Afghanistan with its transmitters in the capital has done some programmes, a scholar, a philosopher and a soldier. Besides writing poetry in Pashto he wrote poems in Persian and Hindi.

The collection of Khushal Khan's poems in Pashto containing 40,000 verses was published in 1938. In it are gathered poems of untalented vivacious and fluent in the forms of qasida, ghazal, rubai, qitha, takhmis, tarji, masnavi, etc., on subjects such as epic, satirical, war, romance, morality, social-science and caricature.

Other works by Khushal Khan are Tarkib-e-Afghan, Ayaz-Danish, A-sena dar Fiqh, Dastar Nama, a discourse on etiquette, Riaz-el-Haqiqat, and a translation of the Hidayah-e-Fiqh-e-Hanaf, all in prose.

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Greece in 1970.

## Nixon's statement on Laos fails to quiet his critics

President Nixon's statement on Laos, published by the White House, is a belated admission of certain obvious facts of U.S. armed intervention in the affairs of that state.

Some time ago Washington officials denied these facts altogether, specifically systematic bombing raids by American aircraft on Laotian territory.

Therefore the mention made by the U.S. president for the first time at such a high level of the extension of the scale of American air operation in Laos cannot be regarded otherwise than as a forced admission.

The escalation of U.S. military involvement in Laos has reached such dangerous proportions that prominent American senators, to say nothing of the press, now refer to Laos as a "potentiality another Vietnam."

Nixon's statement is apparently designed to weaken the critics' accusations of American policy in Laos both in and out of congress.

But what the president reported cannot calm down the critics. Already the first comments from Washington show dissatisfaction with his statement even in congressional circles. Senator Mike Mansfield, the leader of the democratic majority, said that this statement does not ease alarm over the conversion of Laos into another Vietnam.

Senator Javits said on behalf of a number of congressmen that U.S. intervention in Vietnam also involved Laos in a similar support from the air.

As the Paris newspaper "Figaro" stressed Saturday, Nixon's statement leaves out too many hidden aspects of U.S. military activities in Laos. Washington officials do not wish to tell the truth by their names and try to shift to others the responsibility for the frustration of the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos.

The truth is, however, that the problem of Laos was created by the gross violation by the United States of these agreements which

guarantee neutrality, independence and territorial integrity to Laos.

Commenting on Nixon's statement the "New York Times" Washington correspondent said that the terms he used recall too much what was said by the previous president concerning South Vietnam. Just change the name and the figures and his wording and it will look just like that used by the Johnson administration at the moment of the mass invasion of the scale of American troops in combat operation in South Vietnam, the correspondent said.

Then how is one to interpret the president's assertion that his statement will be followed by actual steps for peace in Indo-China. It appears logical that the U.S. will now turn its attention to Laos as it has done in Vietnam.

As with most modern jet trainers, the Israeli ones can also be used tactically to support ground forces in combat. As with most modern jet trainers, the Israeli ones can also be used tactically to support ground forces in combat.

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## An arms balance sheet for the Middle East

## PART I

Israel is the only Arab country with a sizeable navy. It consists of 12 submarines, 20 patrol boats armed with the Styx anti-ship missile, six destroyers (four Russian and two British) and a variety of escort and coastal patrol boats.

It was reported last week that the Soviet Union had increased its arms supplies to Egypt, including, it is believed, SA-3 surface-to-air missiles. The SA-3 is a more sophisticated version of the SA-2.

## SYRIA

Syria, which borders Israel on the north, has an armed force of 70,000 men almost totally equipped by the Soviet bloc. Its Air Force consists of 145 combat aircraft, 55 MIG-21s, 45 MIG-19s, 15 Su-7s and an assortment of helicopters and support aircraft. Analysts estimate Syria has about 120 pilots, but it is not known how many are qualified on the latest jets.

The Army—60,000 men—in addition to small arms and artillery, has 482 Russian tanks and 500 armoured personnel carriers. The Navy consists of six patrol boats, possibly with Styx missiles, and coastal patrol vessels.

Iraq does not border Israel, but considers itself at war with it and has about 150,000 troops stationed in Jordan along Israel's eastern frontier. Although Iraq's armed forces total 78,000 men, most of the army is committed to internal security duties in the north-eastern part of the country where there has been an intermittent civil war with Kurdish tribesmen.

The Iraqi Air Force consists of about 6,000 men and 213 combat aircraft: 60 MIG-21s, 45 MIG-19s and 130 Sukhi-7s; 10 IL-28 light bombers and eight TU-16 medium bombers.

Britain has supplied the Iraqi air force with 50 Hunter subsonic ground-attack jets and 20 Provost armed trainer jets. The Provost planes are supplemented with Russian helicopters and transport planes.

According to military analysts, Egypt has about 250 pilots, but only 50 can be considered fully experienced.

The Egyptian Army, about 180,000 men, has an array of Russian small arms, machine guns and artillery. Its armoured corps has 300 medium Russian tanks, about 50 light amphibious tanks (plus another 100 on order) and 900 armoured personnel carriers.

The Egyptian Air Force also includes a variety of Russian-built missiles. Cairo was reported to have in 1968 200 surface-to-air missiles (SA-2) designed to attack high-flying aircraft.

However, analysts say that many of these missiles and the radar guidance systems that control them have been destroyed in the past six months by Israeli raids.

There are reported to be about 50 short range (about 15 to 30 miles) ground-to-ground missiles

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## Pashto poetry

## KHUSHAL FAMILY MAKES GREAT CONTRIBUTION

Khushal Khan Khattak (man of sword and pen) was the son of Shahbaz Khan, the great and warlike chief of the Khattak tribe living between Peshawar and the confluence of the Indus and the Kabul river, Khushal Khan, who was born at Akorai Khattak was at the same time a poet, a writer, a scholar, a philosopher and a soldier. Besides writing poetry in Pashto he wrote poems in Persian and Hindi.

The collection of Khushal Khan's poems in Pashto containing 40,000 verses was published in 1938. In it are gathered poems of untalented vivacious and fluent in the forms of qasida, ghazal, rubai, qitha, takhmis, tarji, masnavi, etc., on subjects such as epic, satirical, war, romance, morality, social-science and caricature.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The price of justice is eternal publicity.

Enoch A. Bennett

## 1970—a year of negotiations

1970 seems to be the year of negotiations at bilateral, multilateral, and regional levels. Political observers have never seen such a year which might precede international confrontations or leave behind signs of devastation of a major world war while at the same time is so full of contacts.

Whether these consultations, meetings and conferences will produce fruitful results guaranteeing in the long run a more secure world no one can foretell. But it signifies the willingness of all the nations, who know a lot from records of war and peace, to solve problems from direct contact, and through cease, heart-to-heart meetings.

To give a few examples, one may say that the Sino-Soviet negotiations in Peking, the German Republic and East German dialogue, the FRG-Soviet conference, the Sino-American talks in Warsaw, the Arab meetings at various levels, the four power talks on the Middle East, the forthcoming Arab League meeting etc. are among some of the highly significant contacts in our quarter year of negotiations.

Whatever the nature of disputes, which are varied and difficult to put in a pattern, and whatever happens to negotiation procedure, it is almost certain that the very readiness of the nations concerned is a new principle.

For years some of the nations who have started talks among themselves were involved in large scale propaganda warfare against one another, fought many battles of words and nerves, on the cold war scene, but without results.

It is the realization of the failure of intense verbal war that has brought the nations together; it is the fear that misunderstandings will continue and expand that has created a new realistic standstill and it is the hope for changing the course of events leading towards war that has produced the present context of international peace spirit.

All this is there, but one realization. What happens if these several international negotiations conducted almost simultaneously, and in which at least more than one nation is involved in many of its phases, fail?

The guarantee for a successful conclusion is not there. If one or several of these talks fail, they could affect at least regional peace or prolong the period of tension in the given area.

But in some areas conclusions ought to be reached, because no one can expect that the talks could prolong a peace settlement, or deter the possibility of a new war.

While readiness to conduct talks is there, precision to reach agreements and conclusions seem to be lacking in a number of these international contacts.

For instance, the Paris peace talks on Vietnam have been continuing ardently for the past two and a half years without any definite results. Likewise, the Middle East meetings among the big four have not come out with a definite formula to do away with the tension.

Admittedly some of the talks in the present peace negotiations are more important, as they threaten world peace and security more than others, and it is in these instances that nations have to concentrate their efforts to reach accord.

## World Press

Following Soviet warnings of substantially reduce B-52 raids, a possible halt-out on the talks in Paris, a New York Times editorial expressed support for the Vance Peace Plan, which it said would "enable Washington to resume the initiative" in Paris.

The newspaper warned that Soviet hints must be taken seriously and that President Nixon's decision not to replace Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge had done "included the talks, while his statement that the United States would make no new proposals without further communist concessions had made the U.S. position more rigid."

The plan was not forward by former U.S. negotiator Cyrus Vance. The editorial stated "Finally, he (Vance) would terminate search and destroy missions and verify the talks."

## Home press at a glance

## Possession and attainment of goals make nations viable

## Heyward

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial entitled "Our national goals." Nations, it said are associated with well defined goals. It is towards the achievement of these goals that the energy of a nation is diverted.

Every individual in the nation considers the attainment of these goals as his soul desire and does not hesitate to make sacrifices for the purpose.

The Afghan nation throughout its 5,000 years of history, the editorial continued, had a philosophy to live by. History bears witness to the fact that this nation on several occasions of its historical life has fought for the attainment of its ideals. Our people have fought valiantly for their honour and self-respect. History is full of examples in which every Afghan now takes a deep pride.

Our nation at the present stage of its history, too, has chosen well defined goals and is determined to attain these goals. One of the most important goals is the safeguarding of our national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Safeguarding the tenets of Islam within our boundaries is another national target towards which this nation is striving. Our nation, while wanting to make headways in the material sense and provide a more comfortable life for all Afghans, also wants to be a devout adherent of the chosen religion of Islam and respect its tenets and principles, said the editorial.

To this end, said the editorial, we are determined to support morally and organisations which work for the propagation and teaching of Islamic principles.

In this connection it becomes the duty of all Afghans to value closely their own cultural heritage and refrain from being absorbed in various ideologies, which

The sovereign is considered always as the focal point and centre of national unity in our Islamic way of life. Every Afghan should consider adherence to these principles his prime responsibility said the editorial.

The paper carried an article by Hassan Said on why it is that the municipal price regulations are not being observed on hundred per cent.

The article said one of the major reasons for this is that the

Anis

The same issue of the paper in an editorial congratulated the teachers and the students in the high schools on the beginning of the new academic year and wished them success in their endeavours.

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An arms balance sheet for the Middle East

PART I

The Iraqi Army of 70,000 men, has 480 Russian, 95 British and 44 American tanks.

JORDAN. Jordan, on Israel's eastern frontier, has an armed force of 55,000 men. Its Army consists of 13,000 men has been equipped with a mixture of American and British armaments, including 320 tanks and 250 armoured cars and troop carriers. Jordan is reportedly seeking additional arms from the Soviet Union.

The Jordanian Air Force has 11 British Hawker-Hunter fighters, a Soviet ground-attack fighter, and is building a squadron (18 planes) of American supplied F-104 supersonic fighters, some of which are already operational.

Jordan, which has an option to buy 100 F-104s, reportedly has about 30 combat pilots.

LIBANON. Though, Lebanon borders Israel's least-defended frontier, there have been few armed clashes between the two states.

Lebanon's 150,000-man army force is organised primarily for internal security. The Army of 13,000 men has been equipped by France, the United States and Britain with tanks, armoured cars and a range of small arms, automatic weapons and artillery.

Its Air Force consists of two squadrons (one of 12 subsonic Mirage III fighters and one of 12 French Mirage II supersonic fighters and a few Vampire). Lebanon has about 30 pilots.

The Sudan, according to available estimates, has an armed force of no more than 20,000 men. A large part of the Sudanese army is stationed along the Suez Canal, but has not been reported in combat against Israeli forces.

Its Air Force consists of 12 British Provost armed trainer jets and between 12 and 18 MIG-21 fighters, some of which have not yet been delivered. It has a few AM-24 transport planes.

The Army of 17,000 men was outfitted by the British initially. The Sudan has recently purchased West German military equipment. The Army is in the process of being equipped with Soviet T-54 medium tanks, and some anti-aircraft guns.

LIBYA. The announcement that Libya was going to purchase 110 jet fighters from France sparked the latest controversy over arms in the Middle East. Libya's armed force is presently among the smallest in the Arab world. Its Air Force has about 20 pilots.

Libya's Army consists of 10,000 men equipped with mostly British arms, including French light armoured cars.

Its Air Force is equipped with nine American built F-5s (10 more are on order and two or three are expected to have crashed) plus a dozen trainers and transport of American manufacture.

According to reports of the agreement with France, over the next four years, Libya will receive Mirage III and Mirage V supersonic jet fighters and a complement of jet trainers. About 100 Libyans are undergoing flight training in Greece.

The Libyans are also negotiating with Britain for the purchase of 180 Chieftain tanks. It has been reported, however, that the deal is unlikely to be completed.

When the Libyan purchases French jets was first made known it was also reported that the deal would include AMX-30 medium tanks.

Libya also has three new British built missile patrol boats capable of 50 knots. They are equipped with French-made SS-12 sur-

face-to-surface missiles. SAUDI ARABIA. Saudi Arabia's arms suppliers are the United States and Britain. Although the Arabian kingdom is a supporter of the Arab guerrilla forces its armed forces are not being observed on hundred per cent.

The kingdom's armed force consists of 34,000 men. Its 29,000 man army is equipped with a few light tanks and 60 armoured cars. The Air Force consists of 28 British Phantom supersonic fighters, 11 American F-86 Sabres, and four Hunters and about 50 jet trainers. A number of British American and British helicopters and transport supplement the combat planes.

Saudi Arabia's air defences consist of American-made Hawk surface-to-air missiles and British Thunderbolt anti-aircraft missiles. YEMEN. Available estimates of Yemen's strength indicate it has about 30 combat aircraft consisting of 12 (Continued on page 4)

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Old ghost (Cartoon: Peter VORWARTS)

Role of the budget in economic planning

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Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

In a letter to the editor of Etelad Daily of Baghdad Mr. Ali Ahmad Moshrif has written:

"For the past few days we hear from Radio Afghanistan that the price of nan (bread) in Kabul has been reduced from three, afghans to af. 25."

"But in Baghdad, the price of nan when a seer (a little over 7 kilos) of flour was over af. 120 some years ago, was two afghans (The nan in Baghdad is three fourths the weight of the nan in Kabul).

"But now the price of a seer of flour in Baghdad is af. 42, but the price of nan remains the same."

"Even then, the bakeries in the area have reduced the weight. Now nan weighs from half a pau (half a pound) to one quarter of a pound."

"Inspectors appointed by the municipality in Baghdad City have not been successful in implementing the price fixed for nan."

"I hope that the municipality officials will enforce their teams so that the nan is increased in its weight to its original level of three fourths of a kilo and also sold for two afghans only."

"In its special page three which is published every Wednesday for women, an article under the title of 'Watch your kids', draws the attention of the parents towards their children."

"The author of the article says: 'Sometime ago I went to another province and was invited to one of my best friend's home. As we were having our food, a sound of shriek was heard from the next door neighbours. We all rushed to the scene to find out what had gone wrong. A four year old boy, who was helping his elder brother to draw water from the well, had fallen into the well. His brother, who is a big boy, after drawing water from the well, had given the rope to his younger brother to keep the bucket hanging so that he could take it with both his hands and pour the water into another utensil.'"

"The moment the kid was given the rope, the heavy weight of the bucket pulled him down and he fell into the well. Unfortunately no elderly person was in the vicinity to help the elder brother save his younger one. The water was high and the poor boy was drowned. When we reached the well it was too late. All we could do was to bring out of the well the dead body."

"The child was very handsome. He was not even scratched. His stomach was full of water. That was all that could be seen on his dead body."

"We all later learned that the mother of the two sons had asked them to fetch a bucket of water for her from the well. The elder brother, after giving this example, the article draws the attention of the mothers to be careful with their children and not to issue orders for bringing water from a well specially if they are young and do not have the necessary energy to perform the job."

"The same issue of the paper in an editorial touches on the freedom of the press and its relations to law and order in a society."

"The press, which has the responsibility of guiding the public and also helping the development of democracy in Afghanistan must itself be obedient to law," says the paper.

"Every publication read by the people leaves a certain impact on the minds of the readers."

"As such, the better the quality of the articles and the publication as a whole, the better will be the role the press has to play, it adds."

"But if a publication aims at fooling the public and misguiding (Continued on page 4)

"The record was produced by a Hollywood company called 'awareness records' with funds raised by members of Manson's cult family who live on a ranch near here."

"The 14 titles sung by Manson to his own guitar accompaniment, 'don't do anything illegal', 'yes of a dreamer', 'people say I'm no good' and 'cease to exist'."

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## Provincial Press

(Continued from page 3) ing them, it will not be read and will not be able to play the historical role entrusted to it by the laws of the country, says the paper.

Commenting on the rise of the private press in Afghanistan, the editorial says that in line with the value enshrined in the Afghan constitution, some political groups have been allowed to have their own periodicals and newspapers.

"This is how the government press and private press come into existence in Afghanistan," it says.

"But no one can claim that there is a mathematical line, dividing the two types of the press, because the press as a whole, should serve the national cause, and should enjoy, for this purpose, equal rights," the paper says.

## Iraq peace

(Continued from page 1) be appointed, a new post which observers said was expected to be filled by Mustafa Barzani, the "red mullah" who has led the fight of the Kurds mounting for self-government since 1931.

The Kurds, whose million people are about one-seventh of Iraq's population, will be given cabinet posts and seats in the legislature—the revolutionary command council in proportion to their numbers.

The president, who was reading a statement by the command council on the peace agreement, gave no precise details of the local autonomy which the Kurds now will enjoy. He said a committee, apparently to be formed of representatives of the central government and of the Kurds—would be set up to supervise implementation of the agreement.

This provides that the administration of the Kurdish north, many parts of which have been in a state of intermittent revolt for almost half a century, should first be unified with the rest of Iraq.

## Mideast arms balance sheet

(Continued from page 2) MIG-17s, 12 IL-28s and a few Yak-11 armed jet trainers, and Russian-built Yermak's 10,000-man Army is engaged in a border dispute with Saudi Arabia. There are reports of Egyptian flying Yermak's MIG aircraft.

**SOUTH YEMEN**  
A former British colony and protectorate, South Yemen uses both British and Soviet planes. It has 10 MIG-17s and four Provojets. KUALA  
Kuala's armed forces total 7,000 men, including internal security forces. Its Air Force consists of British planes: 16 Lightnings, six Hunters and six Provojet jet armed trainers. Its Army is supplied with British-made equipment, mostly light arms, but some medium tanks.

## France successfully launches 3 stage rocket into orbit

KOUROU, Guyana, March 12. (AFP)—France has successfully launched a 120-kilo (264 pound) Diamant-B rocket carrying a 120-kilo (264 pound) satellite from her new space centre here.

The Diamant-B rocket, sped aloft on its first flight after weather conditions had delayed blast-off for more than one hour.

Only three minutes from scheduled firing time the countdown was stopped because overcast skies would have made the necessary optical observations impossible.

The launching was the first from this new space centre in Guyana, and the Diamant-B is the first French rocket to have gone into operational flight since the French centre at Hamaguchi in the French Sahara, closed down three years ago.

Its 120-kilo (264 pound) German satellite is made up of two capsules—A 32-kilo (70.5 lb) capsule named "Mika" and a scientific capsule named "Ika" and weighing

## Italy, Holland close missions in Salisbury

SALISBURY, March 12. (Reuters)—The Netherlands consulate-general in Salisbury is to close, joining Norway, Denmark, the United States and Italy which have already ordered the withdrawal of their missions here.

Informal sources said officials at the French consulate believe their withdrawal is also imminent, although they are still awaiting instructions from Paris.

H. J. Tadema-Welland, the Dutch consul-general said he had received orders from Holland that his office was to close and that full instructions would follow later.

The Norwegian and Danish missions closed last week, the first to do so since Rhodesia declared itself a republic on March 2.

The United States consulate-general will close next Tuesday and the Italians are also to leave the Rhodesian capital.

Councils of the Swiss, Greek and Austrian consulates still do not know their exact position.

In Bonn, it was reliably learned that West Germany is likely to close its consulate general in Salisbury.

This was indicated by informed sources, who recalled that Bonn has recently already "downgraded" its consulate general by withdrawing all senior officials except one.

West Germany also maintains an honorary consulate in the German town of Bulawayo.

The complete closure of the West German consulate general in Salisbury reportedly followed a decision in view of the 1,200 West Germans living in Salisbury and the 116 former German citizens most of them receive "restitution" from Bonn.

Diplomatic sources here understood that Bonn had observed most of the previous UN resolutions on Rhodesia although not a member of the United Nations.

According to the same sources, West German trading with Rhodesia had been reduced to ten per cent of the former volume over the last two years.

While in 1967, West Germany's imports from Rhodesia totalled \$338 million marks, they were down to 4.71 million marks now.

Simply by ceasing to do business with Rhodesia, West Germany has reduced its trade with the Rhodesian economy to a negligible level.

The only other consulates here are those of South Africa and Portugal. The South African government has stated that its mission will remain open. The position of the Portuguese is not known.

The white minority government in Rhodesia has declared Washington's decision to close its consulate general.

In a statement the Smiths announced it was essential that the U.S. government should be forced to be forced into this decision.

Whitehall sources in London said that Britain has made several attempts to reach agreements to some ten countries including France.

gleaming white and silver rocket soared into the sky, shedding first and second stages before going into orbit.

French scientists and technicians congratulated each other on their success after three years of work on building up this space centre which lies opposite the infamous oval colony of Devil's Island.

The European Launcher Development Organisation (ELDO) is due to fire its last rocket from the Woomera range in Australia next month before transferring its installations to Kourou.

63 kilos (nearly 139 pounds). Gaily-dressed children danced with joy outside the base.

## WANTED

Secretary: must be fluent in English and French, type 50 words a minute.  
Familiar with office practices in order to train Afghan office staff.  
Contact: R. Loddener, Kabul University Telephone 41215.

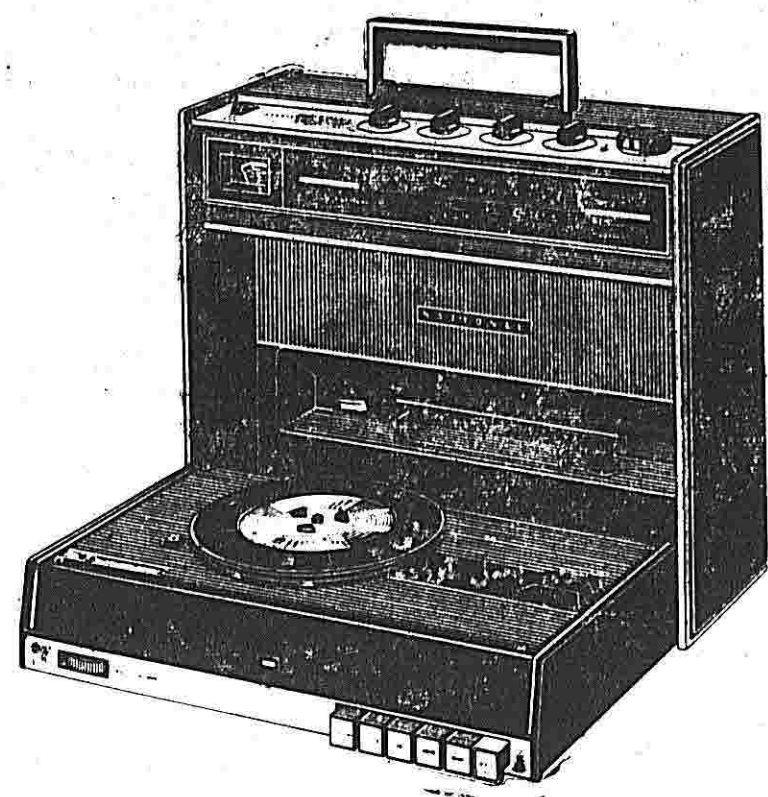
ness-asking them to close their consulates in Rhodesia.

These were not strictly speaking representations since the United Nations has not yet voted such a measure should be obligatory, said these sources.

Britain also appreciates that the maintaining of consulates in the country does not imply diplomatic recognition of that country.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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VOL. VIII, NO. 288

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1970 (HOUT 23, 1348 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

Dr. A. Omar attends anti-cholera meeting  
Tehran conference approves Afghan proposal on controls

KABUL, March 14. (Bakhtar)—The proposal of Afghanistan on the implementation of international health regulations which was approved in the general assembly meeting of the World Health Organization's 22nd session has also been approved by the anti-cholera regional conference of Tehran.

The delegation of Afghanistan at the conference meeting of the anti-cholera regional conference of Tehran, said the fact that the participating countries of the region should implement these measures with seriousness.

This was stated by Dr. Abdul-

Delegation to sign trade agreement leaves for Moscow

KABUL, March 14. (Bakhtar)—An Afghan delegation to sign the protocol on the exchange of commodities and prices for 1970 left here for Moscow Thursday.

The deputy head of the delegation is Sayed Zohair, the director general of the foreign trade relations of the Commerce Ministry.

Original talks were concluded in Kabul some time ago.

Dr. Ali Nawaz, the president of the planning department of the ministry will head the delegation. He will leave for Moscow next week.

President of Lebanon to come to Afghanistan

KABUL, March 14. (Bakhtar)—The President of Lebanon, Charles Helou, will visit Afghanistan at a suitable time, at the invitation of His Majesty the King.

Afghan Ambassador, in Cairo and Beirut, Mohammad Musa Shafiq, was received in audience by President Charles Helou and handed over to Afghan envoys the reply to His Majesty's invitation.

In it President Helou has accepted His Majesty's invitation and has said that he would travel to Afghanistan at a suitable time.

He thanked the Iranian officials for their hospitality.

Special to the Kabul Times

high officials of the Afghan government as Dr. Omar, Minister of Commerce, and other high ranking Afghan from private business circles and a few from the American Society of Kabul, including the Director of the U.S. AID and other heads of teams.

Glen Bowersox requested the professor to express some opinion on the matter of management and administration to the guests gathered in his honour last night.

The professor gave a brief lecture about his mission in India which he divided into two phases. The first week he described as fact-finding and the second week formulating recommendations which he stated should be adopted.

The professor was highly impressed by factory managers and government personnel's attitude to adapting to new methods of management and public administration proposed by professor Hattery's team.

DELHI, March 74. (Bakhtar)—The Afghan delegation headed by Mines and Industries Minister Amannullah Khan is attending ministerial meeting of the joint Indo-Afghan commission left here for Bombay Thursday to visit some industrial plants.

The meeting of the joint commission is expected to begin here on Monday.

According to reliable information, the Foreign Minister of India Dinesh Singh will be heading the Indian delegation to the talks.

lah Omar the Deputy Minister of Public Health who returned from Tehran meeting yesterday.

He said the Tehran conference discussed anti-cholera measures and international cooperation in this field.

He told the meeting that Afghanistan has a hygienic environment, and diseases such as cholera, small pox and others do not exist. Afghanistan is not in the endemic cholera area, he said he told the meeting.

But he has added in his address to the meeting that infectious diseases due to development of transport can not remain confined to the countries of their origin.

Informing the gathering on public health measures in Afghanistan, Dr. Omar has told the participants that his country has formed a national anti-infectious diseases control board, one committee of which is entrusted with the task of combating cholera.

With better border checks of health of the entrants, vaccination and other measures Afghanistan has been able to control it, he added.

The meeting, at the ministerial level, was attended by seven countries of the region.

The meeting also approved the proposal of Afghanistan condemning the unnecessary quarantine measures adopted by some countries.

Dr. Omar was elected as deputy chairman of the meeting and presided over the meeting in the last two days of the conference.

He said that in his meetings with the prime minister and the public health minister of Iran the Afghan delegation with Dr. Omar and Dr. Mohammad Hesan Rafiq yesterday.

He said the project will cost 42 million afghanis and eight million vines in 10,000 vineyards will be covered.

He said that medicine worth 15 million af. will be distributed among the vine growers free of charge. The government will invest another af. 7.5 million in meeting transportation costs.

He said that the campaign against this disease will be carried out for three years.

He considered his visit to the province is aiming at getting acquainted with the people and their problems.

He asked the people to tell him all their problems in the field of public health so that, within possibilities, measures may be taken to solve them.

In reply some elders, while thanking His Majesty for the benevolent attention, elaborated on their problems in the field of public health.

The minister later visited the civil hospital there and issued instructions on expanding it.

The hospital, in roofed, is two stories and is built on a two-acre area.

The minister, later accompanied by the director of Public Health, Dr. Seraj, visited the workshop and sawing section of the project.

On Thursday, he inspected the civil, military and women's hospital in Gardez.

He also visited the workshops of the Pakhtia Development project. He later issued instructions on improving the hospital.

The minister will be visiting Samkani, Khosht, Zadrar, Zornat and Urgon.

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Balkh museum is rich in historical relics. Picture shows some relics.

## Anti-anthrax project begins in three centres

CHARIKAR, March 14. (Bakhtar)—Three anti-anthrax centres, in Bagram, Charikar and Qarabagh were opened by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Mohammad Hesan Rafiq yesterday.

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## Br. Col. Sardar Abdul Wali watches military manoeuvre

MOSCOW, March 14. (Reuters)—Mushroom clouds simulated nuclear attacks over the snow-covered mountains of the Pamirs, Soviet Russia Thursday during the Soviet Army's biggest and most publicised manoeuvres in more than two years.

The manoeuvres, led by Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko, began in the Belyorussia area earlier this week and are expected to end soon.

All types of units, including airborne divisions, helicopter commando groups, tanks, rockets and fighter-bombers are taking part in the manoeuvres, which are being watched by observers from Warsaw Pact countries.

Brigadier Colonel HRH Sardar Abdul Wali also saw the manoeuvre.

The armed forces political commander said in an article in the communist party newspaper Pravda yesterday that the exercises were part of a programme to increase the armed forces' combat readiness and demonstrate the army's growing level of military skill.

The basic pattern of the manoeuvres is an attack by "southerners", mostly airborne troops, on defending "northerners" on the banks of the West Dvina river in Byelorussia.

A report by three Pravda correspondents from the battle area said that Thursday the commander of the "northerners" gave the order to move atomic weapons against the attackers.

"Mushroom clouds, imitating nuclear bombs rose in the air. The order to move a reserve motorized division in this direction. The southerners in their turn made a nuclear strike to defend the airborne troops."

The report added that Thursday's part of the manoeuvres also involved a big tank battle with more than 1,000 tanks taking part.

Another \$400 is forthcoming from the American Society of Kabul to the ASRPH. Dr. Seraj told a Kabul Times reporter this morning.

The money is the proceeds of the ball held at the Intercontinental Hotel Thursday evening.

The cheque was presented to Dr. Seraj by Richard Luckay.

Dr. Seraj also told the reporter that he plans to establish a Kabul beautification society to help beauty parks, such as Babur Park.

A cheque of \$1,000 has been presented to the president of the Afghan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Dr. Mohammad Aziz Seraj.

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## Public Health Minister visits health facilities in Pakhtia

GARDAIZ, March 14. (Bakhtar)—The Minister of Public Health, Dr. A. Omar, visited the health facilities of Pakhtia province arrived in Zazi district yesterday.

On arrival he informed a meeting of the elders and people on the development projects of the province.

He asked the people to tell him all their problems in the field of public health so that, within possibilities, measures may be taken to solve them.

In reply some elders, while thanking His Majesty for the benevolent attention, elaborated on their problems in the field of public health.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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Extension 59

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

While the sick man has life

there is hope

By Marcus Tallius Cicero

## BONDED HOUSES

Establishing bonded houses in our customs house by the Ministry of Finance is a necessary step to boost state revenues.

Through demurrage charges, customs taxes and other revenues the state can earn quite a bit annually from the bonded houses, the estate of which does not cost much.

In fact, in most cases the present customs storerooms can be converted into bonded houses.

If not, private business itself may get interested, once permission is given to invest in establishing bonded houses.

Such houses already exist in many countries of the world. Beirut, which is a free port, has bonded house goods and commodities which are imported by the bonded houses but on the guarantee given by businessmen.

The biggest advantage the bonded houses is that they have ready made goods and equipment available, and a buyer does not have to order from a company in a foreign country and then wait months to get it.

Buyers prefer to pay for the goods they need and get them on the spot.

This is especially true in Afghanistan, where trust in business has not yet developed to the same point as in developed countries.

Our customs regulation has it that all goods that arrive in the customs house must be cleared by the importers within fifteen days, otherwise demurrage charges have to be paid.

For this reason, our businessmen order for the import of only those goods for which they know there is a big, ready market and which they can sell immediately.

Items like cars, tape recorders, freezers, etc. can not be imported very easily, and especially for the purchase of cars, one has to wait for months before he gets it.

If we have bonded houses, those who have the purchasing power and want to buy some of these goods, which indeed are luxury items but essential paraphernalia of modern living, can buy them on the spot.

At the same time, the customs house and the Ministry of Finance should also reform payment of all state revenues on cars in such a way that they would cut down the time and unnecessary wastage time. Such a system should be developed through which a buyer may pay all taxes at one time and place.

At the same time, bonded houses will facilitate diplomats' purchases, which, according to regulations, of personal belongings of diplomatic corps, are exempted from payment of taxes.

If bonded houses have cars ready for sale, diplomats will immediately buy them, although they may be a little more expensive due to demurrage charges.

Probably some embassies in the region may also take an interest in easy purchase of goods from the bonded houses in Afghanistan, from which again some revenue could be obtained by the customs houses in Afghanistan.

If properly chalked out, the Finance Ministry may not have to amend the present regulations. Only a readjustment is required to expand sales of selected items.

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## FOREIGN

Yearly Af. 3,400

Quarterly Af. 850

Half Yearly Af. 1,700

## Home press at a glance

## Marriage, funeral and dress customs need reforming

Anis

The Thursday's issue of the paper carried an article by Mahmood Gram suggesting that efforts should be directed towards reforming the system of marriage, condolences and also the way people dress.

It is said in our country marriage is still a problem due to ill customs and traditions. Thousands of boys and girls remain bachelors and spinsters all their lives due to these customs.

In villages and localities the problem seems to be the dowry asked for by the girls' parents. This is often very unreasonable, and beyond the means of the average family. In towns and cities while the problem of dowry is not so serious, the expenses of the wedding itself have become a problem during the recent years.

The elaborate functions that are being held are often beyond the means of those who find themselves completely to organise. The article suggested that a firm decision has to be taken in this

connection and a clear directive as regards the dowry and wedding night expenditure should be announced to the public. The same is true in case some of the bereaved family has to shoulder several expenses which are socially imposed and, in fact, are needless.

A number of years ago, said the author, the municipal corporation was observing clear cut regulations as regards such expenditures but these regulations, while still being in force, are not being applied very rigorously.

On clothing the article said that the government should take a sustained programme of publicising the people to wear simple clothes and to try to look neat and well groomed. It said the second hand American clothes have completely changed our traditional way of dressing.

Nowadays people wear exactly what they fancy irrespective of how they appear (A few words to explain the situation; some people wear several waist coats at the same time. They are naturally

inclined to buy coats that are much larger than their actual size. A western style dress jacket is worn by some with turbans and baggy trousers and a couple of occasions I saw people wearing tails with baggy trousers and a turban).

Afghanistan is a country with a moderate climate. There is no reason for people to wear excessive clothes for most of the year.

The article criticised people wearing karakul hats. These hats are expensive and needless. Karakul is an export item and if used for hats within the country will hamper our export trade to a certain extent.

Some people seem to be so sentimental about wearing hats and do not take them off even in their office on a hot summer day. Others who cannot afford new ones go on wearing their old hats until such a time that nothing but the bare skin is left.

The article asked that the government undertake a publicity programme urging people to wear simple but clean and neat clothes.

## Isiah

The Thursday's issue of the paper devoted a whole page to the youth. The paper carried special features discussing the importance of youth as the most dynamic force of the society and their duties and obligations in channeling their youthful energy along constructive lines.

One article stressed the importance of sports and gymnastics and urged the youth to indulge in these activities in their spare time in order to keep fit.

A cartoon also appeared on this page showing an office at the time when everyone was leaving. The director and his deputy are seen looking at a young clerk who is fast asleep with his head on his crossed arms over the table. The director tells his assistant: "You know something? I like this guy. At least he is not looking at his watch every two minutes."

## U.S. announces outline for space exploration in 1970's

Here are the main points in President Nixon's programme for U.S. space exploration in the 1970's.

The president announced these proposals on March 7 for consideration by the U.S. Congress. The programme reduces annual U.S. spending for space activities, but envisions refinement of manned space travel and extension of unmanned exploration to unprecedented distances.

The major facets of the president's programme are:

—Visits by unmanned spacecraft to the vicinity of all planets of the solar system.

In 1971, two unmanned orbiters will be sent to Mars, and relay their observations back to earth. In 1973 two unmanned Viking landers will be sent to Mars orbit. A landing vehicle is to detach itself from each of these craft and descend to and report from Mars surface. (Mars already had three visits by unmanned craft U.S. Mariner-4 flew past it in 1965 and Mariner-6 and 7 passed it in 1969).

In 1973 an unmanned U.S. Mariner is to be launched toward the two innermost planets (those closest to the sun). The craft is expected to pass near Venus (which already had two visits by U.S. spacecraft Mariner-2 in 1962 and Mariner-10 in 1974) and Soviet craft which penetrated deep into Venus' atmosphere. The Mariner craft will then turn from Venus even closer to the sun, and history's first closeup observation of Mercury.

In 1972 and 1973, unmanned Pioneer craft will be launched for the first space visits near Jupiter. In 1977 and 1978, two unmanned craft are to go on a "grand tour" of the five outermost planets (those farthest from the sun). The first craft is to travel for eleven years for a fly-by of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The second craft is to travel six years past Jupiter for the last close examinations of Saturn and Pluto.

Lengthy stays by men in earth orbital space stations. In 1972, three or four of three astronauts each are to visit, successfully, a space station that is to be launched that year. The project was known as Skylab, but has been renamed "Skylab". The station is to remain in earth orbit for at least 12 months.

The first two crews are to remain in the station for 28 days; which would double the present manned endurance record in space. The third crew is to double that new record to 56 days while conducting medical, astronomical, industrial and other space experiments in the station. This experience may lead to larger semi-permanent stations later in the decade.

Development of a "space shuttle". Development is to be completed early in the decade of a half-ton vehicle for transporting astronauts, passengers, and cargo back and forth between earth and orbiting space stations. This shuttle vehicle is to take off vertically like a rocket, but land on earth horizontally like an airplane on conventional airport runways.

The shuttle is expected to reduce space travel costs and make it possible to launch more frequently and at lower cost.

At the same time, large areas of government expenditure are under little or no control, slight relationship exists between expenditure estimates and results, and many procedural requirements are met by proforma "after the fact" actions.

Expenditure estimates are compiled on some historical basis, and programmes and projects are initiated without any idea of when, and how they may be completed or how they are related to one another. Major and minor projects are often duplicated.

Our annual budgets represent a totalling up of departmental estimates of receipts and expenditures on what funds are available to government programmes or foreign exchange resources or monetary policy.

Our ministries and other government agencies request appropriation in and amounts that are considerably in excess of what is available. Our Finance and Planning lack personnel with the necessary knowledge of departmental requirements to evaluate adequately the reasonableness and priority of requests.

In these circumstances it is almost axiomatic that requests for appropriation will be cut; but the nature and extent of cutting involves substantial elements of arbitrary judgement and political pressure. Hence some appropriations are unrealistically low and in important cases almost certainly to be exceeded, while others are well in excess of any reasonable justification.

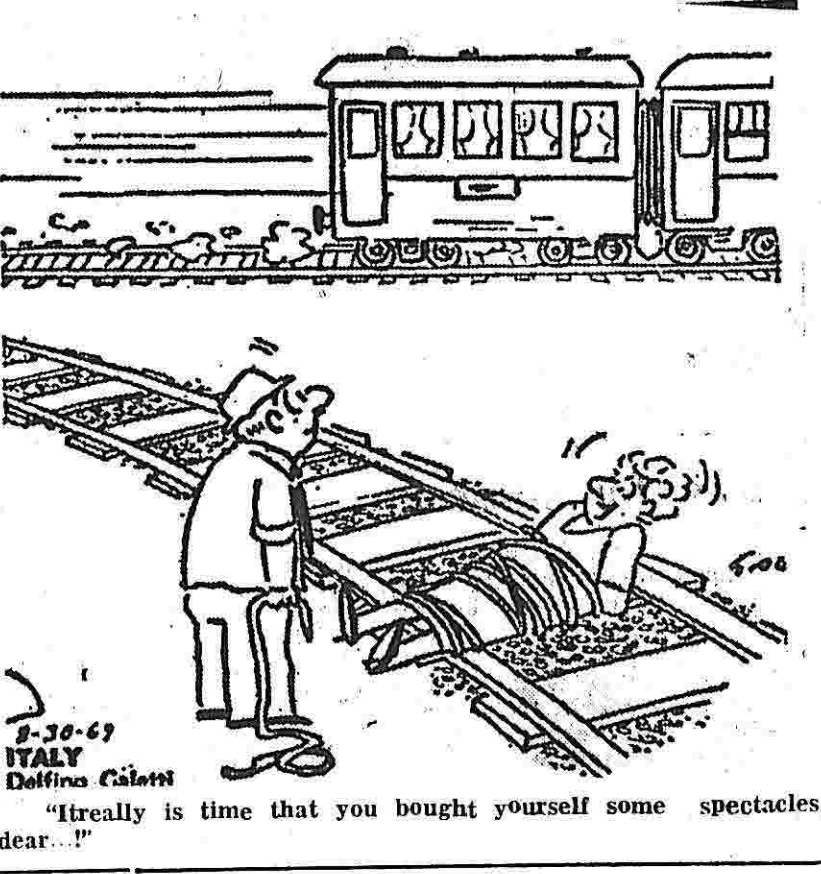
The result has invariably been the enactment of total appropriations substantially beyond the available noninflationary sources of financing, or the opposite. The unbalanced budget has become a mish-mash of nonsensical claims and unbalanced appropriations. At the same time, large areas of government expenditure are under little or no control, slight relationship exists between expenditure estimates and results, and many procedural requirements are met by proforma "after the fact" actions.

Expenditure estimates are compiled on some historical basis, and programmes and projects are initiated without any idea of when, and how they may be completed or how they are related to one another. Major and minor projects are often duplicated.

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"It really is time that you bought yourself some spectacles, dear."

## Role of the budget in economic planning

Part II

Past budgetary procedure adhered to by our government is tantamount to assigning old or existing government activities to the budget and new projects of activities to the development budget. This practice implies a dual and uncoordinated system of government expenditure in the development process.

The tradition of allocating yearly appropriations for the ordinary budget on the level of expenditures reached in the past three years, without regard to the nature and extent of these services, amounts to saying that (a) the requirements for government services are essentially unchanging, and (b) the level of efficiency in government operation is not in need of considerable improvement.

This static approach is wrong on both assumptions. The requirements for government services change rapidly in any society and especially so in a developing country like ours. With respect to the second assumption it is badly much clearer in the truth that all government operations are in need of drastic improvement in efficiency.

Far from being less important or less in need of continuous revision and improvement than the so-called development expenditures, the ordinary activities of government at the present stage of development are probably more important and more in need of radical improvement if the overall development effort is to have any chance of success.

We often include projects in the annual plan without ensuring that the necessary funds would be appropriated. Even when funds are appropriated, the implementing agencies retain substantial leeway to use the funds for projects not forming part of the development programme, and of being unrelated to this there is no financial framework for the plan as a whole and no attempt is made to fit the plan into the government budget.

It has often happened in the past when the periods of a plan

to take a prime example, operation and maintenance activities (financed from the ordinary budget) are clearly of the utmost importance if the potential benefits of development projects are to be realised.

For another example, it is hardly possible to make an intelligent decision on what funds should be committed to the construction of new schools (a development budget activity) without knowing what funds are available in the ordinary budget for maintaining and operating schools, and vice versa.

In the same way, an intelligent programme for Local Development Programmes can hardly be formulated without controlling the funds appropriated in the ordinary budget to the ministries of Agriculture, Education, and Public Health to cover these agencies' costs of participating in the Local Development Programme.

To cite only the most serious cases, the development budgeting by the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and the Helmand and Arghandab Valley Authority cannot at present be given any meaningful review by the Ministry of Planning because it has no information on the ordinary activities of these agencies.

The third resumed session of the UNCTAD II, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from September 15 to 25, 1969, was a landmark event in the history of international trade and development.

The session was attended by representatives of 120 countries, including all the major industrial countries and a large number of developing countries. The session was presided over by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. U Thant.

The session was held in a spirit of cooperation and understanding, and it was a success in many respects. It was a landmark event in the history of international trade and development.

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The note: Following is the speech of the Afghan delegate to the UN Trade and Development Board's third resumed ninth session of February 12, 1970.

It is well understood by the members of the Trade and Development Board that the least advanced developing countries, in the reduction and elimination of tariff and other barriers of all types which burden the export trade of developing countries.

We are indeed grateful for the efforts of UNCTAD in this area in benefit and lucked. We hope that these efforts will continue undiminished until the goal is finally realised. While much has been accomplished, much remains to be accomplished.

I should like to congratulate the developed countries for the evidence of goodwill and of progress which is embodied in the documentation submitted to the Secretary-General and to the Special Preference Committee.

We are indeed gratified to see how far we have progressed since the first call was heard in UNCTAD for the elimination or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to exports of developing countries.

At the same time we are greatly concerned about how far it is still necessary to go before it will be possible to say that we have in existence a system of trade liberalisation adequate to the needs of the less developed countries.

As is evidenced by the documentation mentioned, we are pleased to see that there has been a certain amount of recognition of the special needs of the less developed countries. The expansion of the scope of special preferences to include numerically long lists of agricultural and other primary products from within the scope of BTN chapters 1 to 25 will be greatly appreciated by developing countries.

The question now is whether the proposals of the developed countries are adequate to achieve the objectives of Resolution 21 (1) of the Second Conference as stated in the first paragraph of that resolution, as follows:

(a) The Conference agrees that the objectives of the generalised non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences in favour of developing countries, including special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, should be:

(1) To increase their export earnings;

(2) To promote their industrialisation;

(3) To accelerate their rates of economic growth.

To test the adequacy of the proposals which have been submitted, it is useful to recall that the recommendations of UNCTAD are that the establishment of a general, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences in favour of developing countries should encompass:

(1) The elimination or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers;

(2) The reclassification of certain products under more favourable tariff headings; and

(3) The elimination of restrictive business practices.

The persuasive and prestigious Pearson report of recent date, after issuing a clarious call for vigorous expansion of world trade which is need-2 for rapid international development, states that:

(b) Developing countries should be assured of an increasing share of the world market for agricultural products which may also be produced in the developed countries should be abolished during the 1970s, and

Trade between the developing countries must be mutually expanded, partly through multilateral trade agreements, and partly through bilateral trade agreements.

It will be recalled also that the First UNCTAD recognised the special needs of the less advanced developing countries.

In general, principal number 15 it was stated that the adoption of international policies and measures for economic development should be based on a programme of development being paid to the less developed

CTAD II. With its forward look at the Second United Nations Development Decade, 1971-1980, there will no doubt be regarded in retrospect as an auspicious beginning for the decennium of the UNCTAD in the field of trade and development.

The general tone of near-optimism which prevailed no doubt helped to create a favourable atmosphere for the session. One such cause was the fact that, in retrospect the 1960s were not as bad as had been pictured. As stated by the President in his opening remarks "it is only fair to describe the sixties as a 'decade growth'; world trade had more than doubled in value, with an annual growth rate of about 8 per cent in both value and volume; despite inflationary pressures, export prices had been generally stable and fluctuations in commodity prices smaller than in the 1950s."

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among them, in order to ensure equitable opportunity for each developing country.

Moreover, the Second Conference recommended that special measures be devised, within a global strategy, in order to enable the least developed among the developing countries to derive equitable benefits from the cooperation of member states.

UNCTAD, particularly the cooperation between developing and developed countries, (Res. 24-11)

A special group of experts working under UNCTAD auspices pursuant to Resolution 24 (11) of the Second Conference has stated that the interests of the least developed countries call for special action in respect to the elimination of non-tariff barriers.

The particular reasons for this conclusion are, first, that the general system of preferences is not linked with the non-tariff barriers,





Ituko-san, 21, a modern Tokyo geisha, shops in mini by day. At night, she is helped into her working dress of kimono and sash as she prepares to entertain guests in the style she began practicing at 15.

## Scientists say lunar crust sample kills earth bacteria

HOUSTON, March 14, (Reuters)—Scientists yesterday reported they were studying a strange lunar puzzle: why did three kinds of earth germs die when exposed to a sample of its crust?

The bacteria, including the "common staph" that causes throat infection, were apparently killed by material gathered by the Apollo 11 mission on the moon, Apollo 11 astronaut Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, last July.

Scientists at the lunar receiving laboratory at the manned spacecraft center here have isolated the germ-killing material as coming from a core-tube sample of between five and eight inches deep.

No other moon material from the Apollo 11 mission displayed the same qualities.

A NASA spokesman yesterday stressed that this was a preliminary finding from which no final conclusions could yet be drawn.

The studies have been in progress for several weeks and would continue for some time. "I'm sure we will determine the precise cause of this phenomenon," he said.

The three bacteria that died within ten hours of test tube exposure to the lunar samples were: —Staphylococcus aureus "staph"—Azobacter vinlandii, a soil bacterium, and —Pseudomonas aeruginosa, which is often used in laboratory studies.

For the present, the mystery of the poisoned germs must take its place among the swelling ranks of lunar puzzles. Such as, why do some earth plants, including ferns, grow greener and taller on lunar soil samples?

One theory is that where as the earth's rains, seas and winds have washed away or disrupted concentrations of certain elements in the soil, on the unweathered moon, these co-concentrates remain undisturbed.

This could have the effect of making some plants grow heartily but poisoning at least some earth bacteria.

One of the answers should be found next month by the Ap-

## U.S. loses three helicopters in action Thursday

SAIGON, March 14, (Reuters)—An American army Huey helicopter has crashed near Saigon killing all 10 men aboard, a U.S. military spokesman said Thursday. The cause of the crash was not known.

The helicopter was one of three lost yesterday. The two others were hit by groundfire. U.S. troops were listed as wounded.

The spokesman said that 1,510 helicopters had now been brought down over the south through hostile action in the past nine years according to revised official figures.

## Pathet Lao calls bombings before talks begin

HONG KONG, March 14, (Reuters)—A leading Pathet Lao official has said in Hanoi that the United States must agree to cease its military activities in Laos before talks could take place between the various political factions there.

The North Vietnamese news agency (VNA) yesterday reported Pathet Lao information director Pham Phinhachan said Saturday.

"To create conditions for the parties concerned in Laos to meet and decide the destiny of the country, the aggressors must first stop all its acts of intervention and aggression in Laos."

Above all, the United States would have to halt unconditionally its bombing of Laos and bring to an end its escalation of the war, he added, according to the North Vietnamese news agency.

Hanoi radio last Monday reported that Pathet Lao proposals calling for a conference.

The proposal came three days after the publication of a five-point Pathet Lao peace programme.

## Israeli air attack follows Egyptian troop raids in Sinai

CAIRO, March 14, (AP)—Two civilians were killed and 35 injured during an Israeli air raid Friday on an Egyptian military position near Mansura in the Nile delta, the Egyptian ministry of the interior announced.

The Middle East news agency quoted a military spokesman as saying an Israeli airplane was hit and five Egyptian soldiers were wounded during Israeli air attacks Friday on Egyptian positions on the Suez Canal and the Nile delta.

## Pakistan to attend Muslim countries summit conference

KARACHI, March 14, (DPA)—Pakistan is to send an eight-man delegation headed by a senior minister to the Muslim countries foreign ministers conference in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) beginning March 23 as announced Thursday.

The delegation will be headed by Sher Ali Khan, minister for information and national affairs. Foreign office sources said Pakistan's decision to take part in the conference was made after an assurance that India would not be invited.

Pakistan objected to India's participation at the grounds that it is not a Muslim country. Last autumn Pakistan boycotted the Muslim countries summit in THE TIGER OF BENGAL because of India's presence. The Indian delegation finally withdrew from the conference.

## Cambodia requests withdrawal of Viet Cong, N. Vietnamese

PHNOM PENH, March 14, (Reuters)—Cambodia, scene of violent demonstrations against communist infiltration earlier this week, has asked both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese to withdraw all their armed forces from the country by dawn tomorrow.

The official Cambodian news agency yesterday published the text of a note delivered by the Cambodian Foreign Ministry, asking the Viet Cong mission on Wednesday, but said the ultimatum was caused by the exasperation of the Cambodian people with repeated violations of their territory.

It said: "The royal government asks the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam to kindly remove all its armed forces from Cambodian territory at the latest by dawn on Sunday, March 15, 1970."

The published text gave no hint of any demand were not met. The foreign ministry note also expressed sincere regret for the Viet Cong mission on Wednesday, but said the ultimatum was caused by the exasperation of the Cambodian people with repeated violations of their territory.

## Sihanouk seeks Soviet help in ousting VC

MOSCOW, March 14, (Reuters)—The Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, flew yesterday to seek Soviet help in persuading the Viet Cong to leave his neutralized state alone.

The prince was welcomed at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport by President Nikolai Podgorny. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong envoys were also present and he greeted them both warmly and talked to each of them for about a minute.

The prince made no statement at the airport but before he left, he said he planned to stop both here and in Peking on his way home to ask Russians and Chinese to urge the Viet Cong to leave us alone.

The prince, who was accompanied by his wife, interrupted his Paris visit after the sack of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese embassies in the Cambodian capital on Wednesday. Earlier yesterday, the Cambodian government asked the Viet Cong to withdraw its armed forces from the country by dawn on Sunday.

## Apollo projects

(Continued from page 2)

and 16 in 1971, Apollo 17 and 18 in 1972, and Apollo 19 in 1973. The experiences gained in these flights will determine what Moon expeditions are to be planned later.

—Earth satellite programmes continue. The well-established, highly successful programme of earth satellite for global communication, weather observation, navigation, astronomical studies and other scientific research, will be extended during the 1970's. Experimental satellites are to be added beginning in 1973 for observation of earth resources. The satellites are to report on crop growth, forest fires, iceberg movements, fish migration, snow and ice runoff, subterranean water accumulations, clues to mineral deposits, and possibly on air, sea and land traffic.

President Nixon's programme emphasizes international cooperation in space activities and efforts to use knowledge gained in the quality of life on earth.

**WANTED**  
Secretary: must be fluent in English and Farsi, type 50 words a minute.  
Familiar with office practices. Staff: Contact R. Loddengar, Kabin to train Afghan office.

**FOR SALE**  
Hillman Minx 1500 saloon 20,000 km. Excellent condition. Spares Duty not paid. British Embassy 30512.

## Weather

Skies over all the country are cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 18 C 64 F. The coldest areas were North Salang with a low of -11 C 12 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 8 C, 46 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 knots. Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	13 C	12 C	55 F	53 F
Kandahar	16 C	3 C	61 F	37 F
Mazare Sharif	11 C	-3 C	52 F	25 F
Herat	14 C	-1 C	57 F	30 F
Lal	2 C	-7 C	36 F	19 F
Laghman	18 C	11 C	64 F	52 F
			52 F	39 F

## W. German-Soviet non-aggression talks continue

MOSCOW, March 14, (DPA)—West Germany and the Soviet Union have "reached a good deal" so far in exploratory talks on chances for a non-aggression pact, West German special envoy Egon Bahr said here yesterday after a fifth meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Bahr, Chancellor Willy Brandt's right-hand man as undersecretary in the chancellery, told reporters after the meeting in the Soviet foreign ministry.

"We have progressed a good deal. We are engaged in drawing up a balance of the exchange of views," Bahr gave no details on the talks, veiled by strict secrecy names provisional government.

He announced a further meeting had been arranged at his request for Saturday afternoon, seeing that Gromyko was due to leave Moscow for Prague Monday on a scheduled trip lasting through the week.

## Second session of Parliament opens

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—The people of the country and in the second session of the first year of the 13th Afghan parliament was reconvened after winter recess yesterday morning.

The sessions of both the houses of the parliament were opened by their respective presidents. The House of People was reconvened by President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak after the recitation of a few verses of the Holy Koran by Maulavi Mohammad Nabi, deputy from Baraki Barak of Logar province.

While opening the session Dr. Omar Wardak said that in accordance with clause two, article 59 of the Afghan Constitution, the ordinary but minimum period of an annual session is seven months.

"We all know that our meetings before winter recess were primarily concerned with the election of the executive members, appointing of members to various committees and consideration and voting of confidence to the government," he said.

"In fact," Dr. Wardak told the deputies of the nation, "the important part of our duty begins today."

Commenting on the winter recess, the president of the House of People said that it afforded the deputies the opportunity to go once again to their constituents and get acquainted with their expectations and real needs in the light of the last discussions.

"The developments of the past session necessitate that we all bear in mind all the needs of the country."

He then declared the session opened in the name of God Almighty, the noble Afghan nation and His Majesty.

Opening the senate, its president Abdul Hadi Dawi said that among the legislation now before the senate was the development budget for next Afghan year.

He called on the committees of the senate should meet first to undertake their tasks.

He called on the senators, especially those members of the financial and budgetary affairs committee to go through the draft budget as soon as they can and present their ideas to the senate.

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## FRIENDS

Please excuse occasional delays in our service—we are bringing our Hails back from MECCA



VOL. VIII, NO. 289

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1970 (HOUT 24, 1943 S.H.)

## SECOND SESSION OF PARLIAMENT OPENS

### Presidents of both houses ask delegates to act responsibly

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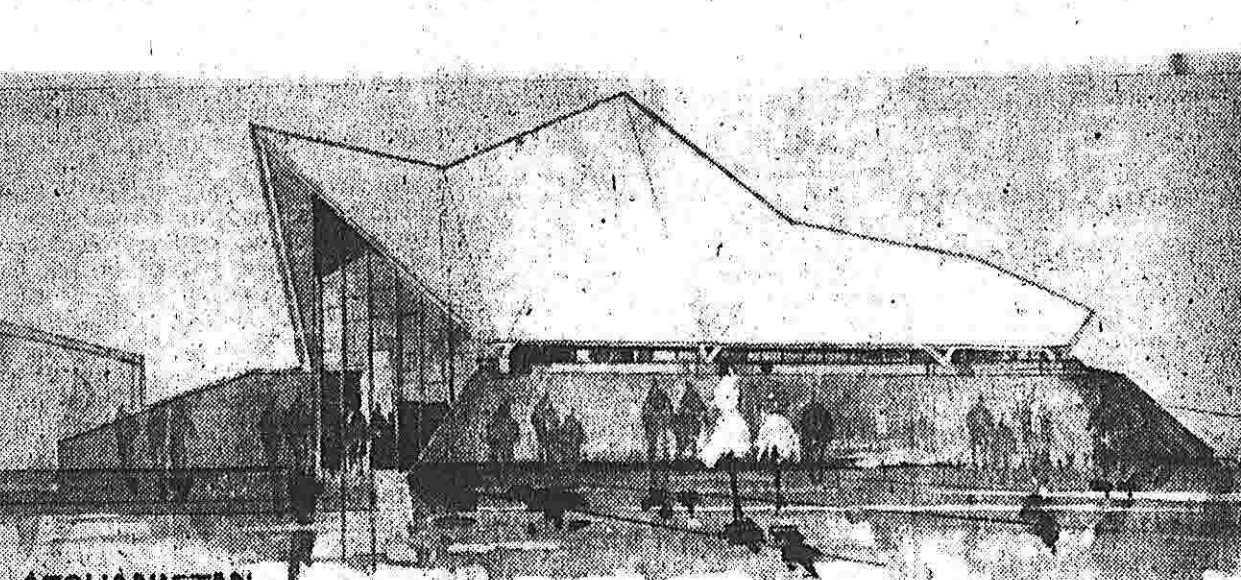
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Each of the 76 nations participating in Expo-70 have one national day assigned to them. Afghanistan's day will be May 13. Picture shows the design of the Afghan pavilion at the Osaka fair.

## Agriculture Min. inspects Nahre Khwaja project

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Karim, visited Nahre Khwaja project and headwork of Khoram Kohistan yesterday.

The Nahre Khwaja project will irrigate more than 4,000 new acres of land and supply enough water to another 6,000 acres. The canal is 42 km long, 18 km of which has been newly dug and the remaining is part of the old canal which has been renovated properly.

The new portion has three siphons which are each 823 meters long. The minister later visited the Kapisa province.

HERAT, March 15, (Bakhtar)—The edible oil plant of Herat will be completed in another month. Installation of machinery will be completed within thirty days. The plant has been purchased from the Federal Republic of Germany for about ten million Afghanis.

It will produce ten tons of edible oil every 24 hours.

KABUL, March 4, (Bakhtar)—The Ministry of Public Health, Eng. Mohammad Yakoub Lali, who went on a visit of some northern highways some time ago returned to Kabul last evening.

## Finnish proposal on Rhodesia may win Security Council vote

UNITED NATIONS, March 15, (Reuters)—A Finnish compromise proposal aimed at increasing the isolation of rebel Rhodesia, yesterday seemed likely to win majority support in the UN Security Council, according to diplomatic sources.

There were even hopes that a draft resolution incorporating the suggestions might be adopted unanimously by the 15-nation council next week, the sources said.

The council meets again on Tuesday. Like all other council members, Britain and the United States were studying the proposals over the weekend and their official positions will not be known until Monday.

At Friday's council meeting Ambassador Jakobson of Finland moved to break the deadlock between Britain and the Asian members. He proposed a compromise aimed at increasing international pressures on the white-minority regime in Salisbury which retained the council's unanimity.

Picking from rival British and Afro-Asian draft resolutions, Jakobson urged the council to condemn the declaration of a republic in Rhodesia, and to block international recognition.

## 12-bed hospital to be built in Janikhail Mangal district

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—The Minister of Public Health Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Majid Seraj yesterday inspected public health institutes in Tazee, Chaman, Janikhail, Lajmangal and Pakar and in addressing meetings in the district conveyed the good-will messages of His Majesty and elaborated on the development projects of Afghanistan.

In line with the guidance of His Majesty the government is trying to establish new hospitals, he told them.

After his address was completed in Lajmangal, Mahmood, an elder of the people promised to help the government in the implementation of its development projects.

Janat Khan Mangal, a deputy to the House of People from Janikhail and Yarak Khan, an elder of the area, in his speeches thanked the government for the development programmes and promised all kinds of cooperation to the minister in executing these projects.

The minister promised that a 12-bed hospital would be built in Janikhail Mangal. At present there is only a health clinic in this place.

The minister later visited the progress of work on the new Chaman hospital.

The building is being built in a half acre area. A 30 bed clinic is also planned to be built there.

After visiting the Pakhtia Detachment, he returned to Kabul.

After the explosion the pilot, captain Hamid Smanan, continued circling the airport until his fuel had been used up and then brought the plane down on the sand outside the airport.

An inquiry committee, has been formed to investigate the explosion. The nationality of the passengers has not been announced.

Meanwhile, Fatah leader Yasser Arafat yesterday stressed that the heavy economic burden of military spending.

The report stated that the estimated 200,000 million dollars spent for defence in 1969 174,000 million dollars was spent by the developed countries and 2,000 million dollars by developing countries.

Daily flights to Rome. Pan Am makes the going great. via Tehran. Kabul Intercontinental Hotel. Tel. 3162. APR 29 1970. PRICE AF. 4.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—A three week course for 15 lab technicians of the hospitals in Kabul was opened by Deputy Minister of Health Dr. Abdullah Omar in the Public Health Institute yesterday.

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—A second blind Afghan student, was enrolled in the eighth grade of Habibia high school yesterday. He carries a tape recorder and tape, teachers' instructions. Then he writes them in Braille. His name is Zia Mohammad.

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—A stone statue, considered a historical relic, which was being smuggled out was seized in the airport from a French national yesterday.

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—Abdul Samad an official of the Education Ministry who went to Poland some time ago for training in physical education returned home yesterday.

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—The Ambassador of Pakistan General Shirin Khan said a courtesy call on the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Jakim in his office yesterday morning.

FAHAR, March 15, (Bakhtar)—A team of engineers of the water and soil survey department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation arrived here yesterday to survey the province for subterranean water reserves.

## Explosion in Egyptian plane injures 1; cause unknown

CAIRO, March 15, (Reuters)—An explosion wrecked a part of the undercarriage of an Egyptian plane last night while it was on its way from Athens to Cairo with 10 passengers, the United Arab Airlines announced.

One passenger was slightly injured by fragments when an explosion took place only four minutes after the aircraft took off from Alexandria for Cairo. The pilot kept the plane in the air for 10 minutes after the explosion, to use up fuel before landing safely on the sands outside Cairo airport.

The cause of the explosion was not immediately known. The injured passenger was hit by fragments, which came through one of the plane's windows. A child was among the nine uninjured passengers.

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Defence expenditures in the developed countries were unchanged from 1967 to 1969, but the spending by developing countries rose 25 per cent.

The U.S. expenditure last year were estimated at 82,000 million dollars of the NATO total. However this amount does not yet reflect the budget cuts made during the year.

Soviet expenditures were roughly at 56,000 million dollars of the Warsaw Pact total. The rise in both camps continued, but it was less rapid.

## Airlines

### SUNDAY

PIA DEPARTURE: Kabul-Peshawar PK-607 1220

ARRIVALS Peshawar-Kabul

INDIAN AIRLINES: DEPARTURE: Kabul-New Delhi IC-452 1325

ARRIVAL: New Delhi-Kabul IC-451 1135

## AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA: At 2, 5, 7, 9 Italian cinema-mascope film dubbed in Farsi "THE TIGER OF BENGAL" with WITH DEBRI PIGET. ARIANA CINEMA: At 11, 4, 7, and 9 Italian cinema-mascope film dubbed in Farsi "THE TIGER OF BENGAL" with WITH DEBRI PIGET.

## Weather

Skies over all the country are cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 18 C 64 F. The coldest areas were North Salang with a low of -11 C 12 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 8 C, 46 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 knots. Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	13 C	12 C	55 F	53 F
Kandahar	16 C	3 C	61 F	37 F
Mazare Sharif	11 C	-3 C	52 F	25 F
Herat	14 C	-1 C	57 F	30 F
Lal	2 C	-7 C	36 F	19 F
Laghman	18 C	11 C	64 F	52 F
			52 F	39 F

## Pharmacies

Zaher Shahi-Mohammad Jan Khan Wat Jami-Karie Seh Basir-Bah Buri Nawal-Husam-Pule Khehdi Lemar-Murad Khani Nawal Parwan-Karte Parwan Elefague-Munaro Nejat Bakhtiar-Jade Andarabli Murtaza-Labe Daria Jade-Temur Shahi Wat Maruf-Turabaz sq Zafar-Mohammad Jan Khan Wal Kamran-Aqa Ali Shams

## Important

### Telephones

Police Station -23 Traffic Department -41708 Fire Department -12 Telephone repair 23 Airport -21283-20872

Engineer Yaqubi Lali, Public Works Minister, discusses with Afghan engineers about the Mazare Sharif-Shikharz highway asphaltting. Photo by Aurang (Bakhtar)



## THE KABUL TIMES



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Residence: 42365  
SHAFIQ RAHEL, Editor  
Tel: 23251

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Rigorous law is often rigorous  
Injustice.

By Tereere

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## Opening of Parliament

The speech of Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, the president of the House of People, reopening the session after winter recess, was most timely and interesting. It touched on a number of main aspects of work of the House of People, what it did during its first session before going into recess, what it should do now and what kind of responsibilities and obligations it has for the future.

The president, as the person in charge of the House of People's Affairs, in effect, said that the House in its first session after general election concentrated its efforts on electing the office bearers and giving the vote of confidence to the government.

These two main issues took such a long time that there was no time for consideration of the many laws pending legislation. This is why, in fact, the important part of parliamentary work must now begin.

Referring to the method of work for the current session, Dr. Omar said that the legislative and other matters pending consideration and prepare a list of priorities consistent with national interest.

Having realised this, he said the deputies could then concentrate with speed and efficiency upon the issues so that decisions may be reached and the national interests realised.

According to the provisions of the Afghan Constitution minimum time for parliament's work in a year is seven months. This means that the present session has been covering, before going into summer recess, the remaining period.

Since this is the second Afghan parliament in the post-constitution era what it does will be part of national history. The present generation is entrusted with the task of fulfilling national aspirations. Future generations will critically review the pages of constitutional development and past parliamentary life.

Among the most important bills pending legislation is the draft of the development budget for the next Afghan year. Both ordinary and development budgets of the nation for the next Afghan year, which will begin in less than a week, should be given priority, and we hope that, as Senator Abdul Hadi Pavi, the President of the Senate said in his opening speech, most urgent consideration will be given to it.

Although separation of power among the three organs of the state is one of the characteristics of our Constitution, it does not mean separation of cooperation too.

In the long run cooperation between the three organs of the state and concentration on national interests will help to secure the progress of Afghanistan.

## World Press

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are trying to negotiate a treaty to stay in the Maghreb (Arab North Africa), the independent Moroccan newspaper "Le Depeche" said this week.

Economic ministers from the four countries were to have begun a conference here March 10 to explore regional integration, but the meeting was postponed because of Libya's last-minute decision not to attend.

Reporting on the postponement the eighth in three years "Le Depeche" said a majority in the new Libyan cabinet, historical and cultural similarities linked them instead with the Maghreb, of which Libya was a geographical part, the paper said.

"In fact, everyone knows, how important Libya's oil wealth is to certain countries. Why should she not use it more for her people?" it asked.

It added "We are convinced that, at difficulties, whether technical or otherwise, will be smoothed out because the people's desire for the education of the Maghreb is stronger than little divergences."

The opposition Istiglal party "L'Opinion" meanwhile said they hoped Libya's absence was due to technical rather than political reasons.

Although there were and might also be differences of opinion as to certain of the president's dealings, no one can contradict the fact that with his strong patriotism, his prudence, wisdom and long experience he is the indispensable leader of the Cyprus

## Home press at a glance

## Afghanistan's progress in preventive medicine

## Anis

The paper in its yesterday's issue carried an editorial welcoming the fact that the Tehran anti-cholera conference affirmed Afghanistan's proposal on the implementation of international health regulations. The proposal was approved at the general assembly meeting of the World Health Organisation.

The paper said that Afghanistan has made notable headway in the field of preventive medicine. Some contagious diseases such as cholera, which used to claim thousands of lives every year, has been practically wiped out as a result of sustained and organised activity of the malaria eradication department. The same is true of small pox, whooping cough, etc.

The editorial made a side reference to the fact that this would not have been possible without

the sincere and active cooperation of the people who willingly accept the vaccinating teams and carefully listen to their advice on preventive medicine.

Cholera, said the editorial, is a dangerous disease. In the past there was no way to stop its spreading rapidly once it broke out in the form of an epidemic. However Afghanistan with its healthy climate does not provide much breeding ground for cholera virus or germs. That is why this country is not included in the cholera endemic area.

However, due to contact with endemic areas and as a result of people travelling between Afghanistan and those areas, we have cholera outbreaks from time to time. The jet age and rapid air travel have increased the chances of our contact with the cholera endemic areas. That is why cholera is no longer confined to the endemic areas.

The editorial expressed the hope that the decisions taken in Tehran would be applied vigorously and without exception. The editorial also hoped that our own public health authorities would see that this problem is solved in a reasonable manner.

## Islah

The paper in its editorial yesterday urged the Afghan Bus Company to take appropriate measures in providing comfortable and reliable transport for the people travelling between Afghanistan and those areas, we have cholera outbreaks from time to time. The jet age and rapid air travel have increased the chances of our contact with the cholera endemic areas. That is why cholera is no longer confined to the endemic areas.

Thousands of people from the capital go to Mazar to participate in the New Year day ceremony and the Red Tulip festival. The number of buses along this route is not enough on this occasion.

People will either have to hire taxis which undoubtedly cost

them enormous amounts or else they will have to travel in trucks and unreliable and dangerous vehicles. The bus company should see that this problem is solved in a reasonable manner.

The paper also urged the municipality of Mazar city to provide ample boarding and lodging facilities for the great number of visitors or at least see that some of regulations as regards rents are observed.

One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper said that there are many radio repair shops in the town but none of them possess any certificate or license showing that they can be trusted and are competent in repairing radio receivers and other gadgets.

The letter called on the authorities concerned to see that not every one who can handle a screw driver is allowed to play around with peoples' property.

## Pravda doubts sincerity of US in arms limitation talks

Tass published in "Pravda" an article by commentator about the Soviet-American talks on limiting the strategic arms race. The article, published at the close of last year and resuming in Vienna on April 16, the commentator recalls that the limitation of the strategic arms race could become an important and timely step in the direction of lessening tensions. "This calls for a serious and honest approach of the sides without an intention to reach unilateral advantage by means of the talks, or to use the talks as a cover for starting a new round of arms race."

The article says that the international situation is such that science and technology have enabled man not only to curb the energy of the atom but also to plan into his hands weapons of fantastic destruction force.

"There exists a real danger of a new stage in the arms race but in the political and military plane this means an intensification of the danger of a world thermonuclear conflict."

"How can an obstacle be erected on the road of the further strategic arms race," the commentator writes that the USSR and the United States, began to look for answers to this question. The very fact that the beginning of talks on such an important question between the USSR and the United States was given extensive support by the peace-loving public and the more far-sighted political leaders and statesmen, including those in western countries."

"But also existing are forces, precisely in the West, which are not suited either by the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons or the more to by the prospect of agreement between the USSR and the United States on the question," the commentator stresses.

The article points out that presently now, on the eve of the Vienna round of talks, many American newspapers and magazines began to write less about the limitation of the strategic arms race, "devoting much more space to the diametrically opposite subject—the question of creating and deploying new systems of strategic arms."

Having pointed out that the beginning of this campaign, as laid by the United States Secretary of Defence Laird, the commentator notes that the United States Secretary of defence lavishly uses references to the mythical "Soviet

threat" to justify his policy. "The article says that the international situation is such that science and technology have enabled man not only to curb the energy of the atom but also to plan into his hands weapons of fantastic destruction force."

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"What Am I Doing Here?"

## Role of the budget in economic planning

By S.M. Maiwand  
Part III

Govt. operation: It must provide data required to make basic decisions on the economic policy; it must be a suitable vehicle for carrying out the decisions which are made; and it must be able to provide for accountability to a national legislature and to the public.

Thus, in addition to the need for making budgets for the purpose of revenue and expenditure, the need for improving budgets is frequently made, synonymous with such objectives as: efficiency, better utilization of resources, achieving more effective or more stringent fiscal controls, securing efficiency and economy, etc.

But since a budget is, or should be, an instrument through which a Govt. carries out a full range of its activities, a budget has many functions. Besides being a device for implementing development plans, a budget may be a means for financial control and management control.

Not surprisingly, therefore, a wide variety of proposals have been advanced for improving budgeting. But experience shows that there is no one budget system which meets the needs of every country at every stage of its development.

Although programme and performance budgeting may be desirable and feasible for one country, it is by no means the only reform, or even the most immediate reform, needed by most less developed countries which resort to planning.

For planning purposes much more could be gained if highest priority were given to improving current budgetary presentation, management and control instead

of installation of programme and performance budgeting. These latter objects are after all, only the means to an end, they claim. The all important thing in budgeting is the work of service, to be accomplished and what that work or service will cost.

Under performance budgeting one will have to pay heed to the function or activity instead of to lists of employees or outlays.

Professor Walter Fleischmann is director of the Music School here in Kabul. He and his wife Wang Gi in both are members of one of the world's most outstanding and famous musical institutions, the "Akademie" of Vienna. They have been on centre of musical life in Kabul for five years.

Erich Edlinger is also with the Kabul Music School. He has been in Kabul for seven months, most certainly will add plenty to the cultural life of Kabul.

## Kabul artists to perform concert on theme of "Night"

On Tuesday, March 17th, at 8 p.m. there will be an interesting concert in the Ballroom of the Hotel International of Kabul.

In five sections of the programme there will be presented five different aspects of "night": "Approach of night", "Love's night", "Sleeping child", "Moonlight night" and "Night's end".

Songs by Schumann, Wolf, Brahms and others, piano music by Schumann, Chopin and Debussy, and serenades played on the guitar will illustrate these themes.

The concert will be performed by four European artists who are living in Kabul: Renate Doerflinger, (Federal Republic of Germany), is well known to the Kabul concert-goers from a number of performances, e.g. "Don Giovanni" last year's opera performance of "Mozart's Medium".

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ant & culture  
A MODERN OMER KHAYYAM

By Earl Denman

To analyse my reaction and understand why I felt as I did. Since Edward Fitzgerald, first rendering of the Rubaiyat in 1899, Omar Khayyam has enjoyed widespread favour. His popularity waxes and wanes, but never vanishes. These are no appreciable turnings of the tide, no extreme swings of the pendulum, though in markedly anti-devotional times, such as we are experiencing today, his wisdom comes into extra prominence.

Of all the philosophers, he is most "with it" to use the modern idiom. Consequently, to be likened to him provided me with a sense of being in tune with the times. Or, to put it another way, I had the feeling of swimming with the tide of public opinion instead of against it.

I imagine a scientist feels the same way. To break down to practical test, no matter how much satisfaction we may derive from siding with the minority, it comes as a pleasant change to find ourselves going along with the majority for once. To be forever a champion of lost causes can be tiring in the animal sense of the word.

Living in an age of inconsistency arising from swiftly changing beliefs and values, I found it most gratifying to feel the substance of reality attaching my innermost convictions.

By any standards, ours is a golden age, an age of soaring creeds and crumbling beliefs. As the price of material goods increases, so our assessment of religion becomes devalued. It is hard to hold on to faith when all around are indications of utter despair.

It is difficult to see how it is possible to believe in a God of infinite love in the midst of so much hate, with constant localised wars sanctioned by the great powers, and the reaction had been, particularly where the philosophical bits were concerned. She went on to tell of remarks passed by one woman to another in a nearby seat. Turning to her companion, she said: "You know, this man is a modern Omar Khayyam."

Of all the words of praise which came my way that night, this was the one which pleased me most. In our lifetime we have to grapple with rank overpopulation and mass starvation.

In addition, in some of the most highly developed countries of all, there is the callous rearing of livestock by factory farming methods, and the unsympathetic system of battery egg production.

Amid this welter of human and animal suffering, it is inconceivable to believe in the existence of a God of infinite love. We have to do so, we would have as much to answer for as criminal

man, or, in Omar Khayyam's words, as translated by Fitzgerald: For all the sin wherewith the face of man,

Is blacked, man's forgiveness give—and take. Our economy is not sound, we labour under increasing physical pressure, mentally we are oppressed as never before. There is little security, and safety is nowhere to be found. The racial wars, the East-West conflict, the communist-capitalist clash—which will come it a head first?

Tension everywhere is at breaking point. Nothing has substance any longer, nothing has lasting worth, while over all these hangs the mushroom cloud of the nuclear bomb. No wonder that today there is the desire, most noticeable amongst students and workers, to break down in order to build anew, goaded by the practical certainty that the result could scarcely be for the worse.

Or say, if it lay within our power, to grasp this sorry scheme of things entire. Would not we shatter it to bits—and then—

Re-mould it nearer to the heart's desire! Recently, Robert Graves and Omar Ali-Shah have combined to produce another rendering of the Rubaiyat. Whatever the rival merits of the two versions, this and Fitzgerald's it appears that Omar Khayyam was without doubt a deeply thinking man, a mathematician of renown, an outstanding astronomer, a college professor and, of course, a poet in his own right.

He was not a mere shadow, or a mere echo. He did not adhere to any established school of thought, or bow to ideology, or go in for ceremony and in this he was a man after my own heart. Throughout my adult life I have sensed strongly my individualism, but have felt overwhelmed by the herd instinct of the majority, which is towards organisation of thought and deed.

It strikes me that, if we are so strongly individualistic (there's being no two alike) then it is wrong to expect any single religious organisation to be able to satisfy fully the needs of one and all.

Arj was captured and brought before the Muslim chief. He agreed to pay a tribute of one million Dirhams yearly to the treasury of the Muslim caliph. He accepted Islam in the presence of Abdul Rahman.

Abdul Rahman appointed two learned persons to preach the teachings of Islam in Kabul. They were Tamim Bin Qais and Jaber. Then the victorious Muslim army chief left Kabul and the reins of the government were handed over to the Kushani King, Arj.

Shortly after this victory, the Muslim Caliph Hazrat Osman was martyred, Jaipal the eldest son of King Arj who had ascended the throne after the death of his father, took advantage of the sudden death of the Muslim Caliph. He renounced Islam and the yearly tribute promised by his father and murdered Tamim and Jaber and their companions who were in Kabul. But Qais, the grandson of Prophet Mohammad's uncle, to march on Kabul.

It did not take long for the Muslim army to break the wall around the city at several points and enter the city. It was then that the soldiers of both armies saw the leader of the Muslim Army, Laice Bin Qais, holding a sword in each hand and fighting like an angry lion.

Abdul Rahman Bin Qais, after completing the victory over Ghazni, arrived in the nick of time to assist the Muslim army, and forced the city of Kabul to lay down its arms, while Zunta-beel fled to the fort of Gardaz.

Two years later in 81 Hijri (70 A.D.), the Caliph Abdul Malik delegated Abdul Rahman Bin Ashas to conquer Kabul and avenge the defeat. Abdul Rahman leading a strong army marched towards Kabul sweeping every force that tried to stop him.

Kabul became so alarmed that he ordered his soldiers and all citizens of Kabul to build a wall around the city with strong towers and heavy gates.

The remains of these walls can be seen today on the mountain ridges surrounding the city. The residents of the city of Kabul say that this wall was built by

Strictly speaking, there is need for as many beliefs as there are people in the world.

This I find in Omar Khayyam a man for all seasons and persuasions. For which reason I brought me so much pleasure when as related by my wife, the woman in the audience turned to her companion and said, loud enough to be overheard: "You know, this man is a modern Omar Khayyam."

C/o 10th Bath Road, SLOUGH, Bucks, England, (Earl Denman)

## THE KING WITH TWO SWORDS

The city of Kabul has many historical sites. Among these are the sacred shrines and other relics frequently visited by pilgrims. One of these sacred places is the Tomb of the King with Two Swords, situated on Ahmed Shahi Road opposite the mosque known by the name of Masjid-i-Shah, the Shamsi, meaning "Mosque of the King With Two Swords."

Under a dome artistically painted in blue and green the tomb of the great Muslim military general Laice Bin Qais lies.

In the year 28 or 32 Hijri (651 A.D.), during the caliphate of Osmun, a Muslim army led by Abdul Rahman Bin Samarra, attacked Kabul via Ghazni.

Kabul was then ruled by a Kushani King whom Arabs historians mention as Arai King Aral, with his army had advanced towards Kabul city walls and was defeated.

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## Alain Motard plays at Radio Afghanistan

of control that one would almost have supposed he was playing the concerto on the instrument the composer had had in mind.

His interpretation was markedly individual, but at no point merely eccentric. The audience was delighted by the discovery of hitherto unexpected felicities. It was never distracted by mere virtuosity.

After the Bach Motard gave us an exquisitely perceptive rendering of Mozart's Rondo (K. 485) and then a far less familiar composition, Messiaen's "Alouette Lulú".

This, with its wide range of mood and precise gradations of feeling, called for a very high degree of technical dexterity. That Motard was able to supply the

variety and so delicate in presentation, Motard's triumph was that he carried the whole of his audience with him.

It was quite obvious that everyone was completely absorbed in the experience that was being presented. One does not often have the opportunity of seeing, in the performance of a particular style of music in sufficient quantity to enable us to begin to distinguish its various components.

There is what sort of experience this sort of music is capable of transmitting, and to deepen our own experience by becoming more aware of what we feel and think.

Performed with the splendid assurance of Motard's sensitive Debussy gave us the opportunity of hearing in a significant context items which many of us had known only in isolation; and the presence of that context helped us to comprehend more precisely and more completely those other items which we had either not known at all or had, at best, understood inadequately.

There is little point in trying to say thank you to Alain Motard. The audience did that with its spontaneous applause at the end of the concert, applause that was renewed when Motard gave us a little Bartok and a little Chopin as encores.

But we must say thank you to the Kabul Music Society. These indefatigable people devote their time, their energy and their administrative ability to organising concerts for us. We hope they realise how highly their work is appreciated, and we hope that they will keep on doing it.

We hope they are even now making plans for bringing Alain Motard back to Kabul—preferably next winter, at a time when the Kabul Airport is unsuitable for departing aircraft. Motard would then have to stay for several days; we might have more than one concert; we might even persuade him to play "Alouette Lulú" again.

deceitly without sacrificing the feeling was truly remarkable.

After the relatively unfamiliar Messiaen, the first half of the programme ended with a firmly controlled performance of Chopin's "Fifth Nocturne, First Ballade".

The second half of the programme was made up entirely of works by Debussy. Before Motard began to play, a great acceptance of the work of one composer was to some of the audience, mildly alarming.

No programme-planning can ever satisfy the two minorities those who feel that even a little Debussy is a little too much, and those who feel regret that only one half of a programme is devoted to a composer so rich in

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It was quite obvious that everyone was completely absorbed in the experience that was being presented. One does not often have the opportunity of seeing, in the performance of a particular style of music in sufficient quantity to enable us to begin to distinguish its various components.

There is what sort of experience this sort of music is capable of transmitting, and to deepen our own experience by becoming more aware of what we feel and think.

Performed with the splendid assurance of Motard's sensitive Debussy gave us the opportunity of hearing in a significant context items which many of us had known only in isolation; and the presence of that context helped us to comprehend more precisely and more completely those other items which we had either not known at all or had, at best, understood inadequately.

There is little point in trying to say thank you to Alain Motard. The audience did that with its spontaneous applause at the end of the concert, applause that was renewed when Motard gave us a little Bartok and a little Chopin as encores.

But we must say thank you to the Kabul Music Society. These indefatigable people devote their time, their energy and their administrative ability to organising concerts for us. We hope they realise how highly their work is appreciated, and we hope that they will keep on doing it.

We hope they are even now making plans for bringing Alain Motard back to Kabul—preferably next winter, at a time when the Kabul Airport is unsuitable for departing aircraft. Motard would then have to stay for several days; we might have more than one concert; we might even persuade him to play "Alouette Lulú" again.

deceitly without sacrificing the feeling was truly remarkable.

After the relatively unfamiliar Messiaen, the first half of the programme ended with a firmly controlled performance of Chopin's "Fifth Nocturne, First Ballade".

The second half of the programme was made up entirely of works by Debussy. Before Motard began to play, a great acceptance of the work of one composer was to some of the audience, mildly alarming.

No programme-planning can ever satisfy the two minorities those who feel that even a little Debussy is a little too much, and those who feel regret that only one half of a programme is devoted to a composer so rich in

variety and so delicate in presentation, Motard's triumph was that he carried the whole of his audience with him.

It was quite obvious that everyone was completely absorbed in the experience that was





Schwabing has a magnetic attraction for longlegged teenagers and smart young men. They arrive there in droves from all over the country, full of dreams of the big time. For the world has got around to the last village in the country that the most films are made in Munich, the most amusing fashion shows are held there, and the top fashion designers and photographers work there. This is where stars such as Elke Sommer, Christine Kaufmann, Helga Anders, Karin Dor, Karin Pedderson and Sabine Sesselmann, all top liners today, were discovered.

## 10th session of FRG-USSR talks cancelled by Gromyko

MOSCOW, March 15, (DPA).—The tenth meeting between West German special envoy Egon Bahr and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko planned for yesterday, was cancelled a few minutes before it was due to start. The Soviet Foreign Ministry gave as reason a sudden slight indisposition of Gromyko.

Bahr, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's top aide who has been in Moscow since the end of January with a brief interruption in the second half of February to prepare an eventual Bonn-Moscow negotiations on a non-aggression pact, came out of yesterday's ninth meeting with Gromyko stating "good progress" had been made.

He told journalists after the two-hour session—which brought his total hours of discussions with the Soviet foreign minister to 26—that "we have progressed a good deal. We engaged in drawing up a balance of the exchange of views."

**WANTED**  
Secretary: must be fluent in English and Farsi, type 50 words a minute.  
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**INTERCONTINENTAL HOTELS**

## Brandt realistic on limitations of talks with Stoph

BONN, March 15, (DPA).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt will not "harbour any illusions" when he meets East German Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt, East Germany, next Thursday.

Stating this at a meeting of his social democratic party at Neheim-Huelsen near here yesterday, Brandt also stressed, however, that "I do not want to underestimate the willingness of both sides to make the meeting come off in spite of all differences of opinion."

"The fact that the meeting would take place was a political event of some importance" in itself, seen against the background of twenty years during which the Germans on both sides of the lines of separation were not on speaking terms.

He said for him it was important that a beginning had been made so that the process of getting-over-further-apart could be ended. Great understanding would be needed for this, Brandt said.

East Germany's proposal to have the meeting take place in Erfurt had shown that the other side was just as interested in getting the talks underway as he was himself.

Starting from that proposition, both sides hold that the Erfurt meeting will not be the last.

## Brandt and Stoph agree on site for summit conference

BONN, March 15, (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt is to travel overnight by special train to Erfurt in East Germany for his summit conference next Thursday with the East German premier, it was announced yesterday.

The chancellor's train, exempt from the usual stringent frontier formalities, crosses the most heavily guarded border in Europe shortly after dawn on the last stage of its 300 kilometres journey to Erfurt.

Prime Minister Willy Stoph will be waiting at Erfurt station to welcome the chancellor. Final arrangements will still be made, but the two men are expected to have their talks in the Erfurt Hotel in the main square near the station.

It will be the first time since Germany was divided in the aftermath of total defeat of World War II that the heads of state of the German governments have met face to face.

## USSR to get \$ 818 million in trade credits from France

SALISBURY, March 15, (Reuters).—France has agreed to start the Soviet Union trade credits of up to about \$818 million to finance purchases of French goods over the next four years, the finance ministry said yesterday.

The credits, repayable over seven to eight and a half years, will be granted within the framework of the Franco-Soviet long term economic cooperation agreement covering the period 1970 to 1974 during which the USSR is scheduled to import \$1,270 million worth of French investment goods.

The interest rates would be fixed in the special protocols to be drawn up after the conclusion of specific trade deals covered by the agreement, finance ministry sources said.

They said the general terms for the credits were laid down in Franco-Soviet talks that wound up here yesterday, and took into account the agreed targets for trade expansion between the two countries over the next four years.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Alimov.

## Afghan week in review

### Lebanese President Helou to visit here

The President of Lebanon, Charles Helou has accepted the invitation of His Majesty to visit Afghanistan.

The time of the visit has not yet been fixed and according to Foreign Ministry sources it will be done so in the future.

When it takes place, it will be the first visit of a Lebanese head of state to this country.

Afghanistan and Lebanon have diplomatic relations, at nonresident ambassadorial level.

The Afghan ambassador in Cairo and the Lebanese ambassador in Tehran represent each others country.

However, the Ministry of Education has a cultural department in Beirut.

The department helps Afghan students, keeps them informed on domestic news, and keeps records of their progress in the American University of Beirut.

There are more than 200 Afghan students in the American University of Beirut.

Almost all the students there are studying under the United States Agency for International Development.

According to unconfirmed reports, there is only one student who studies at the expense of the government of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan's contacts with Lebanon is varied. Beirut has become a favourable market for Afghan businessmen, who find goods made in Lebanon suitable in price and quality in trade and appealing to Afghan women.

## Talking robot, electronic music launch Japan's Expo-70

SENIOR HILLS, Japan, March 15, (Reuters).—In a dazzling display of lights, sights and sounds, including a performance by Doku, the talking robot, and electronic music, a monument to the upcoming Expo-70, the world's largest exposition, was unveiled in Tokyo.

Prime Minister Hirohito, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and a host of world-wide dignitaries looked on, as the talking robot, Doku, a small, round, electronic music-making robot, and a marching band of electronic instruments took part in opening ceremonies.

At the height of the extravaganza, 50-ton, 50-foot clock clanked to the center of the main festival plaza and with assembled thousands, ladies and gentlemen, I am

## Haim

(Continued from page 3) Haim is to continue his work by compiling an English-Persian dictionary, also in two volumes.

After the Second World War, he prepared shorter editions of both dictionaries which were destined to run into seven editions. His dictionaries are among the best-selling books in contemporary Iran.

Having an insatiable thirst for languages, Haim also learned to speak and write in French, Persian and a Persian-French dictionary.

In the course of his philological studies he travelled to many European countries including England, France and Germany.

In the early 50s he embarked upon yet another grand project. He began compiling the first Persian Hebrew dictionary, which was published in two volumes, is left incomplete at his death.

Haim joined the Ministry of Finance shortly after graduation from the American College. He retired from the Civil Service nearly 20 years ago and later joined NIOC as Director of the Translation Bureau, a post he kept until a few years ago.

Haim leaves two sons and four daughters, all of them living in Tehran.

His dictionaries have remained in this country despite the fact that numerous dictionaries have been compiled by scholars and linguists during the past two decades.

## Role of budget

(Continued from page 2) The function held on the occasion was attended by the Minister of Information and Culture Dr. Mahmood Habibi, some members of the cabinet, chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Prof. Mohammad Asghar, some members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, some high ranking officials, some diplomats, Soviet nationals residing in Kabul and others.

While opening the function, the Minister of Information and

## Odyssey, Aquarius names of Apollo-13 moon bound crafts

HOUSTON, March 15, (Reuters).—America's Apollo-13 astronauts disclosed yesterday they have named their spacecraft "Odyssey" and "Aquarius" for the space craft that will fly them to the moon next month.

"We decided to stick with mythology," mission commander Jim Lovell told reporters.

The Apollo-13 mission, or command module, will be called Odyssey. Aquarius is the name of the first lunar landing craft.

For the first time the Indian programme in Frankfurt will include films from the southern Indian film centre in Bangalore.

A new satirical film by Egharain Kishon is expected as Israel's entry.

It is hoped that this time there will be greater participation in the film week from Arab countries.

A representative of the film week organising team selected the Arab films to be presented in Frankfurt.

The film week will be between 10 and 17 May this year.

## Crisis in Italy

(Continued from Page 2) small republican party, is adopting wait-and-see attitude. Its leader, Signor Ugo La Malfa, said: "If the other parties find a basis for agreement, we will examine it."

Signor Moro, 53-year-old, former minister in the Christian democratic caretaker cabinet, who received a mandate to sound out prospects for forming a new government last Tuesday, suspended consultations till he starts a new round of talks.

He took over the task last Tuesday after the failure of three-week negotiations by caretaker Premier to form a new four-party government.

The talks, attended by treasury minister Emilio Colombo, were devoted exclusively to economic policy and followed the raising of the bank rate from four to 5.5 per cent, a government move to curb the outflow of capital.

Informal sources said topics being discussed by the politicians include a socialist request for raising the income level that qualifies for tax exemption, price controls, and methods for economic planning.

Social democrat party chairman Mario Tanassi said after the talks he believed agreement on economic policy was possible.

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Nader Pashtoon-Jade Nader Pashtoon

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Nouri-Jade Andarabi  
Malwand-Lake Darla  
Nader Pashtoon-Jade Nader Pashtoon

## Weather

Skies over all the country are cloudy. Yesterday, the warmest area was Jalalabad and Paraw with a high of 19 C 64 F. The coldest areas were North Salang with a low of -11 C 12 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 8 C, 46 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 knots.

## Airlines

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Arrivals: Kabul-Tashkent  
Departure: Tashkent-Kabul

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Nader Pashtoon-Jade Nader Pashtoon

## FRIENDS

Please excuse occasional delays in our service—we are bringing our Hajis back from MECOA



VOL. VIII, NO. 290

KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1970 (HOUT 25, 1348 S.H.)

## MEMBERS OF SEC APPOINTED BY HM

### Supreme Economic Council to study Afghanistan's finances

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—The Supreme Economic Council members, and office bearers have been appointed on the proposal of the cabinet and approval of His Majesty, the press department of the Prime Minister said yesterday.

The prime minister himself is the chairman of the SEC and the members are: Prime Minister Abdullah Yafai, the deputy chairman, and the secretary of the SEC.

Following are members of the SEC: Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi, Finance Minister Dr. Mohammad Aman, Commerce Minister Dr. Mohammad Akbar, Public Works Minister Dr. Mohammad Yaqub Lali, Mines and Industries Minister Armanullah Mansouri, Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Abdul Hakim, and the Minister of the Central Bank Habibullah Mali Akchekai; Dean of the Economic College Dr. Sayed Sharif Sharaf, President of Planning in the Commerce Ministry Dr. Amannullah Rasool, Director of Economic Department in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, Industrial Bank President Dr. Zabihullah Eltezar, and Dr. Abdul Ghani Ghazizadeh.

Mohammad Khan, the president of financial affairs department in the Planning Ministry will be the secretary of the SEC.

## Afghan Film shown at Asia film week in Frankfurt

Contributions from nine countries have so far been received for the fifth Asian Film Week organised by the Frankfurt Federation for General Education.

They are from Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Israel, Japan, South Korea and South Vietnam.

The film week will again be organised by Herbert Settemer.

A new Japanese film by Satsuo Yamamoto which will take up a whole evening of the week is of particular interest. It is an anti-Vietnam-War film.

For the first time the Indian programme in Frankfurt will include films from the southern Indian film centre in Bangalore.

A new satirical film by Egharain Kishon is expected as Israel's entry.

It is hoped that this time there will be greater participation in the film week from Arab countries.

A representative of the film week organising team selected the Arab films to be presented in Frankfurt.

The film week will be between 10 and 17 May this year.

## Afghani will not be devalued

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan will not devalue its currency against the United States dollar, the central bank of Afghanistan announced yesterday.

It said that the speculation on devaluation of afghani is devoid of any truth.

## Lenin's birth centenary first observed at Ariana cinema

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—The birth centenary of V.I. Lenin, the founder and great leader of the Soviet Union, the plan for the observing of which was approved by the 15th general session of UNESCO on the proposal of the Soviet government, was marked in the Ariana cinema at 8:00 p.m. last evening.

The function held on the occasion was attended by the Minister of Information and Culture Dr. Mahmood Habibi, some members of the cabinet, chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Prof. Mohammad Asghar, some members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, some high ranking officials, some diplomats, Soviet nationals residing in Kabul and others.

While opening the function, the Minister of Information and

Culture Dr. Habibi said in a speech that he was happy to open on meeting in a series of programs in the world marking the birth centenary of V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state.

"The position of Lenin, whose role in the development of science, culture and education will be especially brought out during these series of meetings in the world, is highly valuable for the Afghan nation. What is more significant is that Lenin was the founder of the first state that recognised the independence of Afghanistan," Dr. Habibi said.

"He expressed great interest in fostering friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and has supported this in his historical role," he said.

"This way, the establishing of permanent diplomatic relations between two great nations prepared the ground for the possibility of great permanent cooperation between the two states," he said.

"The Afghan nation," Dr. Habibi continued, "appreciates the friendly relations existing between the two countries which have a valuable role in strengthening peace and security in this part of the world."

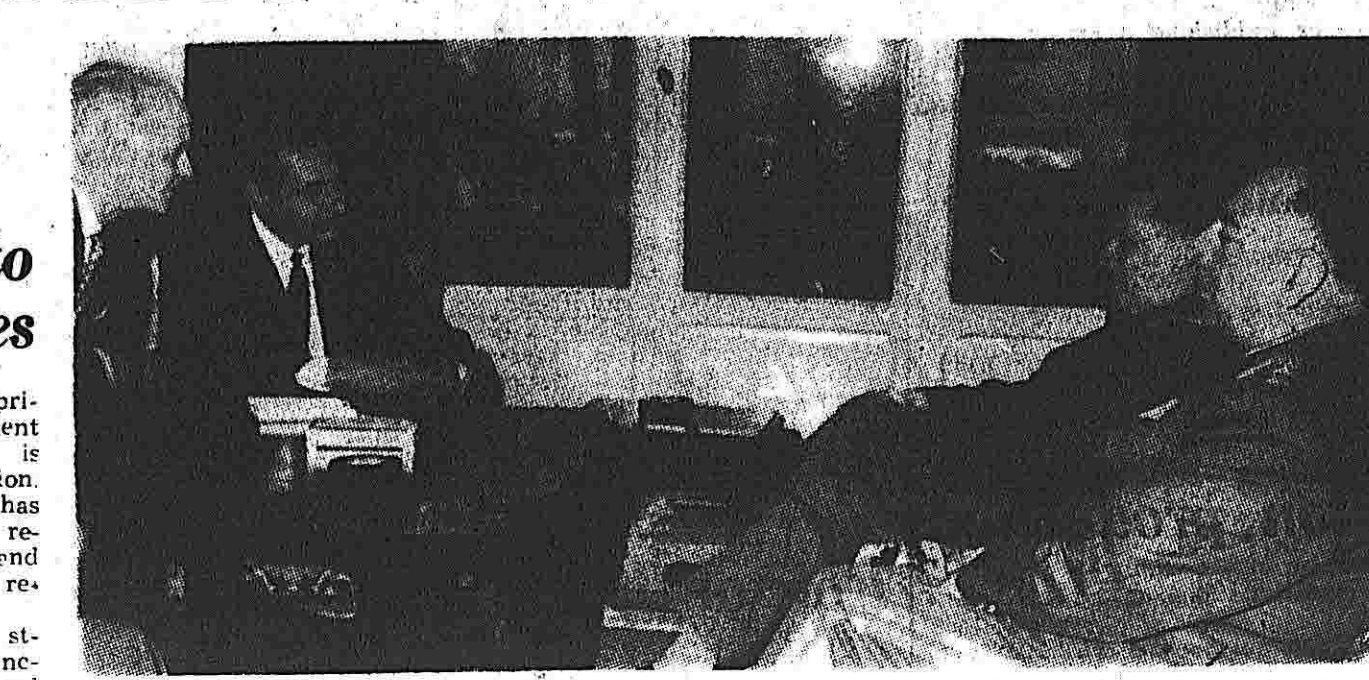
"It is these goodwill relations which have made possible increasing mutual cooperation in economic, scientific and cultural fields between the two neighbouring countries," he added.

He said that the resolution of UNESCO on the holding of programs under the title of "Lenin and his position" has been issued with the approval of some Afro-Asian countries including Afghanistan.

"On the basis of this resolution, big functions will be held in various parts of the world and valuable exhibitions related to the subject will be held," Dr. Habibi said.



Dr. Habibi addressing the meeting.



Yugoslav Defence Minister (second from right) with Prime Minister Etemadi, Army General Khan Mohammad (first from right) and Yugoslav Ambassador (first from left) are in the picture.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—Haji Mohammad Mangal has been appointed as senator from Pakhtia to the parliament, according to a royal decree.

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of France Andre Negre paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Hakim in his office yesterday morning.

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Yasin Nasimi, the president of the parliamentary affairs of the Prime Ministry, who went to India some time ago at the invitation of the government of India returned here yesterday.

During his stay there he met the minister for parliamentary affairs and the president for parliamentary affairs of India.

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—The first caravan of pilgrims to Holy Mecca arrived in Moshad, on the Afghan-Iranian border, the general transport department said yesterday. The remaining caravans are on the way.

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PRICE AF. 4

## Bagram, Gulbahar secondary schools raised in status

CHARIKAR, March 16, (Bakhtar).—The secondary school of Bagram and the secondary school of Gulbahar have been raised to high schools in accordance with the educational development plan.

The following primary schools have been raised to secondary schools: Nohmani, Robot, Tatar, Gharah, Deh Qazi, Chardara and Qamehach.

The village schools of Shinwari and Kafshan have been raised to fundamental schools, the education department of Parwan province said.

The province will during the next Afghan year have: six high school, one teacher's training school, 14 secondary schools, 30 fundamental schools and 6 village schools.

## Yugoslav defence minister talks with PM, military chiefs

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—The Defence Minister of Yugoslavia Ljubomir Jovicic who arrived here yesterday from Delhi for a short visit in Kabul at the invitation of the National Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad, left for his home last evening at seven.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Ljubicic.

He was seen off at Kabul International Airport by Army General Khan Mohammad, and his wife, Chief of the Joint Staff Ghulam Farouq and his wife, some other generals of the royal army, the Yugoslav ambassador and his wife.

Before his departure he inspected a guard of honour.

The Yugoslav ambassador held a reception last evening in honour of the guest at the necessary arrangements for his stay in Kabul. The reception was attended by Army General Khan Mohammad, General Ghulam Farouq, the commander of the Air Force, General Abdul Razaq, some other generals, and military attaches of some embassies.

Earlier in the day, according to a report by the press department of the prime ministry, the Yugoslav Defence Minister called on Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi.

He attended a luncheon held in his honour in Kabul Intercontinental Hotel by Army General Khan Mohammad.

After his arrival from India, he signed the special book at the royal palace and laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the late King His Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah.

## Kosygin calls on Nixon to stop bombing Laos

MOSCOW, March 16, (Reuters).—Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin has sent a message to President Nixon calling for a halt to American armed intervention in Laos and an end to bombing of Laotian territory, Moscow radio reported last night.

Kosygin described as unrealistic Nixon's proposal for consultations among the countries which signed the 1955 Geneva agreement on Laos, the radio said in an English language broadcast.

The first step towards restoring peace in Laos should be consultations between the political parties in Laos, Kosygin said. He stressed that the Soviet Union would continue its efforts to this end.

The prime minister noted that a concrete programme had been put forward by the Laotian patriotic front (political wing of the Pathet Lao) which included respect by all for the sovereignty, independence and unity of Laos, a halt to American bombing, the holding of general elections and the formation of a government of national unity.

On March 6, Nixon appealed to the Soviet Union and Britain, as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference on Laos, to help restore peace in the Southeast Asian kingdom.

He admitted for the first time that U.S. planes had flown on combat missions in support of Laotian government troops but denied that American ground troops had ever been involved in the fighting.

Kosygin said in his message that Nixon's proposal for consultation among the Geneva signatories was unrealistic at a time when the U.S. was continuing the war in Vietnam, extending its armed interference in Laos and when the Laotian coalition government was paralysed by actions of right wing forces, the radio said.

Kosygin welcomed the contacts being arranged between Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Prime Minister and Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao leader.

But before the different sides in Laos could meet it was essential (Continued on page 4)

## Yahya Khan urges Israeli withdrawal from Arab land

RAWALPINDI, West Pakistan, March 16, (AFP).—President Yahya Khan said here last night that in concert with other Moslem states Pakistan will continue to strive to safeguard Moslem holy places and for the restoration of the holy city of Jerusalem to Jordan.

President Yahya was speaking at a banquet given by him in honour of King Hussein, now on a three-day official visit here.

The president said: "Responsibility devolves on all of us as members of the United Nations to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories without any further delay."

He said: "Special responsibility rests in this connection with the big powers and we are working with keen interest their efforts to find a solution."

Recent events in the Middle East have once again "confirmed our beliefs that there could be no durable peace in the region in the absence of a just settlement of the Palestine question," he added.

"The Arab cause is just and we earnestly hope that any settlement which is ultimately arrived at will fully safeguard their interests. Pakistan will continue to support this cause," said President Yahya.

## U.S. reports plane downed by "enemy" in southern Laos

SAIGON, March 16, (AFP).—Another American airplane has been shot down over Laos, the U.S. command in Saigon announced.

It is the second plane to be brought down since March 10 when a World War Two skyraider was shot down by "enemy" anti-aircraft fire.

Use of a new directive from the Pentagon, the U.S. command must report all losses resulting from "enemy" actions in Laos.

The downed plane, a Skyhawk fighter, crashed in Southern Laos in the same region as the vital Ho Chi Minh trail, used by the North Vietnamese to infiltrate into South Vietnam, said the command. The pilot was saved.

The Skyhawk is a single-jet aircraft carrier-based warplane.

The Afghan-Soviet friendship society plans to invite the chairman of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society and some of its members to come to Kabul and participate in some of the functions which will be held in the spring.

Soviet Ambassador Klitvov in a speech touched on Lenin's role in developing friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries. At the end a movie of Lenin was shown.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Public opinion's always in advance of the law.

By John Galsworthy

## Increasing cotton production

With the forthcoming commission of the edible oil plant in Herat province, production of this essential and most wanted commodity will be boosted.

But even then the country will not become self-sufficient in edible oil. Unfortunately, we will have to import from neighboring countries pending adequate production by existing plants in this country.

Therefore, it may be said that reaching the goal of self-sufficiency is much more dependent upon increasing the productive capacity of the existing plants than upon opening new ones. In fact, the few edible oil plants that have recently opened are not running at full capacity due to a lack of cotton seed.

The edible oil plant in Bost remains idle for some part of the year because the cotton grown in the valley is not adequate.

Cotton yield in the valley in the past year was about 4,000 tons, double the previous year, but still far from adequate to meet the need for running the plant all year round.

Unless the cotton yield reaches a minimum of 10,000 tons in the valley itself no one can expect the Bost plant to be economically sound.

The Herat edible oil plant will also face similar problems when it is opened. The present yield of cotton is not adequate.

What is most significant in this context is that Afghanistan should not only maintain its present rate of exporting cotton, but also should increase it, and at the same time meet all the internal needs.

Consequently, endeavours to increase the cotton yield are as important as the opening of new factories.

With the help of French experts, efforts are being made in the northern parts of Afghanistan to increase cotton yield.

Helmand Valley has its own plans, but Herat province, too, now has to accelerate its rate of production.

What is now happening is that cotton seed is transported from the region to the other to meet the requirements of the edible oil plants.

But as a primary national target, efforts should aim at making every region self-sufficient in cotton production so that the plants may not remain idle once they are established.

At the same time, if more financial incentive is offered to the farmers, they would probably expand their cotton plantations.

As is well known, cotton growing is a more tedious job than wheat growing. It calls for more attention to irrigation and systematic supervision work. Although during the past four years financial incentive to the growers has been raised, it is still not adequate.

To achieve a sudden expansion of cotton growing the state has no choice but to invest by offering financial incentives and even accepting certain losses.

The new Kolba Ariana has been found very suitable for cotton growing. A special scheme to popularize it among cotton growers is a worthy investment.

## World Press

Senator William Fulbright said last week it is obvious a relationship exists between American economic aid and intelligence operations in Laos.

He made the statement after an official of the Agency for International Development (AID) had avoided questions about a newspaper article which said that the civilian AID operation in Laos is used as a cover for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Robert Nooter, currently the deputy assistant administrator of AID for Laos and other Southeast Asian countries, excluding Vietnam, said of the report: "I felt it should not be discussed in public session."

Senator Fulbright, a Democrat, declared: "From the article and your reluctance to testify, it is obvious that a relationship exists. If a relationship did not exist you would not hesitate to deny it."

## Advertising Rates

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FOREIGN

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## Home press at a glance

## Peace-loving people must condemn Rhodesian republic

## Isiah

Yesterday's Isiah carried an editorial on the latest events in Rhodesia. Last week, it said, the racist minority regime of Ian Smith resorted to a measure in declaring Southern Rhodesia a republic.

We all remember, it went on, in 1965 he had unilaterally declared the Rhodesian independence. After a week the United Nations Security Council held an emergency meeting in order to adopt some measures against the regime.

Five years passed since that time and the world knows that economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council against Rhodesia have failed to produce the desired result. This is because several members of the United Nations, who have signed the charter and are thus obliged to abide by its decisions, refrained from with-

holding their cooperation in the field of commerce and industry. The United Nations being concerned about the faith of the indigenous population of Rhodesia, requested its members not to recognise the minority regime or the country's independence.

And now we find after five years that the Smith regime has declared the country a republic thus severing its last ties with Britain. Although the Smith regime and its actions were some- what condemned by a majority of the countries, this condemnation failed to lead to practical results from the United Nations sanctions.

Countries such as Portugal and South Africa established secret or illegal trade relations with Rhodesia, diluting the effect of the sanctions. The result is that the great majority of indigenous population who have signed the charter and are thus obliged to abide by its decisions, are considered second class citizens.

This state of affairs is intolerable for the peace and justice-loving people of the world.

Afghanistan, being an ardent supporter of peace and justice in the world, strongly condemns racial discrimination as a policy and considers it contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

It also condemns the Smith regime's decision to declare Rhodesia a republic and hopes that the big powers will take measures to restore the rights of the people in that country.

## Anis

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an editorial about Japan. It said, it is one of the most advanced countries in the Far East and Osaka, where Expo is being held, is the foremost industrial city of Japan.

Osaka is also an important port which handles a lot of shipping. 78 countries of the world including Afghanistan, are participating in the exhibition. Each country has exhibited its industrial and natural products.

The Afghan pavilion, it went on, contains some industrial goods, handicrafts, agricultural products and fruits available in this country. Holding such enormous exhibitions, it said, is an important means of promoting world trade.

The host country, in this case Japan, can invite world wide attention to its own industrial products and thus find additional markets for its products. Our major export items, such as carpets, karakuls and sheep skin jackets, which are exhibited in Osaka will undoubtedly attract notable attention.

The paper also carried an illustrated report on the Expo-70 by Sharif Rahguzar, the Daily's editor in chief who recently visited Japan.

The course, being held for the past many years encourages students to take up fine arts.

Among the items on display were some by Miss Spozhmal Raout, a first class number one student in the department of French language of the College of Literature.

Following is the text of an interview with Miss Spozhmal: Q. Miss Spozhmal, when was the course established?

A. Three years ago by the College of Literature, for the benefit of lovers of arts.

Q. How many students joined then in the various sections of the course?

A. Fifty students joined from the various colleges but since then, the number has increased drastically to seven.

Q. What was the reason for such a great reduction in the number of students attending the course?

A. There are many reasons. When the course was established it was almost the end of the Afghan academic year, and the students had to prepare for the final examinations.

After the winter vacation, the timing of the course clashed with the timing of the regular classes. This is why many left the course. Besides, some did not have enough artistic aptitude to continue with the course.

Q. What is the aim of the course?

A. The aim of the course is to provide a platform for the students to display their artistic talent and to receive criticism from the faculty and other students.

Q. How do you feel about the response of the students?

A. I am very pleased with the response of the students. They have shown a keen interest in the course and have put in a lot of effort.

Q. What are the future plans for the course?

A. We plan to expand the course and include more sections in the future. We also plan to invite more artists to participate in the exhibition.

Q. How do you think the course will benefit the students?

A. The course will help the students to develop their artistic skills and to gain confidence in their work. It will also help them to understand the importance of art in society.

Q. What advice do you have for the students?

A. I advise the students to be persistent and to practice regularly. They should also seek feedback from others and be open to criticism.

## MANY FACETED ARTIST SPEAKS ON VARIOUS MODES OF ART, IN AFGHAN LIFE



Miss Spozhmal Raout

A week's exhibition of painting, calligraphy and sculpture of the fine arts of Kabul University was held in the library of the university.

The course, being held for the past many years encourages students to take up fine arts.

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In addition, some of the enrolled students completed their university education and left the course to take up jobs.

Q. How many girls are enrolled in the course at present?

A. I am the only one.

Q. When did you join the course?

A. Two years ago.

Q. I which type of art do you have an interest?

A. All fields of arts are linked with one another in a chain-like relationship. It is not possible to take out any of the pearls from the chain. An artist wants to express himself. It is done in words, in paintings, in sculpture, but they are all creations of the same feelings manifested in different ways.

Q. So far how many tableaux and sculptures have you created?

A. Altogether fifteen tableaux (paintings), and four statues.

Q. Before joining the course, had you produced any art works?

A. No, I did not have any specific art works, but used to blacken many pages of paper.

Q. During the week long exhibition in the university library which one of your art works was liked the most by the visitors?

A. Visitor's interest differ. Some like one thing and some another. At the exhibition, three of my tableaux were liked by the visitors; they were:

'Knowledge and Freedom', 'Sunset', 'Prisoner'.

The last one especially was liked the most by the visitors.

Q. In how many exhibitions have you participated, and what was the name of the first work you did?

A. So far I have participated in three exhibitions, and the name of my first artwork was 'Flowers'.

Q. Which school of painting do you follow?

A. I do not follow any special school, but hope to choose one in the near future.

Q. What is the honour of participating in a literary competition, and my piece won the first prize.

A. Yes, I had the honour of participating in a literary competition, and my piece won the first prize.

Q. Some of your literary pieces have been published in many literary works do you have?

A. The first work of mine in this field was "Dancer" which was published in an Afghan magazine. I have many more not yet published.

Q. What? In an Afghan magazine?

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## Madam, My Madam

## LIFE IS LIKE THAT

By Nokta Cheen

(Text of a conversation with a taxi driver during a ride from Kabul University to the office of the Kabul Times).

The car is your own, isn't it?

—Oh, I wish it was. It has a long story. Life is like that.

—Why? Did you have an accident?

—Accident? That is nothing. Once or twice a week I have one of those accidents. As long as I remain alive, I don't care. Life is like that.

—From outside the car looks fine. From inside terrible. Look at the seats. It seems as if all the accidents have occurred inside, rather than outside. The colour is gone.

—Yes, you are joking. accidents inside. No I am responsible for keeping the outside of the taxi looking good and tidy so that the people may not get to dislike it the moment they see it. It is a competition. By the grace of God till bits of this car remain and while it runs, I will keep the outside real shiny. Up to me, enshallah.

What about the passengers? Inside is up to the passengers. Every kind of person sits on these seats. People with greasy outfits. People who are well-dressed. They may not be better than you.

Women with children. Fashionable women. Foreigners with babies. And without babies. All sorts of people. Even other taxi drivers. Some make it clean or keep it clean. Some make it dirty. So my break things inside.

—You must not permit anybody to make your seats dirty or to break anything inside. It is your property. You have to take care of it.

—I keep my eyes on the road. What to do? I have to make money. There is no other business. No factories. No work in the mountains (mining). No nothing. This is the only job for me to earn a morsel of nan (bread).

What about competition with these new tri-cycles which have just arrived. They are offering cheaper rates, and probably more people would like to hire them.

—God gives food to all. They will earn, we will earn. They will be satisfied and we will be satisfied. May God keep the whole Moslem world happy. Life is that. Life is like that.

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## All About Women

Editor's note: The following are recent graduates of the College of Medicine.

Press On Women. Women's constitutional equality is a myth

The latest issue of Maimoon (women) magazine of the Afghan Women's Society in an editorial urges the judicial authorities to take into consideration the cases before them the subversive position of women in our society.

Respect for the values embodied in the Afghan constitution and exertion of efforts to popularise them is one of our goals, but at the same time it is also a main-

still not implemented. Even all the necessary bylaws that should complement or supplement the provisions of the Afghan constitution, have not either been drafted or are pending legislation," it says.

After stating the fact that the people themselves are also not yet legally acquainted with their duties and obligations, the editorial touches on the quality of men and women in Afghanistan.

Complaining on the prevailing state of inequality of men and women in Afghanistan says the magazine.

The equality between the two sexes, which according to the constitution should be attained, is popularised and realised, due to the existence of outdated social and economic relations is not acceptable to law enforcers and also to the protectors of these outdated systems, and thus enough attention is not being paid to it.

Commenting on the role of educational and press institutions in this country the editorial says: "It may be expressed with regret that our press and education institutions are also not playing an active role in the popularisation and propagation of the right of equality and abolition of discrimination against both men and women in Afghanistan."

The editorial then gives a number of examples. Here is an example given by the magazine, the only women's periodical in Afghanistan.

A report published in Anis daily in its issue of the first week February gives the details of the kidnapping of a two year old girl. The report also mentions the punishment proposed by the state attorneys for both the husband and wife who are childless and who kidnapped the child.

(Continued on page 4)

There was an early relaxed swing to the spring-summer center collection shown in London recently, with wide ranging, simple, gaily patterned dresses, coats that were loosely belted, and buttoned up to the collar if they weren't those caftans. This outfit with striking coat over dress and pants comes in an unusual turquoise, navy blue and white stripes striped gabardine, the double-breasted coat has two pockets and is belted by a unique wide double-banded belt.

## Role of the budget in economic planning

By S.M. Maiwand PART IV

Thus, at the start of a budgetary period, the government may show estimates of miles of roads to be leveled or paved, the number of teachers to be trained, additional number of students to attend schools, acres of land to be cultivated, irrigated or cleared, as well as the expected cost of each function, programme, project or activity. After the budgeting period has passed, performance budgeting can show the actual achievement in each of these fields obtained from actual budgeting expenditures.

When reporting and accounting systems are based on such breakdowns, they provide data on work accomplished and its cost, thereby enabling direct comparisons to be made with plan expenditures estimates originally approved in a budget.

Some budgeting wizards put forth their views with the logic that there is a distinction between programme budgeting and performance budgeting. They consider the term "programme budgeting" appropriate whenever expenditures are separated in accordance with the classification system.

They believe that the term "performance budgeting" is applicable only when, in addition to the use of programme budgetary classification, an attempt is made to measure physical output in terms of output per employee, unit cost by some other standard of measurements.

There is truth in this point of view, but we must hasten to add that most authorities in the budgetary field use programme, and performance budgeting in conclusion with each other.

In view of the different opinions prevalent in the interpretation of whether the term "performance budgeting" connotes different approaches in budget making than that of "programme budgeting", it is long to discuss that it is a long discussion.

The exchange of views between the two sides of the interpretation that both these terms should be used in conjunction with each other





Baroness von der Osten-Sacken does a kind of 'informal' contacting for nothing, for it amuses new talents. When a girl gets a good offer, she buys a round for the others and the atmosphere becomes pretty jolly (right). Actress Nora has been given a part.

### Berne airport

(Continued from Page 2)  
A local anti-airport association has already expressed total opposition to the plan, but the weight of its voice remains to be proved. Similar associations at other Swiss airports have confined themselves mainly to watchdog roles. Meanwhile, Zurich and Geneva airports are pushing ahead with expansion, aimed at preserving their roles as profitable crossroads on the European airline network.

The population of Zurich is about half a million and that of Geneva less than 250,000 but the airports of both cities enjoy a relatively high traffic density. Geneva airport also serves another 30,000 people in other towns along the lake.

Zurich, a world financial centre, drew well over six million passengers to its airport last year—approximately equal to the total population of Switzerland. This summer Zurich cantonal electors will vote whether to approve a credit of 140 million francs (about 14 million sterling) towards a new development project. Plans include a second runway, a new cargo centre and maintenance facilities.

The federal government would provide a third of the estimated 68 million sterling total cost, with the rest, apart from the cantonal contribution, provided by a semi-private airport company. Geneva airport, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, plans to begin work before the end of this year on a new jumbo-jet terminal, capable of handling six Boeing 747s simultaneously.

Development will also include a rail link with the city centre and a new freight hall and bigger car parks.

The airport, which handled 2,500,000 passengers last year, has an annual difficulty in its close proximity to the French frontier. When the runway was lengthened in 1956, the French and Swiss governments had to negotiate an exchange of territory to make room for it.

### Aqaba

(Continued from page 2)  
Before the Six Day War, from 60 to 100 ships a month called at Aqaba, but with the closure of the Canal and Mediterranean cargo transported by road from Lebanon, the number of merchantmen putting into Aqaba dropped off to about 15 monthly. Similarly, what little tourism was being developed—for Aqaba's sun, sea, skin-diving—has faltered accordingly.

Local authorities hope to build a new airport with the help of British loans, and extend the railway to the capital of Amman with West German financing.

"We plan to develop the town and tear down the old buildings and put up new ones," says Mayor Kabarati. Saudi Arabia has ceded 19 kilometres of coastline along the Gulf of Aqaba which the Jordanians hope to develop as a model residential, industrial and tourist area.

### Constitutional equality

(Continued from page 3)  
The report in Daily Anis elaborates that a man kidnaps a two year old child and takes her home. His wife, who has been without a child for six years, reproaches her husband for bringing the child home. The husband, however, rejects the pleas of his wife and does not return the baby to her parents.

Giving another example, the editorial of Mairmon cites a report from Daily Anis published some time ago in which a man had cut off the nose of his wife. The paper had also published the photo of the woman without the nose.

The report clearly shows that the husband is at fault. But even then, the state prosecutor has asked the court for long jail sentences for both of them. In both these cases, two innocent women, who were oppressed by their husbands, have been recognised by legal authorities as punishable. The lack of a nose of one

### North Vietnam, VC, Cambodia meet to discuss problems

HONG KONG, March 16, (Reuters).—North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and Cambodia have agreed to hold a meeting in Phnom Penh today to discuss their problems, the North Vietnam news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said the decision was made known by Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Phurissara after he had received the Charge d'Affaires of the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

Prince Phurissara also promised to ensure the normal functioning of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong embassies in Phnom Penh, which were sacked by demonstrations last Wednesday, the agency added.

It said Prince Phurissara had promised to consider compensation for the damage to the embassies.

The attack on the embassies was part of violent demonstrations in Cambodia last week against communist infiltration.

On Friday Cambodia asked both the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong to withdraw all their forces from the country by dawn yesterday. The deadline for the evacuation passed with no official announcement.

### Kosygin-Nixon

(Continued from page 1)  
for the U.S. to end to its escalation of the fighting and stop "completely and unconditionally" its bombing of Laotian territory, the message said.

The Soviet Union announced today that it opposed the recent proposal by Laotian neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma for Geneva-type consultations to restore peace to his country.

The Soviet premier's toughly worded letter was apparently in reply to one sent to him by President Nixon nine days ago calling on the Soviet Union to exert influence to end the war in Laos.

### Role of budget

available. An additional reason for doing so is that these organs of government should be made more alert to requirements for new or improved government programme in their special fields.

Besides, if government officials are to be held responsible for the execution of economic activities, they must be permitted to participate in the formulation of plans, for their execution and estimates of what they will cost.

There is no doubt of course, that sometimes ideas for new projects or programmes may emanate from higher levels of government or from the High Economic Council. But, I insist, that it is still the operating ministries and other concerned government organisations which must price out these ideas and prepare specific proposals for their implementation because there are many technical details which should be dealt with competently below the policy level.

of the women is big evidence of her innocence," says Mairmon.

"It is not known on what basis of justice and equality the state prosecutor has asked for the punishment of these women," says the editorial.

"In this article we do not have any special purpose. But as part of our duty and under conditions that our women have not yet attained their equal rights with men in this country, the pinpointing of their punishment, although it may not be the final decision of any court of law, is worthy of a revision.

"We believe" concludes the editorial, "that as long as women in this country are not enjoying their natural rights, as long as they don't comprehend the full implication of their rights and ways of utilising them and as long as they are not freed from all social bondages degrading their personality and integrity, the fixing of such punishments will not produce any results except hatred and misunderstanding of democracy."

### Madam my madam

(Continued from page 3)  
But she began to slowly influence my wife too. I don't know the names of the things they wear... the short ones and long ones and things they use to colour their cheeks. So she went on borrowing from her and buying these things. Every evening I came home she had something new on. Slowly, slowly a loan began to build up.

I begged her to stop it. No use. Life is like that. The loan became so much that my brother put a proposal... Either pay interest on the loan or make me a partner in the car. So he is now a partner. Oh, the women of today... No, it is the fault of the men, not women. For everything women do, men are responsible. Life is like that.

### WANTED

Secretary: must be fluent in English and Farsi, type 50, words a minute.

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"THE TIGER OF BENGAL" with DEBRI FIGET.

### Weather

Skies over all the country are cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area were Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 18 C 64 F. The coldest areas were North Salang with a low of -11 C 12.2 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 8 C, 46 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	13 C	12 C
Kandahar	16 C	3 C
Mazare Sharif	11 C	-3 C
Herat	14 C	-1 C
Lal	2 C	-7 C
Laghman	18 C	11 C

55 F	53 F
61 F	37 F
52 F	25 F
57 F	30 F
36 F	19 F
64 F	52 F
52 F	39 F

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toon  
Shefa-Share Nau  
Pesaray-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Tawakuly-Dah Afghanistan  
Sharaf-Shah Shahid  
Farazi-Fule Sukhta  
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PRICE AF. 4

## DATE SET FOR 1970 ASIAN MOTOR RALLY

*Trip from Tehran to Dacca  
is scheduled for Oct. 3-12*

By A Staff Reporter

The Second Asian Highway Motor Rally, 1970, has now been scheduled from 3 to 12 October. The route, starting from Tehran, will run through Kabul, Islamabad, New Delhi, Kathmandu and Calcutta, and end in Dacca.

The rally has been organized under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau (TTB), with the cooperation of the Government of Afghanistan, India, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan.

Provisional regulations for the Rally, and an entry form, may be obtained from the Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau, ECAFE, Sala Santithan, Bangkok, Thailand.

The provisional regulations were drawn up, and other plans laid by the Second Asian Highway Motor Rally Committee—composed of the five cooperating Governments at its first session held in February in Islamabad. The group will meet again late this month in Tehran.

The 1970 Motor Rally is for passenger cars only, whereas the first rally, held in April 1969 between Vientiane (Laos) and Singapore, was open also to buses and trucks. Under the provisional regulations, the number of entries will be limited to 150 cars, which will start at intervals of a few minutes. The route will cover 6,000 kilometres (4,000 miles).

Two categories are planned, as follows:

Category A. Four groups, composed of series production touring cars, touring cars, GT cars

### Public health min. views facilities in Ghazni, Gardaiz

GARDAIZ, March 18, (Bakhtar). The Minister of Public Health Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Majid Seraj arrived in Ghazni yesterday through Urgoon and Sharan.

In Urgoon he inspected the 15 bed hospital.

On Tuesday, he visited the Zormat district. He arrived there from Gardaiz.

Earlier, accompanied by General Mohammad Isa, the governor and military commandant of Pakthia province, he inspected the public health facilities in Tance. Later he left Jadran.

In Jadran in an address to the elders and people he conveyed the good wishes of His Majesty and touched on the development projects of the government.

and sports cars; and Category B—A fifth group for special touring cars, classified by cylinder capacity.

Vehicles may be of any make, but their acceptance will be subject to a technical inspection at the starting point. Crews may be of any one or of mixed nationalities. The entry fee is US \$25 per vehicle; for a team of three vehicles there is an additional team fee of US \$25. All fees paid will be refunded should force majeure cause cancellation of the event.

Entrants may be individuals, sponsors in the form of commercial firms, motor companies and factories, etc. There will be special team awards. All entries are subject to acceptance by the organizers and must be sent before midnight of 30 June 1970. (Further details appear in the regulations and entry forms).

At the end of the Rally at Dacca, there will be a parade of finishers.

The event will be a reliability test for motor vehicles, rather than a race. "The purpose of the Rally is to provide a driving event of international prominence in Asia while at the same time demonstrating the fact that the Asian Highway is a reality, ready to serve the economies of the countries through which it runs", the provisional regulations state.

The Asian Highway Project approved by ECAFE in 1959—is designed to link ECAFE member countries by highway routes conforming to certain minimum standards, which would be connected via the Middle East with the Highway systems of Europe and Africa. It calls for an over-all network of 17,000 kilometres (10,500 miles), covering 11 countries: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Vietnam, Singapore and Thailand.

## Herat, Bamyan, and Kapisa have 5 new high schools

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar). Five new high schools have been established in Herat, Bamyan and Kapisa this year in accordance with the educational development plan.

Similarly, 13 new secondary schools have been set up in these provinces.

In Bamyan, two new high schools have been established by raising the status of the secondary schools, and nine secondary schools by raising the status of the primary schools.

Similarly four fundamental schools have been raised to the



Yesterday was the tenth of Moharam. The historical day was observed throughout the country. HRH Prince Mohammad Nadir and HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi yesterday morning went to the general Takyakhana and prayed for the soul of the martyrs of Karbala and Imam Hussain. Picture shows HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan, and Prince Nadir.

### India promises aid in building road to the sea for Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, March 18, (Reuters).—India has promised to help build a 360 kilometre road to link Afghanistan to the sea through Iran, Indian officials said here yesterday.

Officials said the road, from Kandahar to Zahedan on the Afghan-Iranian border, would give Afghanistan a direct sea outlet and would also boost India's trade with that country.

The road was proposed by Amanullah Mansouri, Afghan Minister of Mines and Industries at economic cooperation talks between the two countries here Monday.

It will link up with a road now in construction in Iran from Zahedan to Bandar Abbas.

In Kabul an Afghan source said that 360 km. road inside Afghanistan will be through Helmand and Nimroz provinces.

Details of the project will be available from the Afghan delegation on their return from the talks in Delhi.

### Interior Ministry reorganises village administrative areas

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Interior has reorganised the administrative set up of some villages and areas.

The idea is to facilitate administration of the area and also to better attend to the problems of the people.

After careful scrutiny by an authoritative body, the following villages have been separated from one area and joined into another:

Tizeen village of Khake Jabar district separated from Bagrami, Kabul and joined with Sorobi district.

Karam Qol village separated from the capital of Laghman province and joined with Sorobi district of Kabul province.

Separation of Tarakio Hoiree and Khatkai Hicee and Kanjkai from Khogyani district of Nangarhar province and its joining with Sorobi district of Kabul province.

Separation of Aneetachii village from Qaramqol district of Farah province and its joining with the Andkholi district of that province.

Separation of Tarjak and Garmab villages from Balaklook district of Farah province and its joining with the capital of that province.

Separation of Karaiz Khalj village from Gaizab district of Uruzgan province and its joining Chooria district of that province.

Separation of Khomziat village from Adreskan district of Herat province and its joining with

### Japanese officials visit Afghan pavilion at Osaka

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—HRH Aki Shito, the crown prince of Japan, the chief justice of Japan and high ranking officials of that country were among the visitors who saw the Afghan pavilion at the Expo-70 Osaka International Fair on its opening day last week.

His Majesty Hirohito, the Emperor of Japan inaugurated the exhibition.

According to reports from Osaka, four Afghan girls in national costume headed the parade and carried Afghanistan's flag.

The report adds that the Afghan pavilion, which occupies a 90 sq. metre area, has been visited by many people and the carpet weaving pavilion has been especially liked.

Thousands of people daily visit the Afghan pavilion.

### Justice minister to head Afghan delegates in Jeddah

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan delegation to the forthcoming Muslim countries to be headed by Justice Minister Abreign ministers conference will be Abdul Satar Seerat, it was announced by the information department of the Foreign Ministry.

Members of the delegation are: Dr. Ravan Farhadi, the director general of political affairs department in the Foreign Ministry, Afghan Ambassador in Jeddah Sayed Tajuddin, Amanullah Hasrat, the deputy director of the United Nations and international conference department of the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting in Jeddah, which will begin March 23, will be attended by the foreign ministers of those countries that attended the Rabat conference and Islamic nations heads of government.

The conference will discuss results of measures taken by the participating nations of the Rabat Conference in the international sphere and the issue of establishing liaison office between the Islamic countries for the coordination of their decisions.

## Panels discuss communications at Intercontinental Hotel

By A Staff Reporter



The third and final session of the symposium on "The Communications Revolution" took place at the Intercontinental Hotel on Monday afternoon.

Panel members who first presented opening remarks on the theme of the session, "Television: Threats and Promises", were Sami Hamid, director of teacher training in the Ministry of Education; H. M. Razi, assistant professor of Journalism at Kabul University; Hafizullah Sahar, advisor in the Ministry of Information and Culture, and Dr. Daniel Lerner, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States.

The symposium did not take a hard and fast stand on the introduction of television in Afghanistan. All agreed, however, that regarding television broadcasting in Afghanistan, it is not necessary at this point to reach all corners of the country at the same time with the same message. Most favoured a limited use of television initially for education only.

The symposium's second session held on Sunday reached the consensus that audio and audio-visual media of communications are

(Continued on page 4)



Hundreds of high school graduates are registering their name for Kabul University entry examinations. Photo: Bakhtar

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—Three pharmacies which were selling medicine above the fixed prices have been fined by the Ministry of Public Health.

Nabeel pharmacy in Baghe Bala, Kabul, has been fined af. 26,200; Barikot for af. 740 and Barai for af. 2800.

ASADABAD, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for a bridge over Shaila and Tapoor, on the Asadabad highway which is under construction was laid by Konar governor Mohammad Sharif Monday.

The 26 metre long, four metre wide and 7.5 metre high bridge with 20 ton capacity is being built with the cooperation of the people and local development department of the Ministry of Interior.

It will connect Paich district with the capital of Asadabad.

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—The president of the historical society and a professor in the College of Literature, Kabul University, Prof. Abdul Hai Habibi left here Monday for Meshed, Iran, where he will participate in the 1000th congress of Shaikh Tousi, Victor Shohabi, the deputy director of the Mediterranean region of the World Health Organization of the United Nations at



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Good will is the mightiest practical force in the universe.

By Charles Fletcher Dole

## Jarring's peace mission

It is not fully clear whether the mission of Gunnar Jarring, the Middle East envoy of United Nations Secretary General U Thant, has actually resumed.

But his long presence in the United Nations quarters and the various meetings he has held with U Thant indicate that probably a resumption of his mission is in the offing.

As during the first part of his mission, nothing will be revealed about his contacts with U Thant, the envoys of the four big powers in the world organization, the ambassadors of the Arab world and Israel and all other interested parties in the Middle East.

In fact, the only comment he made to newsmen during the first part of his mission was the one occasion when he replied "no comment" to a question put to him. U Thant with a smile later commented on Jarring's reply and said that he had said too much.

Probably this kind of secrecy will once again shroud his resumed mission. Whether it is to the advantage of the negotiators, the mission itself, or the reaching of a peaceful settlement is something no one can tell.

In the first part of his mission, at least, this did not work. May be it was not the fault of the mission or diplomatic tactics he had observed but the belligerency of the Zionists that blocked the efforts of Jarring.

Jarring's mission may have been resumed but pinning hope on its success without also calling for big and concerted efforts of all to sincerely devote their energies towards reaching a settlement will be futile.

In fact, the first part of Jarring's mission, which lasted for months, included various travels to Arab and Israeli capitals, direct contacts with the heads of the states and governments of the area.

Therefore, it may be said that the position of all the parties in the conflict are by now well known. Unless some drastic change of which the outside world is unaware has occurred in the position of any of the parties in the conflict the stands of all are clear.

In theory, then, Jarring's mission this time takes a different meaning and approach. He resumes it with full understanding of what problems he is faced with, what the main stumbling blocks towards a permanent peace are and even probably can guess through which method a solution could be reached.

Since the first part of his mission ended almost in failure and he assumed his post as Swedish Ambassador in Moscow for a long period before resuming his Middle East mission, one may say that probably he returns to the United Nations with more optimism.

One can not even rule out the possibility that hints for a peaceful solution might have come from certain quarters encouraging him to resume this most arduous political task.

## World Press

A Philippines military attaché recently expelled from Cairo was spying for United States and Israeli intelligence, the newspaper Al-Ahram said this week.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper alleged that the attaché, Colonel Valentin Mayuga, was asked to leave after Filipino students in Cairo became aware of his activities and notified their government.

Al-Ahram said the attaché was spying "for various foreign quarters, including American and Israeli intelligence."

Colonel Mayuga left Cairo on February 17 after being declared persona non grata for alleged activities endangering state security.

The Polish press this week welcomed the East-German agreement on a date and place for the summit meeting next Thursday.

The papers generally commented that this agreement had preceded an East-West relaxation of tensions which might also improve the climate for the West German, Polish talks.

The Warsaw daily "Zwiez Wszechlata" said the agreement showed the efforts on both sides to reach a compromise.

The fact alone that the meeting will now materialize, is of great significance, also to us, as a country, that strives for relaxation in Europe, and is particularly interested in the strengthening of the chances of security and peace in Europe, the paper commented.

There is no doubt that the political climate throughout Europe to a large extent depends on the nature of relations between the two German states," it said.

"We have no illusions that a meeting of the premiers of the German states of different social order and different political programs could achieve any concrete, measurable results."

## Home press at a glance

## Supreme Economic Council will study development projects

## Anis

Monday's papers carried editorial on the martyrdom of the grandson of Prophet Mohammad and his hand of support in a massacre at Kerbala. The Islamic world mourns the anniversary of that catastrophic event each year on the tenth day of the lunar month of Moharram (coinciding with Tuesday March 17, this year).

The paper carried another editorial entitled "The Future Plans". A body of experts under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Elstanek will soon hold meetings in order to better organize the economic affairs of the country, it said, Afghanistan which is in the process of implementing its third five year plan, has devoted great attention during the previous two five year plans on the construction of its economic infrastructure. This was necessary for the efficient application of the future plans.

Giving examples of projects that were of infrastructural nature the editorial mentioned highway construction, the construction of hydroelectric and irrigation projects and the improvement of air transport facilities etc.

One of the most important considerations before launching a project is to see whether it is economically feasible and to study scientifically whether the project serves any useful purpose.

Some of the projects which were implemented during our first and second five year plans were undertaken without such a study. The result is that these projects are not serving a very useful purpose at the moment.

The editorial said on other instances, due to various factors projects were completed at great extra cost. This was due to several reasons, the most important of which was the lack of proper planning.

Project funds have been transferred to private individuals and the offices

set up by the government to clarify such embezzlement is costing extra funds.

The Supreme Economic Council, whose members have now been announced, is the right body to study not only the economic feasibility of projects that may be launched in the future and to recommend safeguards about the economic feasibility of the project at hand, but also to study the prospects of capital investment in future enterprises.

## Islah

The paper in its Monday's issue carried an editorial on the commencement of meetings of the Afghan-Indian Joint Commission which are being held in New Delhi.

When Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi visited this country last year, it was agreed that for better cooperation between the two countries a joint

commission at ministerial level should be established. This decision was announced in the joint communiqué which was issued at the end of that visit.

Now that the commission is holding its first series of talks in New Delhi hopes are high for the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Such a development, said the editorial, will undoubtedly prove to the advantage of both sides.

The editorial acknowledged the fact that India has gained valuable experience in the process of industrialization and improving its agriculture which could be profitably utilized in this country.

The two countries on the basis of historic ties can do much to further enhance and expand cooperation to their mutual advantage and draw on each others' experience, since the nature of problems facing them are similar in most cases.

## Modern communication accelerate development

Editor's note: Following are some introductory remarks by our Editor-in-Chief at a symposium on "The Communications Revolution" held at the Intercontinental Hotel from March 14-16. These remarks were made at Session II, which considered "Communications and Public Opinion".

Communication, to my mind, is one of the most fundamental social processes without which human groups and societies would not exist. That is why the study of communications has attracted the interest of experts dealing with almost every aspect of social life.

The study of the development of communication media is as interesting as its effects in giving a different dimension to modern living and affecting changes of attitude required by the process of directed change in the developing societies.

No matter what medium of communication we care to talk about, there are three elements which deserve consideration:

These are: The point of Origin—The receiving point or point of destination for which communication takes place.

Specialists have, no doubt, explored the historical development of communication as well as

the purposes for which communication takes place. Perhaps one of the most imaginative studies in this connection is the book by Marshall McLuhan entitled "Understanding Media". In this book the author throws ample light on what communications are and how they affect mankind.

Marshall McLuhan, as one critic has said, gives a brilliant exposure of the entire process of communication from the invention of movable type through the electronic age.

In my brief remarks here I shall concentrate more on the purposes that modern media of mass communication can serve in a developing society. Developing societies are generally tradition-bound. The masses offer a sort of natural resistance towards change and yet the development of the masses requires the lifting of the veil came as a smooth change and is now accepted as a normal thing. One could give other examples in the field of public health and education too.

Communication cannot and must not be one way. While opinion leaders and the masses are Professor Dube, have a seminal role in dissemination of ideas, they cannot be expected to persuade the masses to accept the masses' wishes and aspirations of the people.

A series of costly and avoidable failures, he says, has demonstrated that even well drawn projects of modernisation fail to register with the people and to produce the desired results unless the people are motivated by an imaginative, adequate and effective communication programme.

Several cases can be cited in Afghanistan's recent endeavours to introduce planned economic and social changes which support the authenticity of the conclusion reached by Professor Dube.

I remember very well, when the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation first tried to introduce the use of chemical fertiliser in the country, the immediate reaction of our farming communities was decidedly negative towards its use. Large quantities of imported fertiliser were kept in storage and unused since the farmers were not quite ready to give up their traditional methods of enriching the soil.

It was only after setting up experimental farms, taking groups of farmers to see the practice of fertiliser use, and broadcasting regular

programmes over Radio Afghanistan in the language of the farmers could understand that a headway was made through this barrier. Same is true with other modern agricultural techniques aimed at increasing land productivity.

Another case in point is the lifting of the veil, when that historic event took place in the latter part of the last decade there were fears that it might trigger adverse reaction from the more tradition-bound and conservative groups in the country.

But since the ground had been somewhat paved for this purpose and the idea of equality between men and women was also the need for participation of the fairer sex in the social and economic life of the nation had been gradually communicated to the masses, the lifting of the veil came as a smooth change and is now accepted as a normal thing. One could give other examples in the field of public health and education too.

Communication cannot and must not be one way. While opinion leaders and the masses are Professor Dube, have a seminal role in dissemination of ideas, they cannot be expected to persuade the masses to accept the masses' wishes and aspirations of the people.

I believe that media of mass communication should serve the true interests of the community. This can be done best by encouraging a two-way communication, channel and catering for a sort of feedback of ideas, suggestions and criticisms from the public to opinion leaders.

Newspapers as well as Radio Afghanistan are becoming increasingly aware of this need. The daily bilingual morning paper regularly devotes a considerable space to "letters to the editor". Other dailies of the capital carry articles often of critical nature on government actions and suggest new courses of action to be taken in various fields.

Radio Afghanistan, too, devotes considerable time in reflecting the views of its listeners. On occasions

when the degree of the economy of police intercepting contraband goods, arresting smugglers and making the fair clear of those who violate the law by engaging in smuggling.

I want to conclude by saying that the degree of the economy of police intercepting contraband goods, arresting smugglers and making the fair clear of those who violate the law by engaging in smuggling.

A State Department official Sunday they remained optimistic, and they seemed unperturbed by the Soviet charges that the date of deployment of Multiple-warhead Missiles (MIRV) seriously threatens the talks, due to MIRV and an anti-ballistic missile defence system just as the talks are due to begin.

Congress has signed a resolution for a halt to the testing of MIRV while attempts are made to reach agreement with Moscow. But the Pentagon insists everything is negotiable in the talks although many officials here believe it would be difficult now to negotiate a ban on the testing or deployment of MIRV.

Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans announced last week that the first U.S. Intercontinental Missiles equipped with multiple warheads will be deployed in June.

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"Move over. Me 'an ruffs gonna take a nap with you"

## U.S. still hopes for progress of SALT resuming in April

WASHINGTON, March 18. (Reuters)—American officials are still confident progress can be made in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) despite Soviet charges that Washington has jeopardised the negotiations.

A State Department official Sunday they remained optimistic, and they seemed unperturbed by the Soviet charges that the date of deployment of Multiple-warhead Missiles (MIRV) seriously threatens the talks, due to MIRV and an anti-ballistic missile defence system just as the talks are due to begin.

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## U.S. hopes to reduce troops in Europe by 1971

WASHINGTON, March 18. (Reuters)—Rogers said yesterday the United States would give serious consideration to reducing troops in Europe by 1971.

Speaking in a televised interview, Rogers appeared to go further than previous administration statements which pledged that there would be no troop cuts in Europe before mid-1971 at the earliest.

"I think probably that we are carrying more than our fair share of the burden," he said.



"Vanna have something read? The guard said I better go home 'cause I was makin' the whole Zoo nervous."

## NASA stresses international cooperation in space flights

WASHINGTON, March 18. (AFP)—Doctor Thomas F. Fairbank, director of America's National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), hopes to see "men and women from many nations" fly in space in the next few years.

NASA Chief said a Soviet vessel had recovered part of an American spacecraft's equipment which had fallen in the Gulf of Caspian. And the Russian scientists had added the equipment was at NASA's disposal.

Dr. Fairbank stressed the three following points:

1) The Soviet Union had recently made a "very concrete" step in space cooperation with the United States. Academician Anatoly Blagonravov, a Soviet scientist, had recovered part of an American spacecraft's equipment which had fallen in the Gulf of Caspian. And the Russian scientists had added the equipment was at NASA's disposal.

2) There were chances the first American "astronaut" would take part in a lunar landing either with the "Apollo-16" in 1971 or the two following space projects are to reach their lowest level for many years this year, 3,300 million dollars.

3) The NASA chief expected to see American men flying in Soviet space stations and Soviet cosmonauts in American space stations.

Dr. Von Braun referred to the American "first" in landing astronauts on the moon on July 21, 1969.

But he added: "Space has several facets. The Soviets have landed a probe on Venus which we have not. They are probably ahead of us for space stations on which they put a great emphasis. Their last flight with a three-man crew, the Soyuz, was an important step."

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1) The Soviet Union had recently made a "very concrete" step in space cooperation with the United States. Academician Anatoly Blagonravov, a Soviet scientist, had recovered part of an American spacecraft's equipment which had fallen in the Gulf of Caspian. And the Russian scientists had added the equipment was at NASA's disposal.

2) There were chances the first American "astronaut" would take part in a lunar landing either with the "Apollo-16" in 1971 or the two following space projects are to reach their lowest level for many years this year, 3,300 million dollars.

3) The NASA chief expected to see American men flying in Soviet space stations and Soviet cosmonauts in American space stations.

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## Laotian and Americans evacuated from supply base

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 13. (AP)—More than 2,000 Laotians and a dozen Americans were evacuated Tuesday from the U.S.-operated supply base at Sam Thong, southwest of the Plain of Jars, in the face of an apparent new thrust by North Vietnamese troops, field reports said.

Sources said the situation was serious, but still confused.

The massive evacuation by emergency airlift came after North Vietnamese troops seized two government positions east and northeast of Sam Thong, apparently meeting little resistance.

About 200 patients, including both Laotian civilians and medical cases government troops were evacuated from the American-operated hospital at Sam Thong. Fifty of the most seriously ill

## Communications

(Continued from page 1)

far more effective and serve a more useful purpose in a highly illiterate society. The session's theme was "Communications and Public Opinion."

It was also agreed that communications in developing societies should be a step ahead of the economic and social development in order to stimulate an accelerated rate of growth.

Panel members at the second session were Dr. Lerner, Al Perrin, deputy chief of Peace Corps, Afghanistan, and former newspaper editor in California; Dr. Abdul Latif Jalali, president of Radio Afghanistan; and S. Khalil, editor in chief of the Kabul Times.

Following the closing of the symposium Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Khalid Rooshan held a reception at the Kabul Hotel for Dr. Lerner and members of the symposium and guests. Heads of the various departments of the Ministry of Information and Culture also attended.

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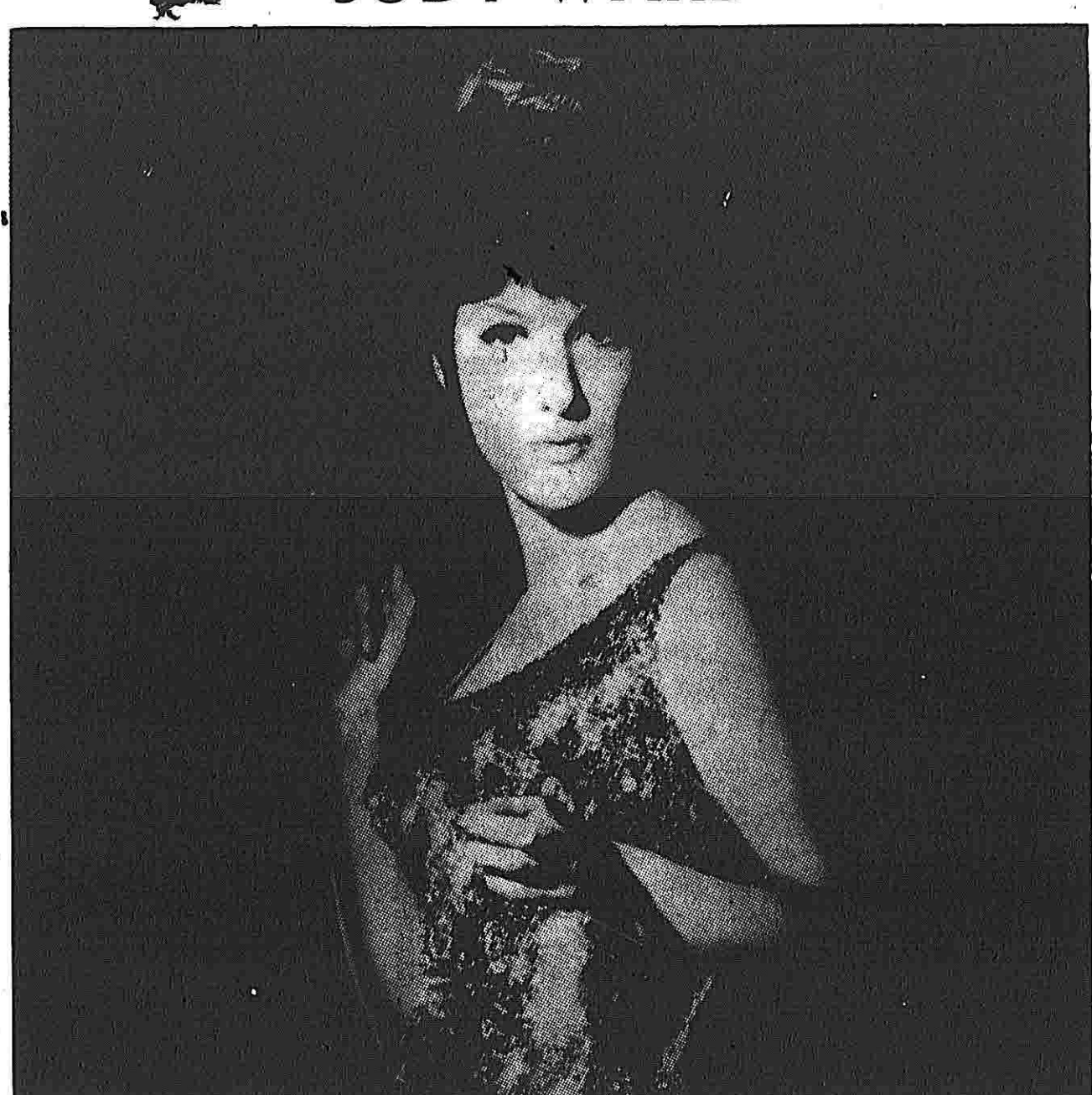
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## Weather

Skies over all the country are cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 18 C 64 F. The coldest areas were North Salang with a low of -11 C 12 F. To-day's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 8 C, 46 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 knots.  
Yesterday's temperatures:  
Kabul 13 C 12 C  
Kandahar 16 C 3 C  
Mazare Sharif 11 C -3 C  
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VOL. VIII, NO. 290

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1970 (HOUT 28, 1348. (S.H.))

## Newspapers to expand in new Afghan year

### Ministry plans increase in pages, several new magazines

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—In line with the development plans of the Ministry of Information and Culture and to meet the cultural and educational needs of the country, some newspapers in Kabul will publish more pages starting next week. Some magazines will also publish more pages, with more readable material.

Starting from the new Afghan year, Islah Daily will contain 12 pages instead of the present eight. Heywat Daily will be published in eight pages instead of the present four.

In addition, the monthly Pamyar Hag will be published in sixty pages, and the Weekly Zhandan in 100 pages.

A new magazine, called Lemar (Sun) will be also published monthly in 100 pages for the first time next week.

Pashtoon Zhagh Magazine will be published in forty pages, and Children Anis will be in 52 pages every week.

The establishing of a new magazine and increasing the number of pages of the newspapers and magazines was approved in a meeting of the ministry with the hands of a general considered his her-apparent.

The doctored leader, who modernized Cambodia and ruled unchallenged for 15 years, was in Moscow when radio Phnom Penh monitored her announced that he had been ousted.

He later left for Peking.

The broadcast said the decision was taken by a joint meeting of parliament at one p.m. yesterday (16th GMT).

Parliament installed national assembly chairman Cheng Heng I Chhambodhi diplomatic sources here as a man with no political affiliations, a head of state.

A report of a Phnom Penh newspaper moved in Saigon said (real power) in Cambodia was now in the hands of general Lon Nol, 56, premier and defense minister, and Prince Sisowath Sihanouk, 60th (GMT).

The newly established Lemar Magazine, which will be published in Dari and Pashto, will cover cultural, scientific, and historical subjects and will reflect domestic and as well as international developments.

The magazine will aim at popularizing the three main slogans of god, nation and king.

The religious Pamyar Hag Magazine will be published in Dari and Pashto in sixty pages instead of the present 34.

Zhandan Weekly will be published in 100 pages and Dari, Pashto Zhagh Magazine, the organ of Radio Afghanistan, will cover subjects related to radio and television. Starting from the new year it will be published in 40 pages, instead of 32, every fortnight, instead of once a week.

The children's magazine of Daily Pamyar Hag will be published in 52 pages every week.

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# THE KABULTIMES

SPECIAL ISSUE



Prime Minister Etemadi welcoming HRH Prince Ahmad Shah. (Photo: Moqim, (The Kabul Times).

## RIGHT WINGERS DEPOSE SIHANOUK

SINGAPORE, March 19, (Reuters).—Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk was deposed yesterday in a bloodless takeover that placed power in the hands of a general considered his her-apparent.

The doctored leader, who modernized Cambodia and ruled unchallenged for 15 years, was in Moscow when radio Phnom Penh monitored her announced that he had been ousted.

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## HRH Ahmad Shah returns to Kabul after trip to Nepal

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—HRH Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife HRH Princess Khatol, who went to Kathmandu to participate in the wedding ceremony of the crown prince of Nepal, returned to Kabul by Ariana Afghan Airlines yesterday.

On their way to Kabul, they spent a few days in India.

Prince Ahmad Shah and Princess Khatol were welcomed near the plane by HRH Prince Mohammad Nadir, Princess Laila, and other members of the royal family.

Accompanied by Army General Khan Mohammad, Prince Ahmad Shah inspected a guard of honor.

The Prince later shook hands with some members of the cabinet, some generals of the royal army, high ranking officials, some members of parliament and charge de affaires of the Indian embassy.

## Financial affairs committee meets to discuss Afghan-US agreement

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—The financial and budgetary affairs committee of the House of People in its meeting yesterday discussed the two million dollars, 25 million Pakistani rupee agreement between Afghanistan and United States. The committee sent some notes in this regard to the government to be answered.

The Minister of Planning Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi accompanied by his president of the financial affairs department Mohammad Khan, and president of planning Ali Ahmad Khorram attended the financial and budgetary committee of the senate yesterday and answered questions related to the development budget for the next Afghan year.

The meeting of the committee was presided over by senator Habibullah Helmand.

The law and legislative affairs committee which was presided over by senator Mir Mohammad Shah Siddiqian also met yesterday and discussed matters related to it.

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## Six new schools in Kalat, Talogan and Mohmoud Raqi

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—Two new high schools and four new secondary schools have been established in Kalat, Talogan and Mohmoud Raqi, in accordance with the educational development plan.

Baba Hotak, secondary in Kalat school has been raised to a high school.

Three primary schools in the Talogan area have been raised to secondary, three two teacher village schools have been raised to three teacher schools.

The fundamental school in Dast village of Kapisa province has been raised to a secondary school.



Brigadier Colonel HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, the acting commander of the central garrison who went to Moscow ten days ago at the invitation of Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko returned home yesterday.

He was welcomed at the Kabul Airport by HRH Princess Belgis, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, some other members of the royal family, some generals of the royal army, Kabul governor Dr. Abdullah Wahidi, caretaker mayor of Kabul Mohammad Kabir Nooristani, Soviet Ambassador and military attache of Soviet embassy.

HRH Prince Nadir welcoming HRH Sardar Wali.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Public Health Dr. Mohammad Ibrahim Majid Seraj left yesterday for a visit of the public health facilities of Nangarhar and Konar provinces.

The minister yesterday visited the pharmaceutical exhibition held in the Czechoslovakian Club.

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—Nazar Mohammad Mast, an official of the Theology College of Kabul University left yesterday for India for further studies in criminal law.

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—The foundation stone for an 18 metre long, four metre wide and six metre high bridge over Khohn river was laid yesterday. The bridge will connect many areas of the district.

KABUL, March 19, (Bakhtar).—The Ambassador of Pakistan General Shirin Khan paid a courtesy call on Kabul governor Dr. Abdullah Wahidi in his office yesterday morning.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

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## Hopes for the new year

Afghanistan enters the new year with more hopes and aspiration than last year. In a way the government is new, the parliament is new, and we are entering a new stage of economic and social development.

As the President of the House of People Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak said in his inaugural speech at the reconvening of the House after the winter recess, the actual work of the Afghan parliament begins now.

As he pointed out, the first session of the new parliament was devoted to electing the office bearers of the House, and the vote of confidence to the government of Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi.

Consideration of legislative measures already before the parliament and decision on the development budget of Afghanistan and other such measures which are within the domain of parliamentary work actually begins from the next Afghan year, which is next week.

About the new government it may be said that the prime minister himself has more than two years of experience in his office, but many of the new faces are challenged with their new year tasks.

Every problem they will solve will be a national achievement, every obstacle they overcome will be an aspiration realized. We have completed our construction of economic infrastructure projects, and are now struggling to build productive projects.

The new year, and years after that pose challenges in this respect, not only for the state sector of the economy but also for the private sector.

We say congratulation to our readers, The new year is already in the air, as this issue of the paper transparently reveals it.

By the time the next issue of the Kabul Times comes off the press, the clock will have passed the deadline for the new year.

In the international sphere, the past year was a time of peace and war, hopes and dismays, misery and the wealth, disease and health.

It was a year of self-contradictions. The candle of war and tension in the Middle East kept on burning, the Vietnam conflict went on almost unabated while the concurrent peace talks in Paris produced no results.

The arms race continued with all its vigour and expenses, despite the final ratification of the Nonproliferation Treaty by the required three fourth of the nations.

MIRV and the anti-ballistic missile systems were developed and deployed, despite the strategic arms limitations talks in Helsinki.

Even the very nature of contradiction is a reversal of old dogmatism. And this too can be taken to mean that a good change is about to come, and with many peaceful negotiations going on, one can be hopeful that the next year will be a year of hopes and expectations for all.

## World Press

The New York Times said Sunday that the return of Middle East mediator Gunnar Jarring to the United Nations could signal an important turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Commenting on ambassador Jarring's return and the Palestinian problem, the newspaper said in its editorial column:

"The return of Gunnar Jarring, Middle East mediator, to the United Nations after a long absence could signal an important turning point in the Arab-Israeli conflict which has been going from bad to worse all winter."

There are not many other hopeful signs, it must be conceded. Despite some optimistic statements from the French, the big four do not appear to have overcome major differences between the American and the Soviet positions.

Nevertheless, Jarring has quietly resumed contacts with both sides at the UN headquarters here under conditions that could conceivably develop into a Rhodesia-type negotiation. It is in the interest of everyone concerned to keep these discussions going, and avoid words or deeds that could only mean the strained status quo here. In this connection, the relative restraint the Israelis have exercised so far along the newly activated Lebanese front is helpful.

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## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN PAST AFGHAN YEAR

Following is a chronology of the important events in the past Afghan year:

March 22, 1969: Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi in his new year message, broadcast over Radio Afghanistan, elaborated on the work of the government in the past year and prospects for the coming year.

March 25, 1969: Thirty new judicial officials who joined the Afghan judiciary were sworn in during a ceremony presided over by Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee.

March 26, 1969: The government monopoly was disbanded and in its place two new departments, one for petroleum and one for sugar were established by the Ministry of Finance.

March 27, 1969: Afghanistan's proposal on releasing all political prisoners from the jails in Rhodesia was approved by the United Nations.

March 29, 1969: Protocol appendices to the agricultural field were exchanged.

March 30, 1969: The Majesties the King and Queen leave for an official, friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of His Majesty Emperor Hirohito.

April 1, 1969: Afghanistan's ratification of the telecommunication and world postal union is approved by the House of Representatives.

April 18, 1969: Their Majesties the King and Queen return home at the end of their official, friendly visit to Japan.

April 21, 1969: The international seminar on tuberculosis opens in the Public Health Institute in Kabul.

April 22, 1969: The agreement on the purchase of 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer is signed by Afghanistan and the United States of America.

April 22, 1969: Royal decree on the general parliamentary election in Afghanistan is issued.

April 28, 1969: Preliminary talks on the cultural relations programme between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia for the 1969 starts in the Foreign Ministry in Kabul.

April 29, 1969: In accordance with the 25 year development plan of Kabul city, the demolition of the areas around Beteval Park begins.

April 30, 1969: Regulations on universities approved by the cabinet.

May 1, 1969: BSC and MSC courses start in the secondary technical college in Kabul.

May 2, 1969: Cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for the new Afghan year signed in Kabul.

May 5, 1969: Completion of the Asian Highway part by Afghanistan welcomed by the representatives of the ECAP region.

May 6, 1969: Prime Minister Etemadi, accompanied by Court Minister Ali Mohammad leave for India where they attend the burial ceremony of the late Dr. Zakir Hussain, the president.

May 6, 1969: Communication Minister Eng. Mohammad Azim Ghar leaves for Federal German Republic at the invitation of FRG government.

May 7, 1969: HRH Princess Belgis opens the new children kindergarten in Shah Shahed, Kabul.

May 10, 1969: The new Kabul customs house opened.

May 19, 1969: A Turkish-Afghan land transit agreement on the transport of goods signed in the Ministry of Commerce, Kabul.

May 19, 1969: Prof. Fazel Rabi Pazhwak elected as the rector of Kabul University.

May 25, 1969: United States Secretary of State William Rogers arrives in Kabul at the invitation of Prime Minister Etemadi.

May 25, 1969: Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin arrives in Kabul at the invitation of Prime Minister Etemadi for an official, friendly visit.

May 29, 1969: The Afghan and Soviet ministers visit Ghazniabad farm in Jalalabad.

May 29, 1969: The two prime ministers open the new building of the Kabul Polytechnic Institute.

May 31, 1969: 31 people are killed as part of a mountain gives way in Sheghnan and Khenjan, northern parts of Afghanistan.

June 2, 1969: Afghanistan and the Soviet Union conclude protocol on Soviet aid for developing meteorology and aviation in Afghanistan.

June 5, 1969: Mrs. Indira Gandhi the Prime Minister of India arrives in Kabul on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Etemadi.

June 6, 1969: A private company owned by businessmen with initial capital

formed in Kholm.

June 15, 1969: Wheat seed cleaning machine and water pump produced by the Jangalak factories for the first time.

June 18, 1969: Her Majesty the Queen receives the post mothers of the year.

June 19, 1969: Omar Sharif, the famous actor of the United States arrived in Kabul to take part in filming of the movie.

June 21, 1969: The seventh meeting of the administrative board of the Afghan Broadcasting Union begins in Kabul.

June 24, 1969: Agreement and maintenance signed in the Planning Ministry between Afghanistan and the United Nations.

June 25, 1969: The first batch of graduates from the College of Medicine of Nangarhar University receive their certificates.

June 29, 1969: A new tablet manufacturing plant opened in Kabul.

July 3, 1969: Afghanistan and Bulgaria sign cultural cooperation agreement for 1969 in Kabul.

July 3, 1969: Afghanistan and the Federal Republic sign 27th supplement to the economic and technical cooperation agreement in Kabul.

July 8, 1969: An investment advisory board to help private capital investment established within the framework of the general chamber of commerce by the Ministry of Commerce.

July 8, 1969: Direct air service between Kabul and New York established.

July 13, 1969: Work on repairing the big Buddha in Bamyan began officially by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

July 14, 1969: The budget for the Afghan year presented to the House of People by the Ministry of Finance.

July 14, 1969: Marshal Bagramyan, the deputy defence minister of the Soviet Union arrives in Kabul at the invitation of the Afghan Defence Ministry.

July 27, 1969: Whatever might be your genuine demand we will not allow arson, looting, damaging public property beyond a reasonable limit.

## How Afghanistan brings in the New year

If you are going to be in Kabul on New Year's day this year you shouldn't miss the flag raising ceremony which traditionally brings the new year in.

The ceremony begins at 10 am but you haven't a prayer of seeing it if you don't reach the site between dawn and 8, behind the blue and green twin domed Sakhi shrine in Jamal Mina near the university.

If you're late you'll have to climb up the paths behind the houses, perched on the Koh-e Sakhi hillside from where you can see the whole area and get a bird's eye view of the ceremony.

The ceremony is worth seeing especially for anyone who is used to thinking that the New Year can only be brought in at midnight with noisemakers, funny hats and a few drinks. About 10 o'clock after a recitation of the Koran, and a number of speeches the great swaying 20 metre long flag pole is carried in by about six men trying to keep it from crashing down.

Green and red scarf-like pennants stream out from about half way up the pole to the crowd with the seething crowd hopes will fall off. Should it topple down and be caught by a spectator it is considered an omen of good fortune and the people say that Sakhi (better known as the Caliph Ali who one day, it is supposed, visited the very spot) gives the man who catches the cupola usually made of silver, good luck. No one who catches it ever gives it away or sells it.

The crowd watches the swaying flag pole hypnotically until it is set in a metal base and the ropes used to keep it balanced are pegged into the ground. Then with a cheer everyone rushes forward to kiss the flag in the crush also give charity to the poor.

Similar such ceremonies are repeated across Afghanistan wherever there is a shrine of Sakhi or of some martyr for Islam or a relic of the Prophet Mohammad.

The most famous of such ceremonies takes place in Mazare Sharif where the mosque of the Caliph Ali, the shrine of the Imam Jan near Kunduz, the Kherqa

in Kandahar, said to house the cloak of the prophet, and in Mandaw in Kabul behind the central post office.

The flag raising, however, is only the prelude to the day long picnic which follows and which is more closely reminiscent of the Farmers Day fairs which begin after the day of the New Year.

New Year's day here which coincides with the vernal equinox or the first day of spring has appropriately been designated farmer's day by the government.

In the city of Ghazni there is a similar breaking of the ground for the spring planting followed by a parade of livestock including goats, sheep, cows and even donkeys before the governor and other officials. Every year the people choose a different place for the new year celebration but most often it occurs behind the shrine of the Poet Sanayee or in the Dasht-e Ailala, the place of another shrine.

In Kohistan, north of Kabul around Gulbaha where most of the mulberry trees are found, farmers once used to hold ox races after the last ploughing. Buzkashi and horse racing were also formerly a common sight on New Year's day but now things have changed.

These include egg fighting in which one man tries to break the egg of his opponent's coloured hard boiled egg, charmagh, a game similar to marbles, and dice, and Afghan version of roulette.

Perhaps most typical of the picnicking of the New Year here in Ghazni is the Mele Gule (Continued on Page 7)

March 19, 1970

March 19, 1970

March 19, 1970

Agreement on the repairing of the historical Buddhas in Bamyan between Afghanistan and India signed in Kabul.

July 28, 1969: Foundation stone for the syphon to irrigate 3500 acre in Pakhtia province laid.

August 11, 1969: The House of People approves the state budget and the increase in land and cattle revenue in principle.

August 15, 1969: The 12th Afghan parliament ends. Both houses and their four year term.

August 17, 1969: The Bagmati textile plant completed with a saving of more than 112 million Af.

August 18, 1969: The Kabul traffic tribunal established.

August 20, 1969: The Soviet women cosmonaut arrives in Kabul for a friendly visit.

August 20, 1969: Agreement for constructing the Kaski hydroelectric power station signed between the Afghan Electric Institute and the American International Company.

August 21, 1969: The third channel of Radio Afghanistan begins operation.

August 26, 1969: His Majesty inaugurates the 51st independence anniversary.

August 27, 1969: General elections start.

September 1, 1969: Pashtunistan day marked. Children's day marked.

September 7, 1969: International literacy day marked.

September 14, 1969: His Majesty appoints Senazul Abdul Hadi Daw as the president of the senate.

October 14, 1969: His Majesty inaugurates the new Afghan parliament.

October 16, 1969: HRH Prince Ahmad Shah inaugurates the Red Crescent week.

October 19, 1969: Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak elected as president of the House of People.

November 1, 1969: His Majesty appoints Etemadi to form the new government.

November 3, 1969: UNESCO Director Rene Maheu arrives in Kabul.

November 8, 1969: HRH Prince Abdullah, the brother of the King of Morocco arrives on a visit. Agreement between Afghanistan and UNESCO on cooperation signed.

November 17, 1969: Etemadi presents his cabinet and policy statement to the house of people.

December 2, 1969: The House of People gives vote of confidence to Etemadi government.

December 6, 1969: Transit of goods in the region begins through Afghanistan.

December 7, 1969: Protocol on building a 30 bed hospital for leprosy patients signed between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

December 13, 1969: Parliament adjourns for winter vacation.

December 16, 1969: Diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Algeria on non-residential ambassadorial level begun.

December 21, 1969: Culture and Information Minister opens the third channel of Radio Afghanistan.

December 22, 1969: Marketing of fish from Darunta begins.

December 25, 1970: Marshal SM Andri Grechko, the Soviet Defence Minister arrives in Kabul at the head of a military delegation.

January 5, 1970: Agreement on grant in aid of 120,000 roubles for the construction of the Mother and Child Care Centre in the Women's Institute in Kabul signed.

January 6, 1970: United States Vice President Spiro Agnew arrives in Kabul on a visit.

January 19, 1970: The new Ariana Afghan Airlines Boeing arrives in Kabul.

January 21, 1970: The regulations for establishing the Audit Administration approved by cabinet and endorsed by His Majesty.

January 17, 1970: Afghanistan ratifies the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

January 31, 1970: Joel P. Thule, a French MP arrives in Kabul on a visit.

February 3, 1969: An Indian parliamentary delegation arrives in Kabul.

February 11, 1970: Agricultural Development Bank reorganised.

February 15, 1970: The smuggling law comes into effect by royal decree.

February 19, 1970: E. Kaul, secretary of the Foreign Ministry of India arrives here on a visit.

February 23, 1970: Bagmati for a man to pass through 400 million Af. completed.

February 26, 1970: HRH Prince Ahmad Shah and HRH Princess Khatol leave for Kandamdu to participate in the wedding of the Nepalese crown prince.

February 28, 1969: Former Philippines President Macapagal arrives on private visit.

March 1, 1970: The new Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif highway opens.

March 3, 1970: Former French Prime Minister and MP Edgar Faure arrives in Kabul.

March 6, 1970: New Academic year begins.

March 7, 1970: Brig. Colonel HRH Sardar Ab-

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A dainty, delightful hat—perfect for Spring wedding was just one of the many elegant 1970 styles shown in London recently by the British Millinery Guild

This hat is worn on the back of the head, and is covered with delicate white lilies of the valley. Green stalks and leaves make a jaunty top-knot.

## UN resolution orders states to sever Rhodesian relations

UNITED NATIONS, March 19, (Reuters).—The UN Security Council yesterday ordered the severance of all relations with the white-minority regime in Salisbury and the interruption of all transportation to and from Rhodesia.

The most important new measure adopted by the council was the order that member states shall:

"Immediately sever all diplomatic, consular, trade, military and other relations that they may have with the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia and terminate any representation that they may maintain in the territory—and

Immediately interrupt any existing means of transportation to and from Southern Rhodesia."

Fourteen nations, including Britain and the United States which had both vetoed a tougher Afro-Asian resolution the night before adopted the Finnish resolution. Spain was the single abstainer.

Tabled on Tuesday night by Helsinki's representative Max Jacobson after the British and American vetoes, the Finnish resolution in general urges stricter measures against the white minority Salisbury regime.

But to make sure that it was adopted the Finns deliberately left out those clauses of the Afro-Asian resolution which Britain and the United States objected to and subsequently vetoed.

Finland's resolution condemned South Africa and Portugal for their political, economic and military ties with Rhodesia, but did not demand in the resolution's text that sanctions should be applied against them.

It demanded however the immediate withdrawal of all South African police and armed personnel from Rhodesia. This clause

differed from the Afro-Asian resolution which called for the evacuation of what it called South African forces of aggression.

The Finnish resolution also asked member states to take steps to suspend Rhodesia from such UN organisations as the Universal Postal Union and the World Health Organisation.

Aid to Zambia should be increased to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties resulting from the application of anti-Rhodesian sanctions, it said.

France's representative Claude Chayet underlined that his delegation looked on the Finn's resolution with 'serious reserves'.

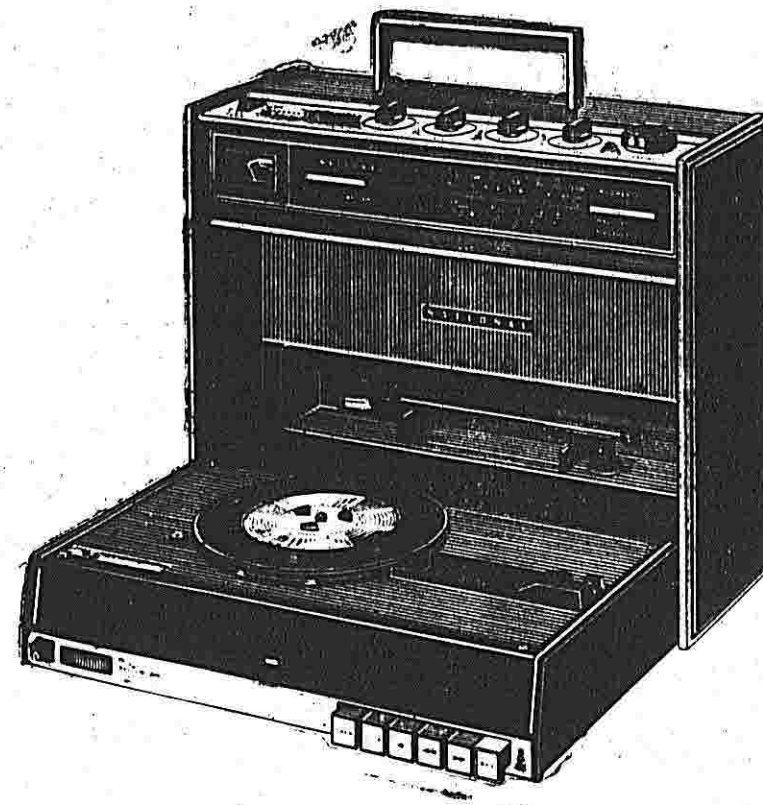
It could not, he said, accept the clause condemning South Africa and Portugal which was similar to the vetoed Afro-Asian demand for sanctions against both countries. Despite this objection France adopted the resolution.

## Home Briefs

BAGHLAN, March 19, (Bakhtar). The World Bank delegation accompanied by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation arrived here yesterday to study the cattle breeding centre in Baghlan.

CHARIKAR, March 19, (Bakhtar). Due to recent snow and floods, a part of the mountain covering a 550 metre area crashed on the Salang pass and was cleared in one hour by the Salang highway maintenance department.

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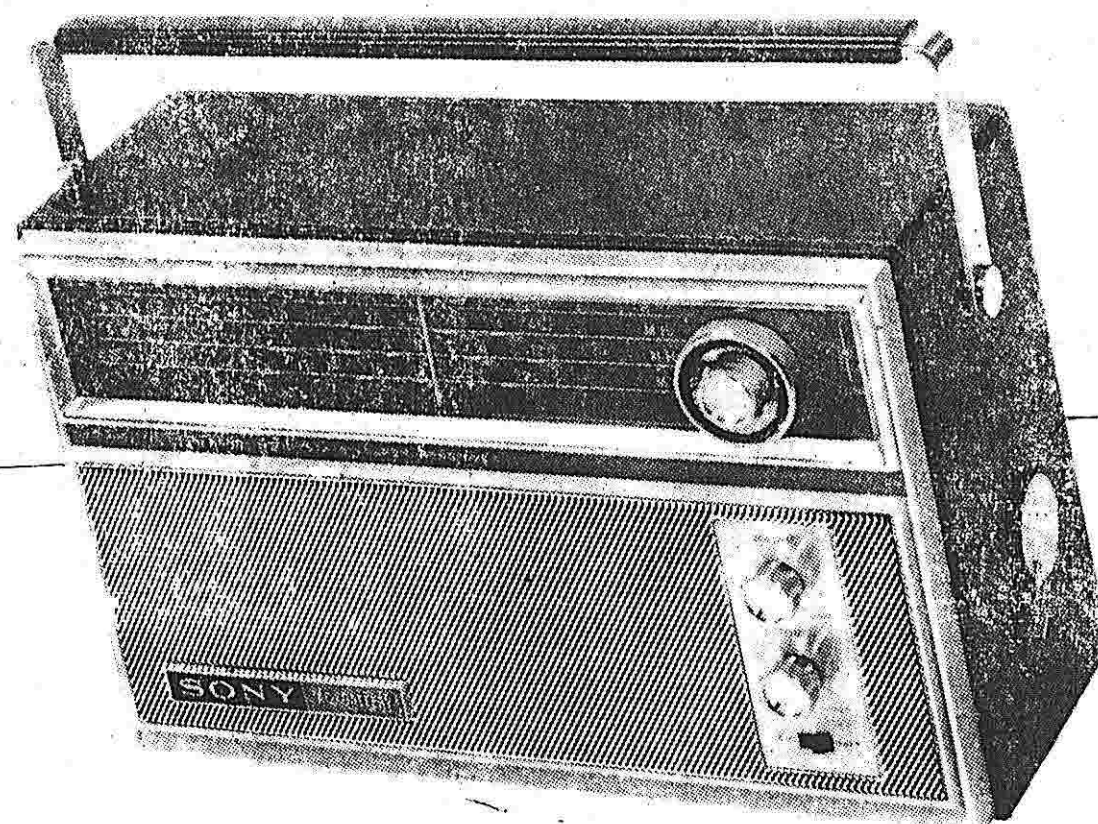
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## Airlines

### FRIDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

Departures:

Kabul-Peshawar

Kabul-Amritsar

Kabul-Teheran-Beirut

Arrivals:

Peshawar-Kabul

Amritsar-Kabul

### SATURDAY

Departure:

Kabul-Kandahar-Teheran

Kabul-Frankfurt-London

Beirut-Teheran-Kabul

Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul

FLIGHT TIME

0900

1200

07,00

1100

FLIGHT TIME

1030

0820

FLIGHT TIME

0820

FLIGHT TIME

FLIGHT TIME

## Weather

Skies over all the country are cloudy. Yesterday the warmest area were Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 18 C 64 F. The coldest areas were North Salang with a low of -11 C 12.2 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 8 C, 46 F. Wind Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	13 C	12 C	55 F	53 F
Kandahar	16 C	3 C	61 F	37 F
Mazare Sharif	11 C	-3 C	52 F	25 F
Herat	14 C	-1 C	57 F	30 F
Lal	2 C	-7 C	36 F	19 F
Laghman	18 C	11 C	64 F	52 F
			52 F	39 F

## Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:

Fazel Asri-Kute Sangi

Akbar-Mohammad Jan Khan

Wali Asri-Malekand Wat

Sarwari Asri-Nader Pashtoon

Wali Asri-Malekand Wat

Shakeri-Malekand Wat

Etefaque-Munare Nejat

Pamir-Cinema Pamir

Naqshbandi sec.-Pule Kheshti

Afshar-Speen Kalai

Pusarley Sec.-Nader Pashtoon

Wali Asri-Malekand Wat

Temuri-Jamal Mina

Mirwais Baba-Sare Chouk

Hushtaini-Sher Pour

Sadeque Taimani Wat

Karte Char and Pashtoonistan

General Medical depot

OPEN FRIDAY NIGHT:

Zaher Shabi-Mohammad Jan

Khan Wat

Nawai Hashemi-Pule Kheshti

Lemar-Murad Khan

Nawi-Parwan-Karte Parwan

Jami-Karte seh

Basir-Dah Buri

Bakhtar-Jade Andarabi

Murtaza-Labo Darla

Jahed-Temur Shabi Wat

Maruf-Turabaz Sq.

Zalal-Mohammad Jan Khan

Wat



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# THE KABUL TIMES

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JUN 9 1970

VOL. IX NO. 292

KABUL, MARCH 23, 1970 (HAMAL 3, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## India to help on Chardi-Ghorband power project Offers further assistance in agriculture and industry

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—India will provide technical experts, machinery and equipment for the Chardi-Ghorband irrigation and hydro-electric project in Afghanistan.

This was disclosed by Amanullah Mansouri, the minister of mines and industries who headed the Afghan delegation to the joint Indo-Afghan commission meeting in Delhi.

He returned to Kabul yesterday.

The Indian delegation, in the first meeting of the ministerial level commission was headed by the Foreign Minister of India, Dinesh Singh.

The two countries have also agreed to set up a joint working group and a planning and technical cooperation committee to work out further details for the projects which will be implemented in Afghanistan with the joint cooperation of the two countries, Mansouri said.

The committee and group will begin work next month.

Indian experts will also be sent to Afghanistan to help in setting up research stations for the development of potato, rice and wheat crops. The two governments will cooperate in establishing small scale industries in Afghanistan, he said.

An industrial estate in Kabul will be set up with the help of India, he added.

The joint commission itself was

**Hunting law, wild**

**life preservations**

**to be established**

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar). The Afghanistan Zoology Committee, presided over by its honorary chairman, Prince Mohammad Nur, met Wednesday evening in the Barikot park.

The meeting decided that since the park is a scientific and entertainment park it should be further expanded.

The meeting also decided to ask the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to establish national parks and sanctuaries in those areas of the country where certain varieties of birds and animals are threatened with extinction. The meeting also decided that a charter for regularising hunting in the country should be drafted.

Dean of the College of Science of Kabul University, Dr. Bolbol Shah Jalal, said later that the charter of the zoo will be amended in such a way as to meet new demands for strengthening the financial structure of the zoological bodies.

He said that the meeting also discussed the establishing of a museum of wild animals and better preserving of the zoo.

The help and cooperation of the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Interior and Public Works, the Kabul Municipality and the Koln Zoo of the Federal Republic of Germany have also been requested.

**Airport police intercept opium smugglers**

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—Thirty kilos of opium which was being smuggled from Kabul airport by four nationals of the United States was seized by the Kabul airport police yesterday.

Two young boys and two young girls have been detained by the police for further investigations.

The four are: Miss Christine Boyer, Miss Pat Siebratranal, J. Antomendar, and Robert Macdaren.

They had tied up the opium around the legs, the police said.

## University rector to be elected on Wednesday

Elections are to take place for a new Kabul University Rector on Wednesday following the resignation of Professor Fazl Rabi Pazhwak about a month ago.

Informed sources said that so far three members of the Senate have declared themselves as candidates for the post. They are:

Professor Dr. Abdul Rahim Naveen Acting Rector of the University and Professor at College of Medicine, Sayyed Bahauddin Majrooh President of College of Letters and Dr. Sayed Sharif Sharaf, President of College of Economics.

Several sources at the university also said that the President of Nangarhar College of Medicine Sayyed Aminullah Baha has also declared himself a candidate for the post, but a reliable source at the university is quoted as saying that he has not submitted his letter of candidacy to the secretariate of the university.

All candidates were expected to do so by 12:00 noon, Sunday.

It is also said that an effort is being made among the members of the senate to reduce the number of candidates so that any victor may be sure of an overwhelming support of that 37-member body during his tenure of office.

## Lemar magazine makes debut; newspapers, magazines expand

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The first issue of the new magazine Lemar (the sun) came off the press yesterday.

The magazine is being published under the motto: God Nation and Sovereign.

The magazine in one hundred pages carries articles in Pashto and Dari on various subjects of interest.

The magazine aims at fostering national unity and promoting the spirit of cooperation and development.

Elaborating on its goals, the magazine in an editorial says that its motto is nationwide and sincerely adhered to by the people of Afghanistan.

It adds that we all have one common goal and it is living in a developed, progressive and prosperous society.

It hopes that the light of the

magazine in realising these national goals may always remain bright.

The magazine is being edited by Dr. Mohammad Zahid Siddiq.

Meanwhile, the daily Islah and daily Heywad, the children's Anis weekly and the Zhowand-on weekly were published with more pages and better make-up yesterday.

The daily Islah has increased its pages from eight to twelve, daily Heywad from four to eight and the children Anis from 35 to 52 pages. The weekly Zhowand-on came out with 120 pages in one hundred pages.

Islah has two special pages on Farwan, Bamiyan and Kapso provinces.

Heywad daily is now sold in Wadak, Logar, Nangarhar, Konar and Laghman provinces.

## Italy's govt. crisis comes to a head in today's talks

ROME, March 23, (Reuters).—Italy's six-week-old political crisis came to a head today when the socialist and Social Democrat Parties decide whether to start formal negotiations on forming a government.

If they do, caretaker Christian Democrat Premier Mariano Rumor trying to establish a four-party, centre-left government for the second time since the beginning of the crisis, will immediately ask President Saragat for a full mandate.

Anything short of complete agreement from the two parties will almost certainly mean a general election three years ahead of schedule.

The Christian Democrats and Republicans, the other two parties

in the prospective coalition have already assured Rumor of full support.

But after 43 days of political wrangling nobody is prepared to say whether agreement will be reached or whether another eleven-hour hitch will arise.

The Socialist Party executive last night came out by a large majority in favour of a 2-page policy document presented to the parties by Rumor as a basis for forming a government.

A Social Democrat leader also judged the document positive.

But the final outcome depends whether the central committee of the Socialist Party and the Social Democrat Party approve the document at their meetings today.

## Prince Sihanouk

### To live in People's China, Soviet Union alternately

HONG-KONG, March 23, (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed Cambodian head of state, announced in Peking yesterday that he will live alternately in China and the Soviet Union.

A press statement carried by the official New China News Agency said the prince had asked both governments if he could spend his exile in their countries, and they agreed.

The prince, who was in Moscow when he was overthrown by a coup d'etat in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, also claimed he was virtually broke.

Denying a report that he had enough money in Switzerland to

be the world's seventh richest man, he said all he had was a modest sum left over from a government allowance for medical treatment in France last month.

"This sum can only last me a few months in exile, and, moreover, I have to 'tighten my belt', the prince said.

Prince Sihanouk has declared that he will strive for the overthrow of the new government of Cambodia, but that he does not want to return to power himself.

Meanwhile, Cambodia's new leaders yesterday appealed to Cambodians accused by ousted head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk of being rightists or leftists to return from exile.



HRH Prince Ahmad Shah and Princess Khatol arrived in New Delhi from Agra on March 16. On arrival at Delhi airport they were received by Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi and other distinguished persons. Picture shows Princess Khatol with Mrs. Gandhi.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Justice Abdul Satar Soerat heading the Afghan delegation to the foreign ministers meeting of the Islamic countries in Jeddah, left for the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic Mahmoud Riad and the Minister of Information and Publications of Pakistan Shair Ali Khan.

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—Some karakul pelts which were being smuggled out of the country were seized by Kabul Airport police yesterday from a French national, Vixille Maine. They were packed by Ariana packers, the police said.

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Mohammad Haider, the chairman of the Prison Reform Commission, and members of the commission who went on a visit of the prisons in the western region of Afghanistan last month returned to Kabul yesterday.

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—A cultural, artistic and historical exhibition on Pakistan was opened at the Pakistan chancery yesterday. Some officials, caretaker mayor of Kabul and some ambassadors were present during the opening of the exhibition.

## Jeddah meeting

### 25 Moslem countries to meet

BEIRUT, March 23, (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia will play host to its first major international conference when foreign ministers of 25 Moslem countries gather in Jeddah today to discuss how to rally the Islamic world behind the Palestine cause.

The ministers will review the diplomatic efforts of Moslem countries since the Islamic summit in Rabat last September which pledged support for the Palestine people in their struggle to regain their rights and liberate their homeland.

They will also consider the establishment of a permanent secretariat to supervise implementation of the decisions of the Rabat summit, which was convened to discuss the consequences of the burning last August of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, third most holy shrine of Islam.

The heads of state decided at Rabat to reject any solution of the Palestine problem which did not restore the status of Jerusalem as it existed before the 1967 June war.

(The Arabs say that Israeli measures taken since 1967 to unify the administration of Jerusalem amount to annexation of the Arab city to the Jewish state).

The summit also decided to urge the great powers to intensify

## Ag. minister meets Senate committee to explain budget

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Abdul Hakim, attended the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee meeting of the Senate yesterday which was presided over by Senator Habibullah Helmand.

He explained the development budget of his ministry for the current Afghan year.

The minister will appear before the committee again tomorrow.

## Pashtoonistnais' send New year congratulations

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The Baluch, Asekzai, Kakar, tribes of Southern Pashtoonistan, the Apridi, Warakzai, Para Samkanai, Momand, Salazarai, Otmankhail, Charming, the Kohi branch Sapi tribes of northern independent Pashtoonistan and the Waziri, Masoud, and Baitnee tribes of the central Pashtoonistan in their New Year messages have congratulated Their Majesties the King and the Queen on their own behalf and on behalf of their people on the occasion of the new year. They have also congratulated the royal family, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etmedi, the new cabinet, the presidents of the two houses of the Parliament, the members of the Parliament, and the whole Afghan nation on the occasion and have prayed for further progress of Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty.

## Civil service court to begin Palace fire open trial

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The open trial of the accused in the Darul Aman palace fire started at the Special Civil Service Court here today.

In the files prepared by the state prosecutor 37 officials are involved in the case. A source of the court said that despite several writs issued in their names, most of the officials have not come forward to answer charges made against them. The court has called on all of them to report immediately, otherwise they would be charged with the contempt of court.



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

I look upon every day to be lost  
in which I do not make acqui-  
tance.

## Etemadi's New year message

Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi's new year message, issued with a tinge of optimism, invites all forces and individuals in the country to accelerate their efforts jointly for the progress and construction of Afghanistan.

It reemphasizes the basic principles which his government has been endeavouring to popularize—the motto of God, Nation and Sovereignty.

It calls for the creation of mental tranquility and harmony so that the organization and construction efforts may be undertaken in cool and national manner.

While calling for change, the prime minister has invited all to see that the change for modernisation and industrialisation does not become a label, a sheer term existing in name only, and, by implication, a scapegoat for the follies.

Change, cleverly chosen from the existing development efforts, should be truly beneficial and also based on experience.

To bring about a true change, the sole aim of which is the betterment of the life of our people under the guidance of His Majesty, people of all walks of life and thoughts in this nation must believe in the national crusade, the crusade to do away with social evils.

To attain such a supreme national goal, the unity and co-operation of all the people for developing the country and raising their living is of utmost necessity.

Under this motto, all groups and individuals should form a united front reaching Afghanistan for the betterment of conditions of life in this country.

This does not mean that individualistic trends and personal thoughts different from the main trends of accepted social standards can not be permitted.

Under the Constitution, freedom of thought, assembly and movement is permitted legally. But the Constitution itself is a national instrument to improve the conditions of life in Afghanistan and promote greater national unity.

Therefore, while dissent is the crux of democracy in our society, ultimately unity in national development efforts is the supreme goal binding upon all the individuals in this country to do everything within their power to secure an equilibrium between extremist tendencies.

The ultimate success of every project and every government is dependent upon the cooperation of the people, the principles for which they work, and the cherished hopes they have and want to realise.

While we are all optimistic about the prospects of the new Afghan year, we should also try to make ourselves a good and active cog in the machinery of development. That is the real message for the new year, and a real subject to which we should commit ourselves.

## World Press

The New York Times, citing diplomatic sources in Cairo, published a front-page dispatch stating that a large number of Soviet troops and SAM-3 ground missiles had arrived in the United Arab Republic last week.

The Pentagon, the White House and the State Department refused any comment for the moment.

The Times said that according to reports in its possession Soviet soldiers driving trucks pulling missiles had been seen on the desert highway linking Cairo and Alexandria last week.

The Times said that it had indicated that the SAM-3 missiles had been installed around the port of Alexandria, around an airport outside Cairo and at various sites in Egypt.

The newspaper said its sources indicated that 1,500 Soviet soldiers had arrived in Egypt.

Nicosia where he was shot dead.

## Advertising Rates

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Quarterly ..... Af. 300  
Half Yearly ..... Af. 600

## FOREIGN

Yearly ..... \$ 40  
Quarterly ..... \$ 25  
Half Yearly ..... \$ 15

## Home press at a glance

## Papers expand editions to include rest provinces around Kabul

## Islah

Saturday's issue of the paper came out in sixteen pages as a special new year edition. On the front page the paper carried the text of the Royal Decree issued on the occasion of the new year.

A picture showing His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah receiving the Indian Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh in New Delhi also appeared on the front page.

As a symbol of the first messenger of spring it carried a colour photo of a bunch of red tulips. It contained lots of new year messages from banks, commercial organisations and individuals congratulating their Majesties the King and the Queen and the people of Afghanistan on the occasion.

The Sunday's issue appeared for the first time in twelve pages which will henceforth be the minimum number of pages it will carry every day. The enlarged

edition of the paper will be devoting two pages to events in Parwan, Kapisa and Bamian provinces where the paper hopes to build its circulation.

It carried a feature on the festival of wild lilacs in Gul Ghundi, Parwan province. The feature was based on an interview with the mayor of Charkhar on what facilities are provided at Gul Ghundi during the festival.

The festival, which is regularly held every year, has no fixed date for starting or finishing. It usually starts around the beginning of April and lasts as long as the weather is pleasant.

On another page the paper carried a feature article about Bamian. The paper devoted its editorial to the new year which it said brings new hopes for greater progress and prosperity of the people.

The paper said the new year is a time for reevaluation of all individuals to the cause of the country's reconstruction. The paper also mentioned the fact that it

had started the new year with greater dedication to serve its readers and to expand its circulation in the three provinces mentioned.

Any attempt to bring change without the due consideration for supreme national interests will not be considered a sound change. It will have far reaching effects which will require another struggle to do away with.

The editorial pointed out that consideration of supreme national interests will pave the ground for effective cooperation between all the organs of the state and between the government and the people. Any change brought about as a result will be a sound and positive change.

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## Nixon likely to turn down Israel's bids for new jets

WASHINGTON, March 23, (Reuters). President Nixon indicated strongly Friday that the United States is turning down Israel's request for more Phantom and Skyhawk jets for the time being.

But, at a surprise press conference, he said reports of Soviet missile shipments to Egypt were disturbing, and the U.S. would constantly keep Israel's military requirements under review.

President Nixon said Secretary of State William Rogers would still announce the U.S. decision on Israel's request for both economic and military aid when he holds a scheduled news conference on Monday.

As far as the military side was concerned, the president said, the U.S. decision was essentially an interim one.

His remarks reinforced the belief that the decision Rogers will spell out on Monday will involve a qualified 'no' to Israel's bid for 25 more Phantom jets, 20 more Skyhawk jets, 80 additional sub-sonic Skyhawk jets.

The president, freely answering questions, said that fragmentary reports about the Soviet shipment of missiles to Egypt began to come in, after his administration had reached its position on the Israeli arms bid.

Nixon did not mention the specific missiles, although all published reports have referred to SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles, which are effective against low-flying aircraft.

The missiles were reported to be accompanied by about 1,500 Soviet personnel.

Referring to actions which could upset the balance in the Middle East, the president said:

"In recent days there have been disturbing reports of new Soviet missile deliveries."

He appeared to reflect some surprise at the Soviet shipments because there had been a moderately encouraging trend in U.S. and Soviet bilateral talks on the live.

Otherwise no poor servant can be expected to have all the energy to perform all the duties of the household, the article concludes.

Elsewhere on the same page one finds picture of a new night gown, of ankle length, with broad neck and half sleeves.

A one column picture on the last column of the page shows a bedroom, simply and attractively decorated.

A small news item says that a 38-year old woman by the name of Hamida Zekia is the first woman in the whole of Southern Yemen to become a judge in that county.

### Sex education

(Continued from page 3)

aim at their own schools until shortly before their confinements.

If they feel uneasy about doing this, they may go to one of the city's special education centres, recently set up exclusively for pregnant high school girls. These centres have been so successful, combining lectures on infant care and advice on contraception with English grammar and mathematics, that an additional 15 prenatal high schools have been proposed.

Some teachers are irate at the idea of being pressed into service as emergency midwives. "Could you imagine a teacher who had first aid instruction in 1948 being confronted with a breech birth?" one high school principal stormed.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

All publications of the Afghan Historical Society may be purchased from:

Avicenna bookstore, the Education Ministry building.

Pashtoon booksellers in Park Hotel, Mohammad Jan Khan Wat;

Panozai, opposite the public library.

Middle East.

Nixon said the U.S. hoped in those bilateral discussions and in four-power talks, which also include Britain and France, to convince all the major powers to stop escalating the arms race.

The U.S. government wanted them to work together for a ceasefire and to achieve a political settlement, he added.

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Telephone repair 28	
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Traffic 40421, 20835, 24041, 20159.	

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Shefa-Share Nan  
Pesarlay-Jade Nader Pashtoon  
Fayaz-Jade Afghanan  
Shahar-Shah Shabid  
Farad-Pule Sukhta  
Mahmud-Pule Mahmoud Khan  
Abasi-Pule Kheshti  
Karte Char and Bibi Mahru  
General Medical Depot Tel. 41253

### Weather

Slides over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 20 C 77 F. The coldest areas were South Salang with a low of 7 C 44 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 18 C 64 F.	
Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 9-10 knots yesterday's temperature:	
Kabul 14 C 8 C 57 F 46 F	
Mazare Sharif 13 C 9 C 55 F 48 F	
Herat 15 C 7 C 59 F 44 F	
Lal 10 C 4 C 50 F 39 F	
Farah 18 C 11 C 64 F 52 F	

### Airlines

Ariana Afghan Airlines

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TUESDAYS:

Departure:

Kabul-Kandahar-Beirut

FG 205 0700

Lal

Farah

### Home Briefs

CHACHACHARAN, March 24, (Bakhtar). A secondary school has been raised to high school level during the current Afghan year.

KABUL, March 24, (Bakhtar). The Ambassador of the United Kingdom, Sir Peter Carter paid a courtesy call on the Caretaker Mayor of Kabul Mohammad Karim Nooristani, in his office yesterday morning.

HERAT, March 23, (Bakhtar). There has been an increase of more than 105 million afghanis in the customs revenue of the province during the past Afghan year, a source of the customs house here said.

On the occasion of the national day of Pakistan a telegram of congratulation has been sent on behalf of His Majesty to President Yahya Khan to Islamabad, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

A similar telegram has been sent to President Yahya Khan on behalf of Prime Minister Etemad.

On the occasion, a reception was held in the Pakistan embassy in Kabul by Ambassador Shirin which was attended by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yalifi, Second Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Kayum, President of the House of People Dr. Omar Wardak, some members of the cabinet and diplomats and officials with their wives.

Picture shows a scene of the reception.

Ariana carried 5084 Hajis to Jeddah for the Holy Pilgrimage to Mecca, and has now completed returning them to

Afghanistan. Now we can resume our normal service for you.



VOL. IX. NO. 3

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1970 (HAMAL 4, 1349 S.H.)

## Afghan Air Authority marks meteo. day Ghazi calls on WMO for more help with weather stations

KABUL, March 24, (Bakhtar). The 20th anniversary of the World Meteorological Organization was marked by the Afghan Air Authority in a function yesterday.

The General President of the Afghan Air Authority and Tourism HRH Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi in his inaugural speech in a function held at Ariana Cinema yesterday morning, touched on the services rendered by WMO in the study of weather and climatic conditions.

He also covered in his speech the discoveries made in the study of climate, and the fact that men had lived with air for centuries without any studies, but he finally started utilizing it for his own betterment.

Referring to the development of the meteorological projects in Afghanistan, Ghazi said that the Afghan Air Authority is resolute in expanding adequately meteorological stations and facilities in Afghanistan with the help of WMO.

In the past two, we launched projects to establish meteorological stations in each of the provinces of the country. This is how use is being made today from the results of these stations," Ghazi said.

He said that while the AAA appreciates the help given by WMO in developing meteorology in Afghanistan, it calls on it for increasing attention in further developing meteorological stations and facilities in Afghanistan.

Meteorology has enabled man to prepare, to a certain extent, for climate calamities," he added. "Storms can be predicted, and thus man and material losses avoided. These predictions and information on climate help man in various fields of human life," he said.

Commenting on the future plans of WMO, he said that their implementation will surely bear fruits in the economic and social life of the member countries.

"While we express our support for these plans we pray for the success of the international organization," Ghazi added.

Dr. Abdul Khaliq, the deputy president of the AAA, Tityov, the head of the meteorological experts group, Gulam Dastagheer Sali, the deputy director of the meteorology department, Noor Muhammad Dailili, the director of the department and some other officials spoke on the occasion.

Some movies on the subject were shown at the end of the function.

A report issued by the Meteorology Department says: "We still have many claims on meteorology and weather forecasts. But, if to approach this question seriously, weather forecasts prove to be correct by 80-85 per cent. We simply remember individual mistakes and curiosities better than correct forecasts."

Great attention is paid to meteorological questions. Why is it so? Let us see what branches of economy are interested in the development of meteorology, in improving of meteorological information.

First of all is aviation. The number of airlines and their length and the height and length of flights increase from year to year.

For aviation such natural phenomena as clouds are very dangerous. Running into the thunderclouds is perilous for the aircraft because of the possibility of lightning-clap.

Besides rough air can also lead to the crash of the aircraft. Negative temperature in the clouds can create conditions for icing of the aircraft. Being ice-covered, the aircraft loses its control and ability to keep in the air.

Another phenomenon is fog. In fog the air plane can't make its landing. When there is fog in the point of landing the pilot has to look for the place of landing. But it is very difficult especially in such mountainous countries, as Afghanistan. Ignorance of weather conditions in the point of landing can easily lead to a fatal crash.

Another branch of economy interested in meteorological information is agriculture. Early frosts

and early thaw followed by drop in temperature, lack of ground moisture, frequent dust storms can ruin agricultural crops. Meteorology and namely agrometeorology can give comprehensive information about frequency of recurrence of one or another of negative phenomenon in one or another part of the country.

Knowledge of climatological situation in the country allows the Ministry of Agriculture to place agricultural crops in correct way and avoid unnecessary losses of yield.

WMO together with Special Fund established the Project "Development of Meteorological Service" in Afghanistan.

More than 400 various new meteorological stations will be installed by the end of the year. A meteorological Institute will be established for the development of research programme. Its function will also be to provide all agencies concerned with meteorological data.

KABUL, March 24, (Bakhtar). Documents related to Bagrami Textile Plant were exchanged between the President of the plant Eng. Arif Mehr, and Tugchi the head of the construction project.

The President of industries in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, Eng. Arif Mehr, was present at the exchange of documents ceremony.

Jeddah meeting

Feisal tells delegates to discuss state of Palestine, Jerusalem

JEDDAH, March 24, (Reuters). King Feisal told foreign ministers of 22 Islamic countries gathered here Monday to discuss the state of Palestine and Jerusalem that Israel's actions had humiliated Islam and trampled on its dignity.

Speaking at the opening session of the first major international conference to be held in his country, the Saudi King said, "Never in history have any people been attacked in their homes and driven out and yet deprived of the right to defend themselves and their honour."

"Never has a religion been attacked in the way Islam has been attacked, not only by burning and destruction but by violations and shameful acts."

"They (the Israelis) have used Al Haram-Al-Sharif as a place for committing immoral acts. This has all been meant to humiliate us and trample on our dignity."

Al-Haram-Al-Sharif is the compound in the old city of Jerusalem, occupied by Israel in the 1967 June war which contains the mosque, the third most holy shrine in Islam.

The fire of the mosque last summer led to an Islamic summit meeting in Rabat in September to which the Jeddah conference is the sequel. The Moslems have also charged the Israeli troops and girls have profaned the compound by immoral behaviour there.

King Feisal, champion of conservative principles in the Arab world and guardian of the holy

places of Mecca and Medina, made the keynote speech after Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdel Hadi Boutaleb had opened the conference.

The king urged the foreign ministers and their representatives not to trust in those who professed to want to help the Moslems. "Even if they say they want to help us, this is no more than words. The reality is that they are not with us," he said.

He told the ministers who came from countries spanning Africa and Asia from Mauritania to Indonesia, "Your meeting is being watched by all your Moslem brothers throughout the world who are waiting to see what decisions you will take."

"The enemies of Islam are also watching this meeting and trying (Continued on page 4)

that the army were to take this action in New York to begin with. If necessary similar action would be taken elsewhere, and if Postmaster General Winton Blair thought it needed.

New York is where the postal strike, which has crippled the country's mail deliveries, began last Tuesday evening. In New York the situation is the most serious.

He stressed that the strike the first of its kind in United States history, was illegal. He announced that the department would start legal proceedings to be taken against any strike pickets attempting to interfere with the resumption of work.

And President Nixon added that negotiations for a new collective contract would not begin until the men go back to work.

Postmaster General Blount, in a statement on the stoppage said that as preliminary step, some 2,500 troops had been called in to replace the striking New York postmen.

But the army would only assure essential services, like pay, sickness and pension cheques, and mail from South Vietnam.

However, even the re-establishment of essential services would take several days, he said.

Latest nationwide count gave a total of 100,000 postman on strike, he added.

## Police department works on 3 new units

The Kabul police department is working on the establishment of three fire squad units in sensitive parts of Kabul so it may be easier to reach fire sites more quickly.

Explaining the reason for this increase, the official said that during anti-fire regulations and readiness, the main sources of many fires this year.

However, he said in 1346 more fires had occurred in the city than at any time reaching a record figure of 311.

The fire department of Kabul police recently inspected all important public and private buildings in Kabul and issued a list of recommendations for the owners to prevent fire on their property.

Recently the government of the United Kingdom agreed to extend 30,000 pounds to the Ministry of

Interior for the equipment of fire squads in the country.

So far only Kabul has such units and there is a growing feeling for establishing such units in other major cities as well.

A few years ago a major fire in Kabul, an important town in eastern Afghanistan some 40 kilometres southwest of Jalalabad, was completely destroyed because of the lack of fire fighting equipment.

The official has said in his inspection tour of buildings in Kabul they found the Bagrami Textile Mills more equipped against fire than any other building. The factory will be officially dedicated soon.

The central department of fire at present has 131 personnel at various levels.

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On the occasion of the national day of Pakistan a telegram of congratulation has been sent on behalf of His Majesty to President Yahya Khan to Islamabad, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

A similar telegram has been sent to President Yahya Khan on behalf of Prime Minister Etemad.

On the occasion, a reception was held in the Pakistan embassy in Kabul by Ambassador Shirin which was attended by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yalifi, Second Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Kayum, President of the House of People Dr. Omar Wardak, some members of the cabinet and diplomats and officials with their wives.

Picture shows a scene of the reception.

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PRICE AF. 4

Scout Volunteers

Society ratifies its constitution

The Scout Patrons Society has ratified its constitution and thus the way is paved for these volunteers to render practical assistance to the Afghan Scout Organisation in expanding its activities.

The Constitution was ratified in the Society's Sunday meeting held at Radio Afghanistan.

The society is formed to popularise the ideas of scouts in the country and to establish further fruitful contacts between members of the scouts and other groups of society.

The constitution was drafted by a group of senior scouts and later revised by a 10-member committee appointed by the general assembly of the society of volunteers.

So far 70 prominent citizens have become members of the society. According to its constitution any person or organisation which can be of service to the advancement of the ideals of scouts can become a member of the organisation.

So far about 600,000 afghanis have been donated to the scouts organisation by members of the society.

Open trial of accused in palace

KABUL, March 24, (Bakhtar). The state prosecutor starting the open trial of the accused in the Darulaman Palace fire, Kabul, in the special civil service court yesterday alleged that special lubricants were used to burn the palace.

Thirty-seven officials, store keepers and leasers who had files for investigation on charges of corruption in some projects of the Ministry of Public Works are accused of starting the fire.

According to the prosecutor, they, in order to wipe out the files against them had a hand in setting the palace on fire.

Kalimullah Nazer is the state prosecutor. Justice Abdul Henan is presiding.

Kalimullah Nazer said that the officials accused in the case were afraid of the investigation against them by a team of investigators from the Prime Ministry. "These files were kept in a room which had no lock," he added.

Gul Mohammad, the former director of the first depot of Salang said that his file had been burned by the fire.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The by-product is sometimes

more valuable than the product.

## Education Expansion

Reports from the provincial directorates of education carried in the press in the past one month show that an unprecedented number of schools and junior colleges are being opened in all parts of Afghanistan in accordance with the educational development plan.

Calculations made by the Kabul Times show that so far so many new high schools, secondary schools, primary, fundamental, rural and village schools have been established in Afghanistan during the current academic year that the increase is equal to seven five-year development plans of education actually implemented.

What is more interesting is the fact that the Ministry of Education has met all the cost for the opening of all these new institutes at learning from its normal budget, and apparently there has been no additional money received from any source. By cutting extra expenses, by closing down some of its offices abroad, by rearranging and reorganizing its activities the Ministry of Education has been able to save some funds and spend them on the opening of those educational institutes, the need for which was being felt greatly, and almost all of them called for by the representatives of the nation during the vote of confidence session.

The opening of these new institutes also shows that the old and outdated thought about education has finally given way to new requirements.

Since the inception of public education in Afghanistan there has been a general thought that the educating of a large number of students for whom employment may not be available is useless.

The new thinking now is that educating is essential, both as a means of livelihood and also to raise the standard of social life. We must have as large an educated population as possible. What is wrong if in all walks of life, not necessarily government administration, our people are graduates of universities and high schools?

By changing the old pattern of thought prevailing in the educational sphere in his country, the Education Ministry has actually introduced a completely new element in the process of educational development.

While the Education Ministry has done and will be doing its best to improve and expand educational facilities, it is the duty of the public at large to extend their sincere cooperation both in the implementation of these projects and also in extending moral and material support.

It may be added that the rate of voluntary contribution to the cause of education has been rising in the past few years, but to meet the present unprecedented rate of educational development projects, greater attention is required.

## World Press

The London *Observer* said, Egypt wanted to cut its dependence on the Soviet Union but was being forced into "losing" arms because the U.S. left Cairo no alternative.

Though Egypt is increasingly dependent on Russia for military, economic and diplomatic support, she is not a Soviet satellite and, from President Nasser downwards, Egyptians would like to decrease this dependence if they could.

But they feel present American policy on the Middle East leaves them no choice.

Egyptians feel they are in an absurd but dangerous situation in which they are being reluctantly forced ever closer to the Russians and to the centre of Soviet-American confrontation, because America leaves them no alternative, the paper said.

The *Observer* quoting western charges.

## Home press at a glance

## Pakistan's national day marks progress since independence

## Islah

In its yesterday's issue the paper carried an editorial on the national day of Pakistan during March 23rd, it said, is a red letter day in the history of Pakistan. Ever since the division of the Indian sub-continent and the coming into being of two separate states of India and Pakistan the latter country has been making notable progress in various walks of life.

The Pakistani leaders specially Mohammad Ali Jinnah made good use of their newly won independence in raising the living standards of their people.

Afghanistan, said the editorial in pursuance of its policy of friendship with all, is pleased to see Pakistan making progress since it is an Islamic country belonging to the same region.

If at times our relationship with Pakistan has been somewhat strained it is due to the one and only political difference over the issue of Pashtoonistan, which is unfortunately, despite Afghanistan's

continued efforts, has not yet found a satisfactory solution. The wish of the people of Pashtoonistan to attain their right to self-determination still remains unfulfilled. Afghanistan is desirous to see that an amicable solution is found to the problem of Pashtoonistan's right to self-determination our two countries (Afghanistan and Pakistan) can live in peace and friendship.

Afghan governments in the past as well as at the present have favoured the solution of this problem in an atmosphere of understanding and brotherhood and in accordance with the decisions of our grand assemblies. The government of Afghanistan has rendered and will continue to render their full support to the people of Pashtoonistan in their struggle to attain their rights.

We are certain, said the editorial, that with the solution of the Pashtoonistan problem greater regional cooperation will be possible between Afghanistan and Pa-

kistan. Such a cooperation will be to the advantage of both countries and world peace.

## Anis

The paper carried an article by Abdul Wahid Nohrat Farahi on the conference of Islamic religious figures in Cairo. The conference, said the article, which was opened in Cairo on the ninth of Hoot was started with a message by the United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdul Nasser which was read out to the conference by the Minister of Awaq of the UAR.

The conference which continued for five days covered the following subjects:

Holy war and material help to it from the point of view of Islam.

The aims of the expansionist policy of Israel against Arabs.

Patience, stability of mind in the battlefield.

Religion from the point of view of Zionism.

Aerial attacks of Israel on Arab nations.

Need for reviving religion in Islamic world.

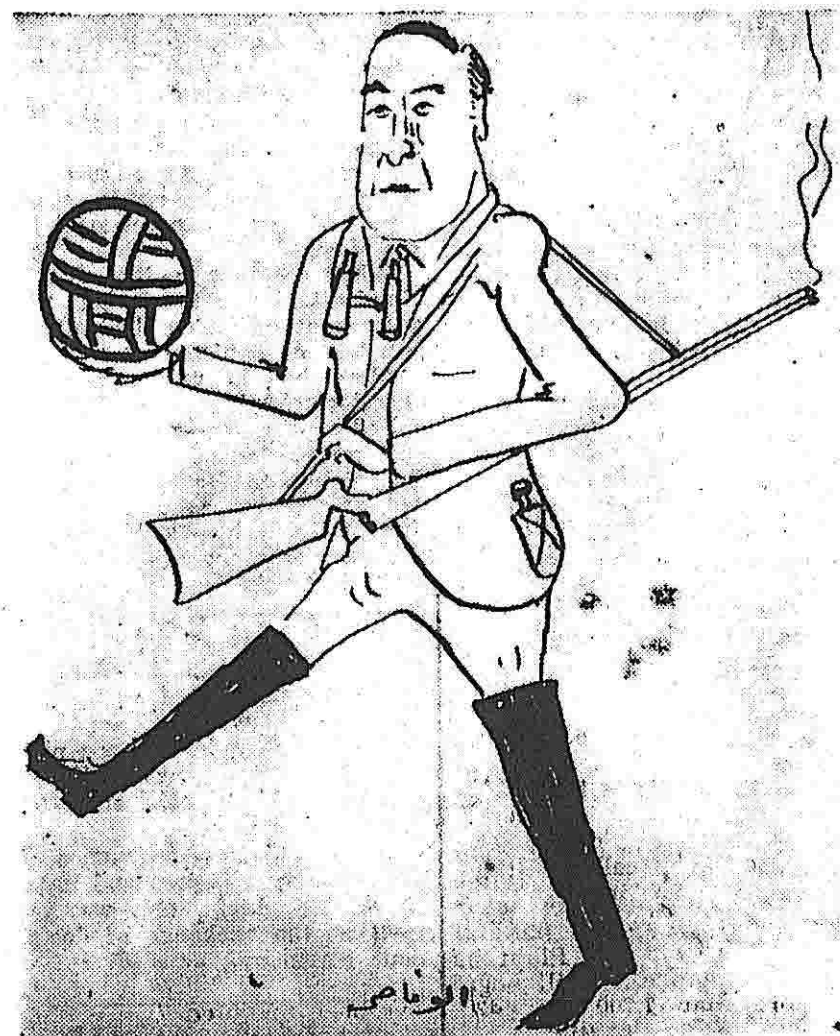
Racial discrimination.

Farahi then gives an outline of his own speech to the meeting. A glance at his speech shows that he has touched on the conversion of the people of Afghanistan to the Moslem faith during the Imam of Osman, the third Caliph, and also the faithfulness of the people of this land to Islamic tenets.

In a letter in the same issue of Anis Ahmad Zia Bahar says that hardly a few days have passed since the time the Kabul municipal corporation reduced the price of nan of one pau weight from three to two and a half afghani.

But bakeries do not obey, and cash fines do not work out.

Those bakeries which bake nan with less weight than the set amount, and put more salt or half bake it are like thieves, and they should be legally prosecuted, not cash fined, he says.



National Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad.

## Does Harun have the guts?

'Does Harun have the guts' asked a front page headline in the latest issue of Malaysia's controversial periodical, "Opinion".

The reference is to Harun Hashim, Malaysia's two corruption busters recently armed with sweeping new powers to wipe out influence and peddling in high places.

The headline, reflected a general cynicism about the activities of the country's anti-corruption agency which he directs. But the question proved to be premature. Within a few days Harun moved he had the "guts" to the amazement of thousands of ordinary Malaysians and even of the anti-corruption agency.

In a dramatic gesture to fulfill a promise that armed with new laws promulgated under the anti-corruption act, he moved successfully against the chief minister of one of the country's 13 states and a prominent member of the ruling Alliance Party.

The high court ordered Perak to forfeit nearly 325,000 Malaysian dollars (46,900 sterling) worth of assets alleged to have been wrongfully obtained in giving advice to two local business concerns.

The 51-year-old chief minister, ment that he must disclose his assets and showed himself to be worth more than one million Malaysian dollars (137,000 sterling).

But he declined to come to court to account for the money which the anti-corruption agency said should be forfeited.

The upshot of the legal moves is that the chief minister has been forced to resign a post he has held since 1964, causing the opposition to urge the resignation of the alliance government which has a cover in Perak state.

The director of operations and Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, has made it clear that the alliance will ignore the opposition call, and while court moves against one of his prominent party members must be a little embarrassing, it is more likely the government will gain strength from the whole action.

For the laws which prompted the agency's action were signed into operation by Tun Razak on the recommendation of his Home Affairs Minister who has said he must be seen as a mover to clean house.

It is not suggested that the government is riddled with corruption but Harun, without saying so directly, has hinted there are a few more "big fish" to be caught.

The new laws were needed to gain the agency respect, while no one has doubted Harun's integrity, a general air of cynicism proved their "artificiality".

It is quite obvious that Swiss neutrality is only a facade which makes a great deal of hostility to the Arab world, the paper said.

The *Observer* quoting western charges.

But they feel present American policy on the Middle East leaves them no choice.

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## HAVA PLANS TO PLANT WHEAT IN 256,000 JERIB THIS YEAR

By A Staff Reporter

The Helmand Valley Authority plans to plant wheat in 256,000 jerib of land during the current new Afghan year (1970-71). (One jerib is half an acre).

The average yield of all the varieties of wheat during this period will be ninety muns per jerib. (One mun is ten pous of Kabul, or roughly ten pounds).

But the average yield of the Mexipak variety of wheat will be 144 muns, showing a twelve mun per jerib rise from the preceding period, a report of the HVA shows.

Wheat is the most important crop produced in the Helmand and Arghandab valleys.

It has consistently been the most popular crop with HAVA's farmers.

Wheat acreages, have been rising rapidly, having doubled in the past five years.

HAVA targets call for still further increases in wheat acreage. Local wheat yields are low compared to western countries.

Helmand Valley wheat yields in 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 were 100, 110 and 120 muns per jerib compared to 150-200 mun average yield on irrigated wheat in the U.S.A.

HAVA has conducted considerable research on wheat and identified three high yielding varieties adaptable to the HAVA area; namely, Mexipak, Indus 66 and Lerma Rojo.

Research has also identified the best amount of fertilizer and best cultural methods needed to get a maximum yield from these new high yield varieties.

Experience on farmers' fields in 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 indicate that with fertilizer and improved cultural practices any one of these varieties can double or triple wheat yields.

Since Mexican wheats are harvested earlier and planted later than local wheat varieties, it is easier to grow corn or other summer crops between two wheat crops; for example, Surcropper or -1 corn has produced excellent yields between two crops of Mexican wheat.

HAVA farmers planted over 20,000 jeribs of Mexican wheats in 1968-69 with very good yield results. Since local varieties of wheat were affected by rust in the 1968-69 crop, while the Mexican wheats are rust free, there should be especially good demand for Mexican varieties for the 1969-70 crop season.

HAVA targets call for increasing acreage for Helmand and Kandahar provinces in improved varieties and increasing yields of wheat.

His delegation will also discuss the use of the 40 million dollar Chinese credit for which agreement was signed between the two countries over a year ago.

Since the Chinese help and this is to go into production by the end of the year.

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## ADB approves loan for Tha Ngon project in Laos

The Asian Development Bank today approved a concessional loan of \$973,000 and a technical assistance grant of \$275,000 to the Government of Laos for the implementation of the Tha Ngon Agricultural Development Project.

To be drawn from the Bank's Special Fund resources, the loan is to mature in 40 years including a 10-year grace period, with an interest rate, including service fee of 14 per cent annum.

The Bank assistance will enable the Laotian Government to develop for year-round irrigated farming 1,000 hectares (2,470 ha, net) of unused land in the northern part of Vientiane Plain, about twenty-five kilometres north of Vientiane City and about three kilometres northeast of the Tha Ngon Village.

The loan, the first to be given to Laos from the Bank's resources, will finance part of the foreign exchange cost of the construction of irrigation, flood protection and drainage systems, construction of roads and other infrastructure facilities, and will involve the settlement of about 400 farm families. It is the first integrated project in Laos, and as such, represents a pioneering effort.

A pilot demonstration farm of about 110 hectares will be established within the project area, the programme for which has already been prepared by the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA) of Japan.

The on-farm investment needs of the pilot farm, supply of machinery and equipment and the cost of maintaining the required expertise from Japan for an initial period of five years will be met by the Japanese Government.

Another feature of the project is the establishment of a multi-purpose agricultural cooperative (involving compulsory membership for all farmers in the area) to assist in marketing, the provision of credit facilities and the collection of water charges for the project.

This will be the first attempt by the Laotian Government to set up such a farmers' association and to collect water charges.

## Antarctic

(Continued from page 2)

The research scientists on the continent are unsympathetic to tourists firstly because they consider them a nuisance. There would be considerable pressure to visit the south pole, where in fact there is nothing to see but a pole erected in the snow, since the facilities of the base there are underground.

The second objection is fear of the consequences of large numbers of tourists invading the territory whose value to science lies in its isolation as a vast, unspoiled laboratory.

So far, an estimated 25,000 people have visited the continent, and this number has already been sufficient to worry the scientists about the dangers of pollution and its effect on the environment.

Among the tourist sites in the area of McMurdo sound are the historic huts erected by British explorers Robert Scott and Ernest Shackleton in the heroic age of Antarctic exploration early this century.

They have been restored in recent years by New Zealanders, but it is questionable whether they would remain in good condition if visited by large and noisy tour groups.

What about the future of Antarctica? It is the essential role of a woman in marriage.

But what is "the essential role of a woman in marriage?"

"Is the essential role to have children?" asks Dr. Benjamin.

"If so, what about women with a hysterectomy? These women can't have children."

That doesn't mean they're not female. Is the essential role to be able to satisfy a man sexually? What about frigid women? Just because a woman is frigid doesn't mean she isn't female!

A woman like April Ashley, he adds, "is able to fulfil her role as a female and a wife in every particular except reproduction."

But reproduction is precisely the point which Mr. Justice Ormrod — to the relief of lawyers appalled by the complexities which might otherwise have arisen — has seized.

His ruling has profound implications not only for transsexuals, perhaps the most tortured of sexual minorities, but also for the future of that increasingly battered institution known as marriage.

For however "flexible" marriage has become today, whether it implies the extended family idea, or the menage a trois or the lifelong homosexual liaison, this court decision appears to have put a large sign on the legal door that says "Freaks Keep Out!"

## Jeddah meeting

(Continued from page 1)

hard to make it appear as failures.

King Faisal recalled that the resolutions passed at Rabat urged the Islamic nation to unite in ending the injustice.

He urged the ministers to turn to good, to be true to their creed, and to cooperate on the basis of the Islamic faith.

The foreign ministers are meeting to discuss the implementation of the resolutions passed at Rabat and to discuss the creation of a permanent Islamic secretariat.

The main business of the meeting is to coordinate the policies of the conference countries in exercising diplomatic pressure to restore the Palestinians to their homes and to return to Arabs the holy places of the old city of Jerusalem.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

All publications of the Afghan Historical Society may be purchased from:

Avicenna bookstore, the Education Ministry building;

Pashtoon booksellers in Park Hotel, Mohammad Jan Khan Wat;

Panozai, opposite the public library.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### ATTENTION PLEASE

The petroleum monopoly department urges customers to see that while they make petrol or diesel purchases from the tanks the metre showing price and amount of petrol should be zero. For any problems in this case please contact phones 42922 and 42925.

## HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL KABUL SURPRISE PACKAGE

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Amiri-Shahrara  
Khundzadab-Darulaman  
Shakeri-Jade Maiwand  
Rqbal Spahmal-Jade Maiwand  
Asri Sakha-Mohammad Jan Khan Wat  
Rona-Malek Asghar Sq.  
Karle Char and Bibi Mahru  
General Medical Depot

## Important

Police Station  
10  
Traffic Department  
13  
Fire Department  
13  
Telephone repair 29  
Airport  
—21283—20872

## Telephones

Ministry of Information and Culture 20373, 20345, 20347.  
Afghan Tourist Organisation 24464.  
Information 15.  
Traffic 40421, 20835, 24041, 20150.  
Watch 16.

Jeddah for the Holy Pilgrimage to Mecca, and has now completed returning them to

Afghanistan  
Now we can resume our normal service for you



VOL. IX. NO. 4

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1970 (HAMAL 5, 1349 S.H.)

## Development budget set for AF. 5,459 million Highest percentage to go to developing mines, industries

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar). The total sum of the development budget for the current Afghan year is AF. 2,400 million. Including foreign loans and grants inside the total development budget for the new Afghan year is AF. 5,459 million.

The development budget is at present in the Senate awaiting consideration by the senators. The government aims at meeting economic and social needs of the country with the implementation of various development projects from the amount set by the development budget.

Discussing this, the president of planning in the Ministry of Planning Ali Ahmad Khoram said that the development plan for the current Afghan year has been prepared with due results obtained from the study and analysis of development programmes of the previous Afghan year, and also with a view of revising the third plan.

The special committee of the ministers has also considered it thoroughly, Khoram said.

In preparing the development budget, attempts have been made to make effective use of state capital investment so that economic incentives to solve problems may be provided, and people's prosperity attained, Khoram said.

Khoram gave the following breakdown, item by item, for the development budget:

Thirty per cent of the development budget will be spent in the agricultural sector.

Eighteen per cent on transportation and communications.

Seventeen per cent in the social services and the remaining two per cent is reserved for miscellaneous expenditure.

In the agricultural and irrigation sector, higher per centage of the development budget will be spent on such big, small, and medium projects. Included among them are such projects as, Parwan, Sardar, Nangarhar, Helmand, Paktia etc., he said.

In the mines and industries sector, he said, a higher per centage of the money will be spent on such big projects, like gas and petroleum, geological survey of mines, mines exploration, chemical fertiliser plant and expansion of specialised energy programmes.

In the transportation sector, a higher per centage of investment will be made on such highways as Puli Khumri-Mazar-Sheberghan, Mazar-Tashguzar, Kabul-Gardiz-Khost, Konar highway and some other roads, he added.

Road maintenance financed from the World Bank and grant-in-aid of the United Nations are also included in this sector, he said.

Aerial services will be expanded, and more investment will be made in the cultural and public health sector.

Some small and short term projects will be implemented throughout the country within the framework of local development.

From the contingency item, or miscellaneous item use will be made in meeting Afghan short-ages on some projects and under-taken some essential projects too need for which may be left in the future.

At the end of the function one of the reserved officers or head of his colleagues thanked the minister.

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A newstyle from Poland.  
If it is still not too late for you, you could  
adopt this beautiful dress, with hats and hand-  
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If it is late for this season, then keep it in  
mind for next cold season.

## Disarm talks Canada never to develop, stockpile biological weapons

GENEVA, March 25, (Reuters).—Canada promised Tuesday never to develop, stockpile or use biological weapons.

Canada's delegate read out to the 25-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference here his government's statement which he undertook not to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile or use chemical weapons at any time in the future unless these weapons were used first against Canada or its allies.

The policy statement added that Canada would consider formally withdrawing this reservation on gas weapons—made when it ratified the Geneva protocol of 1925 banning their use in war—if effective and verifiable agreements to destroy all stockpiles and prevent the development, production and acquisition of chemical weapons were reached.

### Women officers

(Continued from page 1)

men police has been felt greatly. Now that you Afghan girls, as the forefathers of Afghan women, have graduated from the police academy, your services in investigating crimes and offences committed by women, help women prisoners and juvenile delinquents and guiding of women and juvenile in traffic affairs acquires special significance.

A source of the Ministry of Interior said that the women graduates have been trained in prison, detention, customs and offences also during their apprenticeship.

The graduates are: Miss Torpaka, Miss Askerzadah, Miss Jamila, Mrs. Sayda Afghan, Miss Najiba Masoumi, Miss Nasrin Yazdan, Miss dignity, tolerance and reconciliation. These principles were Panah Miss Qamar Abdali.

## Thailand denies having troops serving in Laos

HONG KONG, March 25, (Reuters).—Pro-communist Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphannouvong has accused the United States of airlifting "several battalions" of Thai combat troops to the Laotian war zone around Long Cheng base.

In an urgent message to Laotian Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Pathet Lao leader said this was deliberate escalation of the war.

Thai officials, including the Prime Minister, Marshal Thanom, have denied that Thai combat troops are serving in Laos. Prince Souphannouvong's message to Prince Souvanna Phouma, dated March 22, was published. It called for immediate steps to end American and Thai interference in Laos.

## U.S., Soviet discussion on Mideast may resume today

WASHINGTON, March 25, (Reuters).—U.S.-Soviet bilateral discussions on the Middle East suspended since last November may resume today, U.S. officials disclosed.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin has been called to the State Department to see Secretary of State William Rogers.

The ambassador's scheduled call, coming only two days after the U.S. decision temporarily sus-

### Half of U.S.

### striking postmen back to work

WASHINGTON, March 25, (Reuters).—About half of America's striking postmen have returned to work, Postmaster General Winton Blount said yesterday.

Thousands of postmen labored to move piles of mail clogging New York's main post office as Blount said he hoped negotiations with postal workers would begin very soon.

The postal workers are demanding higher pay.

Blount told a press conference some 100,000 postmen had ended their seven-day strike. He said 115,000 were still out last night—but half of them in the New York area. But he was pleased with the back to work trend throughout the country.

Troops were working round the clock in New York to shift the massive mail backlog. Blount stated President Nixon's position that there would be no negotiations with the strikers until they returned to work.

But the government would not insist on a 10 per cent return before talks could start.

## Problem of hijacking

(Continued from page 2)

The air pirates have acted from different motives—they could be robbers, refugees, runaway lovers, kidnappers, guerrillas or hippies with a taste for adventure.

The United States wants to discuss now to agree on a reduction of the Tokyo convention which went into force last December. However, the Tokyo convention does not deal with the treatment of the hijacker. A convention now being drawn up under ICAO auspices would require a contracting state to make hijacking a criminal offense.

The U.S. is currently negotiating some bilateral extradition treaties to include the crime of hijacking as a specifically extraditable offense.

It has already renegotiated

## Weather

Skies over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest was Jalalabad with a high of 25 C 77 F. The coldest were South Salang with a low of 7 C 44 F. Today's temperatures in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 18 C 64 F.

Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 9-10 knots yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	14 C 8 C	57 F 46 F
Mazare Sharif	13 C 9 C	55 F 48 F
Herat	15 C 7 C	59 F 44 F
Lal	10 C 4 C	50 F 39 F
Parah	18 C 11 C	64 F 52 F

## Jeddah meeting Proposal on commando support submitted

JEDDAH, March 25, (Reuters).—Proposals for backing Palestinian commando organizations fighting Israel were expected to be submitted to the foreign ministers conference of Islamic states here yesterday.

Conference sources said Morocco was expected to propose a postage stamp to be issued by the 22 Islamic states meeting here, with the proceeds of the sales going to Palestinian organizations.

The conference met in closed session yesterday morning to resume discussion of items on its agenda.

Delegations held separate meetings Monday night and yesterday morning. These included meetings between the delegations of Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria to try to reach agreement in particular on the question of a conference secretariat and its headquarters.

Conference sources expected a firm decision to be taken yesterday on a secretariat.

Egypt, basically opposes the establishment of a secretariat but says that if one is set up it should be based in Cairo, Saudi Arabia wants it to be based in Jeddah and Morocco considers that Rabat, which hosted the Islamic summit, should be the seat of the secretariat.

Omar Al-Sagoff, the Saudi minister of state for foreign affairs, has been actively canvassing support for the Saudi view on the secretariat headquarters.

Reopening Israel's request for 125 military jets could signal the resumption of the joint U.S.-Soviet effort to restore peace between the Arabs and Israel, the officials said.

Rogers, in announcing the U.S. decision on the Israeli plane request on Monday, spoke extremely cautiously of the possibility of initiating bilateral talks with the Russians again.

It came after the United States insisted was negative fashion, to American proposals for a joint peace settlement plan to be used as a basis for Arab-Israeli negotiations through United Nations Envoy Gunnar Jarring.

Although the secretary of state said in his press conference that the United States had not informed the Soviet Union in advance of its decision on the jets for Israel, officials disclosed that the U.S. had discussed the Middle East with Rogers within the past two weeks.

At the United Nations, the ambassadors of the big four powers postponed their next meeting on the Middle East and informed sources predicted the imminent resumption of bilateral talks between the U.S. and Russia.

The ambassadors of the U.S., Russia, Britain and France were to hold talks on Thursday at the residence of U.S. ambassador Charles Yost.

A spokesman for the big four announced that the meeting had been postponed and would take place on Tuesday, March 31, instead.

Four hours after the battle started there were still occasional bursts of fire in the area, mostly from commandos firing into the air to keep back bystanders.

More than 100 Fedayeen were milling around the bullet-riddled suburban building.

Two Palestinian commandos died and at least seven were wounded in a two-hour gun battle when guerrillas tried to flush out a band of smugglers from a block of flats near a refugee camp here.

A government statement put total casualties at three dead and 14 wounded but did not give a detailed breakdown.

Troops and gendarmes stayed clear of the area near Beirut's main sports stadium as the Fedayeen in camouflage uniforms blazed away yesterday with automatic rifles at a seven-story block of flats where the smugglers were hiding out.

A guerrilla spokesman said the commandos attacked the smugglers' hideout to disprove allegations that people living at nearby Sabra refugee camp were involved in the smuggling operations.

Four hours after the battle started there were still occasional bursts of fire in the area, mostly from commandos firing into the air to keep back bystanders.

More than 100 Fedayeen were milling around the bullet-riddled suburban building.

Two Palestinian commandos died and at least seven were wounded in a two-hour gun battle when guerrillas tried to flush out a band of smugglers from a block of flats near a refugee camp here.

A government statement put total casualties at three dead and 14 wounded but did not give a detailed breakdown.

Troops and gendarmes stayed clear of the area near Beirut's main sports stadium as the Fedayeen in camouflage uniforms blazed away yesterday with automatic rifles at a seven-story block of flats where the smugglers were hiding out.

A guerrilla spokesman said the commandos attacked the smugglers' hideout to disprove allegations that people living at nearby Sabra refugee camp were involved in the smuggling operations.

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## Pakistan uses sub for training, admits U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 25, (Reuters).—U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard has said a surplus submarine lent by the United States to Pakistan is being used for training and was not intended for harassment of Indian shipping.

He was questioned yesterday by the Senate foreign relations committee about an assertion by Chester Bowles, former U.S. ambassador to India that the submarine could be used only for sinking Indian ships.

Packard said the vessel was furnished mainly for anti-submarine warfare training. The Pakistan navy uses it to train surface ships experience in tracking submarines.

He was quizzed on Bowles' claim, made last week in the New York Times, when he appeared before a foreign relations committee hearing on a military sale bill at present before the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. House of Representatives on Monday approved a bill authorizing renewal of the submarine loan to Pakistan, and the loan of three submarines to Pakistan, and the loan of two destroyers to the South Vietnamese.

While opening the plant, which is one of the biggest textile producers in the country, the Prime Minister said that he was happy to inaugurate one of the short term projects launched two years and some months ago which will have a positive effect on the development of national industries.

The main aim in undertaking such projects is the realization of these supreme hopes which emanate from making the country a self-reliant and self-sufficient in consumer goods, the prime minister added.

With the completion of such projects, he said, the day to day need of the people will be met, and will also mean an import of such goods will be saved.

Referring to the economic policy of his government, Etemadi said:

"It is aimed at utilizing the manpower and natural resources of the country for the benefit of strengthening of the national economy in the best way possible. More of the domestic income will be applied to exploit natural resources of the country," Etemadi added.

With the completion of such projects, which are being built with the help of the friendly countries and are fruits of perseverance and hard work of our youth, the prospects of economic and industrial development look brighter," the prime minister said.

Etemadi added that with the completion of the infrastructure projects a part of which has been done in the first and second five year plans the need for undertaking short term, self-liquidating projects to provide jobs and use natural resources becomes necessary.

"Afghanistan, like other developing countries, while engaged in its efforts to attain healthy economic growth, the financial and technical cooperation of friendly countries and international organizations who have more experience, financial and technical power," he said.

"In pursuance of its policy of nonalignment and co-existence, Afghanistan always appreciates and warmly welcomes this cooperation."

"We are pleased to see that the Bagrati Textile Plant which will use the natural products of the country itself, has been completed with the financial and technical cooperation of our friendly neighboring nation, the People's Republic of China," Etemadi said.

"Afghanistan and China, the prime minister said, as two old historical Asian countries, have had close and friendly relations."

There are altogether 616 machines installed in the plant. There are 1,200 workers and 150 officials working in the plant.

(Continued on page 4)

Prof. Jagt Singh, the super man of India whose extraordinary performance includes eating every hard material from iron bars to glass, will be performing at the public health auditorium this coming Saturday and Sunday evenings. The proceedings from the sale of tickets will be donated to the Voluntary Women's Association.

Tickets: Afs. 20, 40 and 50, are being sold at the auditorium or the Afghan Olympic Federation.

He says that he eats a car a year. Come and see him.

He says that he eats a car a year. Come and see him.

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Ariana carried 5081 Hajjis to Jeddah for the Holy Pilgrimage to Mecca, and has now completed returning them to

Afghanistan  
Now we can resume our normal service for you.



VOL. IX, NO. 5

## Etemadi opens new TEXTILE PLANT 12 m. metre textile, 800 ton thread annual output

KABUL, March 26, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi opened the Bagrati Textile Plant, seven km. west of Kabul yesterday.

The factory which occupies a fifty acre area will produce 12 million metres of various types of textiles annually.

While opening the plant, which is one of the biggest textile producers in the country, the Prime Minister said that he was happy to inaugurate one of the short term projects launched two years and some months ago which will have a positive effect on the development of national industries.

The main aim in undertaking such projects is the realization of these supreme hopes which emanate from making the country a self-reliant and self-sufficient in consumer goods, the prime minister added.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1970 (HAMAL 6, 1349 S.H.)



Prime Minister Etemadi inspecting a machine in Bagrati Textile Plant.

## Afghanistan, USSR sign trade protocol for 1970

KABUL, March 26, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs information department said that the protocol on the exchange of goods between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for the year 1970 was signed here by the Afghan and Soviet delegation recently.

The suggestion is made in a new paper report by Jangalak plant.

The factory has proposed that the commission should be a permanent one and composed of policy making authorities in the country for designing and producing such implements should also be present in the commission.

The factory has suggested the following guidelines for the commission to consider in its meetings:

1-What kind of machinery and equipment are useful and economical for Afghan agriculture?

2-Whether the entire machinery or equipment or simply components can be designed and produced in Afghanistan?

3-How and who should take the maintenance task for this equipment?

The factory has said that, if such a national commission or body is not established and agricultural tools and machinery are imported in the country with the absence of an established policy and on free basis, the time will soon come when these tools due to the absence of their parts and mechanics for their repair will serve no or little purpose for the improvement of the country's agriculture.

The factory has said that Afghanistan has just embarked on the mechanization of its agriculture and it should be equipped with the kind of equipment it is popularizing in the country.

The factory has described in detail its ability and capacity in designing and producing many kinds of agricultural implements.

(Continued on page 4)

Dr. Baha becomes new university rector

KABUL, March 26, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Sayed Abdul Qadir Baha, the dean of the College of Medicine of Nangarhar University, was elected as the rector of Kabul University by the University Council last night.

Dr. Baha received 19 votes. His main rival candidate, Dr. Sayed Bahadun Marjoub, the dean of the College of Literature, received 15 votes while the third and last candidate, Dr. Sayed Shafiq, received three votes.

The election came after the former rector of Kabul University, Prof. Razi Rabi Pahlavak resigned from his post last month.

The meeting for the election was held in the Kabul University auditorium last evening in accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Education and article eight of the University regulation.

The election was conducted by a team headed by Dr. Abdul Azim Zayev, the dean of the Kabul Polytechnic.

Mohammed Asaf Mavai, the advisor to the Ministry of Education represented the Ministry of Education at the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Rahim Nevai, the deputy rector for scientific affairs

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## Royal audience

KABUL, March 26, (Bakhtar).—The following were received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended today.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Kayum; Army General Khan Mohammad, National Defense Minister; Interior Minister Er. Mohammad Bashir Lodin; Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansouri; Information and Culture Minister Dr. Mahmoud Habib; Secretary General of the Afghan Red Crescent Society Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed; Chief of Joint Staff General Gham Farouq; the President of the Afghan Trading Company in New York Dr. Noor Ali; the President of the Ministry of the Ministry of Mines and Industries En. Sayed Hashim Mezzad; President of Planning in Commerce Ministry Dr. Amanullah Razi; and Abdul Wahid Nohat Farah; a member of the Legal Tribunal of the Appellate Court; Pashtany Tejaraty Bank President; Dr. Jafar Khan Ghazal and President of Spenzar Company Mohammad Sarwar Naser.

His Majesty also received some elders of Pamir who had lunch at the royal table.

Podgorny arrives in Tehran for six day visit

TEHRAN, March 26, (Reuters).—Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Podgorny said last night that Israeli aggression in the Middle East could touch off a dangerous new explosion in the area.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the Shah of Iran, President Podgorny said the Israelis, protected by imperialist and Zionist forces, were ignoring United Nations resolutions and by resorting to new armed provocations were sabotaging efforts for a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

Podgorny, who arrived here Wednesday



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Every invention was a priority idea.

## Nixon's decision on Israeli fighters request

The decision of the United States President Richard Nixon to delay the delivery of more combat planes to Israel is a welcome move.

Although he has not committed himself to an absolute rejection of the request made by Golda Meir which would have indeed been highly welcomed marking the beginning of a new era in Middle East armament, the span of delay pending a decision on the Israeli request could become a span of relaxation of tension, a period of bilateral consultations between the United States and the Soviet Union which, if properly tended, could end up in a peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation.

It is difficult to understand the exact relation between the delaying of combat plane deliveries to Israel and the announcement of the resumption of bilateral negotiations. But one can connect the two, and seeing that the announcement of the postponement of fighter planes, one can conclude that this is the major immediate result of Nixon's decision.

United States Secretary of State William Rogers will meet soon with Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin. In a renewed U.S. effort to move the Middle East towards peace, in meetings of this type what is most significant is the atmosphere of talks. Positive steps to reduce tension in the Middle East region, such as the postponing of plane deliveries could create a clear and optimistic atmosphere for the conduct of negotiations.

Whether the bilateral contacts would produce any lasting fruitful impact on the Middle East situation is a different matter, but good will signs are a moving factor in talks of such a sensitive nature.

One of the issues which will be discussed between Rogers and Dobrynin is to "engage the Soviet Union in early discussions on limiting the shipments of arms to the area."

Israel's arrogance as a power takes its root from its military might, the more she has of the latest weapons, the more difficult will be the unfinished business of peace in the region.

Washington's restraint in arms deliveries will help in restraining use of power on the part of Israel which is the aggressor.

Nixon's decision is a small but initial step necessary to reduce tension in the area, and permit the region to develop a new atmosphere for the resumed mission of Gunnar Jarring, resumed bilateral talks of the United States and the Soviet Union, resumed interest of all the nations to return the Middle East situation to normalcy, and renewed interest for peace by the parties in the conflict in the region.

## World Press

The defense correspondent of the Japanese Post said that Israeli pilots took all steps to prevent the installation of new Russian-made Sam-3 missiles batteries along the Suez Canal.

He mentioned that even if the missiles were manned by Russians this would not inhibit Israeli action.

Quoting "anti-ratification circles" the correspondent, whose military accreditation entitles him to special access to defense sources, said the complete destruction of the Sam-2 anti-aircraft system was likely to be allowed by a systematic attempt to prevent the reconstruction of launch sites for the new missiles, reportedly recently delivered to Egypt.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan hinted that Israel would try to prevent the installation of the batteries in the Suez Canal area or other regions considered vital to Israeli operational security but did not say what Israel could do if the newly delivered missiles were manned by Soviet crews.

The correspondent of the English-language newspaper said the missiles have so far not been entrusted even to the closest allies of the Soviet Union and were being kept in the hands of the Russian troops implying that Israel expected such would be the case in Egypt and had decided to hit the batteries even if it meant causing Soviet casualties.

"All told, the Sam-3 seemed a formidable weapon. But experts added it seems almost certain that the Israeli air force will have the dubious honour of being the first to match its pilots and planes against it."

"One can assume that Israel air force staff officers are not engaged in a good deal of brain work at present, this latest challenge, created vital to Israeli operational security," the correspondent wrote.

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## FOREIGN

Yearly ..... \$ 40  
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## Home press at a glance

## Jeddah conference strives to end Israeli aggression

## Islah

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an editorial on the Jeddah conference. The first foreign ministers conference of the Islamic countries which opened recently in Jeddah is a continuation of and in fact the off-spring of the Rabat Islamic summit conference which was held to discuss the fire at Al Aqsa Mosque and other related issues confronting the Middle East.

The conference affords a fresh opportunity to the Islamic countries to consider once again matters of their mutual interest in the light of the decisions of the Rabat conference and in the light of ever-increasing tensions in the Middle East and take appropriate measures.

The Jeddah conference, continued.

As mentioned in the September 25th resolution of the Islamic summit conference another purpose of the Jeddah conference is to establish a secretariat of the Islamic countries so that these countries may have the means of further promoting cooperation and strengthening friendship between them.

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## The place of developing nations in world trade

The past year has proved once again that the position of the developing countries in world trade is still worsening, regardless of whether the world is in a recession or expansion.

The declining share of the developing countries is one of the most instant features in the development of world trade, and this holds true for the entire period since the end of the Second World War.

In 1968 this share attained an all-time low of just 18.2 per cent (in 1967 it was 18.7 per cent) in 1968, 20 per cent. The same trend continued throughout 1969, when, according to some preliminary statistics, the exports of developing countries rose by 12 per cent, whereas that of the developed countries had just a 9 per cent increase.

It is worthy of note that such a development of world trade took place in conditions when the world economy, after a slight recession in 1967, went into a boom in 1968, so that in 1968 the industrial output of the developed countries reached a further growth.

Such a trend in the world economy, particularly in its more developed part, was bound to have a positive effect on the expansion of world trade as a whole.

The value of world trade in the first six months of 1969 recorded a 13 to 14 per cent increase, and the developed countries again had the lion's share. Yet, even though they climbed on the bonfire of the advanced countries, the developing countries were not able to achieve the growth rate of their exports.

Even in the times of boom, such as was the case in 1968 and 1969, if the conditions of trade do not fundamentally change, the foreign trade of the developing countries will not only continue to lag behind the general growth rate of world exports, but their share in the world trade will keep dwindling.

Statistics on world trade reveal a considerable shift in the pattern of exports of the developing countries in favour of industrial products.

According to some estimates, the exports of industrial products rose by about 30 per cent in 1969, while the level had been achieved only once before, in 1963. This helped considerably to increase the export revenues.

The correspondent of the English-language newspaper said the missiles have so far not been entrusted even to the closest allies of the Soviet Union and were being kept in the hands of the Russian troops implying that Israel expected such would be the case in Egypt and had decided to hit the batteries even if it meant causing Soviet casualties.

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## Minister's Hobbies



Justice Minister Salar Seerat

## THE TIME BOMB IN THE MIDDLE EAST

## By Arnold Toynbee

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# ADVERTISEMENTS

## ANNOUNCEMENT

All publications of the Afghan Historical Society may be purchased from: Avicenna bookstore, the Education Ministry building:

Pashtoon booksellers in Park Hotel, Mohammad Jan Khan Wat;

Panozai, opposite the public library.

## BIDS WANTED

The military slaughterhouse has received an offer of Af. 34 per piece of sheep casing and Af. 17 per piece of goat casing which it will have for sale during the current Afghan year.

Afghan and Foreign firms and businessmen with higher offers for the purchase of these casings may contact the slaughterhouse on or before March 30.

## Bagrami Textile Mill

(Continued from page 1)  
After Tong-Chi, the chief engineer spoke on the machinery of the plant. He said that the plant was a manifestation of cooperation between the governments of the People's Republic of China and Afghanistan.

"As we developed an independent national economy, we hope that in the future People's China will be able to complete the remaining projects under the agreement thus contributing towards the self-reliance of the Afghan economy," he said.

Commenting on the friendly relations between the two countries, he said that it will be further developed.

At the time of the opening of the plant, House of People's President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, President of the Senate Abdul Hadi Davi, Minister Abdullah Yafai, some other members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials, diplomats and Chinese experts were present.

The Prime Minister later inspected the various sections of the plant.

National adds one and one to give you more than two!



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## BIDS WANTED

The Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning in Kabul announces the opening of tender offers for the water supply system for the City of Herat.

The tender is open to Japanese contractors and is for the purpose of importing Japanese products and employing services for the construction of the water supply system for the City of Herat.

The following documents are available at the offices of the Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning:

- (1) Book of Conditions
- (2) Scope of Work and Bill of Quantity
- (3) Specifications on Construction
- (4) Drawings
- (5) Work Program.

Interested Japanese firms should contact this office either in person or by calling 25148. Tenders must be completed and received in sealed envelopes by noon 10th May 1970.



In the battle of the helminc ladies are despairing that they might have to replace their entire wardrobe. Not so this American Texan socialiste who sports a python jacket and a St Laurent skirt at a redeo.

## The developing nations

(Continued from page 2)  
The developing countries are studying all the individual proposals with great care, preparing themselves for the continuation of negotiations.

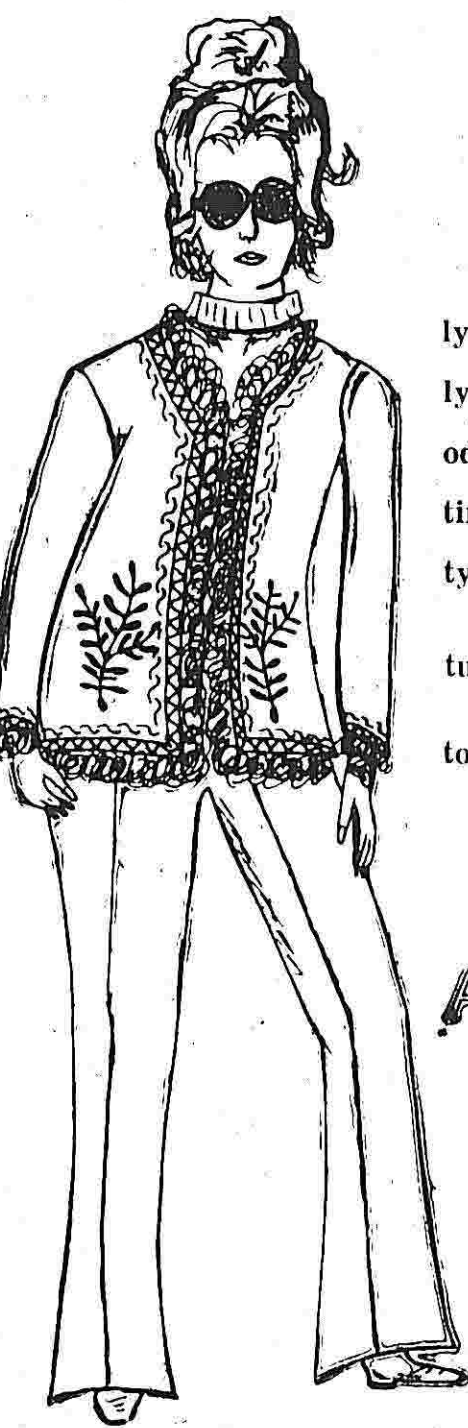
In doing so, they have once again confirmed their constructive approach and their realistic understanding of this partnership. However, they justifiably expect the advanced countries to live up to the obligations they undertook at the Second Conference in New Delhi, and show the necessary good will so as to be able to put the system into application some time in 1970.

The developing countries (organised in the group of 77) are united in their belief that the reduction of general preferences will represent the first step in effecting fundamental change in international economic relations.

Without this, would be impossible to expect any rapid improvement in the positions of the developing countries in the world economy. The application of a preferential system and the consequent increase in the export revenues of the developing countries should facilitate their own efforts towards industrialisation and thereby speed up their overall economic development, which is one of the basic goals in the forthcoming decade. (Yugoslav Sources).

For a greeting to the Afghan New Year.

REDUCTION OVER 15% OFF  
ON CURRENT PRICES OF ALL POSTEENS

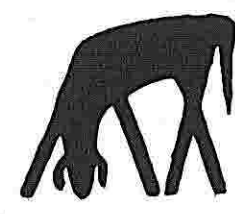


Our Posteens are the only ones that are chemically tanned, eliminating all odors, while at the same time, improving the quality of the Skin.

The fear of the coat's future quality is eliminated to you as the buyer.

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VOL. IX NO. 6

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1970 (HAMAL 8, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## HM ARRIVES IN MAZARE SHARIF

Visits fertiliser plant,  
thermoelectric power station

MAZARE SHARIF, March 28, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King, who arrived here yesterday for a visit to the chemical fertiliser plant and thermoelectric power station under construction, met the elders of the city and elders of the Balkh, Samangan, and Jozjan provinces at 7:30 p.m. last evening.

They were accompanied by the governors of their respective provinces. His Majesty had dinner at Salamkhana with the elders of Balkh province at nine in the evening.

His Majesty arrived here by plane at three in the afternoon. His Majesty was reviewing the 2:15 in the afternoon.

The governors of Balkh, Samangan, Jozjan and Faryab, commander of the Balkh Garrison, high ranking officials, deputies of these provinces in the House of People, elders of the city, and students welcomed His Majesty on arrival at the airport.

A group of the city's children offered bouquets of flowers to His Majesty on behalf of the citizens of Mazare.

Twenty-one guns were fired as His Majesty was reviewing the guard of honour.

His Majesty is accompanied by the Minister of Mines and Industries, Amanullah Mansouri, the president of mines and geology department in the ministry Eng. Sayed Hashim Mirzad and the Soviet Ambassador Kiktev.

His Majesty will inspect the progress of work on the construction of the chemical fertiliser and thermoelectric power station and will familiarise himself with the two plants.

His Majesty shook hands with all those present at the airport. From the airport, His Majesty went directly to the mausoleum of Hazrat Ali and prayed for the progress and prosperity of the noble Afghan nation and welfare of mankind.

His Majesty later visited various parts of the mausoleum and issued instructions for repairing some sections of it.

A Bakhtar reporter says that the 12 km. distance between the airport and the city was covered in an hour as thousands of men and women had thronged the route to welcome His Majesty.

As His Majesty's motorcade passed by there were shouts of "Long Live the King."

His Majesty's motorcade was stopped in several places as the welcomers wanted to get a glimpse of their beloved king.

Students and teachers waved the flag and shouted in Pashto "Long Live the King" as the royal motorcade approached.

His Majesty arrived at the royal residence at 4:30 p.m.

**Accused present  
defence at Darul  
Aman fire trial**

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—Some of the accused in the Darul Aman fire trial presented their defence in the resumed hearing of the special civil service court presided over by Justice Abdul H. Nasir Thursday.

In Thursday's session the state prosecutor accused the supervisor of the night duty of providing the ground for the fire.

He gathered all the security forces around him in the pretext of distributing soap so that they may not stop the fire that broke in his place at the same time, he said.

Glulam Ali, the supervisor, while denying the allegation, said that he was not responsible for guarding the palace.

The state prosecutor also accused Mohammad Taher, the guard of the palace of negligence. But he too rejected the charge and said he was abluting for prayers.

He also accused Mohammad Gol, a storekeeper in the second part of Salang who had manipulated large items and whose file was about to be completed, of having had an hand in starting the fire in the palace.

He too denied these charges. Another storekeeper, Abdul Wahed also denied charges that he had a hand in the fire.

**Student enrollment  
increases by 7.6  
p.c. over last year**

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—There has been an increase of 7.6 per cent in the number of students attending schools in Afghanistan over the previous Afghan year, a report of the Education Ministry shows.

There is an increase of 5.6 per cent in the student enrollment in village schools, 6.1 per cent in primary, 21 per cent in secondary and 29 per cent in the high schools, the report adds.

The increase in higher education is 14 per cent, it says. The budget for the current year in comparison to 1335 (1957) shows a 19.5 per cent increase, it says.

Meanwhile, the secondary school of Nangulam in Paich district of Konar province has been raised to a high school. There are 800 students attending the school.

The fundamental school of Daulatabad village of Alishan district has been raised to secondary school.

## Spinzar company stresses education

By A Staff Reporter

One of the biggest Afghan industrial enterprises is also taking an active part in the education and enlightening of its workers and plans to increase its activities in this field.

The Spinzar Company has already a newspaper of its own which reports the activities of the company and runs articles of interest for its 1,200 workers and also its administrative staff.

A responsible official of the company has said in Kunduz that the company will soon import another press, camera and engraving facilities. It will then print brochures and pamphlets to be distributed among the farmers and officials in northern Afghanistan.

The company was formed 16 years ago under the name of Cotton Factory with a capital of 300,000 afghanis. However, one of the most active and successful enterprises of its kind in Afghanistan, it has so far increased its capital to 400,000,000.

The company can gin 200 tons of cotton and produce 10 tons of vegetable oil in 24 hours. Most of the equipment of this company is imported from the Soviet Union.

The official said that it has purchased some oil extracting machinery from England which will be installed soon. It can produce 21 tons of edible oil in 22 hours. It has cost the company 763,000 pounds. The money is paid on installment basis.

The official has said that the company has some 90 million pieces of unsold soap in stock. He explained that the soap was produced and stored on the basis of a contract between the company and a government department. However, the department does not have the funds to purchase the soap now.

The official said that the company has also 400 million afghanis worth of processed cotton in stock pending agreements between government of Afghanistan and other countries.

On the other hand, the company owes farmers of the north 31 million afghanis from the purchase of cotton.

The company has 150 acres land of its own which is allocated purely for experimenting on better techniques of cotton planting and new kinds of seeds.

One of the problems in increasing cotton production in Afghanistan has been the population of better seeds among the farmers and also inducing them to produce more cotton despite government subsidy to cotton growers.

At present one seer of cotton is sold for 71 afghanis. Although this price is too high for Afghanistan's growing textile plants, it is however important to feed all these mills on the one hand and meet the country's export on the other.



His Majesty shaking hands with welcomers in Mazar airport.

(Photo: Mustamandi)

**Farewell banquet  
held at Baghe Bala  
for Prof. Maphiot**

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—A farewell banquet was held in honour of Prof. Andrew Maphiot, the head of the affiliated team of the College of Political Science, Kabul University and a professor of political science and law, held by Dean Mohammad Nabi Salehi in Baghe Bala restaurant last evening.

Minister Without Portfolio Ghulam Ali Ayeen, some members of the judiciary, Kabul University Deputy Rector for scientific affairs Dr. Abdul Rahim Nevin, French Ambassador Andre Negre and some other professors and teachers of the university were present.

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**4,000 tourists visit Bamyān  
in previous Afghan year**

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—4,000 tourists visited Bamyān during the previous Afghan year. Disclosing this, Governor Azizullah Khogyan said that operating the Bakhtar Afghan Airlines planes, availability of regular Afghan-tour buses and cars, constructing of thirty camps, and installing of two electricity generators, supplying 115 kw. have produced the great increase in tourist flow to the area.

To further facilitate tourism, some more camps will be set up, the municipal hotel will be improved and expanded, a new small hotel will be built in Bandy Amir, more local guides will be trained, better entertainment programmes on holidays will be arranged, and a regular time table for bus tours will be enforced, he said.

Work on building two silos for wheat in Bamyān capital and Yakao Lang is also fast progressing.

There are three high schools, seven secondary schools, one teachers training academy, 38 fundamental schools and 61 village and rural schools, he said.

Commenting on construction work in Bamyān, he said that three new bridges, over Waras, Bini Gau and Ghorghori rivers have been built.

He said that the new hospital for leprosy patients in Yakao Lang, the health centre in Panjab, will be completed shortly.

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**Police seize guns,  
ammunition in  
smuggling attempt**

QALAI NAU, March 28, (Bakhtar).—The police here have seized 217 kilos of charas, 13 guns and 125 rounds of ammunition which were being smuggled out of the country.

The charas was hidden in plastic bags. They were hidden in a part of the road.

Police believe that these goods were parts of the haul which was made by Faryab province police last week.

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## Yahya Khan will discuss Pakistan's Oct. 5 elections

RAWALPINDI, March 28, (Reuters).—The elections on October 5 which will return democracy to Pakistan will be previewed by President Yahya Khan in a broadcast to the nation tonight.

The president is expected to review also the current political situation, which is returning to normal after some turmoil when political activity was made legal again at the beginning of the year.

After the President's speech an ordinance will be broadcast setting out the framework for the elections and the formation of a new government.

The basis of this will be a provisional constitution enabling a constituent assembly to be elected by direct adult franchise.

The assembly will have 120 days to frame a new constitution, and then the majority party will form the government. If there is no majority party, a new election will be held.

Pakistan has been under military rule since 1958 when former President Ayub Khan seized power. President Yahya ousted him on (Continued on page 4)

## Airlines

FRIDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines: Departures:

FLIGHT TIME

Kabul-Peshawar

Kabul-Amritsar

Kabul-Tehran-Beirut

Arrivals:

Peshawar-Kabul

Amritsar-Kabul

Beirut-Kabul

Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul

Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul

Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul

Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul

Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul

## Weather

Skies over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 25 C 77 F. The coldest areas were South Salang with a low of 7 C 44 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 18 C 64 F.



## THE KABUL TIMES



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S. Khalil Editor-in-Chief  
Tel: 24047  
Residence: 42365  
Editorial office  
Tel: 24047

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Every invention was a private idea.

## Our textile industries

The inauguration of the Bagmati Textile Plant signals Afghanistan's last approach towards self-sufficiency in textile production.

With the putting into operation of the Balkh Textile Plant in northern Afghanistan in the next months and a few such plants in the private sector, like Ahmadi and Osman in Kabul, the country will be self-reliant in cotton textile production.

All this means that if all goes well, Afghanistan will produce at least ten million metres of textile annually to meet the total demand of all the people in Afghanistan during the current Afghan year.

While we are about to meet our national target of making the country self-sufficient in a short time, we also have to think of the future. Among such problems as cotton production, competition with India, etc., the country has to face many other problems. The prospects of textile industry, investments necessary to develop the industry, and the need for modern machinery and equipment are all subjects that need to be considered.

While cotton production has been rising rapidly, doubts may still be expressed about whether we have adequate supplies for our plants, whether state run or in the private sector, to meet the country's needs.

In addition to the textile, the edible oil factories are also expected to be a great rise in cotton production in the near future.

To meet, too, the needs of the textile and edible oil plants, greater attention than is being paid now ought to be paid to develop the cotton yield.

In fact this is one sector of the economy in which the Ministry of Agriculture can usefully concentrate its efforts.

A programme similar to 'wheat crash project' which immediately improved wheat yield is the only way to hope for a sudden, but planned increase in cotton growing.

Government's initial investment, specially in the way of offering more financial incentives to the farmers will help such efforts.

Price competition could be healthy, but if on the cut-throat scale, ruinous. The possibility of a fixed price offered by the government and acceptable to all textile producers in Afghanistan could be a great help. A special committee could study problems related to this most vital problem of the textile industry.

There seems to be much stress on investment in textile industry by our businessmen and private companies.

Already in the span of less than three years, twenty textile plants have been established in Afghanistan in the private sector. If it continues at this rate, probably textile industry will take over other sectors of consumer goods production, and the balance for a parallel development will be sacrificed at the altar of textile industry.

It is here that the Investment Committee of the Ministry of Commerce should interfere and prevent possible future imbalances in industrialisation efforts.

## World Press

The two American hijackers of the Columbia took the U.S. munitions ship by gunpoint out of their opposition to the Vietnam war, they said in an interview published in the New York Times newspaper.

Hijackers Clyde W. McKay, 25, and Alvin Glatkowski told the Times' correspondent in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, that they seized the ship on March 13 to help President Nixon de-escalate the Vietnam war by removing 10,000 tons of napalm from circulation.

They described themselves as followers of the leftwing American group, Students for a Democratic Society, and described the hijacking as more than anything, an SPS plot.

Both denied charges that they were pill-popping, marijuana-smoking hippies and said they only took amphetamine tablets to stay awake during the four days they held the ship's captain and bridge at gunpoint.

The pair, both from California, denied that they had and help from other crewmembers Glatkowski, added that reports saying that five people took part in the mutiny were aimed at thwarting similar hijacks in the future.

They said they took over the ship on Friday, March 13, by holding guns at the chief mate and captain and ordering them to tell most of the crew to abandon ship because there was a bomb on board.

Twenty-five crewmen left the ship in lifeboats and the rest were told the ship was headed for Cambodia.

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## Home press at a glance

## Public, private investment must be backed by labour

## Islah

The paper in its Thursday's issue carried an editorial on the developmental budget for the current year. Preparing the developmental budget, it said, constitutes one of the biggest problems of the country's planners and financial authorities.

In a country like Afghanistan where industrial production is still at a low level and where people depend to a great extent on imports and foreign aid, it is important to keep a sort of balance between imports and investments in industrial projects.

This in itself requires careful study of the factors involved. The Government, went on the editorial, has to undertake investments itself at the same time it is encouraging and paying the ground for investments by the private sector.

But investment alone in industrial projects is not enough, claimed the editorial. It is true that these projects raise the level of production within the country

but these industries cannot thrive and become self-supporting unless the import of similar machines and other social services is limited or controlled. It is the government's duty to take appropriate measures to ensure that home industries would be able to compete with imported goods.

With the launching of five year developmental plans, went on the editorial, although there were some mistakes at the beginning, a positive change has taken place in the lives of our people.

These plans mainly concentrated on the construction of the economic infrastructure, the advancement of education, improving agriculture and public health facilities.

Now that we are halfway through the third five year plan the bulk of the infrastructural needs of the country has been provided for. Thus the ground has been paved for launching small self-supporting projects and to improving social and cultural environment.

The developmental budget for the year 1349 reaches almost 5.5 billion, afghanis. The bulk of allocation goes to mines and industries, agriculture, transport and communications and other social services.

In agriculture greater attention will be paid to launching large and small irrigational projects. In the field of mines and industries attempts will be made to make greater use of the petroleum and natural gas resources and to increase the activities of the department of geological surveys. New highways and roads and bridges will be constructed.

The editorial said while the government is doing all this the people, too, have a role to play. Without the active cooperation of the people government development plans will not be as effective as they could be. The people could much to help the state budget by paying dues without any loss of time. Now that the budget is in the senate, the editorial said, it is hoped that it will be ratified with the taste of the general public there is hope that its products will find ready customers throughout the country.

After giving some background information on the amount of money and time spent on the project the editorial said in addition to increasing the volume of textile production in the country, it has provided regular employment for 1500 people.

The editorial especially welcomed the fact that the project had been completed with considerable saving in both time and money as compared with original estimates. The fact that plant produces cotton textiles in accordance with the taste of the general public there is hope that its products will find ready customers throughout the country.

Among the ceremonies connected with the Afghan new year, the most colourful is the hoisting of the flag in Mazare Sharif.

On the first of Hamal, 21st of March, each year the keepers of the Shrine of Ali raise a long standard. The pole is covered with gold tulle and the standard is of red and black colours.

All the fourth Caliph of Islam and Mohammad's son-in-law, the most famous of the Moslem World. On the one hand, he was the bravest man of his age, on the other, he was the greatest scholar of his time.

Another factor that contributes to his importance is that he was close to Mohammad as his son-in-law, his confidant, his counsellor, his army commander.

Mohammad actually owed Ali's family a great debt. Deprived of both his parents in early childhood, Mohammad was brought up in Abu Talib's house. Abu Talib was Ali's illustrious father.

Then there are sentimental reasons. Ali was assassinated in Kufa and his younger son Hussein was treacherously killed in Karbala. His elder son, Hassan, had already been poisoned. Ali's only grandson, Zainal Abidin, was spared. He was an able boy who learned the art of survival the hard way.

Well, as soon as Ali was assassinated, his body was buried hurriedly to Najaf and buried there. However, the Timurid King, Baysunghur, who was a great patron of the arts, had a copy of the story of Ali's life written in Persian and had it translated into Urdu and then into Pashto. This was a great honour for Ali's family.

Husseini Baykara travelled from Herat to Balkh and located the grave of Ali. He found it in a place called 'Kutubkhana' and he was very happy to find it. He wrote a book about it and it was very popular.

He employed the best architects from Herat and Samarkand to build a mausoleum for Ali. It was a very beautiful building and it was very famous. It was a great honour for Ali's family.

A long poem by Jami has been inscribed in excellent calligraphy along the walls inside the mausoleum. Also, there is a tablet showing the year in which the building was constructed on the order of the great king.

It is said that Ali was assassinated in Kufa. He was a great man and he was very famous. He was a great leader and he was very brave. He was a great hero and he was very noble.

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## Minister's Hobbies



Interior Minister Eng. Ladin

## 3 hour coup crushed in Congo-Brazzaville

BRAZZAVILLE, March 28, (Reuters) — Rebel commandos estimated at 50 strong seized Brazzaville radio early March 23, announced the "overthrow" of President Marien Ngoussu's regime, and proclaimed a new "government" for the small central African state of Congo-Brazzaville.

But within a few hours it was all over. Troops personally led by the 43-year-old president, who transformed his country last January into a people's republic—crushed the rebels after a brief and blood machine gun battle and captured the radio station.

The rebel leader was shot dead—how is not known—and his body put on public display.

Thirty rebels and two loyalist soldiers were killed.

President Ngoussu, who himself late in January 1968, seized in an army-led coup said the rebels crossed over the Congo river from Congo-Kinshasa, on the opposite bank, at 3 a.m. seized the radio station the official "voice of the revolution" and broadcast "false information."

The rebels calling themselves the "national liberation committee," announced the abolition of the constitution which turned the country into a people's republic with the red flag as its emblem and the International Workers' provisional national anthem.

They said President Ngoussu had been "deposed" and declared a new government would be appointed later.

But acting quickly, President Ngoussu in commando uniform,

personally took command of loyalist forces ringed the radio station.

He gave the rebels the ultimatum: surrender now or "be wiped out on the spot."

They decided to shoot it out. After a short battle, the loyalists recaptured the radio. It then came on the air again, restored as the government's mouthpiece, and announced the crushing of the attempt.

It said the rebels had been decimated and their leader, ex-army lieutenant Pierre Kikanga, had been shot dead.

Kikanga, nicknamed "sircoc", fled to Congo-Kinshasa after taking part in an unsuccessful coup here in 1968, for which he was sentenced to death in his absence.

After the crushing of the attempt, the radio said, thousands of people marched through the streets waving flags as a sign of support for the government.

Ex-leutenant Kikanga was a commander of the army and a supporter of exiled former President Abbe Fulbert Youlou who ruled Congo-Brazzaville—a 300,000 sq km state with a population of some 200,000—after it gained independence from France in 1960.

It is said that Ali was assassinated in Kufa. He was a great man and he was very famous. He was a great leader and he was very brave. He was a great hero and he was very noble.

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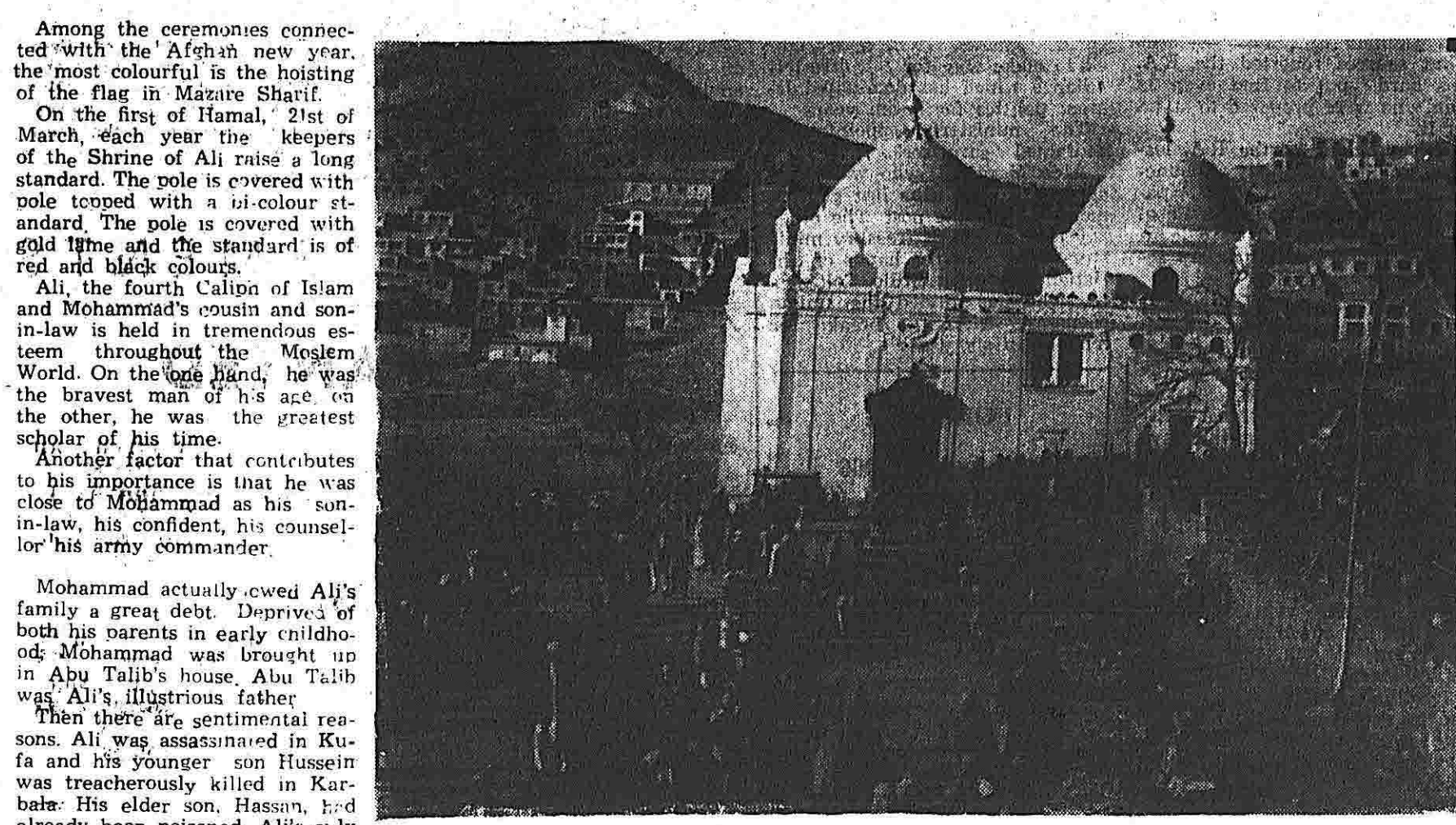
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In And Around Town  
NEW YEAR AND OLD TRADITIONS

Thousands of pilgrims watch the flag hoisting ceremonies in the courtyard of Ali's mausoleum in Mazhar, Balkh province. The flag is seen on top of the pole in the background.

is soon dotted with millions of red, white and red-and-white tulips.

This 40-day period is known as the "Red Flower Fair" and the raising of the flag is its highlight.

One of Ali's attributes is his generosity. When his standard is raised on the commencement of the year, people believe that good-will stuffs will be plentiful and everybody will prosper.

This year's ceremonies were attended by more people than ever before and the reason is obvious. It takes a pilgrim from Kabul seven hours altogether to reach Mazhar on a dirt road.

In the way of comparison, one section of the road between Pule Khumri and Mazhar used to take 25 hours. Now the distance is covered in 3 hours thanks to modern technology provided through Soviet assistance.

To give our readers an idea about the flag raising ceremony in Mazhar, I will describe a few significant hours in the life of thousands of people swarming to a rather small town.

After 2 a.m. the ruck and file start entering the compound in order to occupy ideal places in the courtyard. However, the blind, the deaf, the lame and the crippled are housed a few days ahead of the ceremony and fed up to 9 in the morning when the standard is hoisted.

At this hour, the Balkh governor, other high officials and dignitaries occupy the dais facing the spot where the flag is kept. A few verses from the Koran are recited to open the rituals. Then the governor reads a

royal decree issued on the occasion of new year, the pole bearing the flag is raised, guns boom and the military band plays a special number to pay tribute to the greatest commander the world ever had. Afterwards, speeches are delivered by dignitaries including the garrison commander, poets and men of letters.

While the official ceremonies are going on, the keepers of the mausoleum quietly bring out the blind, the lame, the deaf and the crippled to stand around the fence of the flag enclosure. As soon as the standard is hoisted, hell is raised there by the people surrounding them. Shouts are heard that the one blind, two deaf and three lames for instance, were cured miraculously and thereafter these lucky guys are virtually assaulted by the huge crowds. One starts to tear the clothing of the blind, the other of the deaf and so on till they are left almost naked. The pieces of their clothes are taken home by the spectators as sacred souvenirs of the day.

The flag raising ceremonies are also the start of business season for the few professional beggars and the Afghan hippies called "malangs". These swarms in greater numbers in Mazhar and spend almost the whole time inside the courtyard making all sorts of noises.

Some of the malangs are truly pious people who live on charities, others are just crooks who prey on the credulity of the rank and file. Wearing long hair and robes, they adorn themselves with all kinds of beads and carry a boat-shaped contraption har-

ning around their necks known as "kajkole" where they keep their coins collected during the day.

The number of holds in Mazhar ought to be increased drastically as each year the number of tourists will certainly swell and restaurants and public toilets have to be provided.

At present, there are five hotels in Mazhar, the best is named after the town. There is only one good restaurant, also called after the town. It is located in front of Mazhar Cinema and serves the best "avash" and "mantou" in the kingdom. Avash is the Afghan variety of macaroni mixed with all sorts of things including vegetables and yogurt. Mantou is the Afghan ravioli stuffed with minced meat and onions.

Most of the people who travel to Mazhar also visit Balkh, only fifteen minutes from the town. However, very few people realise that Balkh was once the cradle of civilisation in this part of the world and called the "Mother of Cities".

It is now a vast heap of rubble and nothing has been left from the pre-Islamic period because of repeated invasions and destructions. A few graves from the early Islamic era attract the pilgrims who spend a few hours in a hurry and return to Mazhar.

The Red Flower Fair ought to be publicised abroad by the Afghan Tourist Organisation and small cottages with necessary conveniences should be built in picturesque places to attract more tourists so that the country may make more money.

## Launch your spring garden with petunias and floes

Most of our foreign readers are interested in gardening because they find everything in Kabul to crown their efforts; the soil is good, the water is not a problem and the sun shines brightly from late spring to late autumn.

Those who are equally interested in flowers and vegetables will have a lot of fun here as these grow equally well. Besides there is nothing better looking than the flowers you grow yourself and nothing more tastier than the fresh legumes you pick from your own yard.

Among the flowers, it is the time to put the seeds of floes and petunias. These are preferred here because they are both handsome and fragrant. Because the seeds of the two are so small, they ought to be mixed with some earth to be sown, otherwise in one part of the bed you will have too many flowers and in the other too little.

The floes especially have to be sown heavily because their stalks are too slender and can not stand the stresses and strains of the summer winds. The most popular colour among almost twenty is the white. The discriminating gardener always makes a point of having one or two beds of white floes, but other colours are also attractive and will cheer up the atmosphere of your house.

Floes prefer a rather sandy bed and both organic and chemical fertilisers. They need weekly watering and weeding only when the plants are small.

Petunias, unlike floes, come in different varieties. The colours of petunias usually depend on their types, which again depends on the formation of their petals.

Ordinary petunias which are not worth having at all, come in various colours but their petals are not attractive and big. The giant ones which are the products of so much hard work and cross breeding, are the most good-looking flowers and bloom during the greater part of the year.

To get the seeds of floes from the Kabul seeds and plants bazaar is no problem. An honest seed-vendor will also sell you the seeds of white floes but to buy those of giant petunias is almost impossible. The best thing to do in this connection is to wait till they are brought to the shops late in the spring so that you may see them in bloom and no one will be able to fool you.

Petunias need the same sort of soil as floes but what they need more is the attention you should pay in supporting them. The petals of giant petunias are too big for the stalk and tend to make them top-heavy.

So the stalks ought to be either tied in one or two places with a loose thick string or each branch should be supported separately to keep it above the ground. If a branch of petunia is inundated once or twice, the water will almost destroy it.

While supporting or tying the branches of petunias, care should be taken to handle them with extreme care because they are so fragile and brittle.

Among the vegetable seeds, onions come first to mind. Gardeners here prefer the American or Spanish varieties because of their taste and size. It is hard to buy real American seeds from the Kabul bazaar because when you ask for them in the shops, they will assure you hundred per cent that they are genuine but they later turn to be local seeds. But you can find this out too late and will not be able to remedy the situation.

So you best bet is to approach an agricultural expert to get you the right seeds from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Further, tomatoes grown in a bed are more susceptible to plant diseases than those supported by poles. Cucumbers are the most delicate plants and the best is the American variety whose seeds come in small packets. The seeds of tomatoes, melons, water-melons, pumpkins and the like are usually soaked in water for two days to help them open easily once planted.

Then care should be taken that the most delicate shoots should not be blocked by erosion caused through rain. Therefore, the cucumber seeds should be put in in mid-March when the danger of erosion is minimised.

Secondly, the cucumber plant is even more susceptible to plant diseases than tomatoes. So spraying is advisable almost twice a month.

Local farmers and gardeners previously used to sprinkle a special fluid on the leaves of plants afflicted with such diseases. The fluid was water boiled with leaves of tobacco.

(Now that there are several insecticides available especially the DDT you can buy a spray gun and fill it with the desired fluid. Plants like cucumber bloom in profusion but only a few blossoms should be left and the rest snipped in order to get the right vegetable. Also they need some sort of support to keep them off the ground to avoid decay through moisture.

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While the well-to-do people go to Mazhar to watch the ceremonies on the first day of the Afghan new year, the poor go to Sakhi in Kabul, another shrine dedicated to Ali.

Young plants are temporarily planted behind each make-shift seed shop to keep fresh. Most of the plants come from the nurseries located around Kabul.



## Rumor forms Italy's 31st govt., ends 48-day crisis

ROME, March 27. (Reuters).—Marian Rumor last night formed Italy's 31st government since the fall of wartime Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini and ended 48 days of political crisis.

The 54-year-old Christian Democrat presented his cabinet list to President Saragat after bargaining for four days with four political parties on the distribution of ministerial posts.

The new government, which was to be sworn in today, and go before parliament for a confidence vote on April 7, is a centre-left coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

The 27 cabinet posts are divided among the parties in proportion to their strength in parliament. There are 17 Christian Democrat ministers, six socialists, three social democrats and one republican.

It will be Rumor's third term as prime minister. He presided over another centre-left coalition from December 1963 to July 1969, when the government fell because of a socialist party split.

From last August until February 7 this year, he headed a one-party minority Christian Democrat cabinet. Then he resigned to make way for a centre-left alliance which has dominated Italian politics for seven years.

The ministerial appointments contained surprises.

Aldo Moro, 53, who was foreign minister in the last government, retains the post. The other key cabinet job of treasury minister remains in the hands of Christian Democrat Milio Colombo 49, who has guided the Italian economy without a break for more than six years.

### Rhodesia

(Continued from page 2)

had planned to contest 50 seats—but sources reported the R.A. was hard put to find even 14 men who were prepared to stand for it.

However, one of the R.A. leaders, Robin James, has announced he is confident his party—possibly the loudest critic of what it calls the "leftward leanings of Smith" will pick up several seats.

In addition there are a further 14 independents, many of them dismantled right-wingers protesting against the "one-party state" that Smith has created, or farmers mounting the political rustum in protest against the government's agricultural policies.

Out of a population of 250,000 about 87,000 Europeans are eligible to vote—which includes people of mixed race who, for the purposes of the electoral roll, are regarded as white.

They can only vote for candidates for the 50 white seats in parliament.

Only about 8,000 of Rhodesia's five million Africans are registered to vote—and they can only vote for black candidates contesting the eight popularly elected black seats.

Only two cabinet ministers have been returned unopposed in formation minister, Peter Van Der Byl and mines minister Ian Dill.

Even Smith will have to fight for it against a centre party candidate, Sam Gelman, a rancher.

A smiling London policeman gives directions to an attractive model who wears one of the evening from the latest range of a famous British company. This company caters for the bright young girl with a limited budget by producing exciting lively outfits which retail at a surprisingly low price.

## One dies in reported shooting in central Beirut

BEIRUT, March 28. (AFP).—A foreign citizen was killed by a stray bullet in central Beirut on Friday night, in continued shooting which followed an evening of intermittent machine-gun and small arms fire in the city.

Towards midnight, shooting was also reported from Thessalonika, a Palestinian refugee camp in the South-West suburbs. Earlier, a four-hour clash in the suburbs had killed four people, wounding six.

A security forces spokesman stated that eight people, including one member of the forces, had been injured in the evening's shooting, which reportedly began when the police tried to arrest a Palestinian commander.

The firing emptied streets and closed shops as people panicked and fled. It was concentrated in the Gemayeh district, a stronghold of the right-wing Falange movement which has been involved in several clashes with the Palestinians this week.

The internal security council, chaired by Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt, met to discuss the situation, and afterwards Jumblatt appealed for calm. Road blocks were set up at the city's outskirts, while police forces were strengthened, with armoured cars stationed at key points throughout Beirut.

Jumblatt warned that any armed person moving about in the city would be arrested.

A three-hour meeting also took place between Premier Rashid Karamé, Jumblatt, Falange leader Pierre Gemayel, who is minister of public works, and Palestinian leaders. It was the first time since last November's Cairo agreement between the commandos and the government that Karamé and Gemayel had met the Palestinians.

The two ministers said afterwards that the meeting had been a "positive" one, and that others would follow.

It was also announced that four gendarmes captured by commandos on Thursday night had been freed unharmed.

On the country's frontiers, two clashes were reported. In one, armed men believed to have infiltrated from Syria attacked a gendarmic post, and in the other,

Israeli guns shelled an area in southern Lebanon. No casualties were reported.

For a greeting to the Afghan New Year.

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## Yahya Khan

(Continued from page 1)

March 28 last year, and promised immediately to return democracy. President Yahya, who will remain in charge of the army, has settled two issues which threaten to disrupt the elections.

He has given East Pakistan representation on a population basis so that, with 56 per cent of the country's 120 million people, it is assured of a majority in the new assembly.

And he has agreed that the small areas of West Pakistan be allowed a bigger part in their administration.

He has left the new government to deal with requests from East Pakistan for greater autonomy.

This move is led by Sheikh Mujiburrahman, head of the Awami League Party, who is campaigning on a six-point programme which envisages provinces controlling their own taxation and trade agreements with foreign countries.

Aldo Moro, 53, who was foreign minister in the last government, retains the post. The other key cabinet job of treasury minister remains in the hands of Christian Democrat Milio Colombo 49, who has guided the Italian economy without a break for more than six years.

## Home Briefs

ZARANG, March 28. (Baktar).—The foundation stone of the new terminal building at the airport here was laid by Neemroz governor Mir Amanuddin Arzari yesterday.

The terminal is being built in a 247 sq. metre area.

CHARIKAR, March 28. (Baktar).—The first stage of spraying against anthracnose is continuing in the vineyards of Parwan province.

CHARIKAR, March 28. (Baktar).—Last year 1900 tons of raisins were packed and exported to the Soviet Union and the German Federal Republic by the fruit company here, a source of the company said.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### BIDS WANTED

The military slaughterhouse has received an offer of Af. 34 per piece of sheep casing and Af. 17 per piece of goat casing which it will have for sale during the current Afghan year.

Afghan and Foreign firms and businessmen with higher offers for the purchase of these casings may contact the slaughterhouse on or before March 30.

## BIDS WANTED

The Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning in Kabul announces the opening of tender offers for the water supply system for the City of Herat.

The tender is open to Japanese contractors and is for the purpose of importing Japanese products and employing services for the construction of the water supply system for the City of Herat.

The following documents are available at the offices of the Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning:

- (1) Book of Conditions
- (2) Scope of Work and Bill of Quantity
- (3) Specifications on Construction
- (4) Drawings
- (5) Work Program.

Interested Japanese firms should contact this office either in person or by calling 25148. Tenders must be completed and received in sealed envelopes by noon 10th May 1970.

## 'Congratulation friends'



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VOL. IX NO. 7

## HM INSPECTS WORK ON MAZAR PLANTS

### Construction of first stage of power station 70% complete

MAZAR SHARIF, March 29. (Baktar).—His Majesty, who visited the chemical fertilizer plant and the thermoelectric power station which is under construction here yesterday, attended a dinner reception which was held in his honour at the military club in Dehaddi last night.

His Majesty had dinner with the officers of the royal army and high ranking officials of Balkh province.

While receiving in audience groups of elders of Balkh province, His Majesty told them that Mazar City was of cultural, historical and spiritual importance to the people.

With the completion of new highways, His Majesty told them, more and more people from other parts of Afghanistan will go to Mazar.

His Majesty added that preservation, supervision and development of Mazar required greater attention.

Earlier in the evening, His Majesty watched a basketball game between Daulatabad, Sholgarah and Mazar teams.

His Majesty arrived at the playing grounds at five in the evening and was welcomed by thousands of people with cheers of "Long live the King".

The game continued for one hour, and concluded in a draw.

In the morning, after breakfast, His Majesty visited the chemical fertilizer and thermoelectric power station, 18 km. from the city.

His Majesty's motorcade arrived in the construction area at ten in the morning. His Majesty was given a warm welcome by Afghan and foreign experts and workers.

His Majesty was first familiarised with the progress of work in reports given by Abdullah Mubin, the president of the chemical fertilizer and thermoelectric power station and the head engineer of the two plants.

His Majesty later visited all parts of the construction area which occupies a 250 acre area.

Experts and engineers on the project familiarised His Majesty with the progress of work on the plants.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1970 (HAMAL 9, 1349 S.H.)



His Majesty the King visiting Mazar Chemical Fertilizer Plant. An expert familiarises His Majesty with the project.

## Etemadi opens Supreme Economic Council meeting

KABUL, March 29. (Baktar).—The first meeting of the Supreme Economic Council was held yesterday afternoon, the press department of the prime ministry said.

He said that with the installing of a third turbine, the electricity production of the plant will be raised to 6,000 kw, and surplus power will be distributed in Mazar city.

He said that the oxygen-producing section of the plant, which includes a carpentry workshops, rod binding, tin manufacturing and concrete formats, has been 100 per cent completed.

To provide accommodation for experts, some residential quarters have been built in a 150 acre area, three miles north of the plant, he said.

There are 2,700 Afghan workers and 120 Soviet experts working on the two plant constructions.

A Baktar reporter adds that thousands of people had lined the two sides of the route from Mazar to the plant's site and cheered and threw flowers as the royal motorcade passed by.

The people of Mazar were afforded the occasion to have an audience with their beloved King. His Majesty went for lunch at the centre of the petroleum prospecting department at 1:30. Thousands of the workers and people had lined the route, threw flowers and cheered His Majesty.

After lunch, while the Minister of Mines and Industries Amanullah Mansouri, the President of Mines and geology Eng. Meerzad and the Soviet ambassador Kiktev were present, His Majesty heard reports of petroleum and gas prospecting.

After hearing these reports, His Majesty expressed his satisfaction (Continued on page 4)

His Majesty the Queen left New York for Rome Saturday March 21 where she plans a stopover before returning home. Picture shows Her Majesty boarding the plane for Rome in Kennedy International Airport.

To Her Majesty's right is Court Minister Ali Mohammad and to Her left is Afghan Ambassador in Washington Abdullah Malekzai.

From right to left are: Anisa Malekzai, the wife of the Afghan Ambassador in Washington, Her Majesty's lady-in-waiting Mrs. Salamat Sulaiman, HRH Princess Marjam; Afghan Ambassador in United Nations, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak; Ambassador Malekzai, Her Majesty's court minister, Pan Am manager in Kabul Glave and Mohammad Anwar Nauroz, a member of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

Accompanying Her Majesty in her private first class compartment aboard the Pan Am jet clipper Bonanza, named after her trans-Atlantic flight, were HRH Princess Marjam, the court minister, Sulaiman and Nauroz.

Her Majesty's wrist, for the treatment of which she went to Washington some time ago is 100 per cent recovered. She need not wear any bandages and can shake people's hands with strength.

On her trans-Atlantic trip Her Majesty was accorded courtesies extended to heads of state.

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## Foundation stone for hospital in Speen Boldak laid

KANDAHAR, March 29. (Baktar).—The foundation stone for the ten bed hospital in the tribal affairs department in Speen Boldak near here was laid yesterday by Sayed Masoud Pohanvar, the president of the tribal affairs department.

The hospital is being built from the budget of the department for our Pashtoonistan brethren.

While laying the foundation stone of the hospital, Pohanvar said that he was happy to do so with the expressed wish of His Majesty and the policy of the government.

He hoped that the hospital would provide needed service for our Pashtoonistan brethren.

Pohanvar arrived here yesterday morning.

Some Pashtoonistan residing in Kandahar thanked His Majesty for the hospital.

Kandahar Governor Mohammad Siddiq president of the provincial courts Abdul Wasih and Pashtoonistan were present at the ceremony.

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After lunch, while the Minister of Mines and Industries Amanullah Mansouri, the President of Mines and geology Eng. Meerzad and the Soviet ambassador Kiktev were present, His Majesty heard reports of petroleum and gas prospecting.

After hearing these reports, His Majesty expressed his satisfaction (Continued on page 4)

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To Her Majesty's right is Court Minister Ali Mohammad and to Her left is Afghan Ambassador in Washington Abdullah Malekzai.

From right to left are: Anisa Malekzai, the wife of the Afghan Ambassador in Washington, Her Majesty's lady-in-waiting Mrs. Salamat Sulaiman, HRH Princess Marjam; Afghan Ambassador in United Nations, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak; Ambassador Malekzai, Her Majesty's court minister, Pan Am manager in Kabul Glave and Mohammad Anwar Nauroz, a member of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

Accompanying Her Majesty in her private first class compartment aboard the Pan Am jet clipper Bonanza, named after her trans-Atlantic flight, were HRH Princess Marjam, the court minister, Sulaiman and Nauroz.

Her Majesty's wrist, for the treatment of which she went to Washington some time ago is 100 per cent recovered. She need not wear any bandages and can shake people's hands with strength.

On her trans-Atlantic trip Her Majesty was accorded courtesies extended to heads of state.

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## Airlines

### SUNDAY

DEPARTURE: Kabul-Peshawar PK-607 1228

ARRIVALS: Peshawar-Kabul

INDIAN AIRLINES: DEPARTURE: Kabul-New Delhi IC-452 1328

ARRIVAL: New Delhi-Kabul IC-451 1128

## Weather

Skies over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 25 C 77 F. The coldest areas were South Salang with a low of 7 C 44 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 18 C 64 F.

Location	Temp (C)	Temp (F)
Kabul	14 C	57 F
Mazar Sharif	13 C	55 F
Herat	15 C	59 F
Lal	10 C	50 F

## Important

Police Station 10

Traffic Department 41700

Fire Department 24464

Telephone repair 29

## Telephones

Ministry of Information and Culture 20373, 20345, 20347.

Afghan Tourist Organisation 24464.

Information 15.

Traffic 40421, 20835, 24041, 20159.

Watch 16.

## OPEN TONIGHT

Zaher Shahi-Mohammad Jan Khan Wai

Jami-Karte Sah

Basir-Dah Bari

Nawal-Hussein-Pate, Elmadad

Leman-Mamad Khan

Nawal Farwan-Karte Farwan

Elefage-Munata Naji

Bakhtar-Jade

Murad-Labi Dufis

Jade-Tomur Shahi Wai

Maruf-Turabes

Zalal-Mohammad Jan Khan Wai

Kamran-Aga Ali Shams









New from Britain—the 'Unisex Look' created by identical outfits worn with a difference by men and women: Here is 'Nottingham', a 'Unisex' slip-over jersey made in either suede or leather by a well-known British manufacturer.

This ultra-fashionable jersey has a deep, deep neckline and wide upstanding lapels. Sharply flared, it has long side vents and is cinched with a self belt, it is available in a wide variety of fashionable colours, including mauve, white, gold, green and dark grey.

## Suharto explains South Vietnam

(Continued from page 2)

official or person who is truly not guilty.

Until March, 1966, Indonesia was ruled by an extreme left-wing government led by Dr. Sukarno. It accumulated vast foreign debts and caused widespread misery among the Indonesian people through its spendthrift policies and corruption.

Inflation was so severe that the currency depreciated much faster than earnings could rise to keep pace. The price of rice, a staple food, rose by 300 per cent or even more.

The Communists encouraged the policy of confrontation against neighbouring Malaysia despite the harmful economic and political effects this state of undeclared war was having on Indonesia.

By the end of 1964 the Sukarno government was faced with a major economic crisis and food shortage, though the country has big deposits of tin, petrol, and other minerals and large rubber plantations. It also grows coffee, tea, rice, sugar and tobacco.

## Anna Dudley

(Continued from page 3)

songs by Schubert and Wolf will necessarily enjoy a campaign song from the eighteen eighties, or that people attracted by the latter will be responsive to the former.

At the end of Wednesday's performance it was quite clear that Anna Dudley had carried her audience with her. The superb Copland arrangements of old American songs were received with delight—and people who had been applauding 'I bought me a cat' were equally responsive to the exotically Debussy which Anna Dudley bestowed on us as encores.

To Anna Dudley and to her accompanist, James Adams, we all said thank you at the end of the performance. To USIS and the Kabul Music Society, may we now say thank you for making that performance possible?

## U Thant to send envoy to study Bahrain's status

UNITED NATIONS, March 28, (AP)—Secretary General U Thant announced Saturday night that, by request of Iran, and Britain, he was sending a personal representative to Bahrain to learn the wishes of the people of those islands as to their future status.

Bahrain is an oil producing island group on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. Britain regards it as a British protected state but Iran claims it is Iranian territory.

Thant's announcement said his personal representative would be the undersecretary-general in charge of the UN's Geneva office, Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, who is a 57-year-old Italian.

The announcement, read out by a spokesman, said Thant had undertaken the "good office mission" by request of Iran concurred in Britain and they would pay costs.

The announcement seemed to indicate that Winspeare would make his soundings not by a formal plebiscite but by personal interviews with individuals or groups.

The personal representative, the announcement continued, to submit his findings in the form of report to the secretary-general who will in turn, as agreed by the parties concerned, transmit them to the Security Council for its consideration and endorsement.

## His Majesty

(Continued from page 1)

on the serious progress of work and expressed hope for the continuation of the efforts and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, His Majesty has relieved 27 prisoners and has ordered their release without completion of the remaining part of their sentence.

His Majesty has also ordered a team of officials, in which his own military aide is included, to go through the petitions he has received from the people.

In a related development, Mansouri visited the Balkh textile plant yesterday. The plant will produce 11 million metres of textile annually. Work on the plant has been 95 per cent completed.

## FOR SALE

**Buick car-model 1966**  
Excellent condition (60875 km)  
Duty not paid.  
Send your sealed bids to the Embassy of Japan before March 31.  
Car can be seen at the Embassy daily from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon and 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.  
Tel. 32169 and 30379

**WANTED**  
Wanted a lady teacher to give English private lessons.  
Tel. 25269 bet. 9:00 and 14:00 o'clock.

**WANTED**  
Wanted a lady teacher to give French private lessons.  
Tel. 25269 bet. 9:00 and 14:00 o'clock.

**FOR SALE**  
"FIAT" 1300  
In good condition  
40,000 KM.  
Yugoslav Embassy,  
Tel. 20,222.  
FIAT 1300

## ANNOUNCEMENT

All publications of the Afghan Historical Society may be purchased from:  
Avicenna bookstore, the Education Ministry building;  
Pashtoon booksellers in Park Hotel, Mohammad Jan Khan Wat;  
Panozal, opposite the public library.

## Afghan week in review

### PM Etemadi inaugurates Bagrami Textile Plant

Textile industry is one of the oldest industries in Afghanistan. Since the country launched the first-five year development plan about 13 years ago and particularly since the law for private local and foreign investment came into force about four years ago greater emphasis has been on developing the textile industry.

In the first and second five year development plans the establishment of three major textile plants through the public sector was envisaged. One of these textile factories which was planned for the capital city was officially inaugurated last week by Prime Minister Etemadi.

The Bagrami Textile Plant, which is located to the east of the city, has been completed with the financial and technical aid of the People's Republic of China. The annual output is twelve million metres of cotton textile and 800 tons of thread.

It is said with the production of the Bagrami Textile Mills there will be a 15 per cent increase in the production of textiles in Afghanistan. And hopes are high that with the completion of another textile mill in Mazare Sharif, Balkh Province, which will be completed within the next six months through French financial and technical aid and with the establishment of a few such plants in the private sector, the country will become soon self-reliant in cotton textile production.

In an opening speech Prime Minister Etemadi said 'with completion of such projects, which are being built with the help of friendly countries and are fruits of the perseverance and hard work of our youth, the prospects of economic and industrial development look brighter.'

Referring to the efforts of Afghanistan for development, Etemadi said that 'Afghanistan, like other developing countries, while engaged in its efforts to attain a healthy economy, needs the financial and technical cooperation of friendly countries and international organisations which have more experience, financial and technical power.'

In pursuance of its policy of nonalignment and coexistence, Afghanistan always appreciates and sincerely welcomes this cooperation', Etemadi added.

The Prime Minister thanked the government of the People's Republic of China and said 'We are pleased to see that the Bagrami Textile Plant which will use the natural products of the country itself has been completed with the financial and technical cooperation of our friendly neighbourly nation, the People's Republic of China.'

In a news item released last week about the development budget prepared by the government the breakdown of the allocation shows that highest percentage will go to developing mines and industries. This itself indicates the government's desire to see that the natural resources of the country, in which Afghanistan, is rich, are exploited for the purpose of bettering the economic situation of the country. Various industries, particularly textiles and some other light industries, are also being developed in order to free the country from importing some consumer goods and save hard currency.

The machines are French made. The plant will produce 11 million metres of textiles annually.

Thousands of people lining the two sides of the route cheered His Majesty and showered him with flowers as the royal motorcade moved towards Samangan from Mazare Sharif.

His Majesty arrived in Jahan Numa gardens in Kholm at 10:15 in the morning amidst expression of warm feelings of the masses.

His Majesty told the mammoth gathering that the Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif highway has been completed with the hard work of the Labour Corps.

'We have a strong feeling that collective efforts and perseverance will take us to the realisation of our goals,' His Majesty told the people.

His Majesty instructed Col. Abdul Wahab, the Director of the Labour Corps of the Puli Khumri-Mazare Sharif highway to convey His Majesty's satisfaction and pleasure to the members and officers of the Labour Corps who have participated in building the highway.

'Now that Afghanistan has ushered in democracy, it is our desire and wish that it develops in a healthy environment for the benefit of our people and our country,' he said.

'We should realise all our expectations with hard work and perseverance collectively and should not refrain from any sacrifice for the raising of the intellectual and living standard of the people,' His Majesty said.

'Addressing the Deputies of the area to the House of the People, His Majesty said that he hopes the 13th Afghan Parliament with the cooperation of the government and good will of the parliament will have a great effect on the fostering of the welfare of the people and building up of the country.'

His Majesty thanked the people for the expression of love to their king and said: 'We always have witnessed such expressions of sincerity by our people.'

His Majesty later attended a banquet arranged in his honour. Elders, officials of the area and others were present at the table.

Amidst cheering the royal motorcade later left for Aibak, the capital of Samangan Province.

On the way to Aibak, His Majesty's motorcade was welcomed by thousands of people in Naebad, Deh Nau, Saltoo, of Kholm district, and Sayra, of Ghazniak, Hazrat Sultan, Qoushi Bara, Delkhi, in Aibak.

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Near the end of the highway in the second part of the Puli Khumri electric supply station, music played the royal salute and 21 guns were fired.

In each part of the route His Majesty showed kindness to those who had come to welcome him.

The workers of the Karkar mines were displaying national flags to show their feeling for their beloved king.

Girl and boy scouts and students at the entrance of the electric power station showed Long live the king when His Majesty's car passed by.

On the way His Majesty instructed the president of the forestry department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Keshyar, to turn the Robatak pass into a green zone by planting saplings.

At the Balkh, Samangan and Baghlan provinces, conjunction His Majesty was welcomed by the governors of the three provinces and the governor of Takhar, officials, and presidents of the provincial courts.

Balkh Governor, Abdul Wahab Malekzar, Faryab Governor Mohammad Ibrahim Abasi and Jozjan Governor Dr. Mohammad Siddiq accompanied His Majesty to Kholm district but were not with him.

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Other eyewitnesses told Prime Minister Etemadi in Demirel of the horror which overtook western Anatolia when he toured the disaster area yesterday.

With many villages still cut off from the outside world and the death toll soaring towards 600, rescuers toiled from the outside world.

How many people have died is anyone's guess. Housing Minister Hayrettin Nakipoglu told reporters last night he feared the death toll might yet reach 2,000.

In the village of Akcaalan, near Gediz, an old man told the prime minister: 'There were 2,500 of us living here but all I can see now is about 1,000. The rest are burning over the fires.'

Fires swept Akcaalan immediately after the quake as homes collapsed and oil stoves and lamps overturned.

Other eyewitnesses told last night of the horror as survivors surveyed their shattered villages.

People with their legs torn off by falling masonry or by their bodies were swiftly covered with sheets. There was nothing more the living could do for them.

A baby cradle lay crushed under a lorry.

The minaret of the sixth century mosque in Ulu village lay across the roof of a nearby house as still intact, but at a crazy, unreal angle.

Houses which had not collapsed completely had great gaps in their walls, with flames licking at the rubble.

The rain came shortly after dawn. It put out some of the fires, but it added to the misery of the dazed survivors, many of them injured, others half-demented with grief and fear.

Fearing fresh tremors, most of them headed for the open fields, huddled together wherever they could find shelter and waited for the rescue workers.

Fear of plague mounted as the death toll climbed higher and reports came in from outlying villages.

There is no drinking water and wells have been contaminated by sewage. Military water tankers are rushing in supplies from mountains.

The quake was one of the big ones ever recorded—roughly equivalent to an explosion of 100 million tons of TNT.

With the real extent of the disaster now becoming apparent Red Crescent medical teams are carrying out mass inoculations against diphtheria, typhus, dysentery and polio.

Tons of food had been rushed into the area and the government was preparing to move large numbers of prefabricated buildings to house the homeless.

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His Majesty was addressing the mammoth gathering in the Bagh-e-Jahan Numa (Jahan Numa Gardens) of the home district of Balkh Province.

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ARIANA RESUMES DOMESTIC SERVICES EFFECTIVE APRIL 2, 1970.



Check our Sales Office for actual schedule.

VOL. IX NO. 8.

## HIS MAJESTY ARRIVES IN KUNDUZ BY CAR

### Addresses mammoth crowd at Jahan Numa gardens



His Majesty visiting the thermoelectric power station in Mazare. (Photo: Mustamandi)

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## Earthquake in Western Turkey kills 600

GEDIZ, Western Turkey, March 30, (Re-uter)—Rescue workers were digging bodies from the rubble of Gediz last night, 34 hours after a violent earthquake engulfed the market town in 48 seconds of terror and fire.

Eyewitnesses told Prime Minister Etemadi in Demirel of the horror which overtook western Anatolia when he toured the disaster area yesterday.

With many villages still cut off from the outside world and the death toll soaring towards 600, rescuers toiled from the outside world.

How many people have died is anyone's guess. Housing Minister Hayrettin Nakipoglu told reporters last night he feared the death toll might yet reach 2,000.

In the village of Akcaalan, near Gediz, an old man told the prime minister: 'There were 2,500 of us living here but all I can see now is about 1,000. The rest are burning over the fires.'

Fires swept Akcaalan immediately after the quake as homes collapsed and oil stoves and lamps overturned.

Other eyewitnesses told last night of the horror as survivors surveyed their shattered villages.

People with their legs torn off by falling masonry or by their bodies were swiftly covered with sheets. There was nothing more the living could do for them.

A baby cradle lay crushed under a lorry.

The minaret of the sixth century mosque in Ulu village lay across the roof of a nearby house as still intact, but at a crazy, unreal angle.

Houses which had not collapsed completely had great gaps in their walls, with flames licking at the rubble.

The rain came shortly after dawn. It put out some of the fires, but it added to the misery of the dazed survivors, many of them injured, others half-demented with grief and fear.

Fearing fresh tremors, most of them headed for the open fields, huddled together wherever they could find shelter and waited for the rescue workers.

Fear of plague mounted as the death toll climbed higher and reports came in from outlying villages.

There is no drinking water and wells have been contaminated by sewage. Military water tankers are rushing in supplies from mountains.

The quake was one of the big ones ever recorded—roughly equivalent to an explosion of 100 million tons of TNT.

With the real extent of the disaster now becoming apparent Red Crescent medical teams are carrying out mass inoculations against diphtheria, typhus, dysentery and polio.

Tons of food had been rushed into the area and the government was preparing to move large numbers of prefabricated buildings to house the homeless.

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The minaret of the sixth century mosque



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The courage of new England  
was the courage of conscience.  
It did not rise to that instant  
and awful passion, the love of war  
itself.

By Rufus Choate

## Supreme Economic Council

The Supreme Economic Council is in effect a planning, a resource finding, and project making body responsible for overall economic development activities of Afghanistan.

It has to chalk out plans for industrialisation of the country in ways that would secure balanced growth in all sectors as well as balanced development of all parts of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan's economic ills need both short term as well as long term planning.

The overall national objective in the current decade, of 1970 requires forecasts for the fourth five year development plan, but the immediate problems of a country like Afghanistan, state and private sectors call for immediate, imaginative measures to overcome obstacles.

The two are interlinked, and we can not overlook one at the cost of the other.

If the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations can chalk out the broad outline of the second development decade for the eighty developing countries there is no doubt the national bodies in these nations should also gear their own machineries to supplement such long term plans.

With the completion of the third five year development plan of Afghanistan the stage of building the economic infrastructure will be almost complete, and the turning point in concentrating efforts on industrialisation will be reached.

The emphasis in the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of Afghanistan during the fourth five year plan will probably take a more serious and practical shape and will call for revised thinking in planning and allocation of national resources.

Population growth and popularisation of education will create certain problems of employment. Shortage of jobs for all and devising ways to meet the challenge emanating from this problem call for new measures.

So far the government has been the main employer in Afghanistan, but in another few years the expectation of finding employment for all in the administration will be futile.

New projects, especially those in the private sector, can offer adequate employment opportunities, providing our planning machinery takes note of it.

Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Roudaki, while inaugurating the first meeting of the Supreme Economic Council, has brought out details of its responsibilities.

The main task of the SEC, which is the highest advisory body in this country in economic development affairs, is finding financial resources to meet the country's development needs. Afghanistan has to have a rising graph of national income every year, so that the various projects can be financed.

To this end, the readiness of the people at large to contribute to development work by shouldering more taxes and paying their dues to the state is the backbone of the whole work of the SEC while it counts and measures availability of resources.

## World Press

The kidnapping of foreign diplomats is a successful tactic which is likely to spread like air-raft hijacking, the London Times warned.

The paper said: The manuals of revolutionary warfare will have to be amended. Latin American guerrillas have now established that the kidnapping of foreign diplomats or local politicians are successful tactics, and it is all too probable that its use will spread across the continent and return to other continents. Like the hijacking of airliners, it is a new danger to international dealings and will be extremely difficult to defeat.

The United States, whose subjects are the favourite targets of left-wing guerrillas, are in a different position from remote Japan or neighbouring Paraguay. They have influence and resources, and in some circumstances they have the opportunity to use them. It is obviously undesirable that America should interfere in the domestic concerns of her southern neighbours, but if the guerrilla bands deliberately attack her servants and her property, they cannot in reason complain if she uses whatever means are in her power to defend them.

The hardening of the Cambodian government's attitude following the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk will not alter the country's policy of neutrality, said Sirik Matak, first vice-president of the Cambodian council, said in an interview published in Paris daily Le Monde.

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## Home press at a glance

## Restaurants should maintain minimum hygienic standards

## Islah

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an illustrated feature article on the city restaurants. It said a great number of restaurants are operating in various parts of the city serving food which suits every taste and every pocket.

Some of these restaurants are of course quite expensive so that an average Afghan cannot afford to go regularly. Others are less expensive. Usually the more expensive restaurants have managed to observe a high standard of hygiene and quality of the food they serve.

The less expensive restaurants, however, cannot keep such standards. The cutlery and crockery in use are not washed properly and the food itself is neither tasty nor enough in quantity to satisfy an empty stomach.

In one of the tea houses near Jade Maidwand most of the cups and tea pots have dirty cracks in

them. Some of these tea houses serve two cubes of sugar and others three cubes with a tea pot for Af. 2. In some of the tea houses tea does not taste much different from boiled water.

The feature which was based on a reporter's personal observation and interview with tea house and restaurant owners also quoted one proprietor as saying he does not know anything about municipal price regulations or minimum standards of hygiene which should be observed in tea houses.

One of the letters to the editor published in the same issue of the paper emphasised the need for redrafting regulations pertaining to election of members to the Chamber of Commerce.

These regulations, said the letter, were drafted some thirty years ago. They are repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and should be repealed as soon as possible.

A number of old hands are nostalgically holding to these regulations because it is in their own interest. It is by virtue of these regulations that some persons have managed to remain members of the Chamber of Commerce for as long as the regulations have been in force.

The new regulations should be in line with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and should facilitate the admission of the young and imaginative new members. That way said the letter, a marked improvement can take place in our foreign trade.

## Anis

The paper carried a number of interesting articles in its yesterday's issue. On page two it carried an article by Abdul Bahin Chafoori entitled 'Our home industries and commercial policies'. The article which will be continued seemed to stress the importance of safeguarding home in-

dustries against competition of imported goods.

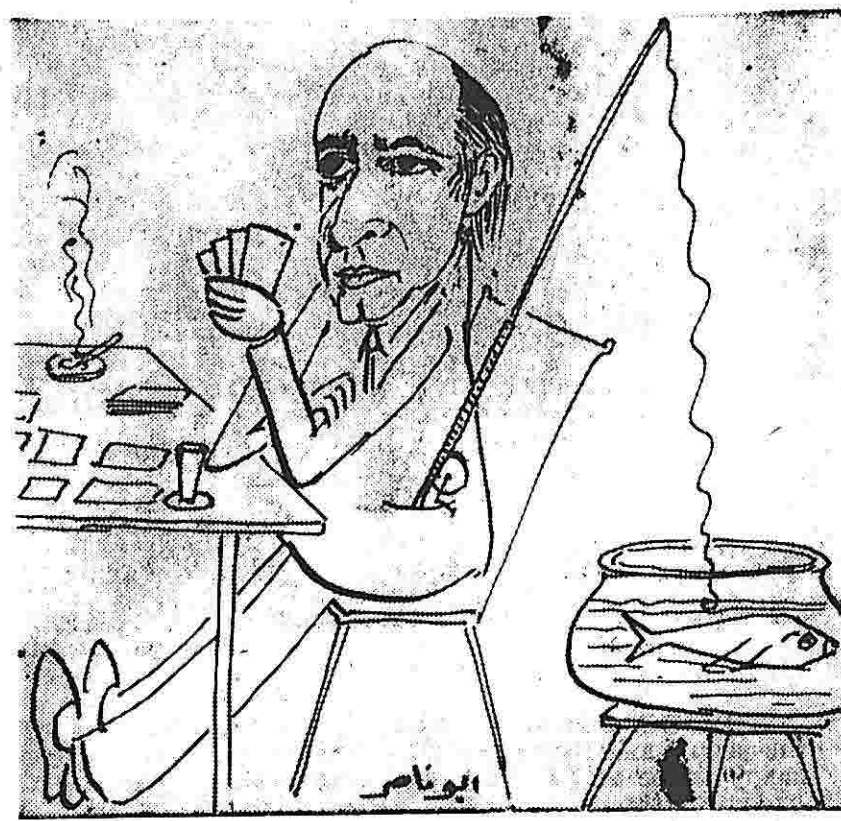
Another article was by Abdul Wahed Nohzat Farahi on the conference of Islamic religious leaders in Cairo. The writer himself had taken part in the conference as a member of the Afghan delegation.

Yet another article was a translation from foreign sources by Matin Khoghyani entitled 'Fatigue, a modern sickness'. Similarly, the 35th installment of an article by Azizuddin Wakili Fozalazi on the interest of Afghan kings, and people in the personality and works of the famous Urdu poet Mirza Asadullah Khan.

The paper also devoted one whole page to women. One of the articles on this page was Hafsa Koshan discussed the added responsibilities of mothers now that the new academic year has begun.

Another article on this page discussed ways and means of birth control.

## Minister's Hobbies



Dr. Majid Seraj, Minister of Public Health.

## Economists urge massive increase in internat'l aid

The conclusions of a group of leading world economists who met in the United States to consider the prospects for the developing world is bound to become a major talking point among delegates of the emerging countries at United Nations as well as with UN officials concerned with efforts to

The most significant outcome of the Columbia Conference on International Development was a declaration signed by a majority of the economists present calling for massive increases in international aid to the developing countries. The declaration also called for lifting of restrictions which inhibit the export of farm produce and goods from the emerging countries, and that these States should have a greater say over both the official and private aid that they receive.

In the view of these signatories, the recent report of the Pearson Commission (set up by the World Bank and headed by the former Canadian Prime Minister, Lester Pearson) which suggested ways of narrowing the gap between the "haves" and "have-nots" was far too modest a document.

This was despite the opinion expressed by officials from the developed countries at the conference that the Commission's recommendations for sharp increases in aid and a lowering of tariff barriers against the exports of developing nations were highly ambitious goals which have to overcome considerable opposition from within the richer States.

Nevertheless, the delegates again heard the warning that the gap in living standards between the rich Northern and poor Southern hemisphere will grow by the end of the century even if the developing world meets the Pearson report's target and raises its output by six per cent a year.

However, many African governments may be more inclined to the qualified optimism of the Pearson Commission which noted a "definite impression that most low-income countries would welcome a larger flow of foreign investment, sharing our belief that such flows would contribute to their faster growth."

Certainly, there have been growing signs that the injection of foreign private capital is becoming less of a problem for both host governments and investors.

This change of climate was seen again in a recent editorial in the influential Time of New York which said: "The days when independent African States equated foreign investment in their countries with neo-colonialism and imperialism are over."

"Everywhere on the continent today governments are coming to realize that to achieve economic independence they must sometimes swallow their nationalistic pride and call on the developed countries for aid."

"In partnership with these rich nations, the African governments are finding that they can, with rational planning, achieve for their people the economic independence that is so vital to political independence."

"There should be no sentimentalism about this. These investors have the money and we haven't. But since they are making the money out of our land, it is only right and proper that we should get a big cut of the cake."

"As long as that money helps to improve the lot of our people, we need not concern ourselves with trivialities."

Zambia has recently shown that with outside help, she is not only able to exploit her mineral riches to the full, but also to use them as a base on which to build up her industrial and commercial infrastructure.

Meanwhile, Ethiopians have been given renewed hope that their

country has sufficient natural resources to improve their living standards.

According to an official of the Ministry of Mines in Addis Ababa, preliminary surveys made in the northern Ethiopian offered bright prospects for gold, uranium, platinum, copper, nickel and zinc as well as potash. In about 18 months it would be known whether these minerals were present in commercial quantities.

The Ethiopian Government has also signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme for an investigation into the geothermal resources of the country's Rift Valley areas and for their subsequent development as a source of power.

Another hopeful sign is the recent discovery of natural gas off the Red Sea coast which could be a pointer to the existence of an oilfield.

(Lion Features)

## India's turbulent youth

## Should work on reconstruction of villages

Youth would not be youth if it does not look forward and upward and is not impatient and restless for change. Youth is the surging transition between childhood and adulthood. There is something wrong in a society which does not provide for the outer manifestations in life of the inner revolution that takes place in youth as a biological process. Dynamics or stagnation in a society must therefore be judged typically and dominantly by whether the youth is in motion or is static.

When science and technology dawned on the Western societies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the new life was spearheaded by youthful rebels in art, literature, philosophy, science and technology. They questioned and defied traditional values and conduct which held the community together in equilibrium.

The bulk of the youth who found none of these outlets, went out to the four corners of the world in quest of adventures. The elders in the home countries perverted the product of these adventures of youth into colonialism and imperialism.

By and large, the Christian missions acted as the handmaid for the new crusade followed as a logical corollary in the colonising nations.

The two World Wars came in basically as a product of in-fighting among the Western nations over the spoils of new imperialism. In the USSR, as an offshoot of the first World War, challenged the very fundamentals of the Western society.

World War II put a seal to the coffin of colonialism. Shorn of colonies and assured markets, the new movement.

We have seen a traditional bound society, where tasks were assigned by the community to every stage of life from childhood to old age. The ancient prescribed that there shall be hard work in every sphere of life during childhood, youth and adolescence for training oneself for the major occupations in life.

The aged were to act as "Van-prasthi" and the old a sanyasi renouncing all ties of life. The sanyasi worked with precision because each age group confined strictly to its own tasks and went about it with vigour.

The elders acted as beacons for a moral life. The youth surged for a change. The adults and middle aged acted as a middle force to hold the keels of life even. The system grew stagnant over time, as elders failed to live up to the mandate prescribed.

When the Mahatma came into the Indian scene he gave a new philosophy of moral resistance to evil. The youth took the cue and acted as a tool of revolt against colonial rule. They paid a heavy price. With independence, the youth, it was promised, would have a new deal and a "right to live" in freedom.

With the Mahatma gone from the scene a new era emerged. The need and infirm refused to leave the vantage positions acquired by them as the fruits of independence. The fundamental preachings of the Mahatma have now been exported for consumption abroad, and the relics have all been collected and compiled in the Gandhi Darshan Exhibition, the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the other chapels erected in the name of the Mahatma during his centennial.

The politics at play whether in Parliament, Raj institutions, cooperative, State legislatures, or in Parliament, is finding outlets, unheard of in Indian history.

## PART I

ets for the dumping of surplus produce of the machine and the exploitation of the teeming manpower, the old concept of colonialism outlets through neo-colonialist ventures. These are backed by guns and a new style diplomacy. The product is, rising affluence in the classes and aquilior in the masses.

Meanwhile, education has spread fantastically in the Western nations. The youth has begun assert itself in defiance of all accepted traditions. The split has become the prospect of a new community imbued with hunger, disease and ignorance. The system grew stagnant over time, as elders failed to live up to the mandate prescribed.

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## 6 WOMEN BECOME POLICE



From left to right: Miss Masoumi, Miss Nasrin, Miss Qamar Abdali, Mrs. Sayeda Afghani, Miss Jamila and Miss Torpaikai Askaradzh.

By A Staff Reporter  
Six women have graduated from the Police Academy for the first time in the history of Afghanistan.

The women police are now passing their apprenticeship period of one year in various departments of police and Ministry of Interior before becoming full fledged police officers.

"They are all happy and relaxed when this reporter of the Kabul Times met them at the Ministry of Interior yesterday."

"We are pleased to see that our three years of hard work and training have come to an end and we are beginning a new era in our professional field," all of them told the Kabul Times reporter in turn in reply to a question.

They are:

Miss Nasrin;

Miss Najiba Masoumi;

Miss Jamila;

Miss Torpaikai Askaradzh;

Miss Qamar Abdali and

Mrs. Sayeda Afghani.

Miss Torpaikai Askaradzh and Miss Jamila are taking their prenticeship at Kabul International Airport.

The six graduates attended the Police Academy along with their male classmates.

The only exception given them was that they were not required to stay in the police academy hostel at night, a compulsory rule for male classmates.

When asked why she joined the police profession, Miss Nasrin said that she was interested in training, and also training juvenile delinquents in the reformatory.

Najiba said that she wanted to become a police investigator of children and women.

Miss Jamila said that she wanted to become a police officer to search women travelers, who may be suspected of smuggling.

Torpaikai also said that she wanted to become a traffic police trainer.

Mrs. Sayeda Afghani said that she was interested in becoming a woman investigator.

Each of them in turn said that service to society at large and the women, especially, formed their real aim in joining the police.

When asked which field of police they like to join later, each of them had a different answer. Nasrin said that she was interested in training, and also training juvenile delinquents in the reformatory.

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## All About Women

## Press On Women.

## Was it his or her profession?

The women's page of daily Islah has devoted its editorial to the new year. The editor discusses the beauty of the spring and the advent of another year with which another page of life opens.

With the coming of spring everything is re-created, says the editor. The first picture is taken when the woman has taken her time to look after her beauty by applying simple makeup and having her hair done. The second picture shows the same woman without anything done to improve her look. She looks like an old woman whereas the picture taken after she had applied makeup and with a proper hairstyle made look her a young and good-looking woman.

The editor says that unfortunately there are a lot of women in our society who pay little attention to maintain their beauty. Of course some women, because of daily engagement, can hardly find time to look after their beauty. If they spare only a half an hour to look after their beauty they will not only be considered women of good taste but their eyes will also be preserved, adds the writer of the article.

The weekly Zhusandoon has published a few short stories illustrating the jealousy of wives towards their husbands. One story is about a man who has been living a happy life with his wife.

However, says the man, one morning my wife seemed to be very unhappy and moody. At first she refused to reply to my questions when I wanted to find out why she was so sad. But suddenly she burst into tears and said, "I have been crying for days."

"I said, 'I dream once more that you kiss another woman. I will never talk to you.'"

The other story is about a surgeon who was walking with his wife on the street when a pretty blonde lady passed and warmly greeted him. The wife enquired about the lady he got acquainted with the blonde. The surgeon replied that it was his profession that was responsible for their meeting. The wife asked if it was his profession or hers that brought about such an acquaintance.

The same magazine in its women's column has an article entitled 'Does life have a meaning?' The paper has published the opinions of some philosophers about the meaning of life. A French philosopher Calmon, expressing his view about the meaning of life says: "If life is wanted for fun and entertainment this I call a life which has no meaning. However, if I live to do something better than others and see that you and other enjoy life, that is a meaningful life."

Who can forget 'The Ladies' Home Journal's' catchy slogan: "Never underestimate the power of a woman." Certainly, it would seem, not the editors of the Journal itself. And if there was any danger of that it was conclusively dispelled last week when 100 million feminists stormed the New York headquarters of the nation's second-largest women's magazine (McCall's) first and demanded everything from publication of a column on how to have an orgasm to the removal of editor and publisher John Mac Carter.

In an eleven-hour-long "occupation", the invaders—who represented such diverse women's liberation groups as Media Women, the Redstockings, the New York Radical Feminists and NOW

(New Zealand Information Service).

Mrs. Fahima Arsal, Chief of the Nursing Division, Ministry of Public Health, (right), a recent arrival to New Zealand who has begun the diploma of nursing course at the New Zealand Post-Graduate School for Nurses at Wellington.

Mrs. Arsal, who has a World Health Organisation Fellowship, is discussing her programme with Mrs. P.M. Fellows, External Aid Division, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. Arsal is one of six nurses from overseas this year who are studying for the diploma of nursing at the Post-Graduate School for Nurses. The nurses have come from Botswana, Kenya, Rwanda, Nigeria and Fiji. At the end of the one-year course, graduate nurses will return to their countries to apply the knowledge they have gained.

On the same page an article is published with two pictures of a woman. Though the picture is of the same woman, they look very different. The first picture is taken when the woman has taken her time to look after her beauty by applying simple makeup and having her hair done. The second picture shows the same woman without anything done to improve her look. She looks like an old woman whereas the picture taken after she had applied makeup and with a proper hairstyle made look her a young and good-looking woman.

The editor says that unfortunately there are a lot of women in our society who pay little attention to maintain their beauty. Of course some women, because of daily engagement, can hardly find time to look after their beauty. If they spare only a half an hour to look after their beauty they will not only be considered women of good taste but their eyes will also be preserved, adds the writer of the article.

The weekly Zhusandoon has published a few short stories illustrating the jealousy of wives towards their husbands. One story is about a man who has been living a happy life with his wife.

However, says the man, one morning my wife seemed to be very unhappy and moody. At first she refused to reply to my questions when I wanted to find out why she was so sad. But suddenly she burst into tears and said, "I have been crying for days."

"I said, 'I dream once more that you kiss another woman. I will never talk to you.'"

The other story is about a surgeon who was walking with his wife on the street when a pretty blonde lady passed and warmly greeted him. The wife enquired about the lady he got acquainted with the blonde. The surgeon replied that it was his profession that was responsible for their meeting. The wife asked if it was his profession or hers that brought about such an acquaintance.

The same magazine in its women's column has an article entitled 'Does life have a meaning?' The paper has published the opinions of some philosophers about the meaning of life. A French philosopher Calmon, expressing his view about the meaning of life says: "If life is wanted for fun and entertainment this I call a life which has no meaning. However, if I live to do something better than others and see that you and other enjoy life, that is a meaningful life."

Who can forget 'The Ladies' Home Journal's' catchy slogan: "Never underestimate the power of a woman." Certainly, it would seem, not the editors of the Journal itself. And if there was any danger of that it was conclusively dispelled last week when 100 million feminists stormed the New York headquarters of the nation's second-largest women's magazine (McCall's) first and demanded everything from publication of a column on how to have an orgasm to the removal of editor and publisher John Mac Carter.

In an eleven-hour-long "occupation", the invaders—who represented such diverse women's liberation groups as Media Women, the Redstockings, the New York Radical Feminists and NOW

(New Zealand Information Service).

Mrs. Fahima Arsal, Chief of the Nursing Division, Ministry of Public Health, (right), a recent arrival to New Zealand who has begun the diploma of nursing course at the New Zealand Post-Graduate School for Nurses at Wellington.

Mrs. Arsal, who has a World Health Organisation Fellowship, is discussing her programme with Mrs. P.M. Fellows, External Aid Division, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mrs. Arsal is one of six nurses from overseas this year who are studying for the diploma of nursing at the Post-Graduate School for Nurses. The nurses have come from Botswana, Kenya, Rwanda, Nigeria and Fiji. At the end of the one-year course, graduate nurses will return to their countries to apply the knowledge they have gained.

## Madam, My Madam

## Controversy over man's right of staring

By Nokta Cheen

"I wonder why men look at their women at all," my friend's friend was telling her husband while he was at the steering wheel. We were seated at the back of the car.

"I don't know. Why should they look at other women? It is bad manners," he told her.

"You are telling me. And look whose talking. When you are driving on this road you always have an angle of your eyes peering out of the window and staring at the raked thighs of the naseerby," she told him with a funny smile.

There aren't too many miniskirts girls around, and I don't think, even if there were many, I would be interested in looking at them to go to the movies, he said.

"Well, I am not jealous. And I don't think I care too much for your peeps and glances, or necessities of driving, or refreshment of mind, or allegations repugnant to known values in you. All I want is that you should not get too busy looking around, for any purpose, so that we may not have an accident," she told her husband rather seriously.

"I don't know how to convince you that I'm a good husband. Human eyes are like oceans, they are vast and sure, and flow from direction to direction. At one go, they are covered and while I may aim at looking at something different, it may seem to you that I have my eyes set on somebody's else's wife or daughter," he told her with a sound of reason, but there was no more sign of the broad smile on his face as I looked at the mirror of his car.

"I really don't care. I can wear a micro-mini, and stand on the second storey balcony of our apartment, and then see how many men will stare, and how you would feel about it," she said and we all laughed, including her sweetheart.



## Text of Jiddah conference communique

(Continued from page 1) collective action, as they deem appropriate, to intensify their efforts to support and assist the Arab governments and peoples in their struggle to secure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from their territories and restore the usurped rights of the Palestinians.

The conference recognised the need for appraising world opinion of the mischief of Zionist propaganda and of the Israeli expansionist aims and urged each participating state to adopt appropriate measures in that respect at an early date.

The conference studied the solidarity among all Muslim countries regarding the confrontation of Israeli occupation of Palestine and neighbouring territories. It called further for all necessary efforts aimed at developing economic, financial and cultural cooperation among Muslim countries as the only effective means to neutralise and counter the attempts by Israel to infiltrate into these countries.

The conference reaffirmed that the participating governments should consult together with a view to promoting between themselves close cooperation and mutual assistance in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam, in the interest of Islam and of humanity as a whole.

The conference decided to meet once a year for the purpose of: a. reviewing the progress achieved in the implementation of its decisions;

b. Discussing matters of common interest and making recommendations for common action;

c. Deciding the date and venue of Islamic Summit.

The conference decided as follows:

(1) A Secretariat, is created whose functions are:

a. Liaison between the participating states;

b. To follow up the implementation of decisions taken by the conference, in particular with regard to the Palestine case;

c. Preparation and servicing the sessions of the conference.

(2) The Secretariat will be headed by a secretary appointed for

two-year period by the conference of foreign ministers.

(3) The expenses incurred on the management and the functioning of the Secretariat will be borne by the participating states.

## Bahrain accepts U.N. mission but not Iranian claim

BAHRAIN, March 30, (Reuters).—Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, president of the Bahraini state council, said yesterday his country's decision to admit a United Nations fact-finding commission did not mean acceptance of Iran's claim to the gulf sheikhdom.

"We intend by accepting it to prove our good faith and since all our neighbours," said he Sheikh Khalifa.

He said the Iranian claim was one of the obstacles standing in the way of Bahrain's goal of self-development, but was a problem which needed to be tackled at its roots.

United Nations Secretary General U Thant, announced in New York Saturday that a six-man mission would arrive in Bahrain today to ascertain the political wishes for the future of the people in the British-protected sheikhdom.

Sheikh Al Khalifa said this method of settling the problem has been adopted because it does not at all affect our sovereignty or our position as an independent country.

The Sheikh believed that the final international settlement of

Iran's claim by the United Nations would open a new era of friendship and constructive cooperation between the two countries and benefit peace and security in the gulf area.

He asked Bahraini people to welcome the UN mission to enable it to carry out its work in an atmosphere of freedom and self-restraint.

The Sheikh said it was an historic opportunity for them to demonstrate maturity and national consciousness as a modern state.

By their adherence to the spirit of peace and friendship among nations we prove our most evident right to secure the future of our ancient and independent country, he said.

While in Kunduz, His Majesty yesterday morning received in audience elders of Kunduz province in the Soinzar Hotel.

While expressing pleasure in meeting them and the people, His Majesty said that the economic situation was the biggest national issue.

"We must be aware that people's participation is very important," he said.

"We are at present in an era of democracy in which your share has great effect. We are sure that with the cooperation of the nation we will succeed in tackling this problem," he added.

His Majesty said that the cooperation of the people is needed for the implementation of those plans which are being undertaken by the government for the welfare and progress of the nation.

The surveys and studies undertaken for exploiting the mines in Afghanistan are a good news for a bright future, His Majesty told them.

His Majesty considered cooperation between the government and the parliament and their unity in developing the country's economy as effective and said that with the cooperation of the three organs of the state can play an important role in preparing the nation to take great strides forward.

After the royal instructions, which took half an hour, Abdul

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PRICE AF. 4

## His Majesty returns to Kabul from Kunduz by air Tells Gathering in Kunduz of Need to Improve Country's Economy

KABUL, March 31, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King returned here by plane from Kunduz at the end of a four day visit of some parts of northern Afghanistan.

His Majesty travelled by car from Mazar Sharif to Kunduz at 10:55 in the morning.

HRH Sardar Abdul Wali, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the ministers of national defence and interior, Kabul Governor and Caretaker Mayor of Kabul welcomed His Majesty at the airport.

During his four day visit His Majesty saw the progress of work on the construction of the chemical fertiliser plant, the thermoelectric power plant, and the Balikh textile factory.

His Majesty met thousands of people in Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan and Kunduz provinces and addressed mammoth gatherings.

His Majesty travelled by car from Mazar Sharif to Kunduz after inspecting the Pule Khumri-Mazar Sharif highway.

The governor of Badkhan and acting governor of Kunduz Sultan Aziz, Lt. General Shapoor, the commander of the 20th division, Governor of Takhar Furat, presidents of the provincial courts, high ranking officials and elders of the area bade farewell to His Majesty.

His Majesty's plane took off from Kunduz airport at 10:08 a.m.

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Students welcoming His Majesty in Kunduz (Photo: Mustamandi)

## Afghan minister at Islamic Conference

Editor's note: Following is the text of statement by Abdul Sattar Sifat, Minister of Justice at the Islamic Conference of Ministers in Jeddah, March 24, 1970. (Translated from Arabic)

I am grateful to God Almighty for being availed of the opportunity to represent my Government at this Islamic Ministerial Conference which is being held at

decided by the Rabat Islamic Summit Conference.

I am convinced that this Conference which is being held in conformity with the Islamic obligation for consultation among the Muslims will have an outstanding place among the gatherings of Islamic countries.

I consider it my duty to express my sincere belief that this Conference is being convened in Sa-

udi Arabia in the Holy land of Hijaz, which is the cradle of the Islamic faith. The excellent arrangement made for the Conference, the hospitality of our Saudi brothers in this modern city which through the efforts of its people and the wise guidance of His Majesty King Faisal has attained progress in every walk of life, deserve full appreciation.

(Continued on page 4)

## Afghan delegate speaks on Cairo conference

Editor's Note: Just before the Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference in Jeddah, another meeting of Islamic nations was held in Cairo, Afghanistan was represented that meeting by Abdul Wahid Nuzhat, Farah's judge of public law in the court of appeals at the Supreme Court.

In a newspaper interview he has given some details of the conference.

Farah said that the conference was opened by the United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdul Nasser and lasted five days.

The main item on the agenda was the evacuation of Jerusalem. But it also discussed the position of Jews towards religion, Palestine's proper position in Islam, the aims of Israeli expansion in Arab countries, resistance in battlefields, air attacks and other Israeli raids against the Arabs as an anti-Islamic and anti-human act, the need for popularising the greatness and virtues of Islam and racial discrimination.

Farah said that the results obtained from the conference should be of great importance in further consolidation of relations among Muslim states throughout the world and a better understanding of the mission of Islam in present day civilization.

He himself has delivered several speeches in which he explained to the participants the Afghan legal system was based on Islamic law and no law in its country can contradict Islamic principles.

The Arab states and especially the Arab League were advised to lay the grounds for such a system and provide the logistics and form a general command and staff (Medic Commandos).

Also the conference proposed the formation of an Islamic news agency which would disseminate news on Islamic countries and affairs.

The conference adopted a ten point resolution on Palestine, he said.

The bridge and retaining walls will be built at a cost of Af. 5,300,000 from the state budget.

I will convert the capital of Pakhtia with Khost district.

General Isa in a speech inaugurating construction work said that the government was doing its best to implement development and reformative plans for raising the standard of living of the people under the guidance of His Majesty.

The bridge, 23 metres long, eight metres wide and 45 metres high will have a capacity of eighty tons.

2 new high schools established in Herat, Pakhtia

KABUL, March 31, (Bakhtar).—The secondary school of Ghorian district of Herat province has been raised to a secondary school. There are 1,050 students enrolled in the school.

Similarly, under the education development plan, the secondary school of Herbin, in Khost district of Pakhtia has been raised to a high school.

The people in the area have contributed Af. 80,000 for the constructing of an annex to the school.

The village school of Sawe, in Borkon district of Konar province has been raised to a fundamental school.

There are 1,200 students studying in the school.

The fundamental school of Lal-Sarjangan in Ghor province has been raised to a secondary school. The people in the area have contributed Af. 80,000 for the constructing of an annex to the school.

After three years of practical and theoretical studies the nurses graduates, she concluded.

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Many a man who thinks to himself a home discoverer that he has merely opened a tavern for his friends.  
By George Norman Douglas

## Exporting Afghan carpets

The news on the eighty per cent increase over the year before in the volume of Afghan carpets exported during the previous Afghan year is as much encouraging as stimulating for further efforts to augment exports.

The comparison, however, does not become very significant when one recalls that the position of Afghan carpet exports two years ago was one of the worst in the carpet industry.

Foreign markets suddenly fell, not gradually, and among many factors contributing to it was the low quality of production. However, this is not to belittle the real improvement both in the quality of carpets and in the expansion of foreign markets themselves.

Through the efforts of the Afghan Carpet Guild, our weavers have learned to use fast dyes, make use of better bright colours, like gold which appeals to foreign buyers, leave broad borders, use only wool and never cotton, and pay more attention to the quality of work rather than quantity of production.

Our businessmen have learned to export quality carpets, to be selective in the quantity they export, and to learn about the techniques of competition in the sale of their merchandise.

The Guild itself has been surveying markets for the possibility of expanding sales. Both new and traditional markets are being continuously studied for sales expansion.

While these efforts are appreciated, the Guild ought to speed up its method of work. It has been too slow in catching the newly opened Australian markets. Within a ceiling \$300,000 Australia two years ago announced permission for sale of Afghan carpets by Afghan businessmen. Nothing much has been done to actually start export.

The markets of Canada are most desirable for the export of our carpets. We have been too slow to do anything about it, and our trading company in New York, which should be responsible for all forms of trade, not karakul pelts alone, has not been active enough to promote sales of other Afghan products in the most important markets of the Western Hemisphere.

Sales promotion of our carpets abroad calls for joint efforts of all concerned organs inside and outside the country.

In this context the duty of the Afghan Trading Company in London too is as important as that of the New York office. The London office like the New York counterpart has been paying too much attention to holding auctions for karakul pelts.

It need be, Carpet Guild should open its own offices in Canada, Australia and elsewhere.

At the same time it must put into operation carpet washing machines.

Our carpets should stand the test of being washed in the country before they are exported. In addition, washing will make their texture soft, do away with dirt, and thus improve their quality.

## World Press

President Josep Bore Tito of Yugoslavia has taken a fresh initiative towards finding a basis for a successful Middle East settlement. Cairo's semi-official daily, Al-Ahram reported.

He has sent a message to UN Secretary General U Thant saying it was not appropriate that the UN celebrated its 25th anniversary this year while it was incapable of solving one of the gravest crises.

At the same time President Tito also sent a message to the heads of the big powers as well as a number of friendly countries, and urged them to seek an early solution to that explosive crisis.

It complained that the big powers had allegedly failed to organize UN Middle-East peace envoy Gunnar Jarnevig with "cheerful and concrete working papers giving a broad outline of implementing the UN Security Council resolution in the Middle East."

President Tito has submitted a detailed Middle East peace plan. He discussed it with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt during his visit to Cairo in February 1968.

Although details of the plan have never been revealed it was at that time reported to include a step-by-step withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, linked with Arab-Israeli peace talks and the creation of demilitarized zones along the borders.

Peace Sowath Sirik Matak, Cambodia's Deputy Premier, said in an interview published that he would not ask his country's neighbours for military aid against the advancing Vietnamese.

In an interview in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, reported by Time Magazine, he said that the setting up of the communist forces in the country remained a primary goal.

Similarly, the government is seeking to bring about a cessation of the largely coal-producing sectors of the northeast which, as elsewhere in Europe, and the world, are finding it next to impossible to generate, with other sources of energy.

Lastly, the government is seeking to establish what it calls genuine metropolitan centres of civilisation via-vis Paris, Earmarked for this role are Nantes, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nancy, Metz, Marseilles and Lyons.

## Home press at a glance

## PUBLIC TELEPHONES MUST BE USED WISELY

## Islah

Yesterday's issue of the paper carried an editorial on public telephones. Telephone and transportation facilities are among the most urgent requirements of modern civilisation and city life. That is why complaints about inefficient operation of the traffic system and lack of telephone facilities appear regularly in newspapers.

To meet the demand for more telephones available for public use, the Ministry of Communications has decided to install public telephones in the city.

It is up to the people now to make best use of these facilities, said the editorial.

One heard about the Ministry's complaints that slugs are inserted and small boys once in a while stay there for hours on end playing around with the telephone while people are waiting outside.

It is wrong to use public telephones as toys or try to steal the

collected coins inside them. Until recently hundreds of letters to the editor in newspapers urged the installation of telephone booths. Now that this wish of the public has been realised it would be a pity of the attempt is not allowed to serve a useful purpose.

The same issue of the paper carried a picture on page two showing Willy Brandt, the West German Chancellor shaking hands with the East German Prime Minister Willy Stoph at Erfurt railway station where they met recently for the first time.

## Heywad

The paper in its editorial yesterday stressed the importance of a sound development of democracy. His Majesty the King, who is the founder of democratic freedoms in Afghanistan expressed the hope before an audience of northern and southern provinces that democracy should develop in a sound manner.

We are certain that millions of

our people are cherishing the same hope. Democracy, it said, is a free tree. When it is small, it requires great care to see that its growth is not hampered by climatic conditions, lack of water etc. When grown the tree can look after itself. It is the gardener who sees that young saplings are given the chance to grow soundly.

His Majesty's interest in the development of democracy in Afghanistan is a similar one. In the same way that gardeners' interest in safeguarding the newly planted sapling is more than anyone else His Majesty the King's interest in ensuring that sound growth of democracy is more than anyone else.

Experience shows that in countries where democratic freedoms have been used for non-national purposes the result has been, nothing but disaster. That is why, it said, the initial steps have to be taken with a great deal of care and caution.

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## Anis

The paper carried an article by Dr. Mohammad Zaher Siddiq on the Jeddah conference of Islamic countries.

The 36th installment of the article on the famous Dari poet Mirza Beidel also appeared in the same issue of the paper.

The paper also carried an article on the management of the daily Heywad on the commencement of its 21st year of publication and the fact that it started the year by increasing its paper from four to eight pages.

## Minister's Hobbies



Dr. Akbar Omari, Commerce Minister

## India's turbulent youth

## Should work on reconstruction of villages

Instead of being a binding force weaving the particles and the loose threads of Indian humanity into the pattern of a free community, politics has become a source of division. The market place by worshipping even the code that governs business in the questionable numbers of our cities and towns.

The imported philosophy of communism came in as an opiate to the people's Shantala. The mass mobilisation for work that was to be done within the soil conservation, sanitation, irrigation in the countryside or in health, education and small enterprises for production in urban areas.

But, alas the concentration on crash programmes of production in intensive areas and the uniformity in the other sectors cut at the very root of the basic programme for mass employment and reconstruction. Youth mobilisation in schools and colleges suffered because of the universalisation of education policy makers who would avert their eyes but the very best in them!

The growing section of the young educated who are 'down and out, has no vested interest in the pomp and prosperity which is

the close preserve of a few. Is it any wonder that they fall prey to any philosophy, which offers them the semblance of a martyrdom, irrespective of the means or ends?

Programmes for mass mobilisation of brain and brawn for work that saves wide, the restoration of sanity in politics, economics and sociology, and morality in public life offer the master key to the unlocking of the reservoir. No revolution in history has ever been achieved without tears and some trickles of blood.

The elders have shed away over the years since independence, from the logic of the battle for freedom yet to be waged. Our thanksgiving must be to Providence and those who have led us to the new age.

The Kosi is in flood. The tide giving waters of youth for reconstruction or shall we say, cannot be stemmed. Shall we summon to our call the wisdom of the nation to harness the life-force atomic energy for chaos and devastation?

India News and Feature

## Pakistan awaits election of new national assembly

A 113-member national assembly will draft Pakistan's new basic constitution following general elections on October 5, President Yahya Khan announced Saturday.

The assembly, which will include 13 women, will be elected by direct adult franchise, the president said in a broadcast to the nation.

This has a built-in advantage for East Pakistan, which has 60 per cent of the country's 120 million inhabitants, is assured of a majority in the new assembly.

Only a few find seats in the



## "Plaza added to Kabul's hotel boom"

By A Staff Reporter

In an effort to develop the tourism industry in the country the private sector is helped and encouraged through all ways possible to invest in the hotel business so that enough accommodations of differing standards are provided for the tourists, the number of which has been on the increase in the last few years.

Only in the last three or four years the number of hotels and restaurants has almost doubled in the capital city. The Kabul Inter-Continental, the most ultra-modern hotel in the whole country, this year began to offer its commendable services and varieties of European and Afghan dishes.

Although the majority of the hotels in the country are owned by the state, the privately owned and run hotels have also been increasing and providing comfortable accommodations for foreign visitors. Efforts are also being made to provide first class accommodations in the tourist spots of the country such as Bamyan, Ghazni and Herat.

The Afghan Tourist Bureau within the framework of the Afghan Air Authority, is planning to increase the number of rooms in Bamyan by putting up new hotel in the area and increasing the number of tents at the foot of famous Buddha statues.

Every year almost one or two new hotels is opened somewhere in the country, mainly in the capital city. Soon another modern hotel in the heart of the city will start services for the tourists with its comfortable and modern accommodations.

Located almost across the Zangeneh Park and next to the Metropol and some other hotels, the new Hotel Plaza will be ready to accommodate over 50 people at a time, offering in single and double rooms with and without private bath.

A veteran karakul businessman, who in the last several years has partly diverted his capital towards the hotel business, has spent two and a half million Afghanis for decorative and furnishing the hotel, which is a rented building. Most of the material for furnishing and decoration such as mosaics are provided locally.

Reza Sanaveh who enjoys being in hotel business now firmly believes that the hotel business in the future will greatly develop and with the personal interest he has in this business, he has tried to make his hotel a comfortable and entertaining place for the tourists.

For instance, he has arranged an Afghan Room with the typical Afghan furnishing and local products through which he hopes to help further introduce the culture of the Afghan people to foreign tourists.

ed near the office of Afghansur Sanaveh has tried to employ some people who could communicate in different foreign languages such as English, French and Russian. Most of the employees are the graduates of the Hotel Management School.

Sanaveh also plans to have hair dressing salons for men and women and he also hopes to open a drugstore inside the hotel to serve the guests. The Hotel Plaza will soon start full service.

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## Afghan minister at Jiddah Islamic Conference

(Continued from page 1)

The people of Afghanistan who have long-standing spiritual and cultural ties with the people of this land and other Muslim peoples, hope that the gathering will be highly beneficial to all Muslims and to the humanity as a whole.

The foremost purpose of this Conference is to study the situation in the light of September 25, 1969 decisions of the Islamic countries in Rabat. The poignant regret expressed by the Islamic Nations then is even profound today. Ever since that time Israel has been expanding its aggressive and expansionist policy and has been subjecting the Arab countries and their civilian population to coercive acts. With passage of days and hours it is being proved that every understanding and conciliation spirit and every trustful expectation present on the part of some non-Muslim countries as regards Israel policy, since June 1967 up to the present day has not only been futile but

has also led to the unlimited intransigence and arrogance of Israel in purposely undermining the foundations of the world peace.

Israel does not extend practical value to the Security Council November 22, 1967, resolution which has been recognised as the basis for a solution of the Middle East problem. She stubbornly intends to use its military "victory" in imposing its conations through the use of force.

The complete evacuation of Arab territories occupied by Israel during the June 1967 war, including the Holy City of Jerusalem is the basic and decisive condition of the re-establishment of and putting an end to the dangerous emergency situation prevailing in the Middle East.

It is evident that Israel wants to Dictate to the Arabs, what it itself had defined as "Peace" namely trampling upon the undeniable rights of the Arabs. At the end of the Rabat declaration the Islamic countries, including the

Arab countries, reaffirmed their "adherence to the principle of Peace, but Peace with honour and justice". Israel, on the contrary, intends to dictate a "Peace" which would be in contradiction with honour and justice. That is why the Muslims of the world express their full support for the legitimate rights of the Arabs and approve of their struggles aimed at the recovering of their usurped rights.

The second purpose of this gathering as mentioned in Rabat resolution is to study the possibility of the creation of a Permanent Secretariat of Islamic countries so that the Muslim peoples in the world will have the means of strengthening their ties and expanding their cooperation.

The Afghan delegation representing a country whose people respect and completely obey the tenets of the holy religion of Islam. While being ready to give its full support, in this matter to the consensus being revealed by the expression of views of the majority of this conference's participating members, we consider it necessary that the issue should be discussed in the light such a spirit according to which the sanctity of the Islamic religion, and the principles safeguarding and respecting Islamic tenets should be taken into consideration, and the Islamic thought should never be compromised by being subjected to special politi-

cal tendencies and targets. Therefore the deliberations of this gathering should be based on profound and curious thinking and must not aim at safeguarding the interests of one or a few countries. The results of the work of this gathering should be in line with the interests of the entire Islamic world and Humanity as a whole.

The purpose of efforts by Muslims is in no way to form a front against others but it is rather to participate in efforts aimed at consolidating Muslim ranks, and gaining sympathy and support of the entire peace and justice-loving people of the world, this being in accordance with the Islamic teaching advocating equality of men, respect for human dignity, tolerance and reconciliation. These principles were also reaffirmed in the Rabat Summit Declaration.

In conclusion, I want to assure this gathering that the Afghan delegation during this Conference is ready for every cooperation full respect for the views of all participating members and in accordance with the Afghan Policy positive Non-Alignment and strengthening friendship with all nations.

We have to do our best in the interest of the Islamic Community and Human progress. I pray Almighty God for the success of this Conference.

## HM returns to Kabul

(Continued from page 1)

of the late Majesty King Mohammad Nadir Shah and Your Majesty's.

"We assure you that for the progress of Afghanistan under your wise and benevolent guidance we will not refrain from any sacrifice," he said.

His Majesty yesterday morning saw the Buzkashi game between the Spinzar team of Kunduz province and Baghlan team.

As His Majesty arrived in the Kunduz stadium thousands of people shouted "Long Live the King, Long Live Afghanistan".

At the end of the game which ended in a draw, His Majesty granted audience to the captains of the two teams, Haji Gulestan and Mohammad Nadir and all the players.

His Majesty had lunch in the reception hall of the stadium with the elders of the province and officials.

According to another report, Spinzar Company periodical in a special issue on the occasion has published His Majesty's photos.

## ADVERTISEMENTS BIDS WANTED

The Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning in Kabul announces the opening of tender offers for the water supply system for the City of Herat.

The tender is open to Japanese contractors and is for the purpose of importing Japanese products and employing services for the construction of the water supply system for the City of Herat.

The following documents are available at the offices of the Central Authority for Housing and Town Planning:

- (1) Book of Conditions
- (2) Scope of Work and Bill of Quantity
- (3) Specifications on Construction
- (4) Drawings
- (5) Work Program.

Interested Japanese firms should contact this office either in person or by calling 25148. Tenders must be completed and received in sealed envelopes by noon 10th May 1970.



Paris has let fashion-inclined ladies know: The coat seam is slowly on the rise again. Midi is the proper length for the coming summer and spring. The light all-weather coats on our photo are not quite maxi and not quite midi.

## Pakistan election

(Continued from page 2)

tation containing certain principles so that it will be "acceptable to the people of Pakistan as a whole," the president said.

A legal framework to be announced in detail will state that the territories of Pakistan must now and hereafter be united in a federal union which must preserve the territorial unity of the state.

Pakistan will in future be called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, he announced.

The new constitution must preserve the Islamic ideology which was the basis of the creation of Pakistan in August 1947, under the terms of the legal framework he said.

President Yahya said: "Every-one has the right to offer his solution to the constitutional, political, economic and administrative problems of the country."

"But no one has the right to offer a solution which would adversely affect the solidarity of the people of Pakistan. This no one would tolerate," he emphasised.

"We will refuse to be silent spectators to any attacks against Pakistan's entity as a nation."

The constitution must also ensure the independence, territorial integrity and national solidarity of Pakistan, the president said.

It must be democratic and contain provisions for free elections periodically on the basis of population. The judiciary must be independent and the fundamental rights of all citizens must be assured.

Legislative, administrative and financial powers will be distributed in such a way between the federal government and the provinces to give the provinces maximum autonomy.

But this must be done so that the federal government shall have adequate powers to discharge its responsibilities in internal and external affairs and to preserve the independence and territorial integrity of Pakistan, than integrity of Pakistan, president Yahya said.

## US accepts idea of "all Southeast Asia" settlement

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The United States accepts the principle of an "all-Southeast Asia" peace settlement, but does not plan now to call for a broad conference to deal with the situations in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the state department says.

Spokesman Robert McCloskey recalled at a news briefing March 31 that the American negotiating position in the Paris talks "has taken into account the desirability that a settlement in Vietnam could, or should, include settlements in Cambodia and Laos."

"That is not the same thing as issuing a declaration calling for a broadening of the conference," McCloskey added.

He noted that Secretary of State William P. Rogers said last week that "he did not think that was anything we ought to undertake at this time."

However, spokesman McCloskey asserted, "the principle of a settlement being an all-Southeast Asia settlement is certainly one that would be acceptable to the United States."

Asked whether the United States has received a request from Cambodia for military aid, he replied:

"To my knowledge it has neither raised in Washington nor in Phnom Penh."

He recalled that both Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defence Melvin R. Laird have said they would not speculate on what the United States would do if it were to receive a request from the new Cambodian government for military assistance.

Replying to another query, he said the state department has received no confirmation from the

## Islamic states to establish secretariat

JEDDAH, March 31, (Reuters) —Work has begun here to establish the permanent secretariat of the Islamic states, which the Moslem foreign ministers approved last week despite the opposition of left-wing Arab states.

Their conference voted 19-3 to set up the secretariat in the holy city of Mecca "until Jerusalem is liberated", but Dr. Omar Saqqaf, Saudi Arabian minister of state for foreign affairs, at the request of some delegations, later substituted Jeddah for Mecca.

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia's main port and business centre, has better communications than Mecca. In addition non-Muslims can visit Jeddah but the yare carved from Mecca.

Some states at the conference have a mixed religious composition. Lebanon's delegation, for instance, was led by a Christian

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Do come for Lunch and Dinner - have your private parties at the Club.  
Phone: Mrs. Ziaee, 31505 / 31171.

## Airlines

### WEDNESDAY

#### Ariana Afghan Airlines

#### ARRIVALS

Beirut-Tehran-Kabul FG-206 0830

New Delhi-Kabul FG-303 1545

#### Departures

Kabul-New Delhi FG-302 1030

#### AEROFLOT:

ARRIVAL SU-019

Moscow-Tashkent-Kabul

## Weather

Skies over all the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 25 C 77 F. The coldest areas were South Salang with a low of 7 C 44 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 18 C 64 F.

Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 9-10 knots yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	14 C	8 C	55 F	48 F
Mazare Sharif	13 C	9 C	64 F	52 F
Herat	15 C	7 C	57 F	46 F
Lal	10 C	4 C	59 F	41 F
Parah	18 C	11 C	50 F	39 F

## Important Telephones

Police Station 10  
Traffic Department —41700  
Fire Department 13  
Telephone repair 20  
Ministry of Information and Culture 20373, 20345, 20347.  
Afghan Tourist Organisation 24464.  
Information 15.  
Traffic 40421, 20835, 24041, 20159.  
Watch 16.

## Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:  
Hakim-Kute Sangi  
Muhesen Asri-Nader Pashtoon Wat  
Najib-Cinema Pamir  
Fakir-Bini Hesar  
Barikut-Dah Mazang  
Amiri-Shahrara  
Ikhtundzadah Darulaman  
Shakeri-Jade Malwand  
Eqbal-Spuzhmal-Jade Malwand  
Asri Sakha-Mohammad Jan Khan Wat  
Rona-Malek Asghar Sq.  
Karte Char and Bibi Mahru  
General Medical Depot