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3-18-2010

### Kabul Times (Jan. - Mar., 1971)

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)  
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9 (pp.3-4), 10 (pp.3-4)  
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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

ISSUES LISTED AS MISSING WHEN

ORIGINALLY FILMED, IF LOCATED

AT A LATER DATE, MAY BE INCLUDED

AT THE END OF THE APPROPRIATE

REEL.



**JANUARY**

**1971**



FOR TRAVEL  
TO FROM  
**INDIA**  
**'A CLOSER LINK'  
NOW FOUR TIMES  
A WEEK SERVING  
AMRITSAR & DELHI  
from KABUL**  
Ariana Afghan Airlines

# THE KABUL TIMES

**IRAN AIR**  
LINKS  
EUROPE &  
MIDDLE EAST  
PRICE Af. 4

VOL. IX NO. 112 KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1971 (JDI 12, 1349 SH.)

## With dips in icy water, gunfire New Year ushers

Revellers around the world ushered in 1971 Friday with rowdy celebrations, dancing in the streets, dips in icy water for the hardy, volleys of gunfire, and clashes with police. Troubled flared in Australia after wild street battles with South Wales states.

In Britain 30,000 people crammed into London's Trafalgar square. One of several youths who took the traditional plunge into the ice-cold fountains was taken to hospital suffering from exposure.

The New Year head a water welcome in Moscow, where according to Tass, 25 men and women braved the cold to swim the Moscow river. They took to the water at five minutes to midnight and clambered up the opposite bank in 1971 to down glasses of champagne.

In New York, hundreds of thousands of people braved the cold and the threat of snow to jam Times Square. Thousand more swarmed into Central Park for the city's New Year's eve party. In Italy, thousands of people celebrated the New Year to volleys of firework explosions, shot gun salutes and the crash of breaking wine bottles.

Motorists abandoned the streets in towns and villages throughout Italy at midnight to escape the

traditional deluge of firecrackers and debris hurled from windows.

The streets of Rome quickly became impassable, littered with bottles, chamberpots, broken furniture and rubbish. Revellers in the city's old quarter fired shotguns into the air, lit bonfires in the streets and kept the merry-making going until dawn.

The worst outburst in Australia was at beaches along the Queensland-New South Wales where 101 people were arrested after a three-hour melee in which police were pelted with bottles, cans, eggs and fireworks.

Another 55 people were arrested in the beach resort of Lorne, Southwest of Melbourne, after about 2,000 youths converged on the town. Celebrations got out of hand at surfer's paradise on Queensland's famous gold coast where 25 people were detained.

The battle of Lorne co-incided with several power cuts in the main street and a car ploughed through the milling crowds, injuring two people.

In Hong Kong, a man and two children were injured when an explosion ripped across a road junction. The blast was believed to have come from a hydrogen gas pump used for inflating balloons.

Scores of people received minor injuries in the London revels and police made six arrests by midnight.

At Piccadilly Circus, in the hub of the city's night life quarter, a 16-foot (five-metre) wooden fence protected the statue of Eros—the Greek god of love—from hordes of young people.

Instead, girls showered kisses on lines of police protecting the fence protecting the statue.

In Belfast, capital of the British province of northern Ireland—torn last year by protestant-catholic riots—the New Year was less than two hours old when a loud explosion echoed through part of the city.



Volunteers in Pakthia province preparing to plant trees.

## WFP assistance sought for prisoners

KABUL, Jan. 2, (Bakhtar).—The government has assigned a commission to revalue immovable property in Afghanistan to re-determine their prices for the collecting of annual property and municipal taxes.

The commission will also enlist new houses, apartments, markets, shops, built in the cities throughout the country which have not yet been listed in the registration books for property and municipal taxation.

The House and Town Construction Department of the Ministry of Public Works has been assigned to form a commission, with the help of the Cartographic Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Municipalities to reassess the value of the immovable property and also to enlist the new ones which have sprung in the cities.

The proposal to this effect was made by the Finance and Interior Ministries to the government. His Majesty has also approved the government's decision.

The commission will immediately name the new streets and number the new houses.

Officials of the Ministries of Finance, Public Works and Municipalities will evaluate the new property with the help of architects and civil engineers.

## UAR Foreign Minister Riad to visit Britain tomorrow

LONDON, Jan. 2, (Reuter).—Mahmoud Riad, Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, will hold talks on latest Middle East developments with both Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home here next week.

The Foreign Office Friday announced details of Riad's official four-day visit to London beginning on Sunday, tomorrow.

Riad and British ministers will be able to discuss prospect of the forthcoming Arab-Israeli talks under the auspices of Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations' Middle East peace envoy. Britain is staunch supporter of Dr. Jarring's mission.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister and Sir Alec will also review Anglo-Egyptian relations, informed British sources here said.

The question of possible British participation in an Egyptian oil pipeline project from the Gulf of Suez to near Alexandria may also come up.

Riad last paid an official visit to London in September 1968 when he had talks with the then Labour Foreign Secretary, Michael Stewart.

His visit to London next week is part of his tour of various European capitals to explain Egypt's policy.

Riad has recently been to Moscow and will go to Paris for talks on January 6.

## Home - Briefs

KABUL, Jan. 2, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul police have arrested a man, Mohammad Hashim, with Af. 200,000 banknotes who has allegedly forged a check of the bicycle manufacturing company and has withdrawn Af. 360,000 from the Bank of Afghanistan.

KABUL, Jan. 2, (Bakhtar).—Forty foreign students study in the Kabul University under Afghan government cultural scholarships.

Most of the students come from Arab countries and the rest from the United States, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, India and Pakistan.

KABUL, Jan. 2, (Bakhtar).—In the past 25 days the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has marketed 7298 kilos of karp fish in Kabul.

The Ministry plans to sell 100 tons of fish in the markets this winter, a source of the Ministry said.

The fish was introduced for breeding in 50 cubic sq. metre pool three years ago at Darunta.

The fish, imported for breeding from the People's Republic of China eat grass.

## Guinea charges FRG citizens with complicity in invasion

ABIDJAN, Jan. 2, (Reuter).—Guinea yesterday charged that West German citizens took part in the abortive invasion in November, plotted to kill President Sekou Toure and worked as spies.

Radio Conakry, monitored here, said Guinea's armed forces had irrefutable proof that West Germans took part in the attack, plotted against the life of the President and spied in Conakry and the town of Kankan in central Guinea.

It asserted that the spy group was being held for making allegedly unfriendly remarks about Guinea.

This man was a specialist in "material and moral corruption," the radio added.

President Toure abruptly expelled 100 West Germans belonging to the West German economic aid mission last Monday.

One West German was detained in Kankan, Herman Siebold, a West German church aid leader aged 59 who has been in Guinea for five years and was recently building a vocational training school.

His wife Charlotte, who was expelled on Monday, said he

## Eban urges Arab nations to tone down propaganda

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2, (AFP).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban proposed in an appeal yesterday angry speeches of the past he talks.

In a statement broadcast in Arabic, he said: "We seek a peace agreement, a full peace, an honorable peace and a peace that is just to all." This peace must settle all problems and not leave untouched the causes of enmity.

"It was not with joy that Israel suspended its participation in

the talks. We left the talks when the Egyptian leadership did harm to both our trust and to the military and political balance," he said.

"We continue to be convinced that the Arab nation cannot destroy Israel and that Israel cannot destroy Israel."

(Continued on page 4)

## "Piece rate" system works well in Pakthia province

Volunteers working to restore the economic health of a drought stricken province of Afghanistan are being employed on a "piece rate" system and paid not in cash but in wheat supplied by the World Food Programme.

The Pakthia Province of Afghanistan is sun-drenched—but not, unfortunately, rain-drenched, and drought ruined the 1969 harvest. About 48,000 people were affected.

To alleviate the situation, the World Food Programme—a joint UN/FAO operation began to distribute 2,500 metric tons of wheat under an emergency project in April.

The wheat is being given to some 4,000 of the hardest hit farming families in return for their work on community development projects.

The 7,000 men who have volunteered at various times have been paid a "piece rate" so

that a man who does a reasonable day's work can expect to be paid seven kilograms of wheat; a day—enough to feed a fairly large family. Those who work harder can earn more—and they have worked hard in April and May they earned an average of 7.4 kilograms per person.

Within two months of the project beginning, they have improved 264 kilometres of roads, making them suitable for vehicles; they have straightened 131 kilometres of irrigation ditches and made them deeper; they have removed 39,675 cubic metres of stones from the riverbeds and used the stones to construct walls to protect arable land from floodings. (This alone gave them another 5,000 acres of farmland). Half a million trees have been planted in the riverside walls, 157 wells have been built and 172 reservoir pools have been made. The wheat, apart from its nutritional value, stabilised the local price at the normal level of 57 cents for seven kilograms.

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 2, (Reuter).—Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Ismail said today he would lead Malaysia's delegation to the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila in March.

The composition of the remainder of the Malaysian delegation had not yet been decided, Ismail told journalists.

One topic expected to be discussed during the visit to Manila is the Philippines' continuing claim to the east Malaysian state of Sabah.

## NEW YEAR FESTIVAL

CAIRO, Jan. 2, (Reuter).—Farida Halim, facing theft charges, gave birth to a baby in court at Damietta, Egypt, yesterday.

She immediately named the baby 'Bara's' Arabic for not guilty. The case was suspended.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2, (Reuter).—Sex crimes in Copenhagen increased slightly last year after several years of sharp decline coinciding with the liberalisation of pornography laws.

Copenhagen police said 370 sexual offences were reported last year compared with 330 in 1969. But 10 years ago 859 were reported in Copenhagen.

Reported incidents of exhibitionism, voyeurism and indecent acts against women and girls fell by much as between 1964 and 1969. Pornography became widely available from 1964 onwards.

## Viet peace possible if U.S. withdraws by mid-71: VC

HONG KONG, (Jan. 2, (Reuter)).—The Viet Cong have told the U.S. that peace will return to Vietnam if the Nixon government withdraws U.S. troops by mid-1971 and lets the South Vietnamese settle their affairs without foreign interference.

The North Vietnam News Agency yesterday quoted an open new year's letter to the American people from President Nguyen Huu Tho of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

LONDON, (A new year).—A new year's message was received from the People's Republic of China.

He spent six hours signing 66 bills any one day since two years ago a on any previous invited White inside for a

The card the matron, tion Mrs. year-old mot.

"I was act to send a han Newell said. send us one tree.

"When she station she was. But after a time, chat to us".





## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

In the sweat of thy face shalt

thou eat bread.

## Revaluating and assessing of property

The government's decision to revalue the existing immovable property and to register those houses, apartments, shops and markets which have not yet been registered is a move in the right time.

The last revaluation of these properties in the cities, primarily Kabul, took place years ago. Since then the capital city has grown, in some ways out of proportion, and the owners have not been paying the property and municipal taxes because no one has asked them.

Some of the new homes and houses have been rented by the owners, and there has been no way of getting the state due from them.

They say that they can not be blamed for this legal discrepancy as no state organisation has approached them to pay for the same.

While the Municipality in Kabul has been crying for more money, it has not taken serious steps to revalue the property and register the new houses.

In practice, the entering of the new houses in the taxation books is not difficult. For one thing, the new residential areas which have sprang in Kabul are known. All the houses in these new residential areas have not been entered in the registration records.

For another, the municipal offices in the ten districts of Kabul city have records of construction, ownership and other related data on these houses.

The state has thus been deprived of its legal and eligible income for many years.

The Kabul Municipality ought to begin the work immediately. It could establish a rented immovable department and a valuation of personal property department.

The first department should register all the houses which have been rented to foreigners and Afghans alike. Those who seek property for rent or lease may be asked to immediately inform the department which could in turn inform the related district office for the collection of municipal dues.

Copies of contracts with the foreigners who rent houses could be obtained from the owners and the ones who rent and on that basis taxes may be obtained.

Since new houses, apartments, and shops are all the time coming up in the city, the evaluation department should be entrusted with the task of keeping an eye on the new buildings.

Admittedly revaluation is more difficult than the assessment of the price of the newly built properties.

The Municipality should not be afraid of expanding its area of activities or employing more personnel. This is one area it could earn money, and in the long run any investment on the establishing of these departments would bring in more capital than on any other activity which it is engaged in.

## WORLD PRESS

South Vietnamese Forestry is investigating re-try has become the subject of great controversy in the Saigon daily press.

Some papers have published documents on the identity of the "second Martine" while others have alleged that the latest episode is an attempt by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to embarrass the Central African head of state.

Foreign Minister Lam said there were certain "obscure" and unclarified points to be settled in the affair.

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## Home press at a glance

## Heywad comments editorially on communist issued by Islamic Foreign Ministers

Thursday's Heywad carried an editorial on the joint communiqué of the Islamic nations. The communiqué which was issued at the end of the three day Islamic ministerial conference in Karachi stresses the unity of view among the participating countries on affairs of the Islamic world and those related to international peace and justice.

The communiqué while confirming the fact that the Karachi conference and Jeddah conferences as regards the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories takes a resolute stand against territorial expansionism through the use of force. The communiqué also expresses firm support for the cause of the people of Palestine and promises moral, material and political support of the countries which participated in the conference to the people of Palestine.

The communiqué expresses support for the previous United Nations decisions on the peaceful solution of the Middle East problem as also for the agreements reached between Jordan and the Palestinian commandos with a view to ending bloodshed and fratricide.

The editorial also mentioned the fact that the Karachi conference had stressed the need for greater cooperation among the participating countries and in this connection urged the establishment of an Islamic bank, an Islamic news agency and Islamic cultural centres.

It also welcomed the fact that Kabul will be the venue for the next Islamic conference to be held next September. The editorial said one of the main reasons for bringing the Islamic countries together is the aggressive policy of Israel which has created a tense situation in the Middle East.

The more Israel insists on this policy the greater will become the urge among the Islamic countries to close their ranks in order to put an end to the Israeli aggression.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial welcoming the steps that are being taken within the framework of the Localities' Development Department in promoting industry and agriculture in the northern provinces. The editorial mentioned the launching of the irrigation dam for the benefit of Shirin Tagab, Andkhoy and Daulat Abad districts and the installation of a diesel generator to provide more power for Maimana city, the capital of Faryab province.

These projects are being undertaken at the instructions of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Elmadani who had visited the areas mentioned during his tour of the northern provinces. The editorial said vast areas of land remain uncultivated in the northern parts of the country due to lack of attention to provide water for irrigation.

This is so despite the fact that surface waters in the areas could easily be harnessed and the land is highly fertile. Now that a beginning has been made there is every reason to believe that continued attention will be paid to develop these arid lands as the country marches forward towards greater progress and prosperity, said the editorial.

## Kabul declaration

## Reveals political will of Asian nations

By K. S. Ramaswami

The Kabul declaration adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Cooperation is significant not so much for what it contains as for the demonstrative political will it reflects of a few nations to forge ahead in pursuit of their cherished goals, unimpaired of all opposition.

The declaration is different from those adopted at the previous meetings of Asian Ministers and other international forums inasmuch as it gives the Asian nations for the first time to the determination of progressive nations in the region not to let the "alarm-chain pullers" stall their onward movement.

By limiting membership of the three committees, proposed under the declaration to "interested" countries, the council has made this abundantly clear to those who caution developing nations against seeking accelerated progress.

Of the three committees to be set up, one will be a preparatory committee for the purpose of negotiating an agreement on the terms and conditions of the proposed clearing union among countries interested in its establishment.

Already, nearly 12 countries are believed to have indicated their readiness to join the union as soon as it is set up. Even those who were wavering a little when the proposal was being discussed at the council meeting appear to have realised that they should not remain outside the union in their own interest. Some ASEAN countries are also expected to join the union.

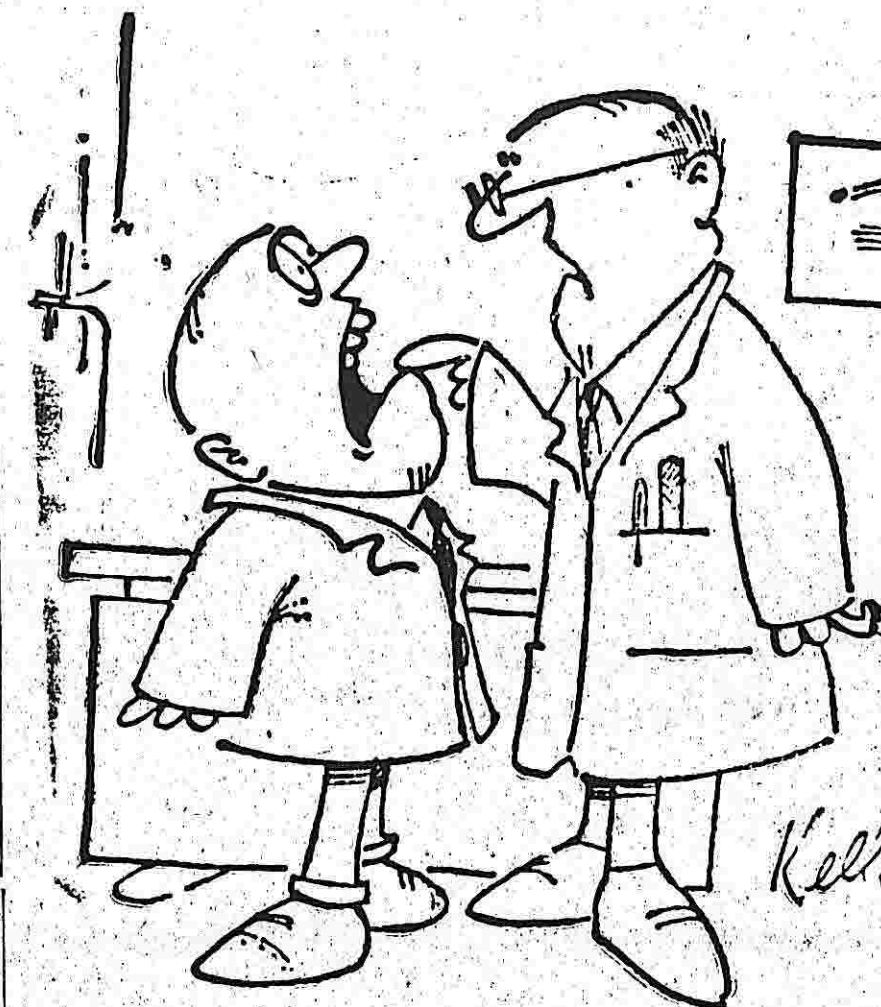
The clearing union is a mechanism that is already in successful operation in Europe and Latin America. There is, therefore, nothing new or novel about it. It is intended to save for the developing countries the avoidable outflow of foreign exchange on settling their financial transactions.

For instance, if India and Malaysia become members of the clearing union, they need not pay each other in hard currency for every deal. They could settle their transactions in terms of an accepted unit value (it is proposed to have an Asian clearing dollar equivalent to one dollar).

In other words, by settling their accounts mutually at the accepted unit value of their currencies in relation to the Asian clearing dollar, the participating countries will save the commission charges that both the exporter and the importer are required to pay now. The scheme will not hurt the interests of any developing country.

Asked what would be the specific advantage of a clearing union to Asian countries, Dr. Tabibi of Afghanistan told a news conference that instead of paying the Western countries commission charges, "we will be paying them to ourselves".

One six countries are firmly committed to the early formation of a clearing union. These include Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Iran, Nepal, South Korea, and South Vietnam. The Philippines, Taiwan, Malaysia and some other members of ASEAN are also likely to join the union.



"MMM—yes—well, your teeth are all right—but your gums will have to come out!"

## SST in air

## Makes plaster fall from ceilings; windows break

The Concorde, flying at twice the speed of sound, lays down a carpet of unearthly noise 60 miles wide. Plaster falls from ceilings, windows break, cows abort, dogs howl, children weep, and the sound of its passing is described as more than the human ear can reasonably stand.

There is a lot more the matter with the Concorde, apart from other British and French worries over their \$1800 million prototype aircraft. Reportedly it cannot land with a full load of passengers, fuel and cargo in hot places such as tropical Africa, Washington or Rome, nor can it carry such a full load back from the United States to Europe because of adverse wind patterns.

It has been accused of possibly poisoning its passengers by radiation at subsonic speed. Furthermore, it vomits its water vapour, sulphur and soot at a windless altitude where such items may float around for two months before falling to the ground.

For all anybody can tell, this last could cause a permanent cloud cover by the time—none too distant—when 500 supersonic routes are crisscrossing the planet, thus blotting out the sun and changing the climate. God knows what calamitous effect on plants, animals and us.

Therefore people like U.S. Senator William Proxmire think it exceptionally silly to waste money on "playthings for the jet set" such as the Concorde or other supersonic transport models. Considering the stakes, though, Proxmire has his work cut out for him.

This is not quite the banal argument it might seem between a much put-upon populace and the fat cats of the aircraft industry. The SST's are often maligned by what have been called "anti-noise careerists": once aloft, and flying at subsonic speed, the planes will actually be quieter than the jets presently in service.

Much of the credit goes to the American government whose anti-noise regulations have set the pace for the world. Yet some people aboard may find the pace a shade too brisk. The Con-

## Afghan journalist visits Munich Olympic site

The editor of this page A.H. Waleh who tells the readers so much about the people's way of life here is now on a European Tour. Following is a story on what he saw in Olympic city, Munich, being built for 1972 Olympics.

Topic number one in the Bavarian metropolis of Munich for quite some time now has been the Olympic area, upon which 3,000 workers (around 60 per cent of whom are foreigners, incidentally) are making sure that in the summer of 1972 that the youth of the world will be able to

## SST in air

(Continued from page 2)

ian models: 400 miles an hour faster, half against the wind in engine thrust, able to carry twice as much in take-off weight and more than twice as many passengers, and above all quieter, as it cruises in its supersonic envelope at 1,786 miles an hour and an altitude of 60,000 feet. By then there will probably be 400 million people booking plane passages for somewhere every year—quite a few for that jet set. We may therefore be grateful that they have got their plating after all—those of us, at any rate, who have not yet been settled into floating ice-cities in the open sea of the Arctic Circle.

(WP)

## Sediq Nairomand, a new magician

The Cultural Department is planning another variety show. One of the novelties offered in this show will be a new magician, Mohammad Siddiq Nairomand.

For several years now Mohammad Ali Shinawar has been the top, and perhaps only worthwhile Afghan magician. Nairomand is now challenging him.

Nairomand is a 22 year former boy scout, who has learned the craft merely by observation, and then has thought out new tricks on his own.

When I was a student for a couple of time I watched the shows of the street magicians. Although some people were mildly thrilled with what they saw I could readily see how things were done. They know nothing, and have nothing, but a fast hand, he says. I could do all their tricks after watching two street side shows, he said.

A few years ago he was assigned as host to the Turkish magicians team by the Department of Culture. In three days of shows in Kabul I learned all the tricks of the members of the team. At the end of three days I informed the head of the team that I can do everything they can. I even did better in some cases.

The box trick, bringing a live person out of a box, was done in three minutes by the Turkish magician. I did it in one minute. They were so pleased with me that I toured the provinces with them as a team member.

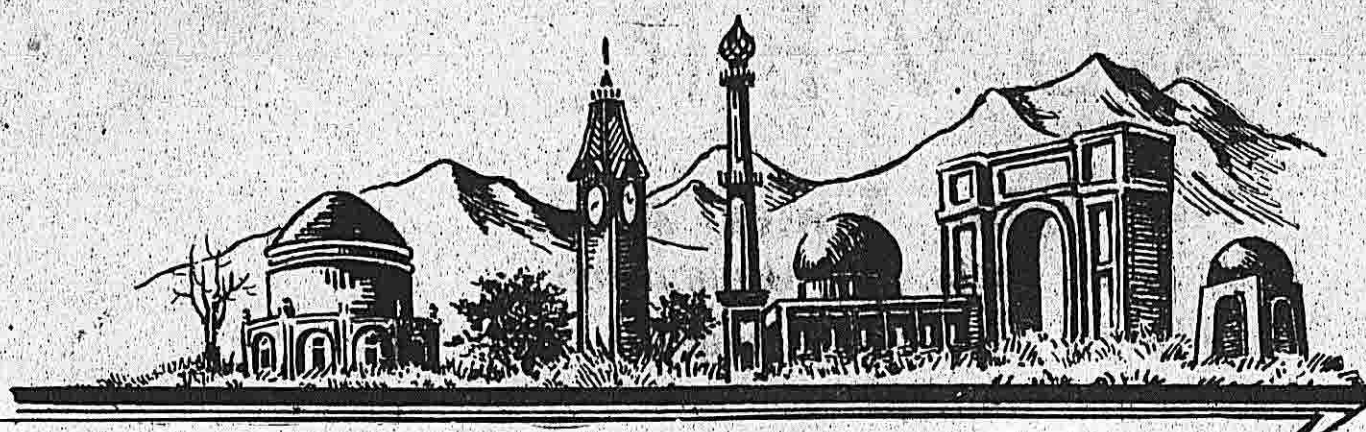
Nairomand is now serving his military term. When I am discharged from the military he said, I am going on European tour of study, and performance, he tried.

The craft of magic is somewhat new in Afghanistan, and there are not many practitioners. A view of its entertainment value, and the interest the people take in it, it would be a good idea if some sorts of courses for magicians are conducted by the Culture Department, Nairomand thinks. I for one will be glad to teach in such a course he said.

Nairomand has already toured Iran, and has performed there. He has also performed on several occasions in Kabul at Ghazi Stadium, and has won a medal of art. But the forthcoming variety show of the Culture Department has a special significance for him, because he says, here I will establish myself as a magician in part with Mohammad Ali Shinawar. So far Shinawar, and the rest of the people take me as a new, and aspiring magician.

But since the art is new in the country, and since every magician that we have is needed, and we need many more, I am not prepared at this stage to challenge Shinawar for a competition. The people will judge for themselves, he said.

Nairomand eating up a burned out neon bulb.



## In And Around Town

With N. R.



Abdul Haq Waleh (centre) visiting the Stadium for the 1972 Olympic Games, where already some of the masts to support the tent-like roof are standing.

## A loving, sympathetic mother-in-law

There have been a wave of suicides in Kabul city during the last several months. Although we are certain a number of incidents go unreported there have been more than one suicide story each month.

Reasons and causes of these suicides often remain obscure. Neither the police, nor the survivors of the persons who commits suicide release complete details. The newspapers also refrain from taking any initiative to go into the details of the cases.

Once in a while however, the public do learn about the causes. Last week, a student of 11th grade in one of the city's high schools committed suicide because he failed in the final examinations.

There was room for the newspapers whether the boy killed himself merely because he failed after doing his best, or because he deserved to go to the 12th grade and failed due to unfair treatment from his teachers, or any other reason.

In the case of the suicide of an engineer working for the Petroleum Prospecting Department in Joizian the press did a better job.

Apparently the engineer committed suicide to rid himself from his mother in law to be. He was engaged, and wanted to marry his girl, and go off to Joizian to resume his duties there. But the mother in law would not listen. She wanted Af 50,000 in cash, 60 seers of rice, and the things that go with this. And that it a lot. One seer of rice is cooked for every 30 guests. 60 seers would be sufficient for 1800 guests. 60 seers of rice would require 30 seers of meat, 15 seers of cooking oil, 15 seers of vegetables, 40 seers of fruit, and numerous other things.

The police was informed of the suicide by the mother in law herself. The engineer had spent the night in his mother in law's home. There were three people in the room, the boy, his fiancée, and the mother in law. They all slept in a sandali.

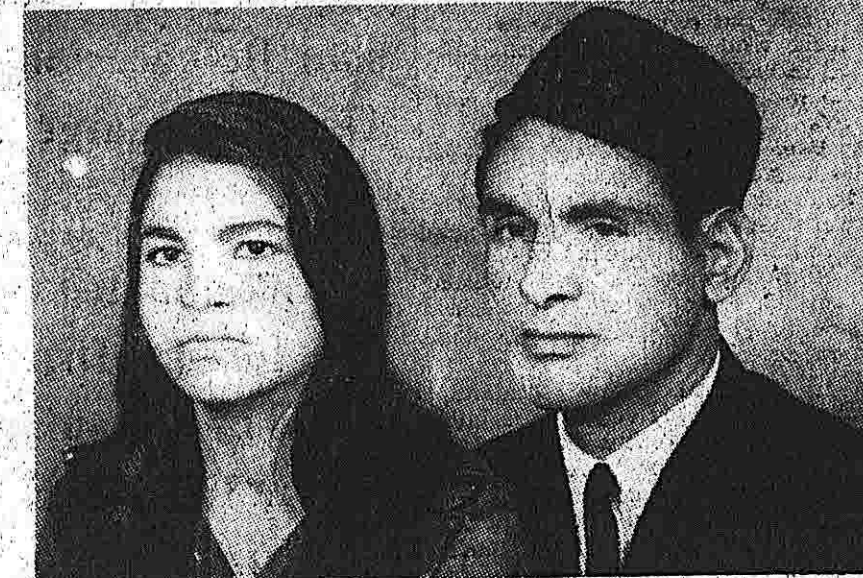
About four o'clock in the morning the mother in law heard the sound of heavy breathing coming from the direction of her son in law. At first I thought he is sick or something. But as I listened I realised he is breathing his last breaths. I came to look and there he was soaking in blood. She called the police immediately.

In searching the body the police found a package wrapped in a cloth and tied around the engineer's waist. At first it was thought the package would contain money. But there was nothing more than a bundle of papers. The engineer has given an account of why he committed suicide in 13 sheets of neatly written papers.

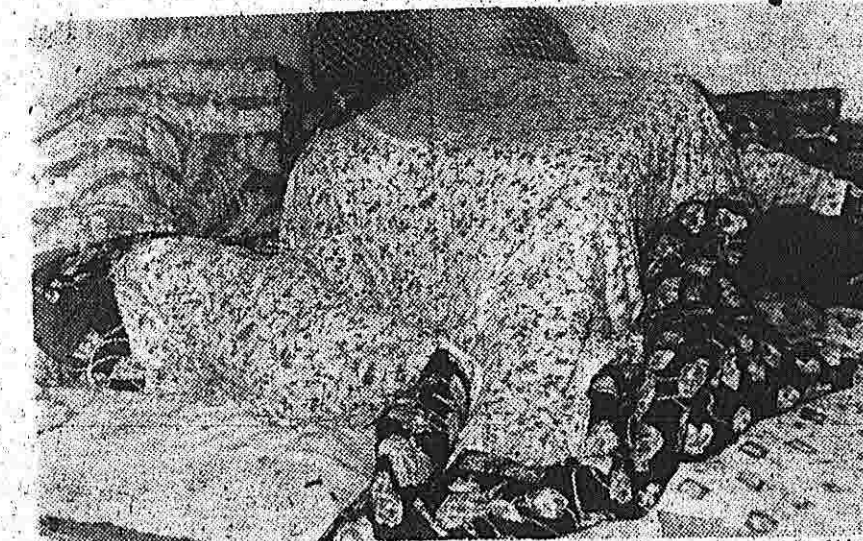
The police accepted the act as suicide when it was ascertained by handwriting specialists that the writing was genuine and it was his. The notes were compared with letters of the engineer brought by one of his brothers. There were even some clues in the letters he sent to his brother. In one of these he said: "You and I like two birds that fell into the trap of my mother in law. She separated you from me, and me from you."

In another letter he tells of a dream that he is being married to his fiancée. In this letter he writes, his brother about the "demands" of his mother in law. The address was given as Forgotens' boulevard.

He said in the letter: "I convey my greetings to all the personnel of radio Kabul. Then I respectfully request that every Friday, afternoon at six p.m. one of the songs of Hamdani which says, 'Friends tell my sweetheart of me, And tell her my death in some other man's arms.' To my friends."



Eng. Akbari and his fiancée



The sandali, and the room where the suicide was committed.

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The package found on the body also contains a letter from the mother in law. In it the mother in law says what she wants of him, and that she can do with no less under any circumstances.

In another letter he recounts a conversation with his mother in law, do not be unreasonable. I have a job. I have a future. Do not destroy me. The mother in law has said in answer, it does not concern me. You have to do as I want if you want my daughter.



## Kabul Declaration

(Continued from page 2)  
aged such a committee to execute proposals endorsed by the council, the Kabul declaration calls on this committee to suggest modifications in the principles on trade expansion as formulated at Bangkok. It is learnt that the proposal will be modified substantially.

This is understandable because many developing countries, while subscribing to the principles generally, had expressed difficulties regarding individual points. For instance, Afghanistan and Laos wanted special concessions to be given to the least-developed countries. Countries which are already members of sub-regional groupings like ASEAN sought safeguards to protect whatever gains had accrued to them already.

The declaration is, however, most non-committal on the proposal for an Asian Reserve Bank. It seems that no country is keen to have the bank set up now in view of Japan's reluctance to join such an institution.

Before the declaration was adopted at the concluding session, Swaran Singh India's Foreign Minister, hailed it as a "document full of fruitful compromises" and "harbinger of promise for millions of Asians".

He hoped the interested members would intimate their decision to the ECAFE within a month or so to enable the committee to get on with the task entrusted to it.

Talking to newsmen after the meeting, the ECAFE executive secretary, U Nyun, said the clearing union might come into being within a year if interested members agreed on the terms and conditions.

He described the Kabul meeting as "stimulating and successful" and said that never before had so many Ministers met and reached agreement on so many issues.

### Eban

(Continued from page 1)  
not destroy the Arab nation the solution will not be found by wars, he declared.

Eban also said: "There will be to the east of Israel a state in which the Palestinians will constitute a majority and of which most Palestinians will be citizens...the welfare and freedom of the Palestinians are conditional on the establishment of peace."

The Foreign Minister added: "I hope that in the course of the negotiations the angry speeches that increase tension will be forgotten and cast aside. We are embarking on (the negotiations) with sincerity, good will and open hearts, ready to deal with any practical proposal, to examine every positive idea, to test every point of substance."

Eban concluded: "Let all of us, in this spirit, enter upon negotiations for a peace agreement. May God be at our side and may peace be upon you and the mercies of God and His blessings."

### New year

(Continued from page 1)  
The United States itself entered 1971 with a population of 206,541,111 according to latest statistics, but officials cautioned that this did not take into account those who might have been killed in road accidents on their way home from New Year's eve parties.

Beer bottle smashing emerged as a New Year sport in New Zealand where about 100 people were arrested mainly on charges stemming from street brawls. A molotov cocktail was tossed into the main street of the seaside town of Napier but it did not explode.

In Stratford, New Zealand, the new year arrived a little late because three youths climbed the town's main clock tower and pushed the hands back.

In Paris, a group of extreme leftist students threw home-made bombs at an exclusive restaurant in the Bois-de-Boulogne early in the morning, slightly injuring three people.

The students, associated with imprisoned Marxist leader Alain Geismar, issued a statement afterwards accepting responsibility and asserting that "while the bourgeois guzzle themselves, the workers are in chains."

### Vietnam peace

(Continued from page 1)  
—political organ of the guerrillas.

The message said that recently, Americans of various circles had urged the government to set a date for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam by mid-1971 and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs.

"These are legitimate demands that reflect the American people's genuine desire for peace," the letter said.

"They also give America a way out of the criminal and costly war in South Vietnam."

"If these legitimate demands of a large number of Americans are seriously responded to by the U.S. authorities, peace will come at once," the letter said.

### Vietnam war

(Continued from page 1)  
down with the U.S. and South Vietnamese military commands reporting 17 incidents in the first half of a 24-hour allied ceasefire. Five Vietnamese were reported killed and seven Americans wounded in clashes coinciding with the start of the 11th year of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

# ADVERTISEMENTS

## The Kabul Times Annual Book of facts on Afghanistan is published in 460 pages.

Facts and figures.

Developments of past two and a half years.

And many other interesting features such as articles on Carpets, Buzkashi, Culture, etc.

Order your copy now \$5 per copy

Contact: Editor

## HEMID MEDICINE CO.

The Public Health Ministry has opened a new pharmacy with an Af-five million capital called The Hemid Medicine Co.  
Address: Huseinee Market, Jade Nadir Pashtuun, Kabul.

### Functional Farsi

at the Danish English Cen-tre (located opposite Kabul Florist in Share Nau). Classes to begin early January.

Call: 32278.

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has

received offer for a calculating machine trade marked Precisa and typewriter with 47 cm carriage trade

marked Hermes. Local and foreign firms who could

supply cheaper should submit their tenders to the

General Services Department of the Ministry by

January 6, 1971.

## BIDS WANTED

THE FOOD PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT

SEEKS BIDDERS FOR FORWARDING OF 9,500

TONS OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI VIA

CHAMAN AND PESHAWAR TO THE DEPARTMENT

WAREHOUSES IN AFGHANISTAN.

FORWARDING AGENCIES WHICH CAN OFFER

A GUARANTEE OF AF. 8 MILLION IN CASH

OR BY BANKS, AND CERTIFICATES

OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND GENERAL

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT SHOULD

SUBMIT THEIR BIDS TO THE FOOD

PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT BEFORE

TUESDAY JANUARY 5, 1971 AND ATTEND

THE BIDDING MEETING IN PERSON OR

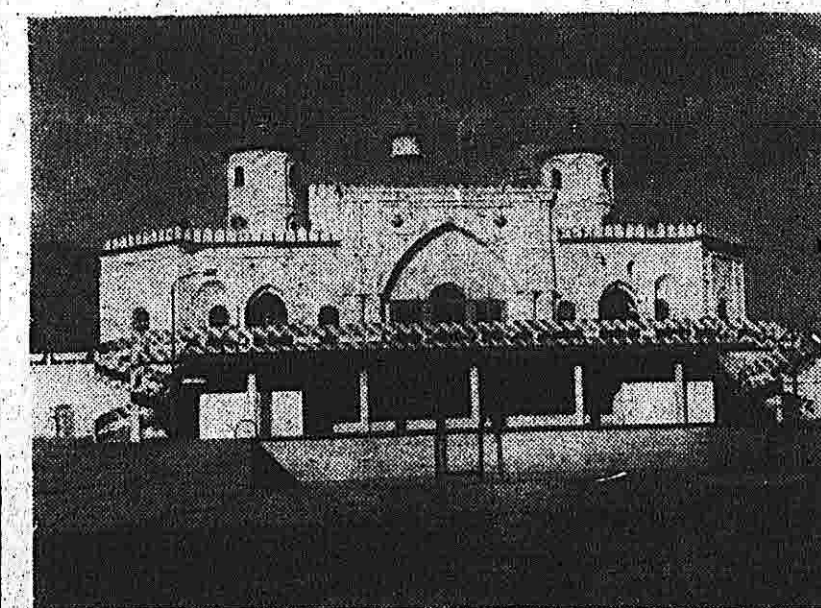
BY AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE

ALONG WITH GUARANTEE DOCUMENTS

AND CERTIFICATES ON JANUARY 10, 1971

IN FOOD PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT.

### DINE ON THE ROOF OF KABUL



THE BAGH-I-BALA RESTAURANT  
THE RESTAURANT IN THE OLD  
PALACE:  
DINE MAJESTICALLY.

disaster. In the crowd of 80,000 many were reported injured, some seriously, it was officially announced.

The tragedy occurred as the crowd was watching a match between Scotland's two foremost teams, Rangers and Celtic.

Every available ambulance in the city was thrown into the rescue operation and extra staff were rushed to hospitals.

One police officer said: "It was like a battlefield".

### Afghanistan, China

sign accord on

Parwan project

KABUL, Jan. 3. (Bakhtar).—

An agreement for providing of engineers from the People's Republic of China for electricity and water pump in the Parwan irrigation project has been signed between Afghanistan and China.

According to the agreement, 33 experts from the People's Republic of China will come to Kabul for the experimental starting of the electric power station and water pump of the project.

With the completion of the project, 5000 hectares of land will be irrigated by water pumps in the Parwan area.

A hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 2,000 kw which will be available with the completion of water pump station producing three cubic metre per second is to be built.

The accord was signed by Abdul Majid, the president of planning in the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry and Lee, the commercial councillor of the Chinese embassy in Kabul.



Majid and Lee signing the accord.

Sadat says:

## No 3rd truce without withdrawal timetable

CAIRO, Jan. 3. (Reuters).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said Saturday that the United Arab Republic was ready to wage any sort of war with Israel and had already carried out battle manoeuvres on the Suez Canal front.

The President told press executives here that Egypt would not allow the present ceasefire to become permanent and would not extend it if there was serious involvement in peace talks by Israel.

This meant a timetable for Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 war.

Egypt was prepared to meet any military challenge from the Israelis before or after February

The last incident of this kind at Ibrox was in 1961 when two people died through the collapse of a crowd barrier.

Many of the dead were believed to have suffocated. Most of them were men, but some were boys.

One man who helped in rescue operations was George Connor, 37 of Glasgow. He said he started to count the bodies "but I lost count when I got to 41". I decided to give artificial respiration to the first five or six people I found, but it was no good.

"After about 20 minutes, it was clear that nobody out there was still alive."

"I went into the pavilion and tried to help there. All the Celtic and Rangers officials were helping, and there was a doctor in attendance."

"I tried again to give treatment to some of the victims but out of about 30 or 40, there were only two alive. One of them—a boy of about 14—had broken leg."

The majority of the dead seemed to be aged from 20 to 30. There were no women among them.

Prime Minister Edward Heath has asked the Secretary of State for Scotland to convey his deepest sympathies to the bereaved and injured and also to insure it there will be the fullest inquiry into the disaster.

The world's worst soccer disaster occurred at Lima, Peru, in 1964 when 301 people died in a riot.



HRH Prince Mirwais left here yesterday for England for higher education.

Princess Mirwais was seen off at Kabul International Airport by HRH Princess Belqis, HRH Sadat Abdul Wali, members of the Royal Family, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and the British Ambassador in Kabul.

Etemadi saying good bye to Prince Mirwais.

### Education Ministry

holds seminar

for headmasters

KABUL, Jan. 3. (Bakhtar).—

The seminar for educational supervision for the headmasters of the primary schools for boys was started yesterday.

The seminar, attended by 31 headmasters will continue for two weeks. It is being organised by the Teachers Training Academy with the cooperation of the Primary Education Department of the Ministry of Education, Foreign and Afghan experts are guiding the seminar.

The seminar aims at equipping the headmasters in a better way to get the cooperation of the teachers and parents of the students.

While opening the seminar, Abdul Sami Hameed, the President of the Teachers Training Department of the Education Ministry called on the participants to take an active role in the seminar sessions and hoped that the proceedings of the seminar would be published in the form of a pamphlet for distribution to headmasters throughout the country.

It is the third seminar of its kind and 18th in a row of seminars held by the Education Ministry in the past year.

JEDDAH, Jan. 2. (Reuters).—King Feisal of Saudi Arabia Friday received in Riyadh Tunku Abdul Rahman, former Malaysian Prime Minister and Secretary General of the Islamic Republic, who is to be based in Jeddah.

Dr. Shukeir, who is on a three-day visit to Malaysia, also briefed Ismail on the new federation of Arab countries linking Egypt, Libya and Sudan and the developments which led to it.

Dr. Shukeir said later he hoped the friendly relations existing between his country and Malaysia would be further consolidated. He also invited the speaker of the Malaysian house of representatives, Dato O. M. Yusoff, to visit Cairo.

The four-man delegation headed by Dr. Shukeir arrived here Friday from Ceylon.

### UAR airliner crashes near

Tripoli, all 26 aboard die

TRIPOLI, Jan. 3. (Reuters).—All 26 people aboard an Egyptian Comet airliner died when it crashed into mountainous desert near Tripoli airport Saturday, the official Libyan news agency reported.

A trainee pilot and two hostesses were among the seven man crew. Two aircraft guards were also aboard. There were 19 passengers.

The bodies of the dead were found in the debris of the wrecked plane which smashed into the ground some five miles (eight kms) from Tripoli airport as it was coming in to land on a regular flight from Algiers to Cairo.

Tripoli airport sources said the control tower lost contact with the Comet of United Arab Republic Airlines, at 0330 local (0130 GMT) five minutes before it was due to land.

The cause of the crash was not immediately known.

### Malaysian, UAR

statement meet

in Kuala Lumpur

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 3. (Reuters).—Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Ismail, Saturday reaffirmed Malaysia's support for the Arab cause in the Middle East, an Information Ministry statement said.

The statement was issued after a meeting between Ismail and the Speaker of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic, Dr. Labib Shukeir, who briefed the deputy premier on the Middle East situation.

Dr. Shukeir, who is on a three-day visit to Malaysia, also briefed Ismail on the new federation of Arab countries linking Egypt, Libya and Sudan and the developments which led to it.

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the policy statement next Monday.

The house is made up of 60 members, half of them from the east bank of Jordan and the other half from the west bank occupied.

### HM congratulates

Sundanese Head

of State

KABUL, Jan. 3. (Bakhtar).—

On the occasion of the national day of Sudan a telegram of congratulations has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Khartoum to President Jaffer-al-Namiry, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Jordan wished the projected federation of Egypt, Sudan, Libya and Syria would be a success, and hoped it would become the nucleus of comprehensive Arab union.

The government believed Jordan was an inseparable part of the Arab nation and that of its main duties was to pursue the course of Arab unity, Tell said.

Tell said the Jordan government was anxious to consolidate its friendly ties with Islamic states and would seek particularly to protect these relations from being disturbed by Israel.

Jordan's relations with other Arab countries were governed by the general framework of the United Nations charter, the declaration of human rights and resolution of non-aligned nations conferences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. (Reuters).—The Senate yesterday approved three more months of government funding for an American supersonic airliner.

A compromise agreement on funding for the controversial Supersonic Transport (SST) paved the way for Congress to adjourn later, ending the longest session in 20 years.

Senator William Proxmire (Democrat, Wisconsin) leader of the fight against the SST, demanded and received a public pledge that the senate would get another chance to kill the plane at its next session.

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## World-Briefs

that was missing yesterday on a flight from Algiers to Mahon-Minorca with 30 aboard.

The aircraft apparently crashed into the sea 125 miles (200 km) southwest of Majorca. The Spanish search plane sighted pieces of the aircraft, some bodies and luggage.

SYDNEY, Jan. 3. (Reuters).—Two small boys and a girl broke into Sydney university last night and caused damage estimated at \$5,000 in a four-hour rampage, police said today.

The children, a boy aged 10, his sister aged 9 and a friend aged 7, were caught.

They emptied files and examination papers into the mess. They smashed several glass doors, set engineering machines in motion, smashed typewriters, looted vending machines and drove a faculty car around the grounds before smashing it into a wall.

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Enrollment for the Kabul



## Primary schools headmasters seminar in Kabul

The two weeks educational seminar for the headmasters of the primary schools in Kabul will help increase the knowledge of the headmasters on methods of getting full cooperation from the teachers in the schools and to establish better liaison with the parents of the students.

Primary education is the most formative stage in a child's life. Development of his talent, use of his imagination and institutional instinct of the child depends on the primary education he gets.

Primary education teachers can do great harm if they are not equipped with sound knowledge of child psychology and acquainted with the new methods of education in the primary schools.

Holding of regular seminars is one way to improve the knowledge of the headmasters in this regard.

In our primary schools, headmasters have two main responsibilities: Evaluating the standards of education of the primary school students and improving contacts between the school administration, which include teachers and parents.

A changing pattern of handling these two primary responsibilities by the school masters has emerged in recent years. Emphasis on developing the primary students' talent has gone so far that in one public school in New York a famous poet is teaching the children on how to become a poet. The idea is based on the understanding that children have great aptitude for learning and use of imagination.

In practice, the headmaster in the primary school is the man most responsible for developing interpersonal communications. He has to develop for himself a strategy to bring all the three distinct groups in so far as his school is concerned into contact with one another and harmonise their efforts and energies for the raising of standard of education.

The parents want their students to learn; the teachers want their students to become bright, and the students, as the target audience are open to influence by both sides.

Education is one field which calls for utmost contacts between the educators as frequently as possible. Unless this is done, the headmasters are likely to become administrative pawns, getting deeply involved in the routine of school work.

This tendency has become widely prevalent in this country. It is through such seminars that the traditional and accepted method, unworkable for our age, can be broken.

The decision to collect and publish the proceedings of the seminar and distribute it to the headmasters in the primary schools throughout the country is sound. But probably the provincial directors of education should be asked to hold similar seminars in their own areas and discuss the conclusions of the seminar.

## WORLD PRESS

A shutdown of Britain's major newspapers appeared possible Friday because of a journalists' strike on two leading tabloids.

The strike Friday failed to prevent publication of the two tabloids—the mass circulation Daily Mirror and The Sun.

Senior executives peeled off their jackets and pushed the papers into print despite a walkout by most of their reporters and sub-editing staff.

Journalists nevertheless decided Saturday to go ahead with their strike. It is an unofficial one and has been frowned on by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ).

A meeting was summoned for Friday of the Newspaper Publishers' Association (NPA). This is

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## FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40  
Half Yearly \$ 25  
Quarterly \$ 15

## have soothing effects in Poland

Warsaw got snow-blanketed for Christmas. More than the holiday and snow whitedness of anything effect in Poland's capital city and all across the country are political measures already carried out or being put into practice in the wake of events in Gdansk and other Baltic towns. Changes in the state's top leadership—government and presidency of the republic—meant another significant package of measures and a second most important step in the nation's political life after last week's reshuffle of the party top leadership.

Besides personnel changes at this moment is the decision on taking aside 7,000 million zlotys out of state reserves and other resources for improving the plight of lowest-paid workers, families with many children and retired people. The considerable sum is to much alleviate the latest rises in food prices, totalling slightly over 15,000 million zlotys in all, as statisticians announced.

Of utmost importance altogether is, however, that the money apportioned from the reserves is to come into the hands of those hardest hit by the decision on rises in food prices.

In process are consultative meetings attended by representatives of all the parties, trade unions and managing boards so as to get higher pays. Afterwards, concrete decisions are to be made.

Another decision of importance was made in parliament. To be frozen for the next two years are prices for all foodstuffs, save some seasonal items. Its explanation was simple: sudden jumps, as occurred the other day through higher prices charged for some food items, have not only endangered living standards but could set off heavy upsets on the market, too.

The new leadership obviously is going to get the nation's situation stabilised and then have all the matters relating to economic and social life discussed in a quiet and thorough-going way. Badly needed are consultations with workers above all, and with intellectuals, youths, peasants, too, on all questions vital to the country's life, it is kept underlined on every occasion.

Edward Giersek, first secretary to Central Committee, restated it once again when putting forward candidates for president of the council of state and new premier.

Christmas time and new year

Refugee-swollen Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, is linked to the capital and overseas markets only by the 180-mile (291 km) route five. The Viet Cong cut the railway link earlier this year, burning rice trains.

Because of heavy rains this year the rice harvest is expected to be lower than in 1969—but still enough to meet domestic needs.

Battambang Deputy Governor Phin Ngan expected this year's yield to total 500,000-1,000,000 tons, more than the previous harvest.

But two weeks ago the Viet

war broke out on the heels of the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk last March.

One reason is the high "danger money" rate paid to the drivers.

Higher costs are forcing up market prices in the capital—although the increase has been less than many people feared.

Rice in Phnom Penh still costs appreciably less than when Prince Sihanouk was allegedly selling the crop to the Viet Cong, according to reliable sources, and the complaints of the capital's mushrooming population have died down.

A 100 kilo (220 pound) sack of rice costs 750 riels (about six sterling five shilling) in the star-shaped central market, against 600 riels (five sterling) here in Battambang.

But the export rice becomes a fresh headache for officials once it reaches Phnom Penh.

Highway four, which runs 146 miles (230 kms) to the country's only deep water port at Kompong Som, is firmly in the hands of Communist forces, deeply entrenched along the heights of the Pich Nil pass about half-way to the port.

The only alternative is the costly and often perilous journey down the Mekong river through South Vietnam and out into the South China sea.

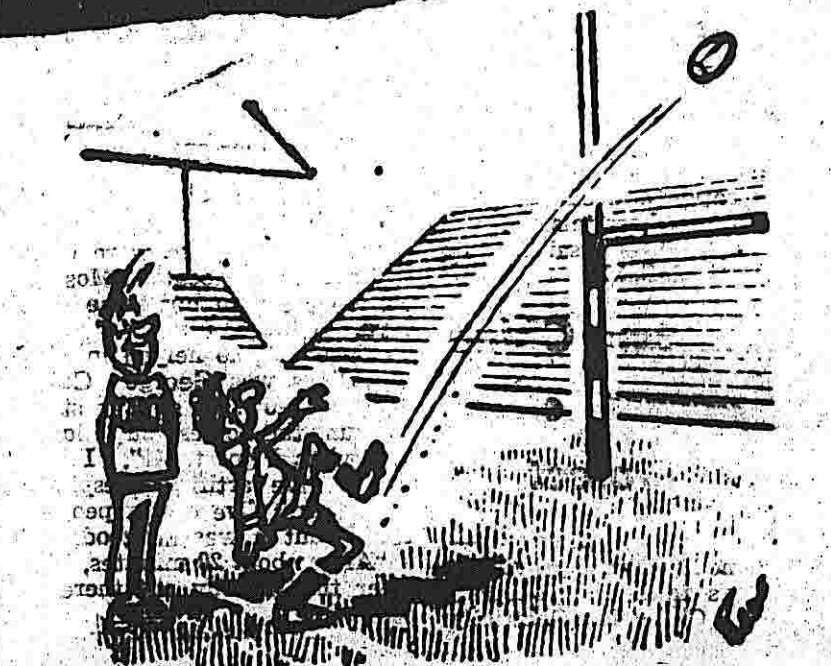
The government has no choice but to find some way out for Battambang's rice riches because of its vast increase in military spending and the loss of other sources of foreign revenue.

To complicate the problem, neighbouring Thailand, where the rice could be taken easily, is already more than self-sufficient in the crop.

The atmosphere in this market town hovers uneasily between optimism and tension.

Soldiers man sand-bagged machine-gun posts set up during recent months at strategic intersections.

(Reuter)



"See what I mean? If you just imagine you're playing soccer, it'll go over every time!"

## Rice-bowl province In Cambodia guarded carefully by police

Battambang, Cambodia, (Reuter). Harvesting the paddyfields in this fertile rice-bowl province of Cambodia has begun, but officials here are virtually concerned over how to export the country's main foreign exchange earner under wartime conditions.

The northwestern province of Battambang landlocked on the Thai border has been spared most of the ravages of the war raging across much of the country. But the economic crisis it now faces was indicated by the visit here last week of virtually the whole Cambodian cabinet.

The importance of Battambang's rice exports, due for harvest over the next two months, has increased with the closing of four of the country's five rubber estates and the shutdown of tourism because of the war.

The rice exports have also become one of the government's prime anxieties since the U.S. refused the rich bounty Cambodia expected earlier in this nine-month-old war.

Refugee-swollen Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, is linked to the capital and overseas markets only by the 180-mile (291 km) route five. The Viet Cong cut the railway link earlier this year, burning rice trains.

Because of heavy rains this year the rice harvest is expected to be lower than in 1969—but still enough to meet domestic needs.

Battambang Deputy Governor Phin Ngan expected this year's yield to total 500,000-1,000,000 tons, more than the previous harvest.

But two weeks ago the Viet

war broke out on the heels of the overthrow of Prince Sihanouk last March.

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gan with any kind of approach. If by approach we mean a kind of systematic and consistent analysis and synthesis, the item under review is farthest from such qualification.

Chapter I of this work, "Ethnography of Afghanistan", is an English translation of an original Russian work by A.G. Aslanov and others.

The ethnographic details provided are standard and give the

Italian theatre:

## 'I've been stabbed to death in Rigoletto'

Parma, Italy.—It is said that in Parma the opera-goers here are so hungry they eat tenors for breakfast. This is not, however, the steady diet, for at dinner time the people in Parma feed on succulent sopranos and for dessert assorted baritones.

Any tourist who wants to find the most omnivorous opera fans anywhere in the world, a sight to hear, should come to this North Italian city which has earned for itself, among singers and musicians, the nickname of "The Lion Pit". In a country like Italy, which is the land of opera and opera-unity, Parma stands out as the one place professional singers fear the most. Said one big-name soprano not long ago:

"I've been stabbed to death in 'Rigoletto', buried alive in 'Aida', poisoned in 'Trovatore', strangled in 'Otello' and killed off by TB in 'Traviata', so you might say that Verdi has given me my share of woe on stage. But Parma is a fate worse than death. The devotes there manage to kill you before Verdi does."

Critical beyond mercy, the Parma fanatic, who is frankly dedicated to the pursuit of operatic happiness, has hissed and booed just about every great singer of the past and present. This Parmesan attitude stems from the fact that the city occupies a special place in opera circles.

Parma is the hometown of Arturo Toscanini whose magic baton performed miracles. It is also the birthplace of the leading soprano, Renata Tebaldi. But more than anything, it claims as its na-



TV story teller—Bill Cosby in a serious moment, narrating black history for a television documentary. He is well known for his comic recollections of boyhood ball games in the crowded streets of Philadelphia, and for the comic touches he inserts in the popular TV dramatic series, "I Spy".

ture. Afghan literature. Unfortunately, the reader is provided with a discussion of form rather than of content.

Chapter III, "Political Modernisation in Afghanistan: The Amanullah Reforms", by Leon Poul-lada, who has had limited diplomatic and research experience in Afghanistan, provides a condensed discussion of a very significant period of Afghanistan's long

Chapter IV, "Modernisation Reform: The Contemporary Endeavour", by Patrick Reardon, paraphrases other exhaustive and original works dealing with socio-cultural dynamics in Afghanistan after World War II.

Chapter V, "Germany, Third Power in Afghanistan's Foreign

Conclusion, one must agree with Grassmuck and his coeditors. The essays individually and or collectively are indeed a large compendium of "sins of omission and commission."

However, this reviewer must disagree with the contention that such omissions are "characteristic" of volumes whose principle purpose is to raise "reasoned questions and to give public notice of scholarly efforts that might well be undertaken on new methodological or geographical frontiers."

One is forced to suggest that the reasons for the unfortunate profundity of faults are due to the fact that this volume neither raises any reasoned questions nor does it "give public notice of scholarly efforts" with respect to Afghanistan. One must also serve a serious notice to the contemporary students of Afghanistan, including the contributors and organisers of this volume, that there is now amongst us, a small but concerned academic community of scholars, including some Afghans, who will resent the continuing strain of such abortive aberrations.

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(From Asian Studies)

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The results of her researches are to appear later this year in "Jazz People", a revealing book of interviews and photographs in which Thelonious Monk, Cecil Taylor, Archie Shepp, Art Farmer and 10 others let down their hair and scream their defiance, the incredible audacity with which jazz men play. Every note is a slap in the face for some body. Valerie's own taste in jazz is avant-garde (Ornette Coleman, Shepp, Taylor, Pharoah Sanders, Carla Bley), although she listens to and enjoys music made in 1926.

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Jewish and Arab sovereignty must clash. The Jew, if his immigration (into Palestine) succeeds, must expand and that can only be accomplished at the expense of the Arab who will do his utmost to check the growth and power of a Jewish Palestine. That means bloodshed.

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Things have gone downhill steadily since Meinertzhagen first contemplated the Zionist dream. And yet, to better understand his vision, it is helpful to cite a letter quoted in Middle East Diary and sent on March 1, 1919 to Felix Frankfurter by King Feisal of the Hejaz, great-grandfather of the present King Hussein of Jordan.

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## India stops main goods movement to Nepal: NNA

KATMANDU, Jan. 3, (AFP)—India stopped the movement of essential goods including petrol and salt to Nepal Friday, the Nepalese News Agency said today.

The reason was lack of instruction by the government on whether Indian goods could enter Nepal after the temporary extension of the trade and transit treaty ended December 31, the agency said.

The Nepalese government has halted the sale of the petrol, diesel oil and other oil products. Government vehicles, private cars and public buses here were at a standstill. Only a few private cars were operating.

Posters in the border town of Birgunj criticised India's policy towards Nepal, the agency said.

The 10-year old India-Nepal trade and transit treaty officially expired October 31.

## No 3rd truce

(Continued from page 1)

les installed on the Suez Canal front.

The Egyptians had reached a level of efficiency "which has surprised the Russians themselves," he said.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said earlier Saturday that the Russians promised Egypt unlimited military aid as well as political support during recent talks between Kremlin leaders and a high-ranking Egyptian delegation in Moscow.

The Soviet Union considered it vital that the Egyptians should be capable of standing up to Israel, thus protecting Russian's own southern front, the newspaper said.

To this end it was making all military assistance available and was helping the Egyptians to set up armaments factories.

President Sadat, who is making a series of morale-boosting speeches to different sectors of Egyptian society, said the late President Nasser scored one of his most glorious successes in persuading the Russians to stiffen Egypt's air defence with Sam missiles.

The missiles were erected in 40 days, Egyptians were now trained to use them, he said.

"The Russians are honest friends who have fulfilled their promises without strings," he added.

Israel was meanwhile acting as the frontline for American imperialist interests in the Middle East.

Sadat will address popular rallies in the delta and upper Egypt before meeting Soviet leaders and Egypt's partners in the four-nation alliance—Libya, Sudan and Syria—at Aswan in mid-January.

President Sadat said Egyptian forces had not wasted a minute of time.

"It provided an excellent opportunity for us to rebuild and strengthen our positions," he said. "Not only the missile sites, but all the positions along the front."

also planning to prepare a list of rented or least property. Many of the houses and shops are now on the corporation's list, and the corporation thus loses a great deal of revenues every year. One month's rent of every rented property has to go to the Municipal Corporation in accordance with the regulations in force.

During the week another measure in the series of efforts to reform the prison in Afghanistan was taken.

The Interior Ministry signed a protocol with the World Food

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has

received offer for a calculating machine trade marked Precisa and typewriter with 47 cm carriage trade marked Hermes. Local and foreign firms who could supply cheaper should submit their tenders to the General Services Department of the Ministry by January 6, 1971.

## BIDS WANTED

The Logistic Department of the National Defence Ministry has received offer for a large number of rubber soled boots.

Price estimated at \$4.60 per pair. Local and foreign firms with better offers should be present at the Logistic Department at 10 am on February 14, 1971 which is the final bidding day and submit their tenders before that date. The specifications can be seen with purchasing mission. Commercial liscience and other guarantees will be obtained.

handwoven wool carpets and rugs of different colour and sizes.

Over one hundred year old pieces are also found in this store. In addition to the export of carpets, the Nawroz carpet company is engaged in the procurement and sale of a nique rifles, guns and other curios. It renders prompt services to its clients as to custom clearing, packing and forwarding merchandise.

Note: Short term travellers to Afghanistan are allowed to take out of the country a total of up to thirty square metres of carpets and rugs without paying any customs duties or charges and without any other formalities.

## BIDS WANTED

THE FOOD PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT SEEKS BIDDERS FOR FORWARDING OF 9,500 TONS OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI VIA CHAMAN AND PESHAWAR TO THE DEPARTMENT WAREHOUSES IN AFGHANISTAN.

FORWARDING AGENCIES WHICH CAN OFFER A GUARANTEE OF AF. 8 MILLION IN CASH OR BY BANKS, AND CERTIFICATES OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND GENERAL TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR BIDS TO THE FOOD PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT BEFORE TUESDAY JANUARY 5, 1971 AND ATTEND THE BIDDING MEETING IN PERSON OR BY AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE ALONG WITH GUARANTEE DOCUMENTS AND CERTIFICATES ON JANUARY 10, 1971 IN FOOD PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT.

## Mideast peace talks may begin by Thursday

### UAR, Jordanian, Israeli negotiators in New York

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 4, (Reuter).—Dr. Gunnar Jarring, UN Middle East envoy yesterday prepared for the resumption of the long-stalled Arab-Israeli peace talks later this week.

Although no date has yet been set for the resumption of negotiations, diplomatic sources said there was nothing to delay the talks after Secretary-General U Thant makes a report to the Security Council on Tuesday.

Dr. Jarring, who arrived last night in New York from Moscow, where he is Sweden's ambassador, conferred with Thant on his report to the Security Council.

The report requested by the General Assembly last November in a resolution also extending the second 90-day ceasefire until February 5, will now be able to announce the imminent resumption of negotiations.

Israel, which broke off the talks last September in protest at alleged UAR ceasefire violations, decided last week that changed military and political conditions enabled it to return.

Israel's UN ambassador, and deputy negotiator, Josef Tekoah, is now expected in New York today after receiving instructions at Sunday's Israeli cabinet meeting.

Egypt's chief negotiator, UN ambassador, Mohammad El-Zayyat, will also return to New York today after consultation in Cairo.

The third participant in the indirect talks, Jordan's Ambassador, Muhammad el-Farra, is already here.

The presence of the three negotiators should therefore enable Dr. Jarring to resume substantive discussions by Wednesday.

Several procedural questions must first be settled, including Israel's suggestion that the UN envoy first travel to the three capitals for discussions.

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## ADB Loan \$ 5.15 m for Baghlan, Kunduz ag. project

THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK HAS APPROVED ITS FIRST LOAN TO AFGHANISTAN. AMOUNTING TO US \$5.15 MILLION, THE CONCESSIONAL LOAN, COMBINED WITH A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT OF \$370,000, WILL FINANCE AN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN TWO PROVINCES: BAGHLAN AND KUNDUZ, IN NORTHEASTERN AFGHANISTAN.

Financial assistance for the Gawargan-Char Dairah (Agricultural Development Project) in the Kunduz river basin was recommended by a technical assistance mission earlier assigned by the Bank to prepare four or five irrigation projects in Afghanistan.

The loan amounting to \$5.15 million is to be drawn from Special Funds resources and will carry interest at 1.4 per cent per annum and will be repayable in 30 years including a seven-year grace period.

The primary objective of the project is to improve the water supply and irrigation conditions in the two project areas and to expand the net irrigable area from the present level of about 22,000 hectares to 25,300 hectares in the future.

Furthermore, enough water will be provided for double cropping on a portion of the existing irrigated land.

In addition, the project provides for the improvement of facilities and services for irrigation management, agricultural extension and input supply, credit and marketing. Estimated to cost a total of \$8.51 million, the project is scheduled to be completed in four years.

The project forms a part of the irrigation rehabilitation programme which has been given high priority in the Third Development Plan by the Government of Afghanistan.

Designed to make a significant contribution to the reduction of the country's food deficit, the project will also help improve the balance of payments by lowering food imports and increasing agricultural exports.

The project will benefit about 75,000 farmers and more than double the income of over 5,000 farm families.

It will treble or quadruple agricultural production in the project area at the end of the running-in period of the project.

For instance, it is estimated that wheat production will rise to 23,000 tons, a three-fold increase (Continued on page 4)

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For instance, it is estimated that wheat production will rise to 23,000 tons, a three-fold increase (Continued on page 4)

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## Gas exports amount to 6.3 billion c.metres

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan has exported 6,328 million cubic metres of gas to the Soviet Union from the time export began till the end of 1970.

During 1970, Afghanistan exported 2591 million cubic metres of gas to the Soviet Union, a source of the Ministry of Mines and Industries said.

The source added that according to the agreement between the two countries on the export of gas, Afghanistan's exports could be ten per cent more or ten per cent less any time.

This is why exports in 1970 were more than in 1969, according to the source.

Exports in 1970 were 561 million cubic metres more than 1969. Following is the break down of the gas exports:

In 1967-207 million cubic metres.

In 1968-1500 million cubic metres.

In 1969-2030 million cubic metres.

In 1970-2591 million cubic metres.

Afghanistan was expected to export 2500 million cubic metres of gas to the Soviet Union in 1971.

## House committee considers Supreme Court budget

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—The advisor and a member of the Supreme Court Dr. Hoqqi, the President of the Traffic Tribunal and the President of Administration in the Afghan Judiciary attended the meeting of the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee of the House of the People last night and answered questions of the deputies on the annual budget of the Afghan Judiciary.

The committee met at seven in the evening and continued its consideration of the state budget till midnight.

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## Czech president appoints two new deputy premiers

PRAGUE, Jan. 4, (AFP).—President Svoboda made the following appointments:

—Stefan Sutka, former Slovak minister of transport and telecommunications, is federal minister of transport, replacing Jaroslav Knizka who was "called to other duties".

—Josef Simon, former Czech minister of industry, is federal minister of fuel and energy.

—Drahomir Koder, former President of the federal commission of popular control, is a federal minister.

—Vaclav Hula, federal vice premier, is moved to president of the federal planning commission.

## Home - Briefs

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has awarded Nangarhar Governor Sultan Aziz Stoor first medal, the Ministry of Interior said yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 4, (Bakhtar).—Commerces Minister Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar who went to People's Republic of China some time ago heading an Afghan trade delegation, has left China for home.

The delegation has visited industrial plants in Peking, Shanghai and Kuang Chung.



Highschool graduates registering for Kabul University entrance examinations.



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me and what can be the use of him is more than I can see.

Robert Stevenson

## Mid-east peace talks

Resumption of indirect negotiations between the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel for a permanent peace in the Middle East is highlighted by a mood of defiance on the part of negotiators.

On the eve of the start of indirect consultations between the envoys of the three nations at the United Nations through U Thant's Middle East peace envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring President Anwar Sadat of UAR has said that his country would not accept a third extension of the Middle East ceasefire which expires February 5.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir in her customary intransigent approach has said that no timetable for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories can be accepted. She has refused to agree with the concept of withdrawal from the usurped territories of the Arabs.

One does not know how far these verbal exchanges are serious. Readiness to participate in the resumed mission of Dr. Jarring manifests a kind of good will on the part of the participants.

But the talks at present seem to have been overshadowed by a dark silhouette of war threats. Israel seems to be as adamant as before the talks were broken.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban calls on 'Arab brothers' to make peace, but his Prime Minister talks of war, his Defence Minister Dayan talks of grabbing the occupied territories permanently.

Whatever is the case, the current resumed talks is the last and final chance for a permanent peace settlement. If Israel again breaks it there will be serious consequences.

Israel wants extension of ceasefires one after another, with the hope of entrenching herself further in the occupied territories. She will gain from the Sinai oil.

Israel, if she breaks off the indirect negotiations, will put the Arabs once again in a predicament. They will have no choice but to fight to gain their lost land and to restore the rights of the Palestinians.

In effect Israel is asking Arabs to forgo their territories lost in the June, 1967 war or part of it and also pledge in a peace agreement that they will not raise any claims on them in the future.

It is like committing burglary in some body's house and also demanding from the owner under threat of force, not to claim return of the property.

Acceptance of eligible claims, call it preconditions or whatever, is a must in the context of the resumed Middle East contacts. So far as Middle East is concerned there are only two alternatives: permanent peace or permanent war. There is no middle course.

But apparently if efforts for permanent peace fail, permanent war would ultimately force solutions which will be detrimental to concession-seeking Israelis.

## WORLD PRESS

The Daily Telegraph said editorially Saturday that there was no clear path towards significant negotiations on the Middle East so long as no one was able to suggest how less secure frontiers could be protected.

As Israel and the Arabs returned to peace talks with United Nations negotiator Dr. Gunnar Jarring, there had been a public stiffening of attitudes on both sides, the paper said.

President Sadat of Egypt made a firm demand that Israel withdraw from every inch of territory occupied during the six-day war and Mrs. Meir insisted that agreement to return to talks did not imply any acceptance of the idea that occupied territories should be evacuated.

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## Home press at a glance

## Anis comments on events of past year; Heywad hails Auqaf Administration plans

Nixon of the United States also announced his famous formula of starting the era of negotiation rather than confrontation.

The continuation of the strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, too, has been a positive element in international relations.

With all these in mind one may say that 1970 marked the thawing of cold war and the beginning of a new détente.

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on the arrangements that have been made by the Auqaf Administration for the Haj pilgrims this year. Some eight thousand people are expected to leave for Mecca this year. Some will go by buses and others by plane.

The Auqaf administration has

made new arrangements and provided greater facilities for the Hajis both enroute to and from Mecca as well as during their stay in Saudi Arabia.

The administration has made special arrangement to guard against such activities by Hajis while outside the pilgrimage ceremonies. Hajis are known to have indulged in buying and selling things and indulging in illicit trade.

It said Islam has obliged its followers to make Haj the pilgrimage if they can physically and financially afford to do so. But it has in no way allowed the pilgrims to undertake the trip in order to indulge in trade and for making profit.

Therefore the decision of the Auqaf administration to check against such activities is in line with the Islamic teachings.

It also ensures that the prestige of the pilgrims and the country as a whole remain intact.

The same issue of the paper carried an article on page three by Mulla Khosravi in which the problems of transportation between various districts of Nangarhar was discussed. Even the major roads connecting various districts of the province are not fit for traffic not to mention subsidiary roads connecting various villages with one another. The few buses that run between various districts and between the provincial capital and these districts in addition to being uncomfortable charge exorbitant fares.

The article drew attention of the authorities to the need for the proper repair and maintenance of roads as also in regulating fares.

## Asian Highway:

## Possible variations in routes for Euroasia

Eurasia is still split. There are no motorable roads over much of the 'Asia' part; you still cannot start your car in northern France, and drive smoothly to Singapore. You can make it, maybe—but you will have to risk your axles on some pretty grim territory.

And that is what the 'Asian Highway' is about—it is, first, a 'Burian Highway', and second, a dream that will at last knit Asia together by easy, individual, flexible motor transport.

ROUTE NO. 1. The Asian Highway plan in its present form has a series of priority routes.

Route No. 1, (sometimes called A-1) would start from Ankara to Saigon passing through Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, West Pakistan, India, East Pakistan, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, and South Vietnam. The total length is 10,774 kms. (6,690 miles). The ECAFE reports speak of 93 per cent of this length being above minimum standards, but this merely means that 7 per cent is very bad indeed—over 4 per cent does not yet exist at all.

Of the overall length, 82 per cent is reported as being paved (that is, just under 9,000 kms or 5,570 miles), but the actual width of the paved length varies enormously—perhaps only half the total length is paved wide enough for two vehicles to pass without having to drive in dust or mud.

The most sub-standard sections are in Iran and Burma. In fact, Burma has been slow to cooperate with the Asian Highway plan, and has been 'shut off' from through traffic, anyway. Part of the Thailand section is well paved, but eastward from Thailand the road may be mainly paved, but it is not secure. There is still no bridge at My Thuan on the Mekong Delta.

Summing up, therefore, Route No. 1 does not yet operate with any security or comfort over about half its length; the through-way awaits not only funds and work, it also awaits a large number of potential solutions—Indian, Russian, Chinese, Burmese, Thai-Thai solutions, Thailand-Cambodia solutions and the whole desperate complex of Laos-Cambodia-Vietnam-China-American-Russian solutions. We shall not see these for many years yet.

ROUTE NO. 2. From Baghdad to Singapore runs Route No. 2, passing through Iraq, Iran, West Pakistan (where it touches No. 1 at Lahore), India (where it runs south of No. 1 crossing No. 1 at Delhi and runs north), Nepal, East Pakistan (where it crosses over No. 1 again near Dacca), South-east Burma, Thailand (where it joins No. 1 until just north of Bangkok), down through Malaysia and across the causeway to end in Singapore.

Total length is longer than No. 1—12,380 kms or 7,730 miles. About 84 per cent is up to 'ECAFE minimum', but only 67 per cent (8,300 kms or 5,180 miles) is paved at all. Like Route No. 1, about half the length is two-vehicle width or more. The Highway Co-

ordinating Committee says the route is 'rather poor' over most of its length (the Bangkok-Singapore stretch being best). There are gaps in Myanmar and in Burma.

ROUTE NO. 3. Route No. 3 is an extension of No. 1, running from the north-east border of Burma across Laos and down into Vietnam to reach the coast at Dong Ha. It then runs inland again and south to Saigon. About a third of this route is on paper only.

ROUTE NO. 4. Takes off from No. 1 at Agra, near Delhi, and runs straight down the middle of India, landing up at Dhanushkodi on the Tamil coast, facing across, 'Adam's Bridge' of islands of Ceylon.

OTHER ROUTES (Continued on page 4)



"The boss isn't used to clocks, he only smokes one when we win!"

## 1972 Olympiad

## Munich games to have computers service

MUNICH, (DPA).—Five electronic data processing machines will be installed at the 1972 Olympic games here to cope with the demands for information by competitors, journalists and the public, a spokesman for the games organising committee said Saturday.

The computers complex, being built in West Germany, will cost a total of nearly six million dollars.

Million information items—corresponding roughly to the length of a typewriter tape reaching from Munich to Kiel—will go into this information complex which will be known under the system title 'Olympic'.

The 'menu' of the computers has been going on for some weeks. Their 'menu' will comprise all Olympic results from 1896 to 1968, best performances and personal data, such as figures on medals and hobbies of all 1972 competitors. Detailed rules of all Olympic sports, Olympic world, continental and national records in the Olympic sports, all sporting contests and cultural events during the games, number and price category of all tickets still available.

There will also be a number of general data, such as figures on medals and hobbies of all 1972 competitors. Detailed rules of all Olympic sports, Olympic world, continental and national records in the Olympic sports, all sporting contests and cultural events during the games, number and price category of all tickets still available.

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## Miss Nafisa Mahmood: Radio Afghanistan's new newscaster

How does a young girl behave after she has read the news over the radio in peak hour?

Miss Nafisa Mahmood, the new announcer of Radio Afghanistan answers the question:

"That is the correct answer of a girl who has been hoping for years to develop enough stamina to become a newscaster of Radio Afghanistan in the peak hour of the evening."

The Dari newscast at 8:30 pm is the peak hour for the news. Listeners at home and abroad tune in on their radios to listen to the news. And the dialogue type of news announced by a male-female voice has attracted the interest of many.

"I have been an announcer over Radio Afghanistan for the past one year only. For any broadcaster this period is not enough. And I don't claim I am a good announcer even now," she says.

Miss Mahmood is a student of the third grade at the College of Law and Political Science of Kabul University.

She is bashful but not in her job as announcer. She is brave and her voice is determined and really feminine. There is no sign of shyness when she reads the news.

But she is shy for interviewing. The reporter has to overlook the fact that she is counting the flowers on the carpet, or the files on the office floor when answering questions.

She was among students who took the examination of Radio Afghanistan for the selecting of radio announcers.

"I was one of the five students who passed the exams successfully. I took two exams: one for sound and another for correct reading," she said.

"When I broadcast the news for the first time, I was quite excited. I was doubtful of my correct pronunciation, it was a totally new experience," she said.

She believes that only a microphone voice and correct and forceful pronunciation of words

make good announcers.

She also thinks that an announcer must have a good command of the language she speaks.

When she doubts the correct pronunciation of a word, she refers to authorities, several of them, and tries to find out the correct one. She also makes use of dictionaries in Dari.

She says that since she is an amateur announcer, she can not judge which announcers are the best in Radio Afghanistan.

"However, I like Mr. Mahmood Habibi, Mrs. Latifa K."

(Continued on page 4)

## Press on women

## Mermon carries interview with Mrs. Z.S.

By A Staff Writer

The achievements made in the field of education, hopes that the number of schools for girls would further increase and more girls would be given the opportunity to receive education.

The Mermon magazine of the Women's Institute has carried the second and last installment of the report on Mulla Gul Mohammad who is accused of flogging at unveiled women's legs.

The magazine in this issue carries the interview with the last victim after which Gul Mohammad was arrested redhanded by a policeman.

Mrs. Z.S. was asked what she felt when the bullet hit her leg. "At first I heard a sound like a bursting balloon and then felt pain in my leg. When taken to hospital the doctors found the wound deep and dangerous and even a few days later, operations were not satisfied about the pain."

It is heartening to see that today in most cities there are schools for girls. People from the remote villages too have been expressing willingness to see in at schools for their girls are established in their respective areas.

The editor while congratulating the educational authorities in

force registry in London said there had been no perceptible rush.

"The legislation is supposed in theory to make divorce easier, but in practice we doubt whether it will work out that way," he added.

A spokesman for the law society which has followed the legislative moves closely, predicted 1971 will see an increase of perhaps 10 per cent on the 4,000 divorce decrees granted in England and Wales in 1969.

The main law coming into effect Friday, the Divorce Reform Act, abandons the traditional concept that termination of marriages must be based on a matrimonial offence. Instead, it makes the irretrievable breakdown of marriage the basis of divorce.

Desertion, adultery or cruelty are still among the reasons for breakdown that can be cited.

Couples will also be able to divorce by mutual consent after a two-year separation or after five years apart even if one partner refuses.

One authority on divorce said the two-year provision was similar to the practice in New Zealand.

The Divorce Reform Act, a non-governmental measure was introduced by Labour (opposition) member of parliament Alec Jones, a 46-year-old schoolteacher.

He said he had seen so much misery in homes where marriages had become merely an empty shell that he determined to try to sweep away the hypocrisy surrounding divorce.

What we wanted to do essentially was to look at the condition of marriage, itself rather than consider it exclusively from the standpoint of wrongdoing and the guilty party, Jones said.

He is trying to strengthen marriage, not to weaken it. For it is not a question of making divorce easier. But when the partnership has become useless to society, harmful to children and distressing to the partners, we hope that it can be ended more rationally, more humanely and more compassionately."

The act is in line with recommendations of a legal commission in November 1966 which urged that when a marriage had died it should be buried with decency and dignity.

The London Ready-to-Wear collection from top British fashion designers was presented by the Associated Fashion Designers (AFD) of London recently. One of the highlights of the show was this stunning creamy white Trevira/wool dress and cloak by Rembrandt. The high collared cape which can be clasped at the neck, billows over a dress detailed with embroidery in black silk. The neckline is square cut, held over the cleavage by a decorated clasp, and the skirt lightly flared towards the hem, features a deeply cut slit. An ensemble with a 'special occasion' look.

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## Madam, My Madam

## Life Is Like That: Problems of Shopping

By Nokta Cheen

I tried my best to buy the exact colour, upstuck for my wife's coat. I was so nervous.

There were many colours and I picked each and rubbed at the back of my hand, each looked the same to me and I didn't know what was the right colour for her.

So I decided to buy the whole pack consisting of all the colours. I brought it home.

There was every colour in it, except the one she wanted.

What is the most objective attitude a wife takes when she welcomes her husband from a town or absence for twenty days abroad?

There can be many. Some weep silently in happiness, some shine with pleasure at the airport, some show their row of teeth in a conservative smile to the husband and other welcome him with a hug and kiss never minding the protruding eyes of the onlookers at the Kabul airport, and some don't know the exact time of the arrival of the husband and route of his arrival and miss a welcome ceremony.

One sweet but not so pleasing is from the wife, who during the absence of her husband has falling sick with flu, and the two kids who have also remained in bed with German measles.

When she sees the husband at the airport, she looks angry.

"Honey you look very serious. Is everybody in the family O.K.?" he asks.

Yes. The children are down with measles, and I'm sick too. See, what happens when you leave. Please don't leave us again, never.

The worst shopping is the one for one's wife abroad. My grey-haired friend wanted to buy a dress for his married daughter.

Basifully he requested a girl's chamber in Hong Kong, who seemed to be the size of his daughter to try one of the dresses.

"Sir, I didn't expect a man of your age to have fishy ideas."

Do you check for "doneness"? Use a meat thermometer that shows temperatures in degrees as well as stages of doneness for various products. Make sure that the tip of the thermometer doesn't touch the bone or fat—put it into the meaty part.







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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Better to sink beneath the shock than moulder piecemeal on the rock.

Lord Byron

## Resumption of Iran, UAR diplomatic ties

The resumption of diplomatic relations between Iran and the United Arab Republic manifests the desire of the two countries for improving their mutual relations and for cooperation in different fields and through various international channels. Diplomatic relations between these two countries, which both of whom Afghanistan has profound fraternal ties broke off ten years ago.

This break between Egypt, which is the largest country among the Arab nations and Iran, which like Afghanistan, is one of the important non-Arab nations in the Middle East was received with dismay by the peoples of the region.

Iran and Afghanistan were the first two non-Arab countries who embraced Islam. But historically speaking, relations between Arab and non-Arab countries in the Middle East stems from long-faded contacts throughout the known history.

Black-banners the banner of Islam was hoisted, Iran and Egypt, had relations. There is ample historical evidence of the mutual relations between these nations.

This has provided the countries of the region in general with the fostering of the foundations of cultural, historical and economic solidarity.

The break off of diplomatic and official ties naturally was regretted after all these years of the two peoples acknowledged relations.

To be able to resume their mutual official, friendly relations, high countries had to make certain adjustments in their outlook of current questions regarding the evolution of the Middle Eastern countries and peoples which had caused the break off.

The UAR adjusted its policy of confrontation with aligned nations in the area followed ten years ago.

Similarly, Iran revised its policy towards Israel. This had indeed been welcomed by the Islamic nations in general who are working out ways to solidify their relations. Iran gave full backing to the Arab countries in the June, 1967 war.

Some countries, including Pakistan, Turkey and Jordan were trying to mediate between UAR and Iran to get their official relations resumed. Their efforts were helpful but not crowned with success immediately.

Afghanistan as a brother nation to both Iran and UAR exerted efforts towards the resumption of relations between these two countries.

We are happy to notice that Afghanistan's efforts have succeeded, and her two friends have once again resumed normal diplomatic ties.

We hope that Iran's relations with those Arab nations which are not normalised, will also be resumed, thus strengthening the fostering of relations among the Islamic nations.

Yast possibilities for collaboration between Iran and UAR exist in every area. The Tehran-Cairo friendship will constitute a major element for the establishment and maintenance of peace in the Middle East and is important for relations between Arab and non-Arab Islamic nations.

## WORLD PRESS

Singapore had become a superpower of Australian promises and Malaysia was moving rapidly towards neutrality, the Australian Financial Review said Sunday in an editorial comment on the five-power defence talks which began in Singapore on Wednesday.

This problem of the credibility of a Australia's commitment to regionalism would confront the secretary of the Australian Defence Department, Sir Arthur Tange and his delegation at the Singapore talks, the paper said.

Delegations from Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Malaysia and Singapore will meet to discuss five-power defence of the region.

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## FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40  
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## Home press at a glance

## Islah discusses mineral resources of Afghanistan, Anis backs establishment of Industrial Bank

Today's *Islah* carries an editorial entitled "Afghanistan's mineral wealth". Unprecedented activities have been going on during the past several years for estimating the mineral deposits and other natural resources in the country with a view to exploiting these resources for the well being of our people.

Gas and petroleum prospecting in the northern parts of the country has been a major undertaking in this connection, said the editorial.

Fortunately these activities have been crowned with success and natural gas is already being exploited. Over six thousand million cubic metres of gas have been piped to the Soviet Union already. Further drilling operations are being carried out in order to get an estimate on the jurassic reserves of natural gas.

and petroleum in various other sites in the north.

The editorial expressed certainty that with the application of the envisaged plans more and more of our natural resources will be employed in the service of the nation.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial supporting the establishment of an industrial development bank. It stressed the need for the promotion of consumer goods industries as well as heavy industries. It pointed out how the lack of essential consumer goods was drawing heavily on our foreign exchange earnings. It also mentioned the growing problem of unemployment in the country, which can be best solved through launching new industries.

The editorial said the promotion of such industries cannot be

achieved with a strong and viable bank to offer guidance and loans to potential investors. The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Ibrahim Khalil offering some suggestions to the Awaq Administration for the improvement of Haj caravans taking pilgrims to Mecca and back.

Speaking from personal experience the writer said: "It is often noticed that bus drivers on making stops at various places do not give the exact time of restarting the journey. They say for instance that passengers should be on board in one hour's time. In fact the journey is not resumed in two or three hours."

At another stop, the Hajis thinking that there is no punctuality take longer than one hour and this creates confusion and

anxiety in other passengers. The writer suggested that the Haj caravans should be managed in a more systematic and controlled manner and the Hajis should be provided with adequate information.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in cooperation with the Peoples Republic of China has started a silk rearing project. The progress report on this project shows that silk production can become a viable and lucrative industry.

One of the problems faced by the ministry is that the domestic maulberry leaves do not provide adequate nourishment for the silk worms. Foreign brand of maulberry saplings which are specially suited for this purpose should be distributed to the farmers and sericulturists.

## Asia's problem: Baby boom produces acute labour force dilemma

By J. L. M. M. M.

The end of 1970 finds most Asian countries with a common and unresolved problem: How to decongest cities that are often unable to economically support their bloated populations. The year-end, however, finds growing recognition that the overcrowded cities of 1970, merely mask a more basic issue: The "baby boom" has already developed into a labour force explosion, on outstripping the response of most Asian governments.

Shanties that cluster around Calcutta, Jakarta, Bangkok, Manila, Seoul and Taipei have continued to swell in 1970. The only exceptions are Japan, Singapore and to some degree, Hong Kong.

The extent of this torrent of people, pouring into the cities, has been documented by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in its 25th session. Here are some of the indicators.

More than half the world's population is crammed into its poorest region: Asia. From mid-1969 to mid-1970, Asia's population is estimated to have shot up from 1,990 million to 2,056 million—with no signs of any substantial drop in fertility rates in the years ahead.

The flood of people rushing into poorly-prepared cities is also fastest in Asia.

Last year, more than 370 million Asians lived in towns of 20 thousands or more people. This is more than the entire population of Africa, Latin or North America, and many larger Asian cities have reached in a state of depression that practically defies description, the ECAFE said.

The trek to the cities, observes Dr. Toshio Kuroda of Japan's Institute of Population Problems, merely masks labour migration. More and more people—the legacy of demographic neglect in the '50s and early '60s—are moving into the cities, looking for jobs that often are not there.

In Asia, the urban population living in localities of 20 thousand or more inhabitants quadrupled, Kuroda said. "Those living in places of 100 thousand or more attained more than five times its 1920 size by 1960. Extremely high population increase rates have prevailed since 1950 in those countries."

Cities bursting at the seams are a problem in themselves, giving standards deteriorate as the load on its power, water, communications and other facilities increases.

The congested cities of today's Asia, however, contain another problem. The baby of the 1950s has grown up into the job-seeker of 1971. The baby boom of yesterday has developed into the labour force of today. Therefore, the population food problem, which arose in the 1950s, because of the "baby-boom" has developed into the population job problem of the 1970s.

GRACE PERLO.



"You'd better take another booking into account, gentlemen—that's my car."

## New Methods: Remote control system of diagnosis developed

The doctor carefully felt the patient's chest, seeking the tell-tale vibrations that identify certain heart diseases. When he found the spot he wanted, he placed there a sensitive plastic pick-up device—a microphone for motion. Then he looked down at about 30 other doctors sitting in the auditorium. Each was senty touching a round styrofoam disc set into a little brown box.

The styrofoam disc began pulsating, parroting the vibrations of the patient's chest.

"Do you feel that thrill?" Dr. T. James Waters asked his audience, participants in a conference on heart disease at Georgetown University's medical school.

The "thrill" is the vibration of the heart in the chest cavity when the mitral valve fails to close and lets blood leak back to the lungs instead of moving out through the body. It feels the way a cat's neck does when the cat purrs.

In the past there was only one way for students to feel the vibrations: each one had to touch the patient.

Now, thanks to Waters' invention, hundreds of doctors and medical students can feel the vibrations of the heart without actually touching—and bothering—patients. "It adds a new dimension to teaching cardiovascular diagnosis," said Waters, a professor of medicine.

Doctors learn many details of heart ailments by feeling selected spots around the chest cavity. Different kinds of heart diseases register unique motions, that

can be felt by the trained hand. This is known as palpation.

The "palpator," as the little brown box is called, works like a hi-fi set, except that it reproduces motion instead of sound.

The teacher's unit with the pick-up device converts the motion of the patient's chest into low frequency electrical impulses that are transmitted to the receiving boxes. These accurately reconvert the electrical impulses to a mechanical signal that causes the white disc to pulsate.

Waters developed two versions of the system. One, for bedside teaching, allows seven students on rounds to palpate a patient without actually touching him. The other, for large groups, is

hooked into a power amplifier in an auditorium. Each seat is equipped with a jack for a "palpator." This is used for large group classes.

As the next step, Waters wants to develop a way to record and save the motion of different heart diseases so they can demonstrate it to students when it fits into the class schedule. Now, a teacher has to wait until a patient comes into the hospital with a specific disease so they can show students how to diagnose it.

The "palpator" will detect and receive any vibrations of the body. It can pick up the pulse, for example, from either the wrist or the neck artery.

## PLO marks 6th anniversary of liberation movement

Commando Leader Yasser Arafat said in a message published Friday that the Palestinian resistance movement was now going through one of its most dangerous phases.

The message was published in a special edition of the newspaper *Patah*, which represents the central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), marking the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Patah).

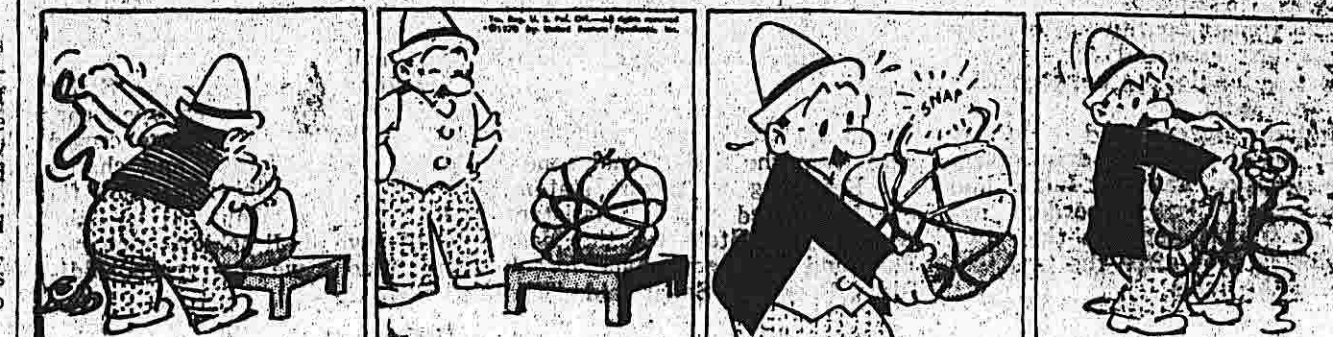
Arafat said in the message: "It requires an arduous and bitter struggle by all in order to overcome the threats which surround

the revolution. And defeat all conspiracies being waged against it. This would enable the revolution to pursue its course and escalate the struggle, achieving further steps along the way to victory, liberation and return (to Palestine)."

Arafat described the 1970s as the year of international and local conspiracies against the Palestinian resistance movement.

He added that the resistance movement had overcome all conspiracies to liquidate it. "It defeated all attempts to destroy the hope that was born with the bullets of our first struggle."

(Continued on page 4)



Automated machines prepare minced meat.

## Sausage plant set up here; output in 16 hours 400 kgs.

Foreigners and particularly Germans residing in Kabul will have no problem from now on as far as obtaining sausage and stuffed casings is concerned. With the initiative of an Afghan couple a sausage factory went into operation about three weeks ago in Guzargah with an initial capital of Af. 1,700,000 which has

capacity of producing 400 kgs. sausage in two shifts of different kinds which can be taken boiled and fried.

The Hashmet Sausage Factory has purchased equipment from Rex-Duker Company of the Federal Republic of Germany at the cost of DM30,000 and a cooling

plant from Heine-Mann at the cost of Af. 180,000. The installation work of the latter will be finished soon and will begin operation in a few days.

At the present time there are ten Germans working at the factory under the supervision of a West German expert who has been sent here by the producer of the sausage machines to help organise the factory and train the Afghan to run it, pointed Mrs. Ali.

As raw material the factory uses veal and sheep fat and between 50 to 100 rings sheep casings. The factory works 16 hours a day and will need some 200 kgs of sheep casings.

The West German expert, who is also at the same time a veterinarian, examines the calf and when it is certified that the cattle is healthy and fit it is slaughtered at the plant and moved to the cold storage and after certain period the meat is used for sausages and stuffed food.

Though the factory is only three weeks old, it already has between 30 to 40 regular clients mostly Germans and Americans who come to the factory to fetch the amount of sausage they need. A small number of Afghans are also among the regular patrons, said Mrs. Ali.

In addition to supplying sausages directly to customers, the factory also provides some fresh and warm sausages to the Aziz Super Market. The factory plans to have more sales outlets in the city so that more people have access to the factory's products.

which is something new in this country. The factory hopes to open one shop in Nadir Shah Mena, the pre-fabricated apartment houses, and other residential areas of the city.

Sausages and stuffed casings are sold for Af. 160 and Af. 180 a kilo, respectively. The prices seem to be higher, says Mrs. Ali, but with the increase in sales she hopes that the prices will be reduced to the extent that it will fit any pocket. The factory is ready to supply sausages to the boarding schools, ministries and schools, canteens in reasonable prices. This is a sure way to increase the production and the sales, says Mrs. Ali.

All the machines in the plant are automated, and there is little manual labor. The manager and owner of the Hashmet Sausage Factory hopes to expand the plant in the future, and of course this very much depends on how the local people receive the products and how much they encourage the factory through buying the products so that the operation cost is justified.

If this business flourishes in the future, says Mrs. Ali firmly, believes it will still there, is a need for it, the factory will also produce some foodstuff, such as soup etc., to fit the pocket of the workers and people with low income.

Is ready to supply different kinds of

sausages including cocktail saus-

age for the embassies, foreign and local

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## BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY

## Business review

## It Pays to take pilgrims to Mecca

Providing transport facilities for the pilgrims to Haj has become a thriving business. Many businessmen have been thinking of providing buses for the pilgrims whose number has been increasing.

To start, one should know the difference between the pilgrims to holy Mecca, and pilgrims to Karbala, both of which need transport. There are two types of pilgrims to holy Karbala: those who go to Karbala independently, some did this year, and those who, after completing the Haj pilgrimage stop at Karbala too.

This year about 3,000 Haj pilgrims will be transported by bus and brought back. If on an average forty passengers are seated in each bus, about 75 buses would be needed to make the trip.

For the bus companies a lot of profit is involved. They charge between Af. 8,000 to 10,000 from each of the pilgrims for the return trip. Out of this, each bus owner collects, probably Af. 80,000 will be spent on the gasoline, mobil oil, etc. and the remaining is a net profit, which indeed for a

fifty day enterprise is exorbitant. Going by Taxi is different. Normally families and friends book a taxi and make the return journey. Each passenger has to pay between Af. 12,000 to Af. 15,000 including the driver, six passengers are seated in the car. It is at least for forty days in the holy

Mecca and Holy Madina. They don't mind spending more time to see places. While the income from the buses deployed on the route to the Holy Mecca is good, it is in fact reasonable. Owners should think of regular earnings.

On return from the pilgrimage these buses could be put into service in the city routes. There is a shortage for buses in some routes in Kabul and with their help this could be solved.

Also they could plan ways of establishing a regular bus service between Kabul-Tehran and beyond. Their reasonable rates will attract many.

By Nolta Gheen

only one driver who drives all the way from this country to Holy Mecca and return home. The journey by road takes 14 days (the same distance between Kabul-Munich). My calculations are based on the assumption that driving would not continue at night. A friend of mine last year bought a second hand volvo car for Af. 110,000. He and his wife along with another four drove to Holy Mecca. They were caught by the landslide in a mountain near Tehran, but survived it, with good health, after remaining under the snow for 48 hours).

On their return home, they had some money from the bus fee. They sold their car for Af. 120,000. The other day I met another friend who has bought ten buses from Germany which he will use for the Kabul-Mecca route. He believes he can make a lot of profit on the investment.

Haj pilgrimage is a season, but one could assume that buses bought this way could be deployed on other routes too. More and more of the pilgrims tend to prefer going by bus. For one thing it is probably cheaper than flying.

Besides, they believe that they can see more places. There are a number of holy shrines which have great significance for the Muslims. The route offers many sites for stopping.

And most of the pilgrims are in a hurry. They save for years only for this trip. In any case they calculate to stay away from at least for forty days in the holy

## Govt. prepares third national formulary

By a Reporter

The Ministry of Public Health will shortly publish the third national formulary.

The formulary lists the names of the medicines and the producers which are imported.

It also gives the price of the medicine as imported, and also the price of the medicine to be sold by the pharmacies in Afghanistan.

Pharmaceutical firms and medicine producers and also pharmacists in Afghanistan must have names on the formulary several documents have to be prepared to the Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan.

First, the companies must produce documents in which the reliability of the product is certified by the national medicine laboratory, which should be a government undertaking. The government of every country in which the concerned medicine producing plant is situated has its own lab. for testing the quality of the medicine, the source added.

The last date for entry into the formulary was January 1, 1970. This is the third national formulary which is being published by the Ministry, the source added.

required too, but this is the most important one, according to the source.

More than 2,500 medicines are listed in the new national formulary. The idea in expanding the names of the medicines is to provide for more free competition between the medicine factories, the source said.

The registration fee differs. It depends on the volume of production of the company, the varieties of the products of the company which have been enlisted in the formulary, etc.

The Ministry is already looking forward to the commissioning of the first pharmaceutical plant in Afghanistan this year (1971).

The Hoechst-Sofizadach firm is a joint Afghan-West German investment. The plant is expected to produce some medicines. The Public Health Ministry will not import those medicines which will be produced by this firm, or other ones which may be established in the future, according to the source.



One of the typical shops of posten and post-rechash in Ghazni from where the handicrafts have flourished and today has obtained a reputation in the fashion world of Europe and America.



## U.S. increases food grain aid to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, (AFP).—President Nixon announced here yesterday that the U.S. government will increase its food grain shipments to Pakistan to 200,000 metric tons a year, from 50,000 metric tons up to now.

The increased shipments will consist mainly of wheat, grain and its value is estimated to be 16 million dollars.

In a special statement, the president stressed that his decision was taken in order to help victims of the cyclone that struck East Pakistan over a month ago and in response to appeals from the government of Pakistan and the secretary general of the United Nations.

This, he said, is "part of a major international effort. I hope that other countries, especially those in a position to provide rice, will join us in helping to feed the survivors until they are able to plant and harvest another crop."

The initial emergency relief requirements of East Pakistan have been met so far by the U.S. government with assistance totalling \$100 million.

U.S. helicopters in East Pakistan have airlifted over a million pounds of supplies directly to the disaster area.

The White House stressed that 50,000 of the 150,000 metric tons increase in foodgrain shipments to Pakistan will consist of rice.

President Nixon said on Monday that "much more remains to be done and we are committed to do what we can over the longer term."

He also called on the American population to send more funds to the privately organized Pakistan relief committee.

## Viet Cong foil

### Attempt to reopen Phnom Penh's sea link

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 5, (AFP).—Cambodian attempts to reopen highway four between Phnom Penh and the deep-water port of Kompong Som suffered considerable setbacks over the weekend.

Government troops rushed in to break the six-week communist stranglehold on the road were overrun Saturday at Damnak Kaong, a Phnom Penh stronghold.

Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, in charge of government forces deployed to reopen the road, said that many members of the three-Cambodian regiments, attacked had in fact survived and were making their way back to headquarters.

In the meantime, government forces had counter-attacked and inflicted "heavy losses" on Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in the area, he said.

Observers however noted that this was the first setback suffered by government forces since November and early December.

## Arafat's message

(Continued from page 2) revolutionaries early in 1965 "to penetrate the darkness of defeat and to light in the skies of Palestine the dawn of certain victory."

In another message, addressed to the commandos, Arafat said: "The masses which stood behind you, giving you their confidence, support and blood to enable you to safeguard the revolution, and pursue the march, call on you to keep the rifles brandished in your hands, to keep faith filling your hearts and confidence giving you firmness."

"They call for resoluteness and determination on your part... to lead our revolution to the stage of popular liberation war so that we may raise at a day that is bound to come the banners of dignity and freedom over every inch of our sacred land."

He paid tribute to commandos who died for the Palestinian cause and hailed others held in Israeli jails. He also saluted Arab inhabitants in Israeli-occupied areas "who stand fast in the face of all attempts at intimidation and humiliation and who look to us to renew our pledge that these guns will not be silent until every inch of Palestine has been liberated."

In Beirut, Fatah held a rally addressed by several speakers on the Palestinian resistance movement.

## Elysis press conference Pompidou plans cabinet reshuffle

PARIS, Jan. 5, (AFP).—President Georges Pompidou yesterday said a limited cabinet reshuffle, made necessary by the recent death of two cabinet ministers, would be worked out this week and announced probably on Monday.

He told correspondents accredited to the presidential palace at the traditional new year reception for the press that only three cabinet posts would be affected—those of cultural affairs, transport and agriculture.

Edmond Michelet, the minister of state for cultural affairs died last November, Raymond Mondon, who was in charge of the transport ministry, died last week.

As for Agriculture Minister Jacques Duhamel, he would switch to another cabinet post for health reasons Pompidou said.

The president, who implicitly denied speculation in political quarters about a possible major change in the line-up of the three-party government coalition, said the announcement of the new cabinet list had been delayed.

(1) the beginning of next week of "decency". Mondon's burial in fact took place yesterday in his home town of Metz, eastern France.

Pompidou, who discussed the forthcoming reshuffle with premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas when they lunched together on New Year's day, was expected to meet the premier today for further discussions on the choice of new ministers, informed sources said.

Political observers had given differing interpretations of the delay in announcing the appointments, with some predicting a broad shake-up of the cabinet and others affirming that the president had wanted time to consider all aspects of the future.

On Britain's bid to join the European Economic Community, he said he believed this was in the interest of Britain and I believe Britain is convinced of this.

He also said that this would be in the interest of both France and Europe.

However, to achieve a successful outcome to the negotiations, it was essential that the community and national interest be taken into account.

On the Middle East, he said he did not feel that a "definitive settlement" was in sight, but believed both sides in the conflict were moving towards what he described as a "lasting peace."

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## Cold grips Italy, shepherds fight attacking wolves

ROME, Jan. 5, (Reuters).—Bitter cold gripped Italy yesterday with heavy snow falls in the north and the hills and mountains of Sicily—where shepherds use shotguns to fight off packs of wolves attacking their flocks.

At Asta in the Alps of north-east Italy, the mercury slumped to minus 25C (minus 13F) during the night, while Turin registered a minimum of minus 14.5 C (six fahrenheit).

Freezing winds and driving snowstorms accompanied the cold snap in northern cities, among them Venice and Genoa, Spoleto, in the mountains north of Rome, awoke to a blanket of snow—weight inches (20 cms) deep.

In Spoleto, dozens of villages were still isolated by snow drifts.

## Polish leaders for revising proposed productivity system

WARSAW, Jan. 5, (AFP).—Party officials meeting here yesterday agreed to revise a new industrial productivity system which had been due to come into force on January first would have to be simplified and made more flexible.

The system, known as the "economic stimulants" programme, was applied prematurely in the shipyards of Gdansk and Gdynia and was one of the major causes of the December rioting in the Baltic ports.

Under its provisions workers' "economic stimulants" system would be taken at the end of this month.

At a second conference here yesterday, representatives of the finance and planning ministries and of the trade unions suggested that the authorities should hold back on orders for consumer goods to allow private consumers a greater chance to satisfy their requirements.

After a conference here yesterday of provincial secretaries of the United Workers' (Communist) Party in charge of economic questions it was learned last night that decisions on a new

## Jarring mission

(Continued from page 1) ready denounced as containing ambiguities.

This does not seem much of a basis for success, even if the hard-line positions struck by the two sides at the outset are tempered during the actual talks.

One thing is sure—the negotiations will resume in an atmosphere reeking of mutual suspicion.

Jarring's role at present appears an extremely restricted and delicate one, but it depends on several important, but simple, pieces of information.

Soviet military support to Cal Valley virtually impregnable against Israeli air raids, and U.S. military aid to Israel would seem to have aimed that the Jewish state cannot be defeated by force.

Jarring's task now is to discover the extent and the limits of potential Soviet support for Egypt, and then to act accordingly.

The all-important questions now are: does Jarring know these limits? And does he wish to act as a diplomat with Israel, and then to act accordingly.

This is where the sterility of four-power concertation appears deplorable and dangerous.

PLEASE NOTE The telephone numbers at the switchboard of the Afghan Title Company will be as follows as of tomorrow January 6:

22701-22702 and 22703. Dear patrons should be informed.

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Call: 32278.

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Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL IX NO. 132

## ETEMADI WISHES HAJ PILGRIMS SAFE TRIP

### First bus convoy, airliner leave here for Mecca

KABUL, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—The first group of pilgrims travelling by bus to holy Mecca began their journey yesterday afternoon.

There are 200 pilgrims in the group which left from the Ghazi Stadium.

After some verses of the Holy Koran were recited, Justice Minister Abdul Satar Seerat read out the message of Prime Minister Etemadi issued on the occasion.

The Prime Minister in his message thanked Almighty God for having afforded some sisters and brothers to undertake the voyage to the Holy Mecca.

The Prime Minister prayed for the safe journey of the pilgrims and stressed the conviction that it will foster friendly relations among Muslim brothers in addition to fulfilling one of the main tenets of Holy Islam.

"We believe that nothing is higher and surer than a life lead by deep moral and religious values," Etemadi's message said.

"Our desire in undertaking the journey should, in addition to fulfilling one of the Islamic tenets, be the fostering of solemnity, friendship, fraternity, heart-clearing, reception of other religious values and pursuing supreme humanitarian interests," Etemadi said.

At the beginning of the meeting first the remaining articles of the bill were read and each considered and approved and then the third reading started.

The House then voted on the bill as a whole, which was unanimously approved.

The bank's bill is in 26 articles. The President of the House Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak was in the chair.

Meanwhile, the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee of the House met last evening and continued consideration of the annual budget of the state. The meeting continued till midnight.

Works Minister inaugurates bridge in Muhammad Agha

KABUL, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—The new bridge in Muhammad Agha, in Logar province was dedicated by Public Works Minister Eng. Yakoub Lal yesterday.

The bridge has been built at a cost of af. 18 million. It is thirty metres long, four metres wide and three metres high.

Eng. Lal said he was happy to inaugurate the bridge during the reign of His Majesty, the benevolent King.

A number of other officials and the deputy from Muhammad Agha in the House of the People Abdullah Ahmadzai in their speeches touched on the importance of the bridge in linking the area with other cities.

The minister later accompanied by Logar Governor Attayee visited the site of the capital of Logar province.

Middle East Council hears Thant's report on Jarring mission

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 6, (Reuters).—Secretary General U Thant made public Tuesday, for the first time, the replies of Egypt, Jordan and Israel to a detailed questionnaire submitted to them by the UN Middle East emissary, Dr. Gunnar Jarring.

In its reply, Israel insisted that the implementation of peace agreements "should begin when agreement has been concluded on all their provisions."

Egypt has been demanding that Israel accept a timetable for withdrawal of troops from occupied Arab territory even before other matters are settled.

Details of the three governments' positions were contained in a comprehensive review of the Jarring mission, which Thant addressed to the Security Council, complying with a General Assembly instruction adopted last November.

Included in the report was the text of Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban's message to Dr. Jarring, dated Dec. 30, in which he announced Israel's willingness to reenter indirect peace

talks under the emissary's auspices.

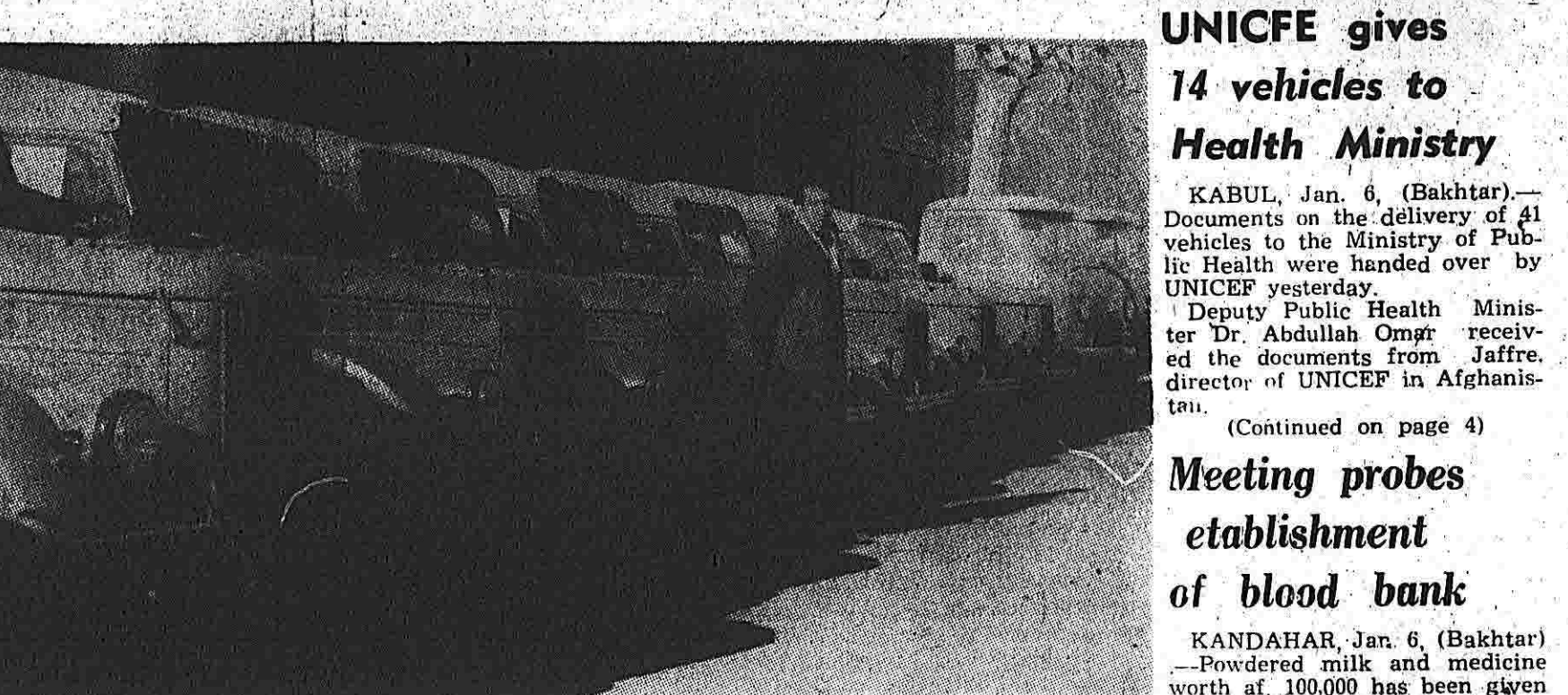
UNITE DNATIONS, Jan. 6, (Reuters).—Egyptian Ambassador Josef Tekoh and Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed al-Zayyat said last night he was less hopeful about prospects for a Middle East settlement after talks with UN intermediary, Dr. Gunnar Jarring.

He indicated he received discouraging information from Dr. Jarring after the UN envoy held an earlier meeting with Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoh.

THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1971 (JADI 16, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4



Some of the vehicles presented to the Public Health Ministry by UNICEF.

## ECAFE meeting Stresses importance of Kabul Declaration

BANGKOK, Jan. 6, (AFP).—The UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) said in its annual report yesterday that 1970 was a year of new efforts "to expand regional trade to improve monetary mechanism and speed balanced development through cooperative efforts."

It stressed the importance of the "Kabul Declaration adopted by the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Cooperation last month. (The Declaration outlined the next steps for an Asian clearing union, regional trade expansion and an Asian reserve bank)."

The Second Asian industrialisation conference in Tokyo in September which set "a minimum industrial growth rate of 12 per cent per annum" for the second UN Development Decade in Asia.

Plans for a Southeast Asian iron and steel institute moved forward; activities begin in 1971 with headquarters in Singapore.

A specialised committee found good indications of petroleum off the Mekong Delta, the Southwest coast of South Vietnam and in the Gulf of Thailand.

Experts meeting in Bandung endorsed an ECAFE proposal for a regional mineral resources development centre.

Field work began on an Asian telecommunications network. A five year trans-Asian rail development plan, covering Istanbul to Singapore, was laid down in Bangkok.

Shortly after the East Pakistan cyclone and the Filipino typhoons, the seven-nation typhoon committee supported a regional relief programme.

Plans were laid for the second Asian population conference in 1972. Last July ECAFE held a meeting of family planning experts to compare national programmes.

Young people from 25 countries proposed an "international crops of youth volunteers for development when they met in Bangkok."

In 1970 ECAFE carried out technical assistance activities worth \$900,000. Funds came from the UN regular budget and the UN Development Programme.

The Mekong development project moved ahead. Work on the \$30 million Nam Ngum Dam in Laos and the \$27 million Prek Thnot multipurpose project in Cambodia proceeded.

The Asian Highway covering 14 countries and totalling 6,000 km (4,000 miles) was more than four-fifth motorable in all weather. The Iran to South Vietnam

road is now more than 93 per cent complete.

That, Nixon asserts, "is our major achievement in the foreign policy field."

While making it clear he does not wish to order new airstrikes on North Vietnamese strategic and military targets, Nixon pointed out that if no "understanding" on the conditions of a bombing halt exists—as Hanoi has maintained—"then there are no restraints at all on us."

Nixon's comments came January 4 during a one-hour live telecast of a conversation with four television commentators, a session concentrating heavily on such domestic matters as the health of the U.S. economy, the president's forthcoming legislative proposals and government reform. The conversation was telecast from the library of the White House.

Nixon also touched on relations between Washington and Moscow, strategic arms control, Laos in America and the Middle East as well as Vietnam in replying to questions posed by the commentators.

He declared that the Vietnamisation programme of training and reequipping South Vietnamese forces is carefully drawn, and that the United States is "withdrawing in a measured way."

Nixon said he remains optimistic that an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union will be reached, although he said the hope of comprehensive pact has apparently foundered on disagreement over definition of strategic weapons.

## UNICEF gives 14 vehicles to Health Ministry

KABUL, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—Documents on the delivery of 14 vehicles to the Ministry of Public Health were handed over by UNICEF yesterday.

Deputy Public Health Minister Dr. Abdullah Omar received the documents from Jaffre, director of UNICEF in Afghanistan.

(Continued on page 4)

## Meeting probes establishment of blood bank

KANDAHAR, Jan. 6, (Bakhtar).—Powdered milk and medicine worth af. 100,000 has been given to the Women Volunteer Society of Kandahar under instructions from HRH Princess Belgis, the honorary president of the Voluntary Association.

The delivery was made by Mrs. Khadija Omar and Mrs. Atya Parwanz, members of the Association yesterday.

A special function, on the occasion was held here yesterday afternoon. It was presided over by Mrs. Zainab Siddiq, the president of the Kandahar Women Society.

Views were exchanged in the meeting on the possibility of establishing a blood bank in Kandahar.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Nixon says the United States is leading the war in Vietnam in a way that will build "the foundations for a generation of peace," and he again warns Hanoi against taking advantage of the deescalation.

Saying "we now see the end of America's combat role in Vietnam," the President declared "we are on the way out and we are on the way out in a way that will bring a just peace, the kind of peace that will discourage that kind of aggression in the future."

That, Nixon asserts, "is our major achievement in the foreign policy field."

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*Anis discusses resumed Middle East peace talks, domestic industries*



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Ex. 53

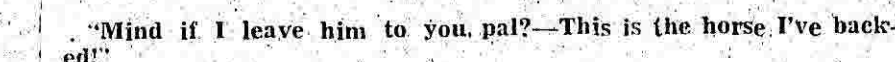
The forthcoming Prime Ministers' conference, therefore, is highly important from this point of view. It remains to be seen whether the pressure will be enough to induce a change in the British government's policy on this issue?

Yearly .....	\$	40
Half Yearly .....	\$	23
Quarterly .....	\$	15

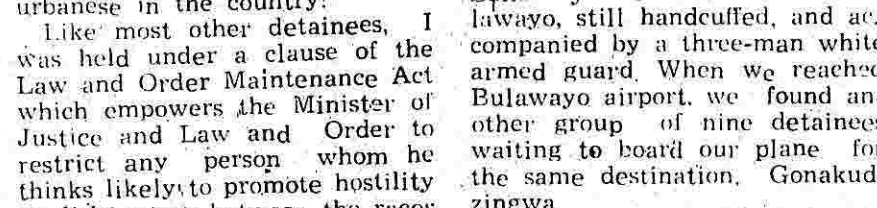
...the ECAFE warned.

Countries comprising the developing portion of the region cover 277m hectares. But only one-third of this some 44m hectares is suitable for cultivation.

Cultivated land constitutes 67 per cent of the region's potential resources in arable land. There is still scope for enlarging the cultivated area by 50 per cent. Total area under cultivation may



France is increasing its stake in Russia, has agreed to put 700 million francs into the Russian oil industry, some of it going into the Kamna project, high-powered Russian delegation led by General G. G. Zhukov, and the committee has been discussing the possibility of British participation in the Kamna project.

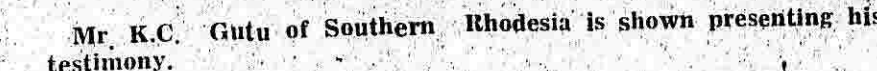


Wha Wha, Sikombela or Marangallas. I wish here to mention two specific cases with which I

Mr. K.C. Gutu of Southern Rhodesia is shown presenting his testimony.

Taking into consideration the very nature of the area and the fact that no one is able to walk even a few miles in that jungle without being intercepted by wild animals, I would say that escape was definitely impossible. The armed guard knew very well the area and the terrain, and

In Southern Rhodesia men simply disappear to some unknown underground prisons. The main prisons where prominent political detainees were held were one in Salisbury, two in Bulawayo, and





## B-52 bombers raid areas in DMZ in South Vietnam

SAIGON, Jan. 6, (Reuter).—U.S. B-52 heavy bombers struck at North Vietnamese supply lines in the country's far north-east corner overnight, the U.S. military command reported today. It was the second raid in three days within a mile of both the Demilitarised Zone and the Laotian border.

U.S. airpower has been heavily concentrated against the Ho Chi Minh trail in Southeast Asia for the past two months and the raid on Sunday was a first in South Vietnam for a month.

AFP adds: Viet Cong yesterday ambushed an American military convoy 50 km southwest of Da Lat in the central highlands killing one American and wounding another, an American military spokesman said.

Viet Cong opened automatic fire from both sides of Highway 20, which links Saigon with Da Lat. The fight lasted 40 minutes before American helicopters intervened. One Viet Cong

was killed, the spokesman said. It was the third attack in the region in three days.

Monday 20 km to the west, six Americans of the first air cavalry division were killed in Phuoc Long province near the Cambodian border. Viet Cong leaders were unknown.

Two days ago, in the same area yesterday, an ambush, a first air cavalry patrol intercepted six Viet Cong and killed four.

The South Vietnamese military spokesman said government troops Monday killed 17 Viet Cong in two battles, one in the Delta province of Kien Hoa 70 km south of Saigon and the other in Binh Dinh province on the China sea 440 km north-east of Saigon. There were no government losses.

Observers said that as the Vietnamese New Year holidays approach, light seems to have diminished on most fronts in South Vietnam.

## Islamic News Agency to be established in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 6, (DPA).—An Islamic News Agency is to be established in Beirut, it was learned here yesterday.

Islamic League Secretary General and Malaysian ex-Prime Minister Ali Hassan Ali Nadwi began to build up the "central information bureau of the Islamic League" which is also to run the agency.

The Tunku has rented 250 square metres office room in a Beirut skyscraper building.

He told newsmen he hoped to find particular assistance from Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, the head of the agency which is to cooperate with all national news agencies of Islamic states.

The agency is to collect and disseminate news from all Moslem states.

The Tunku charged the international western press with keeping silent on the political efforts of the Islamic League, and the recent conference in Karachi, in which delegates from 29 Islamic states participated.

## Asia's problems

(Continued from page 2)

and extended irrigation in conjunction with reclamation, drainage, and flood control. ECAPF said.

Water is, of course, the key to many uses in production. But the area only 64 km hectares of irrigated area at present.

Over the next two decades, if irrigated areas can be jacked up to 92,200 hectares there could be a 50 per cent increase in crop production, from 119.0 to 175,000 tons on irrigated land and from 95.1 to 192.5 per cent on non-irrigated land.

Also, maintenance of irrigation, distribution systems is needed. They were never as efficient as they might have been and over the years many have deteriorated.

Also other inputs are needed. The present usage of fertilisers is extremely low. In 1961-62, the average for the eight countries was only 54 kg per hectare harvested hectare (India 26 kg/hectare, Pakistan only 32 kg/hectare).

There has been a sharp increase in recent years in Pakistan and Korea. Fertilisers were applied at the rate of 147 kg/hectare and 122 kg/hectare respectively. This position is satisfactory but the average for the region is still very low.

Over the last two decades, and despite the high-yielding "miracle" seeds, the food supply has barely kept up with the demand. The ECAPF said conditions for the "green revolution" promised by the need seed are not present in many countries.

The outlook is far from bright. The ECAPF said the region should be making representatives in the highest government circles, pointing out the urgency of the situation and the need for resolute action.

(DEPTH news)

## UNICEF jeeps

(Continued from page 1)

The Ministry has allocated 38 of the jeeps for Public Health centres in the provinces, and the remaining would be deployed by Malaria Eradication Department.

UNICEF has helped Afghanistan to the extent of \$1.50 million. It includes pipes for water distribution networks in the rural areas, stationary and textbooks for the teachers training colleges.

UNICEF has also helped Afghanistan in the malaria eradication programme in the past 20 years.

## SHOCK REPORT

### RESULTS IN THEFT

LONDON, Jan. 6, (Reuter).—Thieves stole about 60,000 sterling worth tobacco from a London warehouse yesterday—the day a shock report was published on deaths from smoking.

The thieves were thought to have escaped with the tobacco in two lorries.

The report by Britain's Royal College of Physicians, said a large increase in tobacco taxes would be undesirable as it might result in an increase in crime.

The report also said that the increase in crime could provide a tempting target for criminals.

## India to allow free flow of goods to Nepal

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6, (PTI).—Foreign Trade Minister L. N. Mishra has reiterated that all essential commodities including cloth, sugar, salt and medicine will be allowed to flow freely from India to Nepal without any restriction on quantity.

Mishra told All India Radio's correspondent in Patna that India has also agreed to allow import of Indian goods to Nepal of which the number of important goods that might ensure economic development of Nepal.

This measure, he pointed out, has been taken unilaterally because India feels that nothing should be done to cause any inconvenience to the people of Nepal.

The Foreign Trade Minister said that regularity of flow of all essential goods to various points in Nepal will be continued as before.

## Seductive poster for night classes

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia, Jan. 6, (Reuter).—Local education officials are using a new advertisement to lure adults to night classes. The seductive poster features a woman in a bikini and smoking seductively.

Besides her is the caption: "For adults only. Further your personal happiness. Learn to make it in the world. Take our courses."

The advertisement is the idea of the school system's public information officer Doug Foretz, hired two months ago to brighten up announcements of adult classes.

"It's the kind of picture which they usually use for massage parlours," he admitted. But so far there have been no complaints, and more adults than usual have inquired about the night classes.

## USSR industries

(Continued from page 3)

estment, there much more relevant to the west's broader interest—as well, incidentally, as eventually making such investment economically more profitable.

An opening up of the hermit state could lead out the prospect of the eventual emergence of a more rational and humane political system.

Russia's present rulers may well flinch from these implications. They have to choose between a course that will make Russia more prosperous and modern but also more open to the world, and one that will keep it safer for communism but probably condemned to stagnation in economic as well as other terms. It is a choice which the outside world will watch with interest mixed, at present, with some hope.

(The Economist).

## Malaysia's week long floods kill 30, 100,000 homeless

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 6, (Reuter).—Malaysia's disastrous week-long floods and monsoon storms have claimed 30 lives and made nearly 100,000 people homeless, the floods central control room here reported last night.

Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak declared a state of national disaster throughout west Malaysia as 100,000 swirled through the capital yesterday.

The worst hit area is the central West Malaysian state of Perak which has 30,000 homeless and three towns running critically short of food.

The British naval supply ship Sir Lancelot was being loaded last night in Singapore with sufficient food for 150,000 people.

It should arrive at the east coast town of Kuantan at noon today and helicopters are standing by to ferry the food to areas in Pahang state cut off by the floods.

Radio Malaysia, which has its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, said.

BEIRUT, Jan. 6, (AFP).—Kidnappers today released Lieutenant Ahmed Khalil Abdel Dayem, brother of Jordanian army chief of staff Gen. Muhammad Khalil Abdel Dayem, a reliable source said.

The Lieutenant was abducted from Beirut Sunday night by three unidentified and reportedly unarmed men.

## HOUSE FOR RENT

Modern one storey house, three bedrooms, beautiful living room, modern bathroom, kitchen and large compound in Karte Wali.

Please contact Alami at Tel. 23161 and Tel. 22220 and Mrs. Mansoor at UN.

## HOUSE FOR RENT

Modern five room house, two bath and servants quarters located in Karte Seh next to Shale-zec House.

Contact: Telephone 20057.

## PLEASE NOTE

The telephone numbers at the switchboard of the Afghan Textile Company will be as follow as of tomorrow January 6:

22701-22702 and 22703 Dearpatrons should be informed.

## Welcome to Blue Club

Blue Club offers a delightful place for dining, and entertainment, too. The Club is open to all, Kabul citizens, foreign residents, and practically everybody else. Permanent membership cards can be obtained from management.

Address: Share Nau, Char Rahi Ansari, near French Club.

## BIDS WANTED

The Logistic Department of the National Defence Ministry has received

offer for a large number of rubber soled boots.

Price estimated at \$4.60 per pair. Local and foreign firms with better offers

should be present at the Logistic Department at 10 am on February 14, 1971 which

is the final bidding day and submit their

tenders before that date. The specifications

can be seen with purchasing mission.

Commercial liscience and other guarantees will be obtained.

"SECONDHAND BRITISH COMMERCIAL VEHICLES, TIPPERS AND LORRIES, AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT FROM ENGLAND."

LENGAR & CO. LTD., 3 HIGH STREET, SLOUGH BUCKS, SL1 1DZ. TEL: SLOUGH 29176 / 77.

FOR TRAVEL TO FROM INDIA "A CLOSER LINK" NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 133

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1971 (JADI 16, 1349 S.H.)

## EDUCATION MINISTRY PRINTS, DISTRIBUTES 2.6M BOOKS IN 1349

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Education has printed and distributed 2,600,000 (two and six hundred thousand) books during the current Afghan year.

Its Department of Textbooks Preparation and Compilations has printed and distributed to all the schools throughout Afghanistan 28 different textbooks.

It hopes to publish another 30 textbooks in another five months of the 1349 textbooks, 28 of which have been printed, 23 are in Pashto, 28 in Dari and seven in English.

## Versity classroom building to be ready in 8 months

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—Construction work on the new classrooms for the Kabul University will be completed by the middle of the next Afghan year.

The classrooms will provide room for 2,400 students, thus enabling the university administration to accept more enrolment. The building work is being carried out by the Afghan Construction Unit.

The new 122 small and big rooms occupy a 5136 sq. metre area. There are 40 new classrooms, each with the seating capacity for 60 students.

The rest of the rooms are being used for offices and a professors.

## Radio Ankara improves Pashto service for Afghan listeners

ANKARA, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar)

—From the beginning of the current 1971 the Pashto service of Radio Ankara for Afghanistan is being broadcast on a 250 kw transmitter.

This will solve the technical problems of monitoring and listening to the broadcast in Afghanistan.

A source of the Turkish radio-television station told the reporter that the Pashto language section that for the furtherance of friendship between Afghanistan and Turkey and better acquaintance with the cultural and social life of the Pashto peoples, the programme is being broadcast through a stronger transmission.

The broadcast is now being made on two shortwave bands. According to the source a change has also been introduced in the programme presentation.

## Gunnar Jarring

## To leave for Jerusalem for talks tonight

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Jan. 7, (AFP).—United Nations special Middle East mediator Gunnar Jarring will leave for Jerusalem tonight, reliable diplomatic sources disclosed here.

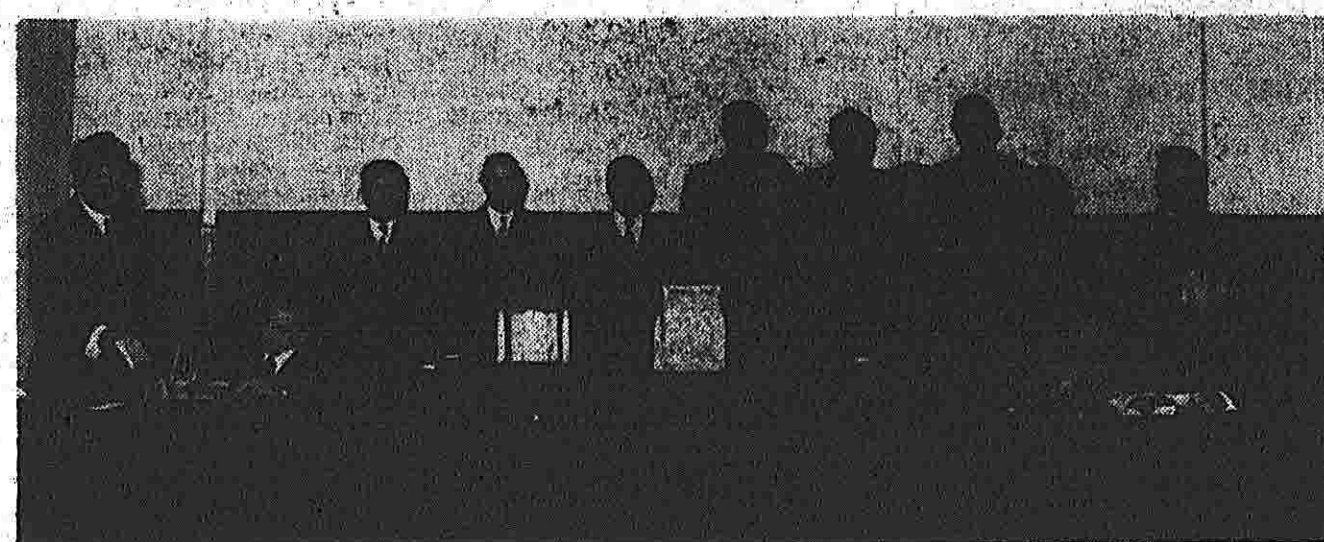
Jarring's visit—which is at the invitation of Israeli leader, Foreign Minister Abba Eban—will be officially announced later this added.

The Lebanese government said only reply was its proclaimed support of the position of the Arab states whose territory had been occupied by Israel and which has accepted the Security Council's Nov. 22, 1947 decision.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 6, (Reuter).—Chile yesterday announced establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and Taiwan immediately announced it had broken relations with the Latin American state.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny will fly to Cairo next week to attend ceremonies marking the completion of the Aswan high dam, the authoritative daily Al-Ahram reported.

The exact arrival date was not announced. The Aswan ceremony take place Jan. 15.



Dr. Omar, (left) and Chinese Foreign Trade Minister (right) signing the trade agreement. The Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-Lai (the fourth person standing in the front row) and Afghan Ambassador Mohammad Osman Sidky, (standing next to him) were also present during the signing ceremony.

## Afghan trade delegation returns from China

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan trade delegation headed by Commerce Minister Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar returned from the People's Republic of China yesterday afternoon.

The delegation went to China about two weeks ago to sign the trade agreement and its affiliated protocols for the 1970 and 1971.

The new agreement doubled exports to China from Afghanistan and in the delta. They destroyed or damaged three structures, two bunkers and three sampans and additionally knocked out 300 metres of canals.

An OH-13 helicopter was downed by communist gunners near the demilitarised zone and three personnel were wounded.

On the ground, a unit of the U.S. first cavalry division patrolling in km (40 miles) east of Saigon near Xuan Loc rubber plantations came under bazooka and automatic fire from the adverse forces entrenched in a complex of bunkers. The Americans had two killed and two wounded, and the Viet Cong one dead.

The South Vietnamese carried out 58 operations, killing 31 Viet Cong; 23 of them perished in the inundated forest of U Minh 220 km (125 miles) southwest of the capital.

Viet Cong gunners staged four rocket and mortar bombardments. In Cambodia, South Vietnamese marines and infantrymen had 14 wounded when the adversary attacked points south of Neak Luong and North of Khek.

Communists lost six dead. South Vietnamese forces announced today that since March 20, 1970 when they started operations in Cambodia, they had killed 14,029 enemy, captured about 2,000, seized 19,153 individual weapons and 1,800 collective weapons. South Vietnamese losses were 1,522 killed and 7,200 wounded.

The U.S. navy also pounded 72 targets in the north of South Vietnam and in the delta. They destroyed or damaged three structures, two bunkers and three sampans and additionally knocked out 300 metres of canals.

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## B-52s drop more than 100 tons of bombs in Khe Sanh

SAIGON, Jan. 7, (AFP).—U.S. B-52 bombers last night dropped more than 100 tons of bombs in the Khe Sanh sector, the U.S. command announced this morning.

It was the third time in four days that formations, of strategic forces operating out of the Ua Pao air base in Thailand have flown over the Khe Sanh sector on high altitude raids.

According to military sources, the North Vietnamese have installed pipelines, ammunition and fuel depots in the area.

American air power has been concentrated over the South Vietnamese country since last Dec. 3. Since May 1970 U.S. bombers have hit heavily at targets in Laos and Cambodia as well.

The B-52's hit at position, operational bases and ammunition depots in Quang Tri province just below the demilitarised zone. They attacked the Ho Chi Minh trail in Laos and in fighter bombers raided vehicle convoys and communication routes in Cambodia.

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Communists lost six dead. South Vietnamese forces announced today that since March 20, 1970 when they started operations in Cambodia, they had killed 14,029 enemy, captured about 2,000, seized 19,153 individual weapons and 1,800 collective weapons. South Vietnamese losses were 1,522 killed and 7,200 wounded.

The U.S. navy also pounded 72 targets in the north of South Vietnam and in the delta. They destroyed or damaged three structures, two bunkers and three sampans and additionally knocked out 300 metres of canals.

An OH-13 helicopter was downed by communist gunners near the demilitarised zone and three personnel were wounded.

On the ground, a unit of the U.S. first cavalry division patrolling in km (40 miles) east of Saigon near Xuan Loc rubber plantations came under bazooka and automatic fire from the adverse forces entrenched in a complex of bunkers. The Americans had two killed and two wounded, and the Viet Cong one dead.

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## Royal Audience

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—According to a Royal Protocol Department announcement, the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week that ended today, January 7.

First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafai; Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansouri; Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, Abdul Hakim; House and Town Construction Authority President, Mohammad Sarwar Omar; Deputy Public Health Minister Dr. Abdullah Omar; the Commandant of the Military School Lt. General, Mohammad Osman; President of Health in the Education Ministry Dr. Mohammad Omar; President of Commerce in the Commerce Ministry Dr. Ali Nawaz; Br. General Mirza Waseer; Dr. Mohammad Zahir Hakim, a graduate of a Bulgarian university in animal husbandry; Abdul Qudus Nafisi, the President of the Primary Court of Traffic; Tribunal and Qayyum Bai, the President of the Buzkashi team of Samangan province.

His Majesty also received during the week Sayed Mohammad Mahmood Sawaf, who brought a message of good will for His Majesty from His Majesty Malik Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

KABUL, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committee of the House of the People met last night and deliberated on the annual state budget till midnight.

FAIZABAD, Jan. 7, (Bakhtar).—A delegation of the Afghan Women Volunteer Association arrived here yesterday to distribute aid to the needy. The team consisting of Mrs. Mastoura Siddiqi and Mrs. Saadat Maher are here under instructions from HRH Princess Belgis, the honorary President of the Association.

## Home Briefs

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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

All who joy would win, must share it, happiness was born a twin.

Land Beyond

## The Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan

The endorsement by the House of the People of the Industrial Development Bank charter is another milestone on the road to industrial development of Afghanistan.

With the passage of the Private Foreign and Domestic Capital Investment Law which provides liberal tax exemptions and other incentives to investors the Afghan businessmen who for ages only engaged in trade, began to turn to industries.

During the past five years the National Investment Committee has approved nearly 130 new investment involving Afghan entrepreneurs.

The projects range from textile mills to cattle farms, bottling plant, food processing establishments, construction companies and others.

The new industries have already favourably affected the country's trade balance. Afghanistan's raisins sell for more, and larger quantities; to more markets, are exported. The postin garments, once considered an exotic product; have acquired a firm footing in fashion boutiques around the world.

Much of the edible oil, rayon textiles and other products formerly imported are now produced at home.

Furthermore some new products have been added to the country's export commodities notable examples of which are chinchilla and mink.

However, it was felt within the circles of the Commerce and Mines and Industries and among the entrepreneurs themselves, that unless credit becomes more readily available for the industrialists the rate of industrial expansion will be markedly slowed.

Availability of credit is important both to projected industries, and to already operative industries.

Many of the industries have a season of high expenditures. The need for capital at times when textile mills buy cotton, edible oil companies buy seeds, fruit processing plants buy fruits, are much greater than during the rest of the year.

Unless credit extended to these companies, readily, and on acceptable terms, their business will be hindered. The profits are not high enough in every industry to survive usury for long.

Unless credit is extended to these companies, readily, and on well nigh impossible.

So far it has only been businessmen with money who have been investing in industrial projects. There are also a number of people with ideas, but no money, who would like to establish new industries. Until such time that there is one or more banks that will finance such projects, many potential industries will not be born.

The nucleus of an industrial bank in the form of an industrial fund within the Commercial Bank has been in existence for nearly a decade now, the personnel of which have gained significant operational and managerial skills. The bank will also be assisted by international financial organisations, and it is conceived that the shares will be distributed widely.

It is our hope that now that after lengthy debates the House has given its approval to the bill the charter will be promulgated soon, and a missing link in the scheme for industrialisation of the nation will be established.

## WORLD PRESS

Gunnar Jarring's first task will be to persuade the two sides to start constructive work. In his capacity as a mediator he has already got the picture of how the two sides would like to settle the conflict.

It is even more important that Jarring has won enough confidence on both sides. He must be able to say what they regard as more important—withdrawal or a settlement.

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## FOREIGN

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## Home press at a glance

## Heywad discusses UN specialised agencies' assistance to Afghanistan

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on the UNICEF assistance to Afghanistan. Afghanistan is one of those countries, it said, which has been benefiting from the assistance of the United Nations specialised agencies for the past twenty years. In this connection the editorial mentioned UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the World Bank, the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the UNDP.

These organisations as their names indicate operate in a specialised field and have rendered assistance to Afghanistan all along. The editorial said the assistance rendered by the UNICEF in protecting mothers and children deserve special mention. For instance the organisation has taken an active part in offering material assistance to our kindergartens, mother and child clinics etc.

The organisation has even taken part in the campaign against malaria and in water supply projects. It has also provided text books for schools. One of the latest assistance UNICEF is the provision of 41 jeeps to the Ministry of Public Health.

According to statistics the organisation has provided in the past 21 motor cycles, 244 cars and nearly one Scooters to that ministry. The entire grants provided by the organisation to Afghanistan thus far amounts to over \$500 million.

Both the UNICEF and other UN specialised agencies have also assisted this country in training personnel in various fields. The editorial in expressing appreciation for these assistances expressed the hope that they will continue in the future as well.

Yesterday's Anis carried a letter to the editor signed Naria of the College of Letters complaining that buses serving the Kabul University are very old, uncomfortable and dangerous. At times the buses develop faults enroute to and from the university. This means that the passengers will either have to leave the bus and walk or else wait for hours until the fault is repaired.

This is creating problems for students who want to be on time for their classes. The authorities

concerned may please take note. Today's Islah too carries a letter to the editor complaining about the Mirwais Cinema seating arrangement and lack of concern for the patrons. The box office opens about ten minutes before the show and there is usually so much rush at the box office that pick pockets can operate with ease and efficiency.

Inside the cinema hall is cold and damp. People have to resort to taking several cups of tea and beverages which is provided by the management more readily than in a cafe. Thus the noise and disturbance created as a result prevents the audience from comprehending the film. The toilets are almost always smelling due to lack of water. The letter called on the management to rectify the situation.

## Yugoslavia:

## Six historical points in new economic directives

Belgrade—The document of the Yugoslav Government on the 1971 economic policy sets as one of the basic tasks the strengthening of the accumulative and competitive ability of economy, so as to ensure its faster modernisation. Many experts call this the key strategic aim of the economic reform in Yugoslavia.

The realisation of this task primarily depends on the engagement of economic organisations themselves, their efforts to promote production processes and adapt themselves to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets.

It is obvious, however, that they would not be able to attain this without the assistance of the community. And, in principle, it will make it possible for the economy to dispose of a bigger part of the national gross product more than before. This, most frequently mentioned is redistribution in favour of economy—by another six percent.

How can this be achieved? By now, the Yugoslav economy has been setting aside slightly more than one third of the newly-earned social product to cover various needs of the community. If the same rate would be maintained next year, Yugoslav economic organisations would pay to the community about 38.4 billion dinars in the form of these obligations.

If, however, the idea is realised in 1971, the amount would amount to 26 per cent in the future, i.e. to 31.2 billion dinars, which means the economy would get another 7.2 billion dinars.

The structure of the present contributions paid by economy under the law is the following: contributions from personal receipts of the employed which account for 55.4 percent of the total sum "taken away" from economy and contracted obligations with 26.9, and legal obligations which account for 17.7 percent.

Owing to the fact that economy has accepted contracted obligations voluntarily (credits, etc.), their reduction, is out of question.

Accordingly, the remaining two "candidates" stand for "cutting down, operations". Calculating by their share in the overall obligations of economy, 11.3 billion dinars would be obtained by reducing legal obligations of 3.2 and contributions from personal receipts by about 4 billion dinars.

All chances exist that no major difficulties will be encountered in reducing legal obligations of economy since the present rates paid on business funds will be abolished next year. What is the situation with contributions paid from personal receipts, however?

In question here are not merely the biggest resources set aside by economy so far, but their use. It is therefore, believed that the struggle on this front will be the most delicate one. For it is from these contributions that the budgets of socio-political communities as well as social insurance, education, children's protection and the opening of new



"It's only our Myrtle-ones lost her ball again!"

## Mrs. Gandhi

## Takes the plunge for early general elections

As Mrs. Gandhi prepares to go to the polls, the fact that stands out is her capacity for persuading her colleagues to fall in line with her wishes. The authority she enjoys by virtue of her office and of her standing in the country is certainly a powerful factor, but not to be missed is her skill in political management. At the crucial meeting of the working committee of the new Congress she hardly spoke during the course of an early poll. Yet the discussion took a well-charted course, with key figures like Mohan Lal Sukandia providing the cues.

Given Mrs. Gandhi's penchant for forcing the pace, an early election was always on the cards. But there is nothing impetuous about her daring; a great deal of work has been done behind the scenes to make the most careful assessment of electoral prospects, constituency by constituency. Armed with these analyses, she set about bringing senior colleagues round to her view. Her logic, sustained by the home work she had put in carried the day.

She had, of course, valuable help from Chavan. He has been a consistent advocate of an early

poll having made up his mind on this issue even before the success of the new Congress in Kerala's mid-term election prompted P.P. Mishra to write a letter to Mrs. Gandhi advising her to go to the country for a renewal of her mandate. Jagjivan Ram at first in favour of this and then changed his mind in the light of developments in U.P. But as a consensus emerged at the top, he indicated that he would go along with it.

Implicit in the decision to take the plunge now is Mrs. Gandhi's calculation that her party stands to gain from it. Some optimists among her associates claim that the party will get at least 280 seats, the same as the undivided Congress secured in 1967. But at this stage of the game, this is mere speculation because a great deal will depend on the electoral strategy the Prime Minister finally decides on.

There is a high probability that she will in the next few days give her party's image a new shine by offering concrete indications that she plans to take the country a little further to the left. She may thus convert the election into a referendum on

policy issues to cut through the maze of problems bedevilling her party at the State or constituency level.

If this is how the election turns out to be, it will be a good thing for her and for the country because it may help to set India on a better-defined course. Once the voter is offered a clear-cut choice, there is the least doubt that he will make up his mind on merits instead of dissipating his votes in anger as he did in 1967.

There will be many millions of new voters with no set voting habits. In 1967, the majority of those voting for the first time turned against the undivided Congress, explaining in large part of the reverses it suffered. This finding, based on a careful study carried out by a research group, only confirms the plea often made by Mrs. Gandhi to draw young people into the party's fold. There is, therefore, an imperative need to spell out goals which will catch the imagination of this group of voters.

This should at the same time help to differentiate the new Congress from its rivals. The need

(Continued on page 4)

## Provincial Press

By A-Staff Writer

The daily Bedar of Mazar-i-Sharif editorially comments about the Hadda state mechanised farm which was officially opened about two weeks ago in Nangarhar province.

The Hadda farm, the paper went on, is the second state farm which has been completed and made ready for exploitation within the framework of the Nangarhar Development Authority through technical and financial assistance of the friendly and neighbouring country of the Soviet Union.

The paper is certain that the Hadda Farm will play a significant role in further developing the agricultural products and improving the living standards of the people and finally in popularising the mechanised farming in the provinces. The Hadda farm covers 13,893 jeribs of land located four and a half kilometres to the south of Jalalabad, capital of Nangarhar province. With the Ghazniabad Farm already completed a total of 89,520 jeribs of land is ready for exploitation.

The paper expresses pleasure over the fact that, during the reign of His Majesty the progressive King efforts are being made to develop all aspects of life, hopes that with the implementation of considerable agricultural projects being undertaken soon the country will stand on its own as far as agricultural products are concerned.

The daily Farayab of Farayab province has an editorial entitled "Pessimism to ECAFE Conference". The First Development Decade of the United Nations is being about the desire results and the developing nations were unable to redress their miserable economic conditions, asserts the paper.

The developed countries, the paper went on, instead of economic cooperation for the purpose of helping the developing nations to improve their economic situation, hampered further conditions under which the loans were given.

The developing nations under these circumstances have no other alternative but to close their ranks and work out a regional economic cooperation for the purpose of utilising the natural and manpower resources they have.

ECAFE member nations, realising their problems, have come ever closer to find ways and means in overcoming their manifold problems.

The paper refers to the ECAFE Ministerial Conference held in Kabul and adds that the Kabul Declaration issued at the end of the three-day deliberation is the clear evidence of the interest on part of the participants countries to search all possible vistas in a hope to be able to achieve desired economic and social development within the same week of regional cooperation, concludes the paper.

The daily Nangarhar in an editorial welcomes the elaborate arrangements made this year by the newly established Arafat Administration to see that all facilities and comfort is provided for the Afghan pilgrims going to Holy Mecca this year.

The paper refers to the well-equipped medical teams will be accompanying the pilgrims travelling over land, sea, air and other facilities such as mobile workshops accompanying the pilgrims overland caravans. This year a 25-man medical team is assigned by the Public Health Ministry to look after the Afghan pilgrims who will be divided in six groups.

The paper is also appreciative about the decision of the Arafat Administration in assigning a team to be in Jeddah to help the Afghan pilgrims when they are in need of help and watch their conduct and assure their comfort.



Picture shows part of Farwan irrigation project through pipelines.

## Charikar: Bright future awaiting this growing town at slope of Hindukush

After driving some sixty four kilometres to Salang, Gulbaha in northern provinces one cannot help but to stop in a congested bazaar and visit scores of shops where they offer primarily different kinds of knives.

This growing town which at the same time is being modernised through a set plan, is Charikar, the provincial centre of Farwar and situated on the banks of the main highway to the north.

Located on the slope of a mountain which is the extension of the Hindukush, the Charikar valley, though small, is densely populated and is full of natural sceneries.

During Greco-Buddhist period Opyan, a village in Charikar, was a great historical city and the centre of trade.

Charikar is situated between the lush valleys of Gulbaha, Khwaja Sayarhan, Panjshir, Koeistan and Nejrak. Each place in itself is significant and interesting as far as natural sceneries and historical relics are concerned.

The first hydroelectric power station in Afghanistan was built four kilometres from Charikar in the name of Amir Ali Shir Babul Sarai during the reign of H.M. King Habibullah Khan. It was followed by the construction of one of the first textile factories in the country. Charikar is probably the first village town in Afghanistan which was provided with electricity before any other.

The people and particularly the craftsmen in Charikar have been benefiting from the power in developing and expanding their handicrafts. Charikar is known, throughout the country, for making quality knives of different

types. The most famous miniature artists lived at this time and was admired by many fans and art lovers.

It was at this time that some voices were raised on the existence of the grave of Hazrat Ali, the Fourth Khalifa of Islam near Balkh. The King finally decided to build a tomb in a place known as Mazra'at Shari. (Mazar) it is one of the biggest cities in northern Afghanistan.

Gradually the tradition of holding annual festivals, called 'tulips' developed. Many people from all parts of Afghanistan went in the third week of March (coinciding with the Afghan new year) there for the festival. (The festival is still) being marked annually. It is one of the biggest features of cultural life in Mazar.

The King and his minister became more attentive to Mazar, and this also created popular feelings for the newly built tomb. Many young people wanted to visit the site.

At this time, in Herat, a girl by the name of Aisha fell in love with a young, but poor boy by the name of Mulla Mohammad Jan. Mulla was very poor, but the girl's family rich.

Although thirty years old, mullah could not marry because of lack of funds. Aisha and mullah both lived in the same street. Aisha used to see mullah going to Nezamnia school in the morning and returning in the evening. She was in love.

She herself used to go to a singing every Friday. Many other girls came too. The young girls played and chatted with each other on their heart problems and love affairs. Mulla Mohammad Jan had also fallen in love with Aisha, the black eye girl.

Aisha one day prayed to God to help him marry the beloved one. She prayed: "Oh God, if I succeed in this marriage, I will take Mulla Mohammad Jan with me for a pilgrimage to Mazar."

In the last few years some new industries have been established in Charikar and these include tanning and raising processing plants. The government has undertaken an agricultural extension project under which vast arid lands in the vicinity of Charikar and other areas of Farwar province will be brought under irrigation.

At present the Charikar basin is irrigated through various canals which originate from the Ghurband river. These canals have helped the people in Charikar to better benefit from their fertile land.

One of the scenic spots in Charikar is the Khwaja Sayarhan, a

vast area composed of small hills covered with lilac trees and during the four weeks of May thousands of people from the area to enjoy the shade under the purple flower trees.

Charikar like other parts of the Kohistan and Kohistan is rich in a variety of grapes and in fact it is located in the premetre of the Kohistan vineyards. The Charikar Sultana has the establishment of a raising processing plant from where considerable amount is being exported.

There are several hotels and restaurants in Charikar where many people passing through enjoy the famous kabab among other Afghan cuisines before continuing their onward journey.

Charikar's high school is called Nuhman and the Parwan daily, named after the province, has been serving the people during the last 19 years.

People in Charikar are fond of hunting and are good in marksmanship which is a source of entertainment during the wedding ceremonies and other happy occasions.

The folklore song of Charikar is well known throughout the country and some folklore singers of the area have found their way to Radio Afghanistan.

The next day was Friday. She again went to the spring. She met her girl friends there. She was sad, but in a special mood. Suddenly this couple came to her lips.

Mulla Mohammad Jan, Let's go to Mazar. To attend the tulip festival, oh beloved.

She began singing loudly and couple after couple followed. Everyone was silent till she finished. Her voice had enchanted all the listeners. As soon as she finished somebody clapped.

All the girls turned their faces. There was an old man, with a long beard. He introduced himself: All Shair Nayayee, the minister of the court.

He asked Aisha to tell him with whom she had fallen in love. Aisha first fell silent, but finally confessed.

The minister assumed Aisha of marriage with her beloved, and the next week a big wedding ceremony marked the happy marriage.

A few years ago this song was sung in Herat. But last year the famous singer, Miss Sulima sang it, and it immediately became a pop song, hitting the juke box, if there is such a thing in this country.

Gogosh, the famous Iranian singer sang it, and Pournan, another Iranian singer last year while in Kabul on His Majesty's birth anniversary sang the song. Thousands of records have been sold in Iran, and Iranian magazines have published a number of comments on it.

It has become common knowledge that an Afghan singer, has sold the song as his own composition to Iranian recording company for Af. 400,000. It is unfair to claim that anybody has composed this song which is purely folkloric.

(Translated from Pashtoon Zagh, the organ of Radio Afghanistan)

## Afghan diary

By Nokta Choon

For students of political science and current events, the article by the United States Ambassador in Kabul, Robert Neumann, a Perspective from Asia published in the November issue of the Foreign Service Journal is most informative.

Ambassador Neumann, who was the director of the Institute for International and Foreign Studies from 1959-1966 at UCLA, gives a clear picture of the U.S. foreign policy in terms of a low posture.

He defines 'low posture' as 'a carefully balanced and harmonised combination of real presence and exceedingly careful and skillful style'. It also means that 'we (the U.S.) should manage our limited resources in such a way as to give us maximum control and flexibility. Strict policy control in their application should be maintained'.

Ambassador Neumann, while studying the implications and impact of a low posture foreign policy for the United States, seemingly offers a realistic analysis of such wider subjects as the future of Asia, with the diplomatic and political factors affecting developments in world's biggest continent.

As can be detected from the most interesting article of Neumann, the Asia of today is burdened by pluralistic tendencies. Such issues as American role in Vietnam and in the Middle East, Japan's pattern of approach, the Soviet Union's foreign policy instruments in Asia and the emergence of China, are being referred to as light is shed on the main issue.

There are many quotable quotes in the fascinating article, such as:

"The widespread idea that a good and correct policy will automatically find the agreement and applause of all men is based on the charming illusion that all men and governments are basically reasonable."

"I take it as axiomaticly proven that the ad hoc agglomeration of powers arising occasionally under the aegis of collective security under the United Nations or other comparable arrangements is able to function only under the rarest circumstances and never when the big powers are arraigned on opposite sides of the conflict."

In this unsafe world the road to greater peace can be achieved only through diplomacy and that diplomacy is not an exercise in rhetoric or the sudden flashes of debating skill. It is the careful, judicious and responsible use of power and influence for positive aims.

Ambassador Neumann's conclusions are sympathetic to the cause of the developing countries of Asia. Emphatically he calls for greater participation in the bilateral aid programmes.

He says: "In Asia, at any rate, I see much room for retaining strong bilateral programmes. By the same logic I would hope for greater policy control of aid programmes both in the field and in Washington."

Neumann, as a diplomat, but as a professor who has spent years of his life in research in international affairs, Neumann says:

"I am... constrained to say that I question seriously the apparent enthusiasm for the heading rush into multilateralism found in the Peterson report."

Aware of the misinterpretation of the American aid by opponents in the opposite camps, Neumann calls for clarifications in this regard. He says:

"The political implications and objectives of our (American) assistance programmes should be clarified. There is considerable confusion on this score even in certain branches of the U.S. Government, where politics is often interpreted as a form of 'pay off' or an attempt at 'buying friend'."

And what about the political influences in Asia?

Ambassador Neumann makes two important points, scoring the readers satisfaction, about the future of this continent:

First, that instead of bipolarism, tripolarism will develop further, which is beneficial to the Asians. The way he puts it: Soviet U.S. rivalry will give way to Soviet U.S.-Chinese power struggle.

Second, the Japan should not be diminished.

One of the small bridges in Parwan linking some villages.



## Viet Cong forge ahead towards Cambodian seaport

### KOMPONG SOM, Jan. 7. (Reuter).

North Vietnamese forces were yesterday edging closer to Cambodia's only deepwater seaport which has been cut off from Phnom Penh for the past six weeks.

Government troops which were to have pushed northwards from Kompong Som have now assumed a defensive posture.

General Moul Khlong, who is in charge of the defence of Cambodia's southern coast here, told his troops to forestall a possible Viet Cong move against the port city.

Cambodian troops have been forced to draw back just north of Veal Renh, 29 miles (47 kms) from here.

General Khlong spoke to a Reuter correspondent at Veal Renh, which was mortared by the Viet Cong overnight. Shots at the small crossroads town were closed, and refugees taking were making for Kompong Som.

A change in the tactical situation, reported at official briefings in Phnom Penh, occurred five days ago following the massive ambush of two Cambodian battalions, nine miles (15 kms) north of Veal Renh.

Military sources here said more than 100 troops were killed in the ambush.

Cambodian soldiers here said the bodies of those killed filled five trucks.

### Afghan delegation

(Continued from page 1)

The Afghan delegation met the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, Chou En-lai, and the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Pei-Siang Kuo. The Afghan delegation visited some pavilion in different cities of China. Mohammad Yasin Mo-hseni, the director of the Economic Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry and Sayed Zohair Siddiqian, the director general of the Foreign Trade Department in the Commerce Ministry were members of the Afghan delegation.

## Mrs. Gandhi's decision for early elections

(Continued from page 2)

to do this is highlighted by the bid both the Jana Sangh and the old Congress are making to identify themselves with the people over joblessness, rising prices. This articulation of popular grievances is clearly intended to promote a negative vote against the party in office, even though this may help the weak and fragmented left.

A dispersal of votes would suit the Swatantra-Jana Sangh-old Congress alliance now in the making. The three parties realise that they cannot win power for themselves, and hence their aim of reducing Mrs. Gandhi to a position where she has to seek allies. It is well known that Ramaraj failed to do the same.

If this happens, the old Congress will be in no position to offer a unit pro quo for the support it wants from the Jana Sangh in the Hindi-speaking belt. This may reduce the grand alliance to no more than expedient State-level adjustment, but even this will pose a serious threat to the new Congress in U.P. and Bihar.

One reason why Mrs. Gandhi decided for an early poll is not to give time to the alliance to consolidate on the basis of its functioning in U.P. and now Bihar. Some among her associates who have been banking on the collapse of both the coalition argued that the new Congress will be at a disadvantage in fighting an alliance of parties in office, and urged her therefore to wait a few more months. But she decided against it, pointing out that control of the States did not control the rout of the undivided Congress in 1967.

In any case, she is convinced that it is possible to isolate state-level politics from national politics. Even in 1967, the undivided Congress managed to win two-thirds of the parliamentary seats from Bihar although it was reduced to a minority in the State Assembly. From this followed a firm decision that the poll for the Lok Sabha should precede those for the Assemblies due in 1972.

This consideration has weighed so much with the Prime Minister that she has accepted cheerfully the handicap arising from the

fact that her party has still no organisation worth the name in the States. The Syndicate took over after the split. In several constituencies, the new Congress may be hard put to find enough activists even to man the polling booths. Both for this reason, as well as the need to leave room for potential allies, the party will probably leave a hundred or so seats uncontested. The concentration of resources on fewer constituencies is considered wiser than spreading out too thinly.

Whatever the final dispositions, the chances of the new Congress depend to a very large extent on Mrs. Gandhi's personal

### Jarring's mission

(Continued from page 1)

ing the talks under the UN aegis, because rightly or wrongly it feels that there is a numerical majority of anti-Israeli delegations, and some high UN officials are partial to the Arab cause.

If Jarring's visit to Jerusalem is the price of Israel's effective participation in the peace talks it is certainly a price worth paying.

American authorities think the talks which opened Tuesday in New York by Jarring could make enough progress to make possible an extension of the ceasefire after its February 5 termination date.

But they stressed the condition that President Nixon indicated in his television interview Monday night—that the Soviet Union exercise its influence on Egypt to achieve a peaceful solution.

The relative optimism of American Middle East experts is based on the observation that the Arab states and Israel both laid the basis of a peace settlement when they accepted the proposals for peace talks that U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers made last June.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. (AFP).—United States President Habib Bourguiba arrived here last night by special U.S. air force flight for emergency medical treatment at Washington's Walter Reed military hospital.

President Bourguiba, whose surprise trip to the United States was announced earlier in the day, is to be given a thorough check-up on the advice of his personal doctors, many of them heart specialists.

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VOL IX NO. 234

# THE KABUL TIMES



IRAN AIR LINKS EUROPE & MIDDLE EAST

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KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1971 (JADI 19, 1349 S.H.)

## 5,000 metres deep drilling begins in Shiberghan

SHIBERGHAN, Jan. 9. (Bakhtar).—Mines and Industries Minister Amrullah Mansuri inspected drilling operations and survey work for oil prospecting in north and northwest of the city of Shiberghan.

A source of the Petroleum Prospecting Department said seismic and refractory surveys have just begun in northern Afghanistan, and these produce highly desirable information on deep geological formations of the soil.

During the coming year a six hundred kilometre long area will be surveyed in this manner, the source said.

Mansuri Thursday visited the Laila desert where the first deep drilling bore is installed, and at a ceremony commissioned the deep drill. In his inaugural speech the Minister said the Ministry of Mines and Industries has made worthwhile progress in its search for oil and gas which have a paramount position in the national economy.

This achievement, he said, comes along with other successes of the people of Afghanistan during the reign of His Majesty.

The new drill bores 5,000 metres deep. It has a strength of 2,500 horse power, and its generating capacity is 200 kw.

The installation of the drill took three months. The Minister has had talks with Zojan Governor, and officials and experts of the Petroleum Prospecting Department on prospecting operation and utilisation of natural gas reserves.

## Singapore chosen Asian dollar market: banking expert

SINGAPORE, Jan. 9. (Reuter).—Singapore has been chosen in preference to Hong Kong as the centre of the Asia dollar market because its government was prepared to exempt tax on interest earned by foreign depositors, a banking expert said here today.

Arie Heerding, assistant vice-president of the Bank of America's Asia currency unit, told a press conference that Hong Kong appeared to hold certain advantages over Singapore—notably a legal free exchange market.

"However, the Hong Kong authorities did not see their way clear to exempt offshore funds deposits of withholding tax (15 per cent) on interest earned."

"This swayed the balance in favour of Singapore," he said. Heerding said the advantages of the Asian dollar market were very similar to those of the Euro-dollar market in Europe although its current total resources were estimated at about \$323 million.

There is available in the Euro currency market an aggregate amount equivalent to some \$40,000 million.

He said the Asian dollar market was now operating on a small scale because it was only about one and a half years old whereas the Euro-dollar market had functioned for about 70 years.

"As Asia generally still is and will be a developing area, it is expected that ultimately, the demand for offshore funds will be well in excess of the supply."

"It will then become necessary to augment these funds by borrowing from other free capital markets."

"By that time, we trust Singapore will have a fully-fledged internationally accepted money market, operated on international standards, which will enable it to have easy access to such other markets and to help direct flows of loan capital into Asian areas in need thereof," he added.

The hospital said the surgeon had been able to sew up the wound, and that the boy was now recovering.

### ADB delegation:

## To visit here shortly for project study

KABUL, JAN. 9. (BAKHTAR).—AN ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK DELEGATION WILL VISIT AFGHANISTAN SHORTLY TO STUDY THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF KAMA AND BALKH.

THE TWO PROJECTS WERE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BANK, AND PERTINENT INFORMATION WAS SUPPLIED BY THE AFGHAN DELEGATION WHO SIGNED THE FIRST LOAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN ADB AND AFGHANISTAN.

The chief delegation, Dr. Ehsan Rafiq also discussed with bank authorities questions related to projects in which the Asian Development Bank is already interested or involved. These include the industrial park, general survey of agriculture and irrigation in Afghanistan, gates of the Kajaki dam, flood control projects in Chakhan, extension of transmission lines between Kandahar and Kajaki power plant, and building

of the highway to link Afghanistan with the Bandar Abbas in Iran.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. (Continued on page 4)

## Parwan irrigation project to be completed on time

CHARIKAR, Jan. 9. (Bakhtar).—The Parwan irrigation project will be completed in accordance with the schedule by the end of the next Afghan year.

The project is undertaken to irrigate 75,000 acres of land part of which is irrigable but the water supply for it is insufficient.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Abdul Hakim and Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahed Sarabi toured the project area Thursday. They were accompanied by Parwan Governor Dr. Atta Mohammad Nourzay.

The Salang and Ghorband siphons are already completed and concrete lining of the bed of the river is 80 per cent completed. Work on the construction of the support walls of the dam's gate is also continuing.

The Salang siphon is 175 metre long, with an inside diameter of 250 centimetre. The Ghorband siphon is 360 metres long.

The dam's gate is 175 metre long, with an inside diameter of 250 centimetre. The Ghorband siphon is 360 metres long.

## Laird visits South Vietnam to assess war situation

SAIGON, Jan. 9. (Reuter).—American Defence Secretary Melvin Laird arrived here from Bangkok yesterday for a short visit during which he will meet U.S. and Vietnamese officials and assess the war situation.

Admiral Thomas Moorer, chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff, told reporters he had come to assess the progress of the Vietnamisation programme and the military situation in Vietnam.

He would also hold talks with government officials and military officers.

Asked if he would announce a definite withdrawal of American troops on completion of his visit Laird said: "No, I will not."

But observers expect U.S. troop withdrawals will be among the most important topics discussed during his visit.

In Bangkok earlier Friday

sympathy telegram sent to Malaysian Red Crescent So.

KABUL, Jan. 9. (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has telegraphed its sympathies to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society in Kuala Lumpur over the damages caused in the country by recent floods.

Some 30,000 people have been rendered homeless in Pahanak and some other Malaysian cities.

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## British entry into EEC to help 3rd world, says Heath

KARACHI, Jan. 9. (AFP).—British entry into the Common Market would help developing nations, British Prime Minister, Edward Heath said here last night.

A more united western Europe, would help reduce the gap that separates the world's rich and the poor, he argued, in a speech at a dinner given in his honour in Rawalpindi by Pakistani President Yahya Khan.

The economy growth of Britain within the Common Market would create a larger market for other countries, including developing nations.

"We can achieve, in Europe, the political and economic unity that will enable us all to release more of our resources and energies for preserving peace and for serving the cause of progress and development," Heath said.

Pakistan is concerned about the harm it may suffer as a result of British entry into the Common Market. The subject is certain to come up in talks with Yahya Khan today.

The British Premier also stated his promise before the United Nations in New York to make Britain's target in aid to underdeveloped countries a contribution equivalent to one per cent of her gross national product.

He said he would encourage private investment in developing countries but asked that these countries "make clear by their promise if they welcome such investment."

Heath said his government would soon introduce legislation to bring Britain's immigration laws up to date.

On the subject of the forthcoming Commonwealth conference Heath said his government looked forward to working closely with friends on dealing with world problems.

A special committee consisting of provincial officials and members of the department has been set up to study financial and technical aspects of the programme.

HERAT, Jan. 9. (Bakhtar).—Experimental use of Ariant polyculture—a multipurpose, simple agricultural machine—made at Jangalak factories has been very successful in Herat province.

The western provinces department of agriculture and irrigation is now embarking on a programme of the popularisation of the machine.

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## Nawroz Carpet Company



The Nawroz Carpet Export Company, Share Naw, opposite the Blue Mosque, Kabul, Afghanistan (Telephone No. 32035) is always ready to supply its customers with more than fifty kinds of new and antique 100 per cent handwoven wool carpets and rugs of different colour and sizes.

Over one hundred year old pieces are also found in this store. In addition to the export of carpets, the Nawroz carpet company is engaged in the procurement and sale of a nique rifles, guns and other curios. It renders prompt services to its clients as to custom clearing, packing and forwarding merchandise.

Note: Short term travellers to Afghanistan are allowed to take out of the country a total of up to thirty square metres of carpets and rugs without paying any customs duties or charges and without any other formalities.



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The hospital said the surgeon had been able to sew up the wound, and that the boy was now recovering.





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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

In her first passion woman loves her lover, in all the others, all she loves is love.  
Lord Byron

## FIRST ADB LOAN TO AFGHANISTAN

The Asian Development Bank loan, the first to this country, is the type of loan which the developing countries need. In addition to carrying low interest and adequate grace period, the loan makes it possible for this country to purchase the goods it requires for the implementation of the project from any country which is a member of the bank.

The loan also includes a \$37,000 grant which will at least pay the costs for the design and survey work of the project. The freedom to buy capital goods requirement on the basis of international bidding is quite significant for a developing country in which every penny counts.

By such a method the recipient country is free to buy equipment which is most economical and suits its technological standards and climatic conditions, etc.

Developing countries need to provide employment for their people. Capital goods and equipment for a particular job may be highly labour intensive or automatic or semi-automatic. Labour-intensive equipment is usually simpler to handle, easier to maintain and operate and less expensive, while automatic equipment is exactly the opposite.

It is expensive in comparison, difficult to maintain and repair and requires very few or no personnel for its operation. Even if a recipient country may decide to purchase highly complicated and automated equipment, yet the fact that she is free to choose is of great significance from the planning point of view.

Afghanistan has proposed several projects to the bank for possible financing and loans. It is good to hear that the bank is sending a team of experts to look into the economic feasibility of some of these projects so that it may consider offering further loans.

The loan already approved will go to finance agricultural projects in Baghlan and Kunduz, the two provinces of Afghanistan which are known for their high land fertility.

Some areas in these provinces, while being very fertile, are at the present lacking water for irrigation purposes. With the implementation of the project, (which is expected to take four years more) water will be made available to the land already under cultivation and nearly 2000 hectares of virgin land will be reclaimed.

The ADB loan agreement comes at a time when the Afghan House of the People has approved after a long debate the bill for the establishment of industrial bank in the country.

Any industrial development while readiness to invest in the bank has been shown by international finance agencies and friendly countries there is no reason why the Asian Development Bank too, should not assist.

We are certain that the suitable terms under which the loan has been made and the experience gained by the Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture in implementing several irrigation projects will set a precedent on the basis of which the bank will find it mutually rewarding to consider continuous loans to Afghanistan as one of its least developed members.

## WORLD PRESS

The Pakistan Times in an editorial on January 9 writes:

Even as Sheikh Mujibur Rahman reaffirmed and re-emphasized the Six points, he demonstrated the width of his horizon by including two pivotal concepts. One, that being in absolute majority, the Awami League has the democratic and constitutional right to rule the whole country. Two, the constitution would be framed within the terms of a consensus with the elected representatives of West Pakistan.

On the first score there can be no doubt and a majority is the absolute function behind any government of a democratic country.

As for the second concept underlying constitution-making, the fact that the job will be tackled in the light of consultations with his counterparts in West Pakistan, automatically puts the Six Points in a proper perspective. That means that the viability of the Centre, which alone provides a common ground for the five provinces, becomes a paramount factor.

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## Home press at a glance

### Islah welcomes commencement of seismic surveys in northern Afghanistan

Today's Islah carries an editorial entitled 'Shiberghan, the centre of petroleum prospecting'. Afghanistan, it said, has achieved notable success during the recent years in petroleum and gas prospecting and exploitation.

It has been definitely established that we have petroleum deposits in the north.

The government of Afghanistan for the first time has become active, without giving any privileges to foreign companies as is usual in other countries, to survey its petroleum deposits. This is done with the assistance obtained from friendly countries.

Our past activities in this field have enabled us, the editorial said, to pipe large quantities of natural gas to the Soviet Union and large scale drilling operations are going on as a continuous.

tion to the petroleum and gas prospecting activities.

The centre of these activities is Shiberghan. All these activities assure us of a better and more prosperous future. It is good to see that in the western and north western areas of the Shiberghan city seismic survey operations, too, have started.

Useful information about the nature and composition of the strata can be obtained as a result of these activities. This survey, it said, which covers a distance of over six hundred kilometres is of great value to the geologists prospecting for petroleum.

For one thing the results of these operations will help the geologists to choose the site of their drilling operations in the future.

Thursday's Anis carried an article by the Bakhtar News Agency on the strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union which were recently concluded in Helsinki with both sides declaring that they will be resumed in the future.

The article recalled that the last round was in fact the third time representatives of the two countries held talks on the highly sensitive issue of limiting the strategic arms.

Although no definite agreement has yet been reached the talks was the fact that both sides showed an interest in the continuation of the talks. This means that at both sides are determined to achieve results.

It must be recalled, said the article, that both the United States and the Soviet Union, as the two super powers devote a considerable part of their budgets to their defence purposes and the bulk of this budget goes towards the development of new weapons of strategic importance.

The article also said according to available statistics both the super powers are way ahead of other countries in the field of nuclear research and weaponry.

Any agreement between them on limiting strategic nuclear weapons therefore, will not work out to their disadvantage as far as other nuclear powers such as France and the Peoples Republic of China are concerned.

These countries have a long way to go before catching up with the Soviet Union and the United States. By limiting their strategic arms these countries can allocate large sums of money in strengthening their own and the world economy.

## Apollo-14

### More than 600 pounds added for making trip safer

By Thomas Otoble

In the interest of safety, the U.S. space agency has cut one day from the upcoming moon flight of Apollo 14 and has added more than 600 pounds to the Apollo 14 spacecraft.

Due to be launched from Cape Kennedy January 31, the Apollo 14 flight will last 9 days instead of 10, with the day saved coming from the time the crew would have spent on the moon and in orbit around the moon.

What the space agency did was to move up the time that astronaut Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchell will lift off from the moon to rejoin Astronaut Stuart Roosa 70 miles above the moon and move up the time that all three astronauts will head back for earth in the Apollo 14 command craft.

"We want to get them home as fast as we can," said Apollo Mission Director Chester M. Lee at news briefing. "There's no substantial reason to keep them there."

Lee said that 645 pounds of new equipment has been added to the Apollo 14 spacecraft, to make it that much heavier on its flight like the voyage of Apollo 13 does not happen again.

A third oxygen tank has been placed inside the command craft's service module, in case the other two should rupture the way they did on Apollo 13. The tank weighs 79 pounds and the oxygen inside it weighs 326 pounds.

A battery weighing 135 pounds has also been put aboard the service module to supply emergency electricity if the oxygen tanks should fail to feed the spacecraft's fuel cells.

Lee said this should be enough to get the astronauts home to earth, even if their main oxygen tanks failed at the most crucial time in the mission. He said the most crucial time for an oxygen tank failure would be while Shepard and Mitchell were on the moon and Roosa was behind the moon, out of radio contact with earth.

If this happened, Lee went on, Shepard and Mitchell would have to make an emergency lift-off from the moon at the same time that Roosa used all his available power to communicate with earth and to plot a quick return home.

"Things would be very austere under such conditions," Lee said. "It would be very cold inside the spacecraft, and it would be more austere (as far as water, food and oxygen went) than the Apollo 13 mission."

Lee disclosed that the Apollo 14 crew had given names to their

two spacecraft, christening the command craft 'Kitty Hawk' and the landing craft 'Antares', after the 300 million mile-wide star in the constellation Scorpio that is the brightest star in the heavens.

Lee said that new quarantine procedures have been put in force to protect the crew even from the threat of illness to any of the crew members just before flight. The Apollo 13 mission was almost cancelled when one of the crew (Thomas K. Mitting) was suspected of coming down with measles.

So strict are the new rules, Lee said, that the crew quarters at Cape Kennedy will be cut off from the air flow from the rest of the building. When the crew walks from their quarters to the handball court on the third floor of the building, Lee said, a blaring foghorn will clear the halls of people.

(W. P.)

## UAR's Economy

### Booming despite June 1967 conflict

By Trene Beeson

Visitors to Egypt are surprised by the air of prosperity which appears to increase in the state of suspended warfare with Israel. It is as if it were an illusion, they ask, seeing the amount of construction that is going on of apartment houses, office buildings, shops, nightclubs, hotels—the streams of private cars, the traffic jams, the well-stocked shops and markets, where they had expected to find stagnation or austerity.

These symptoms of economic stability or development are, in fact, the reflection of what a United Nations official reported as "a remarkable recovery after the 1967 war."

Egypt's planners and economists are in a mood of gratified optimism. "We have done a much better job than we thought we could do," a source at the Ministry of Planning said about achievements in 1970. It was a record year for industrial exports, with a total for about Pounds 113 million for the public sector compared with about Pounds 82 million for 1969-69 and Pounds 14 million for the private sector. The total value of Egypt's foreign trade for the fiscal year 1969-70 was about Pounds 1,070 million. Chief traders were the Soviet Union, West Germany, Britain and Italy.

The increase in exports was

accompanied by the production of a new range of manufactured goods, from rolled-steel products to perfumes and cosmetics, the States Industries turning a loss on the previous year into a modest profit (about Pounds 715,000) and production of rolled-steel doubling to 160,000 tons. Total industrial production was worth about Pounds 1,355 million higher than the target set by the Government and 10 per cent up on 1968-69.

It was a record year, too, for Egypt's agriculture, with a bumper cotton crop of 10,879,000 hundred weight compared with 8,730,000 in 1969. New types of rice and wheat yielded richer crops on smaller areas of land. The new 'Gizah 70' rice grain has a yield 14 per cent higher than any other type planted here and a new variety of wheat grain, 'Gizah 155' accounted for an increase of about 14 per cent in this year's wheat crop.

Egypt's national income increased by 5.5 per cent in 1969-70. A Ministry of Planning official says, instead of an expected 4 per cent. He attributed the improved economic situation, in part, to a new "strategy of investment."

"In the early stages of the revolution we were inclined to invest rather haphazardly, eager

to open up the largest possible number of projects," he explained. "Since the 1967 war the level of investments has been lowered, and allocations made more realistically to a higher plan."

Past investments, especially those made after 1958 the year of Egypt's first industrial plan and setting up of the Ministry of Industries in 1957, are now paying momentum.

At the same time, there had been a fundamental change in the country: a realization of Egypt's urgent, basic problems, needs and priorities. The war spurred activity and urged upon the country the need for greater efficiency.

"Since the June war our people have developed a deeper sense of personal responsibility. The state of war is, in itself a stimulating challenge."

The recovery since the June war is impressive, if one bears in mind that it has taken place simultaneously with the loss of the Sinai oil fields, which yield 4,500,000 tons of oil yearly, and of the Sinai minerals; the loss of the Suez Canal revenues; the destruction of the Suez Canal, area with its cities, industries, and oil refineries; the problem of resettling 250,000 people from the Suez front area; the destruction brought earlier this year by Israeli planes in depth-bombing of Egypt and a loss of tourism.

The largest single return on investment in the past year came from the Aswan High Dam, which the Russians helped Egypt to build when America and Britain withdrew their support. According to an official at the Ministry of the High Dam, this project boosted Egypt's economy by about Pounds 8,500,000 from agriculture, in better crops resulting from the reclamation of (Continued on page 4)



With Waleh

## In And Around Town Reasons why husband, wife quarrel

The husband and wife quarrel is as old as man and woman. However, it answers slightly different tactics and undertones in different societies.

To make a comparatively detailed study of the question, one has to send questionnaires to at least 1,000 couples and do some sampling. Illiterate couples ought to be interviewed. This of course, is a much more difficult task. Besides, there are many couples who firmly believe in keeping their quarrels secret.

Why most couples are reluctant to divulge their secrets? For one thing many quarrels emanate from petty things—one thing leading to another. Often the cold war is turned into a hot one.

A few days ago, a Kabul judge stated that a large number of these quarrels ultimately end up in divorce because one of the things which we have least control over is our temper.

From informal chats with a large number of couples, most of them my acquaintances I have gathered that the root causes of quarrels in our present husband-wife outfits are as follows:

1—Questions related to money.  
2—Social behaviour.  
3—Matters related to sex.

One should put house-keeping money on top of the list. Many husbands do not pay their wives fixed amount of money every month because their financial position is precarious. For instance, they have to pay instalments for several things and actually there is little money left.

Therefore, house-keeping expenses are met daily. The husband is told by the wife to pay so much money for meat, so much for bread and so on. And each day is treated like an emergency without preplanning.

The fact that the husband does not hand whatever money is left, to his wife is due to his sheer fright. Who could dare to pay his wife Afis 1,500 for the whole month while the expenses run as high as Afis 6,000?

Considering the poor financial position in which the husbands find themselves, it is evident that they cannot afford to pay their wives some pocket money each month and this further aggravates the situation.



Fish and "jalabi" are always available for a husband to buy when his wife has nothing for him to eat.

A wife usually expects to be paid some additional money—with each new baby born in the family and this is based on realistic considerations. Since the husband is not paid any additional allowance for each new child, he is in no position to comply.

Keeping up with the Joneses, especially in fashions and cultural enjoyments such as the movies and so on, strains the family resources, if these are not already exhausted by debts and advances on salary.

The instalments paid by an average Afghan civil servant or marks the mortgage on the house, credits secured from various sources and repayment of salary obtained six months in advance.

Since most wives do not work inside the house and dependents are unemployed, the whole burden is to be borne by the husbands whether they can shoulder it or not.

Parents usually do not encourage their children who are in the high school or in colleges to make some money by doing odd jobs like washing the dishes in the restaurants, selling newspapers and shining the shoes in the streets because these are considered below their dignity.

Thus, a husband has not only to provide his wife with house-keeping money, also he has to pay her and their children some cash on demand each month. Moreover, he has to buy them tickets for the cinema and pay for the transportation.

When the poor man hesitates in fulfilling the wishes of his children, a lot of pressure is brought to bear upon him as a result of which he has to succumb. For instance, his wife refuses to talk to him for days and his children always side with their mother.

He is late a few moments, no dinner is kept for him and he has to boil a few eggs himself to keep alive. His suits are not pressed and even the servant would not carry out his orders at the instigation of his wife.

Social behaviour includes husband's association with men, the way he treats his wife's relations and more importantly, how much he exalts his wife in the presence of others. Since most Afghan wives are extremely jealous,

one ought to add, how well the husband avoids intimacy with other women and thus not cause any unfavourable comments made by other women.

Most of the wives do not approve their husbands' friends in one way or the other. For instance, a typical wife does not like Ghulam's big nose, Karim's chattered teeth and Abdul's bulging stomach. Besides, her husband should not spend hours with Sharif despite the fact that he is ok, in her book.

There are two obvious reasons. One is more or less based on insecurity. The moment the husband leaves his wife in order to keep company with a friend, she thinks there is nobody on earth to protect her from the terrifying shadows that are ready to engulf her.

Another is based on lack of knowledge about the nature of men. For instance, the wife thinks the moment her husband is engaged in an intimate conversation with another man, all they talk about is another woman. Besides, as soon as he is back from the office or the shop, he belongs to her and nobody has the right to usurp him.

The second consideration is fair to a large extent, especially if the husband spends more than two hours a day with his friends without asking his wife to take part in the conversation or join the company.

Questions related to sex arise very seldom as talk about sex is tabooed in decent conversation. Only in the case of impotence on the part of the man, sex constitutes the ground for divorce.

According to Islamic jurisprudence, a judge has the right to test the man's potency through various devices in order to make the right decision. However, the general practice nowadays is to send the man to the doctor and have certified his virility or otherwise.

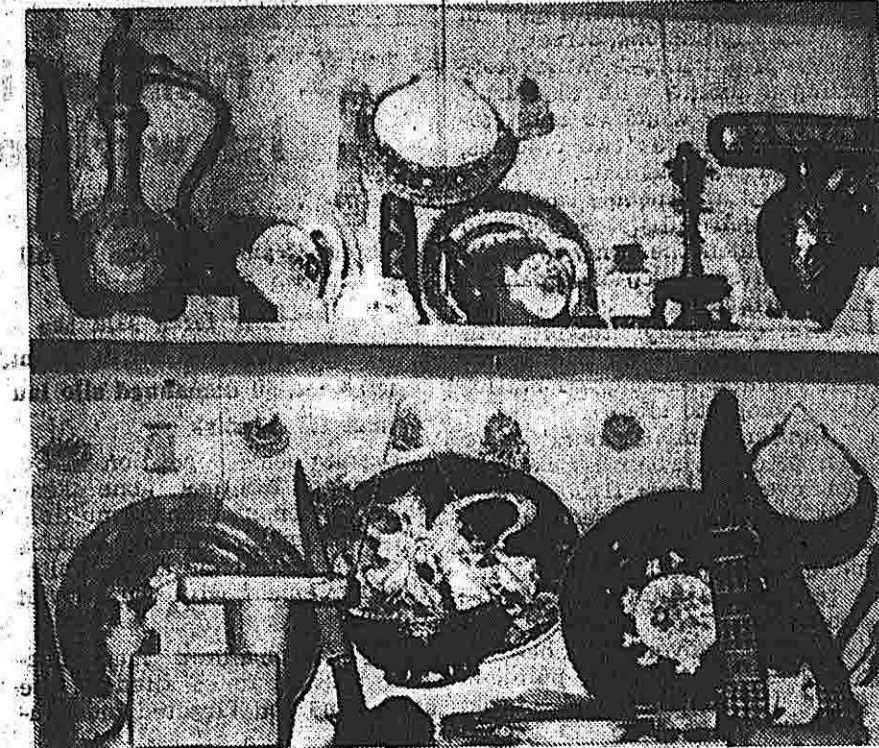
Husbands quarrel with their wives when they prove incompetence as housewives and mothers or become increasingly disrespectful to them and their relations or tend to live beyond their means.

However, the most prevalent ground for the husband and wife

quarrel is poor taste in food. For instance, when the husband comes home, tired and hungry, and finds that all she has cooked is a little soup and a few pieces of stale bread. When he asks why this is so, she brings all sorts of excuses, the most repeated one is a splitting headache.

Different husband react to this kind of situation differently. A number of them just skulk and do not touch the meal. Some eat the food tagging and swearing. Others throw the bowl out of the window. Still others leave the house in order to go to a restaurant and have a decent meal.

In some cases, husbands forewarn their wives during their honeymoon that they dislike such dishes and in no circumstances they would touch food prepared in poor taste. In case the wife is too busy and in no position to cook a decent meal, she should telephone and tell him to have his dinner outside. However, most of the wives forget to do so. Some of them get mixed (Continued on page 4)



Breaking precious pieces of China like those seen on the shelves often stop quarrels between husband and wife.

## OPENING THE FEET OF THE BRIDE

After the bride and groom have spent a few days together in their day to day lives, and this one of love, nest, the bride's parents think it is a better idea. By the time the bride's party has been organized, the hostess has already made the present ready without any knowledge about the amount of cash.

Often the bride tends not to look at the teeth of the gift horse. However, if the hostess is too close to her, she opens the wrapping and shows off the gifts.

In order to avoid complications, the hostess prefer to present the bride with material rather than dresses unless they have enough information about the bride's measurements.

Close relatives who do not open the feet of the bride to their houses for one reason or the other alienate her permanently or for a long period till she is reconciled with the housewife concerned after due explanations about the situation.

Some women do not visit such relatives for a long time because their feet were not opened by them when they were brides. Others are forgiving and easily forget the whole thing.

In case a close relative is poor or unable to throw a party, the bride's feet are automatically opened. She visits them alone, or

accompanied by the groom, but she does not give away any cash. The relatives, however, may present the bride some candies wrapped in a colourful handkerchief.

The amount of cash presented by the bride has a minimum but no maximum. The minimum is Afis 5,000, if she can afford it. The people present at the moment when the bride discreetly hands the hostess the envelope containing the money, get terribly curious about its amount. But the bride as well as her hostess tend not to divulge this top secret.

And when the bride takes her first baby to a close relative's use in due course, she is given either cash or some sort of present suited for the infant.

Most of the brides who do not have an independent source of income collect the cash each relative gives her during the wedding night when or after the bride and groom look at each other's face in the mirror. The father and elder brothers and sisters of the groom usually pay more than other guests. Some prefer to give the bride gold rings or bracelets which she eagerly puts in her bag. The cash is usually collected by the bride's mother and then delivered her.

## SEX IN CHAR BAITIES

Today there is a hue and cry everywhere that we have been emphasising sex too much in our day to day lives and this is one of the symptoms of our moral degeneration.

However, the critics usually forget that sex has always been an integral part of our life and is reflected in almost all our lyrics.

For instance, in "Char Baiti" which is the most popular form of folk songs in the Dari language, sex is as amply traceable as in a blue movie. Each char baiti consists of four lines, the three of which have the same rhyme scheme while the second line is free.

These folk songs have been composed in the course of centuries and handed to us by the word of mouth. Nobody knows who started them and no one has ever collected all of these. Logically to imply that it is not

amples of some sexy char baitis, obviously composed by some sexy male or female, as the case may indicate.

A visitor came to our house. I winked at her and she left the room.

And let a lot of steam off. Or

I wish I was a girl, In order to marry a boy.

Keeping him in my bosom, I would have smelled him, like a flower.

Or

Come, come to me, I love the way you talk.

You talk so sweetly that, I wish to suck your lips.

Or

You have come a long way, dear.

Let us shake hands and embrace.

Clasp each other tightly, And do it the Afghan way.

Now I will give you a few ex-



## Pak. students try to attack UK embassy

KARACHI, Jan. 9, (AFP)—Riotous students used gas and crowd control devices to disperse crowds of Pakistani students who tried to attack the British High Commission and British Council buildings here yesterday in protest against the publication in London of an exotic book allegedly ousting the Islamic faith.

After they failed to break through police cordons defending the two buildings, the demonstrators attacked and burned British shops and buildings in the busy Empress Street.

They broke into a wine store making a bonfire with the furniture, smashed windows and tore down posters at two cinemas, ransacked several bars.

By early afternoon calm had not yet been fully restored to the city which the army was patrolling after police had banned all gatherings.

Earlier yesterday students in the densely-populated Saddar district chanted and hurled bottles forcing shops to close.

Similar demonstrators have taken place in several Pakistani towns over the past five days.

On Monday the basement of the British Council building in Lahore was partially gutted after the demonstrators had set fire to it.

The British government has expressed its regret at the publication of the controversial book "Turkish Art of Love in Pictures" by a Dr. Pinhas Bin Nahum, reportedly a Jew of Indian nationality.

## UAR econ. expansion

(Continued from page 2)

land, conversion from basin to perennial irrigation, better drainage and from savings on electric power and other fuels.

Egypt's oilfields also yielded generously. Production rose by 35 per cent in 1969-70 and exports of oil and gas reached 18,500,000 tons in the first nine months of 1970, more than double the figure for 1968-69. New fields at the Red Sea, Morgan oilfields in 1970 boosted production there from 25,000 to 300,000 barrels daily.

But, of course, Egypt still has heavy problems, many of which stem from overpopulation outstripping development and economic growth. Family planning was included seriously in the national level in 1965, and there now appears to be a breakthrough.

After two years of stubborn, unpublicised work on revision of the programme, the ministerial committee for family planning announced recently that the rate of population increase, which was 44 per thousand in 1968 had dropped to 36 per thousand.

A member of the committee told me that no country in the world had achieved such a result in so short a time.

In 1971 the industrial target is to increase production by 5 per cent. This will be the second year of the third five year social and economic development plan.

The plan includes installation of a petrochemical complex near Alexandria, a phosphate plant with a production capacity of 100,000 tons a year, an aluminium plant with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, a steel mill, and electronic industries and construction or expansion of a number of existing factories.

Work has started on a vast new covered drainage system serving 100,000 acres converted from basin to perennial irrigation. The project will bring the area under covered drainage to 900,000 acres more than halfway to completing a countrywide network covering 1,250,000 acres to be finalised in 1976. This system of drainage increases agricultural production by about 30 per cent. Construction of the 207-mile long Suez-Alexandria pipeline is expected to be completed in about 19 months' time. The pipeline linking the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, will have a yearly capacity of 50 million tons.

## UK Ambassador In Uruguay kidnapped by guerrilla commandos

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 9, (AFP)—A guerrilla commando kidnapped the British Ambassador to Uruguay, Geoffrey Jackson, as he drove from his residence to the Embassy yesterday morning.

Five or six well dressed young men, according to eye witnesses, used a van to block Jackson's car in a narrow street of the old city district of Montevideo.

Eye-witnesses said Jackson refused to get out of his car and was removed by force.

The authorities promptly blocked all exits from the city. Troops invested strategic points. Radio stations broadcast repeated appeals to the population to report any suspicious to police.

The two guards were able to alert police and the embassy before being taken into the van.

It was found empty shortly later at an intersection close to the kidnap site. Kidnappers and victim presumably continued in a second vehicle.

## U.S. finishes installation of 1st warheads missiles site

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, (Reuters)—The United States yesterday completed the installation of its first squadron of multiple warhead missiles.

The air force said the strategic missile squadron, at Minot air force base in North Dakota, consisted of five manned control centres and 50 unmanned silo launchers, equipped with Minuteman III missiles.

Despite some opposition in Congress, the U.S. has gone ahead with the construction of multiple warhead missiles while seeking to reach a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

The system allows many nuclear missiles to be fired at the same time and targeted independently.

Critics have said development of the system will make it harder to reach an arms agreement with the Soviet Union but President Nixon has insisted the United States must have multiple warhead missiles in order to be able to negotiate with the Russians from a position of strength.

The defence department refused to say whether all 50 launchers at the Minot base were armed with multiple warheads.

## FRENCH LINER CATCHES FIRE, GOES AGROUND

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 9, (AFP)—Some 1,000 passengers and crew took to lifeboats as the French liner Antilles caught fire yesterday near the Caribbean island of St. Vincent, according to the U.S. Coastguard.

Coastguards at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Miami, Florida, said that almost all the ships passengers and crew had left the liner, which had gone aground about a kilometre from St. Vincent.

Reporters said the fire had subsided but the ship was not known if there were any dead or injured.

Three liners, including the queen Elizabeth II and the Empress of Canada, also sailing in the Caribbean were going to the aid of the Antilles the reports said.

The 20,000-ton French liner is owned by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

At Pointe-Pitre, Guadeloupe, it was reported that a distress call had been monitored from the liner which radiated at 1800 hours local. "We are on fire and aground. Help urgently, SOS".

French naval ships and aircraft were immediately set off from Fort de France, Martinique towards the stricken ship.

The cause of the fire was not immediately known. The "Antilles" has for many years plied between France and the French Antilles.

One of the first steps taken by the new administration was to lower the prices of essential foodstuffs, shoes, woollen garments and blankets, of some luxury goods and house hold utensils. The cost of Government workers' salaries and long-overdue promotions speeded up.

The education system is being reformed with the help of experts from both eastern and western countries. "Cleaning up Cairo", a mammoth job is next on the list of important social projects, many of which will be carried out in the governments and villages to improve the living and social conditions of the rural population.

At the same time, Egypt is adopting a firm line in the conflict with Israel. With one exception, that fighting will be resumed if Israel does not come up with a timetable for withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

How can simultaneous plans for ambitious internal development and preparations for war be reconciled? "Developing and strengthening our economic and social situation strengthens our military position," a Government official claims. He believes "the two aims do not conflict." But it seems clear that there is a determination to avoid armed conflict unless Egypt feels driven to it.

(OFNS)

**Dogs sniff drugs**  
CAMP PENDLETON, California, Jan. 9, (AFP)—U.S. military police have signed up six new recruits specially equipped for fighting drug-taking among marines—German shepherd dogs trained to sniff out caches of marijuana.

Since September, 1969, the dogs have brought 300 drug-takers to light at this camp. And during a surprise "sniff-out" at 29 Palms base, in southern California, marijuana was found hidden in 26 cars belonging to marines.

Because of the success of the patrols, two dogs have now been posted at El-Toro air base, California.

U.S. military authorities are concerned at reports of widespread use of marijuana among the half million U.S. troops in South Vietnam.

## Amman security forces shell commandos positions: Fatah

BEIRUT, Jan. 9, (Reuters)—The Fatah Palestine Commando Organisation said Jordanian security forces shelled commandos' and civilian targets outside Amman yesterday.

A statement issued here by the information office of Fatah, the biggest guerrilla organisation, said the shelling extended from Bakaa refugee camp, west of Amman, to the Jerash bridge.

Tanks shelled a hospital, it was alleged.

The spokesman said the shelling began at 0630 local (0430 GMT) in the Jerash area and at Umm-Al-Rumman village north of Amman.

Various heavy weapons were used, including 105 mm artillery and tank guns. The shelling was heavy and concentrated and spread an hour later to the area east of Umm-Al-Rumman and the old Jerash bridge, the spokesman said.

Forty five minutes later the tanks began move towards the Palestine Red Crescent hospital in Umm-Al-Rumman village under heavy artillery cover, the spokesman said.

While the tanks shelled the hospital, the artillery poured on nearby guerrilla positions, he said.

Shelling had covered an area from Bakkaa refugee camp near the old Jerash bridge.

The spokesman said the Jordanian authorities were still carrying out an "ugly" plan against the guerrillas.

Dr. Eren, who discussed the situation confronting the Agency yesterday with Secretary General U Thant, said that the immediate cash problem had been solved by the prompt payment of pledged voluntary contributions for 1971 by a number of major donor nations, including the U.S. and Britain.

## UNRWA stops soap ration due to funds shortage

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 9, (Reuters)—The soap allowance for more than a million Palestinian Arab refugees has been stopped because of the acute financial difficulties of the UN Relief and Works Agency, which cares for them.

Dr. Nuri Eren of Turkey, chairman of a special UN task force set up to prevent the agency's financial collapse, said that the situation confronting the Agency yesterday with Secretary General U Thant, said that the immediate cash problem had been solved by the prompt payment of pledged voluntary contributions for 1971 by a number of major donor nations, including the U.S. and Britain.

One cause of the UN Agency's difficulties he said, was that 80 of the 127 member states were not contributing to the relief of the refugees.

Dr. Eren said that was gravely concerned by the financial problem because aid to the refugees had already been trimmed to the bone.

## ADB loan

(Continued from page 1)

Rafiq returned to Kabul from Manila yesterday.

While in Manila he signed an agreement with the ADB on extension of a loan of \$5,150,000 and a technical assistance agreement of \$370,000.

The agreement was signed on December 9, 1970.

This is the first loan granted by the ADB to Afghanistan.

The loan is granted for the implementation of Gaurang and Chardara irrigation projects, which is repayable in 30 years, with an interest rate of 0.5 per cent, with seven year grace period.

The grant will also be used for technical and engineering services required by the two projects.

ZARGHUNA MAIDAN

TRAVERSE CITY, Michigan, Jan. 9, (Reuters)—All nine men aboard a United States air force B-52 were killed when the giant bomber plunged in flames into Lake Michigan while on a practice bombing mission.

## Husband wife quarrels

(Continued from page 3)

up with the likes and dislikes of their husbands and hence the quarrels.

A friend of mine who is a doctor told me the best way to stop quarrels is to outdo your wife. For instance, if she starts shouting, you ought to shoutout her. If she gets aggressive, physically or otherwise, you should wrestle to subdue her.

But the most effective means to stop her is to break one of two pieces of chinaware because to a housewife the most valuable thing in the household is her china set. Especially if she has brought it from her father's house.

My friend told me that often he chooses the best piece with the intention of throwing it out of the window, but it is grabbed instantly by her in the height of her wrath and saved. This is so because he has already broken a few pieces earlier when she thought he was only threatening to throw them out.

But most often, it is the wife who subdues the husband. Her most effective tactic is complete silence. When the husband comes home and does not get any answer from his wife or children, he has to either get rid of his pride or his family. Of course he finds the former easier.

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VOL. IX NO. 235

# THE KABUL TIMES

IRAN AIR LINKS EUROPE & MIDDLE EAST PRICE AF. 4

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1971 (JADI 20, 1349 S.H.)

## Forthcoming Kabul meeting important Saudi emissary pins hopes for unity in Kabul Con.

KABUL, JAN. 10, (BAKHTAR). THE ADVISOR TO THE SAUDI ARABIAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE SAUAF WHO CAME TO KABUL SOMETIME AGO LEFT KABUL FOR HOME YESTERDAY.

SAUAF WAS RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND, DURING THE ROYAL AUDIENCE HE SUBMITTED TO HIS MAJESTY A MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL FROM HIS MAJESTY KING FAISAL OF SAUDI ARABIA.

In a press conference before his departure yesterday morning Sauaf said:

"I was the bearer of a message of good will from His Majesty King Faisal to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan in which the Saudi Arabian monarch expressed his deep sentiments of Islamic brotherhood."

"I am honoured to convey once more the warm greetings of the Saudi government and people to the people and the government of Afghanistan."

Answering a question from an Anis daily reporter in regard to the Jeddah, Karachi, and the projected conference in Kabul, Sauaf said "I witnessed a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and solidarity in the Ministerial level Karachi meeting. This gathering was the result of positive measures decided upon for Islamic unity in Jeddah and the projected meeting in Kabul will have positive results for the Islamic world."

"A great understanding and friendship prevailed between the Afghan and Saudi delegations at the Karachi conference," he added.

The proposal for holding the Kabul meeting was accepted with the same spirit, he continued.

In his commendations of Zionism, Sauaf said: "It is my opinion that the Palestinian issue is not a limited question. It is a question of life and death for the Arabs, and is the duty of all the Moslem nations, especially of the Arab countries to liberate the usurped Arab lands."

Answering another question by a Bakhtar News Agency reporter on the forthcoming Kabul conference, Sauaf said the Ministerial conference is of great importance, and worthwhile decisions can be reached.

"I am pinning my hopes on the Kabul conference for the realisation of the hopes of the Islamic world. It is hoped that the Islamic secretariat will present to the conference positive projects for consideration."

"I am convinced that the Kabul conference will consider a series of new proposals aimed at serving the interests of the Islamic world."

He expressed his gratitude for His Majesty's kindness and expressed hopes for further strengthening of ties of friendship and brotherhood between the two Islamic nations under the leadership of Their Majesties the King of Afghanistan and King of Saudi Arabia.

**Transmission line to asphalt plant in North extended**

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar)—The Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansuri arrived here to inspect the chemical fertiliser and thermal power plant, the Balkh Textile Factory and various other industrial projects.

Mansuri toured the Yatim Tag gas field and installations on Friday, and expressed his satisfaction with the progress of work to the engineers and personnel of the projects.

He also saw the gas collection and refining facilities in Khwaja Gogerdak and exchanged views on future exploitation and prospecting plans.

The gas exploitation project management as a gesture of help to the Shiberghan road project has extended a high voltage transmission line to project asphalt plant, and has placed in its disposal 300 kilowatt of power from Khwaja Gogerdak power plant. It is planned to extend the line to Shiberghan city eventually.

**Fish eat man**

MANAUS, Brazil, Jan. 9, (Reuters)—Man-eating piranha fish devoured fisherman Zeca Vincente when he tumbled into the water during a battle with 300 farmers for possession of a Amazon jungle lake. Vincente was eaten alive in minutes by shoals of ferocious fish lurking in the area.

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## Home Briefs

**FAIZABAD, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar). A Volunteer Women's Society delegation which is here under instructions from the high president of the Society, Her Royal Highness Princess Belqees, distributed clothing to the poor and inmates of prisons yesterday.**

**KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar). Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Kalsani, the dean of the College of Engineering left Kabul for the United States yesterday. He is to work as guest professor in Cincinnati University.**

**KABUL, Jan. 10, (Bakhtar). Ahmad Khayami, President of the Iran National Company left here for home after talks with Afghan businessmen and industrialists.**



Saouf with reporters

## Amman war: Sporadic gunfire breaks out in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 10, (AFP)—Sporadic gunfire from automatic weapons broke out yesterday afternoon in Amman, but the heavy machine guns of the official Jordanian forces did not open up and everything was calm again half-hour later.

An oppressive atmosphere, like that in the period preceding last September's civil strife, was notable.

Bedouin guards have been reinforced around public buildings and embassies. The army has installed sandbags on the terraces of the information ministry, which stands opposite the British embassy in the Djebel-Amman district.

The city has been deserted since the shootings and the reassuring statements of the authorities have not succeeded in banishing the feeling of uneasiness. Top-ranking Jordanian army officers, meanwhile, are maintaining strict silence.

Both Jordanian and Palestinian apparently fear new bloody clashes. Government censorship is becoming increasingly severe. Local journalists and Arab correspondents found themselves barred entry to the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on orders of the Jordanian army yesterday.

No reason was given for the ban, but it is thought to have been ordered to prevent Egypt's General Ahmed Hilmi, head of the Inter-Arab Control Council Observers, from meeting Arab reporters.

The Jordanian army yesterday refused Gen. Hilmi access to Ruseifah, 15 km (10 miles) north of Amman, where he was heading to investigate incidents between Jordanians and Palestinians.

## Syria warns Jordan on Palestinians

DAMASCUS, Jan. 10, (AFP)—Syria has officially warned the Jordanian government that it will not "remain idle" over the fighting in Jordan, Radio Damascus said in a communique.

Syrian tanks moved into Jordan during the civil war between the Jordanian army and the Palestinian resistance last September.

The Syrian warning was given to Jordan's ambassador by Gen. Mustapha Tlass, one of the eight members of Syria's provisional regional command, the communiqué added.

The ambassador was told to tell the Jordanian government that Syria would not stand by idle over Jordan's "attempt to liquidate the Palestinian movement".

Syria was mobilising its forces in order to back the Palestinians, it went on.

"Against the consequences of their actions" and appealed to Arab governments to act firmly over the "plot to crush" the Palestinian resistance movement.

Riad, who is also the country's foreign minister, said: "I think there is a very good understanding among officials in the Soviet Union, France and Britain that the big four have a certain responsibility towards peace in the Middle East."

(Continued on page 4)

## Battle sea disappears in 10,000 years

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (AFP)—The Baltic sea will disappear in 10,000 years, says a Soviet scientist forecast today.

The Baltic was formed during the Ice Age when part of the earth's crust caved in, and now the process was being reversed, said Soviet expert E. Artemzhev, writing in the East German newspaper Neues Deutschland.

The seabed was rising slowly and the volume of water was gradually decreasing, he added.

## British Premier visits New Delhi On His Way To Singapore Parley

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10, (AFP)—British Premier Edward Heath arrived here Friday from Karachi on a three day visit prior to attending the Singapore Commonwealth conference.

About 200 African and Indian students wearing black armbands demonstrated against Britain's plans to sell arms to South Africa, as Heath's motorcade moved out of the airport.

They shouted "down with murderer Heath". "No arms for South African dogs" and "Heath go back".

They also burned the Union Jack.

Heath was greeted at the airport by Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi, members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

In a brief welcome speech, Mrs. Gandhi recalled the centuries old ties between Britain and India and expressed the hope that Indian-British relations would strengthen the cause of international understanding.

In reply Heath said Britain valued India's friendship immensely. Britain did not seek friendship through the old ties or sentiments but wanted to be taken on its own merit.

Earlier in the day, in Rawalpindi, Heath said, in an interview broadcast on all Pakistan television stations, that British sale of arms of South Africa could lead to very severe strains within the Commonwealth.

He admitted it would be one of the major issues at the forthcoming conference of Commonwealth leaders.

The British Prime Minister contended that Britain's decision whether it should sell the arms to South Africa should be respected in the same way Britain respected the decision of other Commonwealth members.

He reaffirmed the British government's stand that it reserved the right to supply arms to South Africa for external United Nations embargo on such arms sales was passed.

Asked about reports of Pakistani immigrants in Britain being mistreated, Heath replied that he was surprised to hear this, as he said he thought relations between the Pakistani communities in Britain and other groups "were really very good."

Man kills wife, children, himself, burns home

## AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Jan. 10, (AFP)—Mario Semedo, 48, last night killed his wife and three children with an axe, then poured petrol onto himself and burned himself to death, setting fire to the house at the same time.

Semedo, a Portuguese national, was unemployed. He left a note saying he was "sick of society and the world."

A young girl spotted the house burning last night and alerted the police, but when they reached the scene, they found only five charred bodies in a heap of rubble.

## UAR ready to accept peace-keeping force, says Riad

PARIS, Jan. 10, (Reuters)—A force made up of troops from the big four powers acting under the United Nations was the only hope for restoring and maintaining peace in the Middle East, Egyptian Vice Premier Mahmoud Riad said here yesterday.

## He told a press conference that the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain had obligation under the UN Charter to impose peaceful settlement on Israel.

"We are ready to accept a peace-keeping force, made up of soldiers of the big four as part of a United Nations force. They should be on both sides to ensure security for Israel and Egypt," Riad said.

The minister, who had talks with French President Georges Pompidou and British Prime Minister Edward Heath, this week insisted that Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem.

"We are not ready to surrender to Israel's aim," he said. "We are trying to find a way to avoid the implementation of the UN resolution of November, 1967. We hope that the big four can reach an understanding among themselves to impose a solution on Israel."

Riad, who is also the country's foreign minister, said: "I think there is a very good understanding among officials in the Soviet Union, France and Britain that the big four have a certain responsibility towards peace in the Middle East."

(Continued on page 4)



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It is a true proverb, that if you live with a lame man you will learn to halt.

Plutarch

## Renewed fighting in Jordan

Reports of renewed fighting in Amman, and other parts of Jordan should serve as an SOS to the Arab countries to resolve the fighting immediately.

It could spread to other parts of Jordan, changing a snuff machinegun fire in a village where curfew has been imposed by the government to an all-scale civil war of a few months ago.

It could also get some other Arab countries involved in the Palestinian-Jordanian conflict, causing disunity at a time that unity is required more than ever.

Syria has already warned the Jordanian government. She may mean it. Her tanks could again roll into Jordanian territory as they did in September last year.

Syrian involvement may indeed be more serious, more warlike and a phenomenon that would add to the confusing situation in Jordan.

The Palestinian commandos themselves, having learned the lessons from the past war could fight to the last, not paying any heed to the call of the Arab leaders under whose aegis peace was established in war-torn Jordan in September.

In fact, a renewed fighting in Jordan could cause a deep wound in Arab unity. It could split the Arab nations who were able, through joint and concerted efforts to put an end to the civil war in Jordan in September.

If such a political friction is caused, the war could go on while some will actually interfere by way of helping one or the other side.

The gravity of the situation is clear from the diplomatic manoeuvres in Cairo, Amman and Damascus.

Apparently the Inter-Arab Supreme Council responsible for supervising the provisions of the Cairo agreement for peace in Jordan has not received the cooperation of the warring factions in that country.

If this was not the case, how could war flare anew? How could the parties resume hostilities, while the members of the Council are still in the country?

Devastated buildings, homes and roads from the September civil war are still rampant in Amman and other cities of Jordan. They stand testimony to a needless war between a Moslem government and a Moslem organisation, both having identical ultimate goals.

Arabs need unity at this juncture of indirect peace negotiations with Israel more than ever. Show of internal weakness in any of the countries in the most crucial consultations could reduce diplomatic stature to a low posture, thus weakening bargaining position.

Arab nationalist organisations have stated on several occasions that their aim is not the bringing of a change in the Jordanian system. If this is their stated aim, then one does not see the point in war.

The machinery for peace-making has been in operation in Jordan for the past several months. Differences could be raised before the Council and it has the authority to solve them.

We hope reason would prevail and both the Jordanian government and the commandos would rely more on the use of the services of the peace-making body rather than the barrels of their guns.

## WORLD PRESS

Commenting on Heath's visit Mrs. Indira Gandhi is poles apart to New Delhi this week end. The Financial Times of London hopes that it would provide an occasion to instill new life into the traditionally close Anglo-Indian relationship which was unfortunately allowed to deteriorate under the last Labour government.

The paper reckoned however, that "it would be foolish, of course to believe that Heath will be able to blow away all the clouds during one short visit. Politically, the Prime Minister and

Mr. Heath can hardly expect to obtain any sympathy from his Indian opposite number, for the resumption of arms sales to South Africa, a subject on which Mrs. Gandhi has already made her views quite plain." It added that: "A frank exchange of views on India's policy of nonalignment could also help to clear the air."

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## Home press at a glance

## Anis contributor suggests way to protect local textile industries, Islah publishes market survey

Yesterday's Anis carries an article by Abdul Rahim Gharfouri in which the government is urged to take measures to protect the textile industries of the nation.

The writer notes that during the recent years large amounts of money has been invested in building of new rayon and cotton textile mills, and expanding of the already established industries.

This expanded production capacity not only makes it feasible in the near future to meet all the domestic needs, but also to export some textile products to foreign markets.

This possibility is foreseen by the Commerce Ministry, and textiles as an Afghan export item has been included in a series of trade and exchange protocols signed in the recent years between Afghanistan, and her foreign

trade partners. However, the writer goes on, a cursory look at the import figures of textiles shows that our textile industry is highly insecure and threatened from producers and competitors abroad.

It was reasonable to expect that with the rise in production of textile products at home, imports of these commodities would dwindle. Not only this did not happen textile imports have been rising.

Last year over 45 million metres of cloth were imported against a price of over nine million dollars.

There are a number of ways to protect our industries, but he does not favour highly restrictive measures such as banning textile imports, or putting a high tariff on them. In any event, he says, the smuggled goods will keep flowing.

Instead he suggests that a reciprocal arrangement be made with the nation's trade partners. These countries which export textile products to Afghanistan should also accept imports from Afghanistan. In this manner we shall be able to import textiles of the kind and quality which are not produced at home on the one hand, and be able to export textile products of Afghanistan which are in excess of local needs.

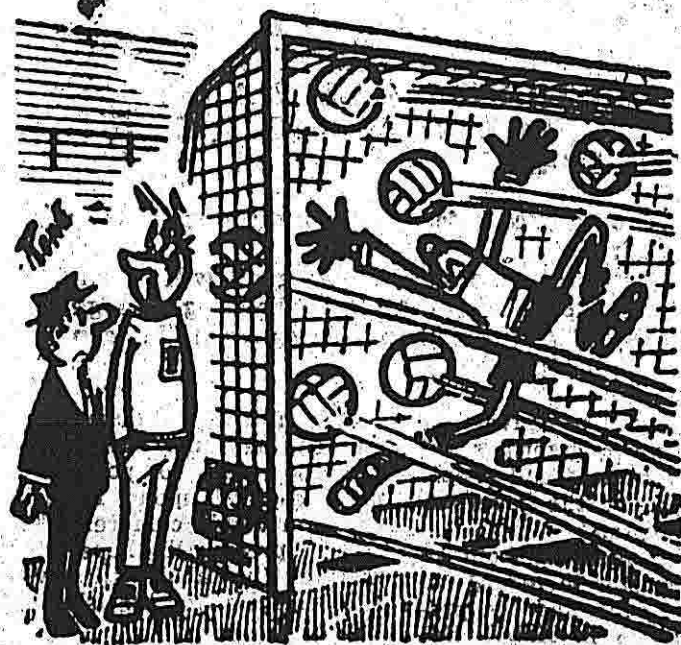
The daily Islah in its yesterday's issue devotes a full page to the survey of the city market.

The reporter first of all has made a round of the city barbershops. He notes that special rates for hair cuts and shaves should be fixed to protect the customers.

As it is customers pay what they think is fit to the barber. The reporter has questioned different barbers their views on

the survey of the city market.

For example potatoes is sold for Af. 30 to 32 in Shahra Market. It is sold from Af. 34 to Af. 37 per seer in Share Nau market.



"He's in a class of his own—nobody else could miss 'em all'"

## Vitamin C:

## Controversy flares on its use, cure qualities

Nobody—very much including Linus Pauling—has shown that vitamin C can prevent or cure colds.

But nobody has shown that it cannot.

And nobody knows whether it is safe or unsafe in large amounts taken month after month. There are a few inconclusive hints that it may not be entirely safe, especially for pregnant women.

This, in a nutshell, is what most scientists and doctors say about Dr. Pauling, and his prescription of vitamin C as cure or preventive medicine against the common cold.

Pauling, 69, has been a big name both in science and public affairs for a couple of decades. As a chemist, he showed that disease may be caused by deformed molecules. Some of us he showed, may have inborn aberrations in atomic structure that lead to illness.

He argued this cause with huge energy, and won a Nobel Chemistry Prize for it.

He argued, too, against radioactive fallout, and against wars, hot and cold—and in 1962 won a Nobel Peace Prize for that. He also won a pro-communist label from the late Senator Joseph McCarthy and others. From 1952 until he won his first Nobel Prize in 1954, he was denied a passport by the U.S. State Department.

He fought opposition, scientists or political, with vast warmth and brilliance and willingness to consider unorthodox ideas. So, in early 1966, when he had been having "too many" colds and Dr. Irwin Stone, a New York biochemist, was suggested massive vitamin C, he was quick both to listen and try.

Since then, he reports, "I haven't had a cold—or sometimes I don't know whether to say I've had a cold or not. I may have a little catchings in my throat or start feeling as if I'm getting a cold then I take even more vitamin C and it goes away."

His prescription for all, therefore: try 250 milligrams of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) a day. If that doesn't prevent colds, work up to one or two grams a quarter to half a tea spoon. If that doesn't work, try up to 5 grams, or even 10. Take even more if a cold seems to be starting.

He theorizes in a new book published in the United States that, molecularly speaking, ascorbic acid may help synthesise a chemical called interferon that prevents cold viruses from entering cells. And he cites many studies by doctors in many countries, going back 25 years, claiming that vitamin C in various amounts helps to prevent or reduce effects of colds.

But nutritional scientists like Dr. Frederick Stone of Harvard University, looking at the same studies, conclude that they provided nothing. Either they involved too few people, or were not per-

formed under rigorous rules, or were unreliable in other ways.

In fact, Stone says, "I think it's absolutely ridiculous to recommend huge doses of vitamin C," since biochemical studies have shown "most of it will be eliminated in two or three hours."

Pauling denies the significance of this. But agreeing with Stone, Harvard's Dr. K. C. Hayes cites a Japanese study showing that vitamin will not build up in the bloodstream beyond the level achieved by taking only 80 to 100 milligrams a day.

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## Amman battle

(Continued from page 1)  
presidents of the Arab countries which attended the summit meeting here last September, it was announced.

The messages asked the Arab leaders to study the deteriorating situation between the Jordanian authorities and the Palestinians urgently. They were also asked to take the necessary steps to prevent the situation from getting worse.

The Middle East News Agency reported that President Sadat had instructed Egyptian Ambassador to London Ahmad Hassan Feki to request a meeting with King Hussein, and inform him of Egypt's extreme concern over the current situation in Jordan.

Sadat further instructed the ambassador to remind the king that the situation that has arisen in Jordan is in contradiction with the king's promises and the agreements he signed during his visit to Cairo, the agency said.

It was also announced that Sadat had a long talk with Arab superior council chief Elbahi Laham.

Sadat had a telephone discussion with Libyan leader Muammar el-Gaddafi on the deteriorating situation in Jordan.

## ADB loan, Parwan petroleum projects

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Ratu returned from Manila where he went at the head of a delegation to conclude an agreement on the Asian Development Bank's first loan to Afghanistan.

The Bank grants a loan of \$5.15 million for the implementation of Gaurgan and Chardara projects, and a grant of \$370,500 to be expended on technical and engineering services of the two projects.

The Bank also agreed to send to Afghanistan shortly a delegation to study a number of other proposed projects and the possibility of Bank's assistance towards their implementation.

The loan is granted to Afghanistan on highly favourable terms. It is repayable in 30 years, with an interest of one half per cent per year. There is a seven year grace period on the loan.

With the implementation of the two projects for which the loan is required agricultural production in the area will rise by five million per year and Af. Zais will be able to produce some industrial raw materials such as cotton and sugarbeet are grown in the area the country's

While in Shiberghan last Wednesday he inaugurated a new deep drilling bore in Laila Desert, northwest of Shiberghan city. The machine drills wells with depths of up to 5000 metres. This is the first time a deep drilling machine is commissioned by the Petroleum Prospecting Department.

Wells drilled so far are of a range of 2000 metres depth. Deep drilling was undertaken as a result of findings of seismic surveys carried out during the current year.

The Mines and Industries geologists believe that the seismic surveys have provided very worthwhile data to the Petroleum Prospecting Department.

The station will provide power for the operation of the Chemical Fertiliser plant, as well as for electrification of the city of Mazar Sharif, centre of Balkh province.

## Israel submits "essentials of peace" to Gunnar Jarring

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10, (AFP).—United Nations Middle East peace envoy, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, had a second round of talks yesterday with Israeli leaders at which he submitted proposals regarding the essentials of peace.

According to the communiqué, Dr. Jarring said that "he will transmit these proposals to the other side".

It added that the talks, at a working lunch in the residence of Foreign Minister Abba Eban, were "positive and constructive".

No details of the lunch talks were revealed. Mrs. Golda Meir, who attended the lunch, left Eban's residence, accompanied by two bodyguards, she was applauded by a few dozen persons waiting in the street.

Dr. Jarring attended a working dinner last night with the secretary general of the foreign ministry, Gideon Hapahel, other high foreign ministry officials and Israel's representative at the United Nations, Joseph Tekaon, who arrived with Dr. Jarring on Friday and will accompany him back to New York today.

Foreign Minister Eban was expected to see Dr. Jarring off at the airport, but no further formal conversations were scheduled.

Observers here doubted that the "essentials" included disclosure of the territories which Israel intends to retain after a settlement.

Rather, it was thought, that the "suggestions and ideas" mentioned by the communiqué concerned in part the need for a broad and durable peace settlement whose scope alone would determine how much of the occupied territories Israel would be prepared to relinquish.

It was regarded as significant that Israel should have formally exposed its views concerning a settlement today, for the first time.

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## Nawroz Carpet Company



The Nawroz Carpet Export Company, Share Naw, opposite the Blue Mosque, Kabul, Afghanistan (Telephone No. 32035) is always ready to supply its customers with more than fifty kinds of new and antique 100 per cent handwoven wool carpets and rugs of different colour and sizes.

Over one hundred year old pieces are also found in this store. In addition to the export of carpets, the Nawroz carpet company is engaged in the procurement and sale of antique rifles, guns and other curios. It renders prompt services to its clients as to custom clearing, packing and forwarding merchandise.

Note: Short term travellers to Afghanistan are allowed to take out of the country a total of up to thirty square metres of carpets and rugs without paying any customs duties or charges and without any other formalities.

## Letter to Editor

Dear Sir,  
Thank you for the news item, the Kabul Times dated 6 January 1971 (Issue Vol. 1 No. 132), published on the provision of 41 jeeps to the Ministry of Public Health, by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

However, the Kabul Times has made certain mistakes which we could be grateful if you would correct as follows:

"The Ministry of Public Health has no need as yet how many of the 41 vehicles will be given to any project. However, according to plan, 15 were proposed for Malaria Eradication Programme and 26 for Finalism by the Ministry of Public Health after consultation with UNICEF."

Sincerely,  
Federico Joffre  
Representative of UNICEF to Afghanistan

## Why the caged birds sing?

(Continued from page 3)  
that publishers, in their wisdom, maintain, will never be known.

Some of the best work is Negro writing, for the black man (or woman) writes with passion. The black muse is full of adrenalin and consequential anger. Thus Maya Angelou's inventively powerful "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" is a black child, who is raped at the age of 8 and knows the immense weight of white tyranny in a small town in Arkansas, even a dead mouse can be expected to rise from its coffin and give battle to the oppression in words of single rage.

But to search for a study or understanding or explanation or amplification of universal values, one must go elsewhere. The American writer excels not so much in celebration, but in recording, hence the heavy stress on history and social studies. Book-writing besides, has been made considerably easy, thanks to the ubiquitous tape-recorder. Stud's Terkel's "Hard Times: An Oral History of the Great Depression" is like coffee, instant, tape-recorder, but not writing. The feuilletonist (literally, a writer of little leaves) is a rarity and the few remaining of the dying species—S. J. Perelman, for example—leaving behind a legacy of wit and wit.

Inside moved Eudora Welty to suggest that "S. J. Perelman" declared a living national treasure, a pleasant fate which, before the matter Perelman has dodged by removing himself to distant shores. Serves, one can hear Perelman muttering in his beard, the United States right.

In this immense waste land of

American writing, here and there a pebble shines and at least two of these have Indian (one degree) aura. R. K. Narayan has made The New York Times selected list by the skin of his teeth with his A Horse and Two Goats and so has V. S. Naipaul with The Loss of El Dorado. Goethe once said: "There are three classes of readers: some enjoy without judgment, others judge without enjoyment, and some there are who judge while they enjoy and enjoy while they judge."

## Vitamin C

(Continued from page 2)  
substance—except that in large amounts it may cause diarrhoea, especially when it is taken without food. Therefore, he says, ascorbic acid at the end of a meal rather than before.

Stare comments: "Any thing is toxic if you take too much of it." Diarrhoea is a symptom of intestinal irritation or inflammation, and no trivial matter to those who experience it.

Hayes conceded that most studies have shown even high doses of vitamin C to be "quite innocent." But he is disturbed by two studies:

One was published in Russia in 1966. Injected into 13 pregnant rats, ascorbic acid caused abortions in 3, and false estrus (female sex hormone) levels rise. Given to 20 pregnant women, it caused menstrual-type bleeding in 16.

The other study, conducted in Italy, showed that large doses, sometimes caused painful urination.

(WP)

## U.S. diplomats in Mos cow get harassed

MOSCOW, JAN. 10, (REUTERS).—HARASSMENT OF U.S. DIPLOMATS IN MOSCOW CONTINUED YESTERDAY IN A MOUNTING CAMPAIGN OF RETALIATION AGAINST ANTI-SOVIET INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

U.S. EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID TWO DIPLOMATS WHO LEFT THEIR CARS OUTSIDE ONE OF MOSCOW'S LEADING HOTELS NEAR RED SQUARE RETURNED TO FIND THEM VANDALISED.

The windshield of one had been shattered and the other had its tyres slashed and tail-lights broken.

A U.S. embassy official out for a run, near his home yesterday morning was stopped by a group of Russians who had followed him in a car. They made no threats, but expressed indignation over anti-Soviet incidents and demonstrations in America.

The latest incidents followed a stern protest from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beaman Friday over a bomb blast which shattered a window at a Soviet embassy building in Washington.

On Tuesday, Russia warned Washington in an official statement that if the U.S. authorities failed to take necessary measures to protect Soviet personnel and premises in America, it could not count on protection for U.S. offices in Moscow.

Although there has been no physical violence against U.S. diplomats, high U.S. diplomatic sources admit conditions have been made more difficult.

Incidents involving Americans began last Wednesday when U.S. diplomat Robie Alver was accosted as he left a Moscow theatre by three all-dressed Russians who complained about anti-Soviet behaviour by Jewish groups in the United States.

They used threats in Russian such as "how would you like to get your car smashed?" and "how would you like it if you came out of a theatre and got a beating?" and one shook him by his coat lapel.

Two other American diplomats were stopped by groups of Russians.

## Riad says...

(Continued from page 1)  
He added: "But the U.S. is still encouraging Israel in its expansionist aims and we are striving to convince the American government to give up this policy."

Riad said the Arabs were certain that Israel was pursuing "its grand design of a greater Israel stretching from the Euphrates to the Nile."

He added: "If Israel really wants peace, it must ask and accept big-four guarantees—but I do not think the Israelis want peace."

Riad said that big-four guarantees should go a long way towards satisfying the Israelis, but nobody wants to attack them, nobody wants to return to their frontiers.



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VOL IX NO. 239

## MIDDLE EAST PEACE ENVOY GOES TO NY

Jarring describes talks with Israeli leaders as "useful"

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11, (AFP).—The peace mission of UN mediator Gunnar Jarring has been given a new lease of life, according to political circles here.

Yesterday, before leaving for New York after two days of talks with Israeli leaders, Dr. Jarring said his meetings had been "useful."

There was hope that the mission would now succeed, they added.

He said he was taking back documents containing ideas and suggestions submitted by Israel which would be put to Egyptian and Jordanian representatives in New York.

The Israeli political circles said that the "positive impression" Dr. Jarring carried away from his talks here would carry weight in both New York and Washington.

The documents he had with him had "put the ball back in the Arab court," they said.

Premier Mrs. Golda Meir told Dr. Jarring during his talks that Israel was ready to discuss "peace frontiers" if the Arab negotiators first said they wanted to make a permanent peace treaty with Israel, according to political commentators.

She had also hinted that any Egyptian appeal to the UN Security Council might bring about a rupture in the Jarring talks, they said.

Yesterday morning, immediately before flying off, Dr. Jarring had a 90-minute talk with Eban, Jarring told airport reporters he hoped his talks here would "contribute to peace."

Informal sources said the documents did not comprise a peace plan proper but rather a kind of agenda for future discussions as Israel saw them.

First item on the agenda was said to be the nature of the desired peace settlement and the secure, recognised and open frontiers that Israel wanted to establish with its Arab neighbours.

Mrs. Meir and Eban are understood to have stressed to Jarring that they were ready to discuss all points at dispute including that of the Palestinian refugees.

The refugee problem could even be tackled, for humanitarian reasons, before the question of peace, it is understood in political circles here.

## Ladgham threatens to resign on Cairo accord problems

CAIRO, Jan. 11, (AFP).—Bahl Ladgham, chairman of the higher Arab committee supervising the ceasefire in Jordan, warned here that he would resign if the terms of the Cairo and Amman agreements were not carried out.

He also insisted on normal relations being established between the Jordanian government and the Palestinian commandos, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Ladgham, former Tunisian Premier, also said that he would seek an urgent interview with King Hussein of Jordan, who was in Britain for medical treatment, but would discuss the latest clashes between Jordanian forces and Palestinians with the King and believed that "the next step to here would carry weight in Jordan" would depend on the King.

The date of Ladgham's departure will be fixed later.

Commenting on his meeting with the ambassadors of Arab countries which signed the Cairo agreement, Ladgham said they had urged him to order an immediate halt in military operations and the Jordanian forces' withdrawal in their previous positions.

## SOVIET MOON VEHICLE MOVES 140 METRES

MOSCOW, Jan. 11, (AFP).—The Soviet moon vehicle Lunokhod-1 moved over a distance of 140 metres from 1400 to 1530 GMT yesterday, Tass announced.

All the systems aboard the vehicle were functioning normally, and power reserves were enough to enable the full programme to be carried out, the agency said.

Earth-controlled operations included transmission of telemetry information, the putting into operation of the x-ray spectrometer to determine the chemical composition of the soil in the crater in which Lunokhod was moving and telephoto metric photography of the formations in the crater.

The vehicle left the crater and moved toward the north-east.

## Sadat on CBS TV

## Arabs to retrieve lands by peace or war

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, (AFP).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt Sunday took responsibility for the idea of a "big four" police force (Britain, France, United States and the Soviet Union) to guarantee a possible peace settlement in the Middle East.

In a television interview with Walter Cronkite, of the Columbia Broadcasting System—the third and last of a series—the president stressed that the big four contingent would have to include both observers and soldiers. They must be stationed, he said, on both sides of the Israeli-Egyptian frontier.

The idea of the big four was first outlined in Paris yesterday by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

Sadat also affirmed that, if United Nations peace envoy Gunnar Jarring did not put forward a "practical solution" before next February 5, when the current ceasefire expires, Egypt would refuse any extension of it.

Sadat believed that the only solution would be for Israel to agree to the principle of withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied during the 1967 six-day war.

This, he said, would be a "practical step towards the fulfilment of withdrawal" as demanded by the United Nations general assembly resolution of November 22, 1967.

The president also insisted on the need to liberate all the occupied territories without exception. "No one in the Arab world will agree to surrender one inch of Arab soil," he said.

The Egyptian leader said that, as the aggressors, it was up to the Israelis to make concessions. He considered that Joseph Sisco, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs, was wrong to ask Egypt to make concessions.

Egypt, Sadat said, had "the right and the obligation to retrieve the occupied territories and will do it either by peaceful means or by war. It's as simple as that."

The Egyptian president said his country did not wish in any way to be "involved in the global strategy of (Henry) Kissinger."

President Nixon's special adviser by the "pro-Israeli" western press, he said.

Sadat asserted that, apart from the Israeli affair, nothing stood in the way of normalisation in the relations between Egypt and the United States. But, he warned, "the Russians have stood with us in the black hours. We shall continue to give them facilities."

Sadat denied that he had said he would declare war on Israel when the present Middle East ceasefire expires on February 5.

Speaking to a meeting of Egyptian teachers, he said he had not merely said that Egypt would no longer be obliged to respect, a ceasefire after that date and would not renew it.

This was very different to the so-called declarations of war which had been attributed to him by the "pro-Israeli" western press, he said.

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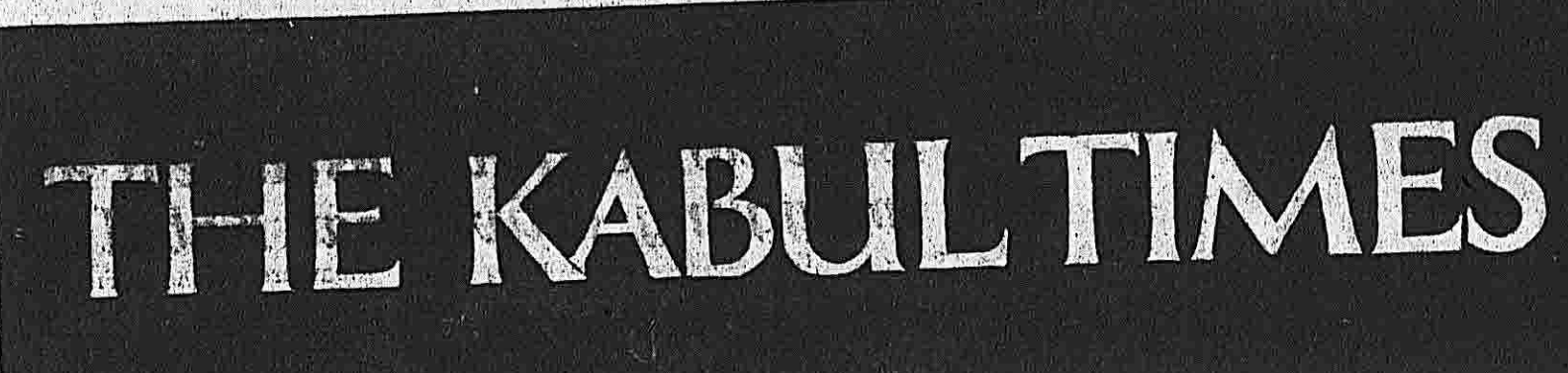
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KABUL, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1971 (JADI 21, 1349 S.H.)

## Bonn University to help in Kabul Zoo expansion

KABUL, Jan. 11, (Bakhtar).—The University of Bonn has agreed to cooperate in expanding the Kabul Zoo, preparation of plans for an observatory, and provision of an astronomy laboratory to the College of Science of Kabul University.

This was stated by Prof. Bulbulshah Jalal, dean of the College, who returned to Kabul yesterday from a six week visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Under the affiliation programme between Kabul and Bonn universities there are 31 Bonn University professors and technicians working in the College of Science.

All round assistance in other fields are also given to the college by Bonn University.

## Home Briefs

MAZARE SHARIF, Jan. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansuri yesterday inspected various parts of the chemical fertiliser and thermal power plants here. He was accompanied on the tour by Eng. Abdullah Mobin, president of the plants, and other engineers.

Matters related to the completion of the two plants, and 1960 work programme were discussed at a meeting yesterday in which Mansuri and other officials and engineers of the plants participated.

TIRIN KOT, Jan. 11, (Bakhtar).—Akhtar Mohamad and Abdul Hai, two dignitaries of Chouri district of Urozgan, have donated one acre of land to the Urozgan Department of Education for construction of a village school.

Likewise the people of Deraud district in the province, who jointly built a school building in the district submitted it to the education department.

KABUL, Jan. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Information and Culture Ministry has awarded letters of merit to Abdul Kayum Besi, advisor to culture department, Mohamad Yousuf Kohzad, and Abdul Hamid Jalia officials of the Department, and cash awards to performers of the play Mother-in-Law.

## Christmas dangerous for women

LONDON, Jan. 11, (Reuters).—The head of a pregnancy testing laboratory said today that Christmas was a dangerous time for many women.

Dr. Brian Block said that during the past two weeks requests at his laboratory for tests were 300 per cent up on normal weeks.

"We can only assume that the combination of party and fun with the festive spirit has had an unprecedented liberating effect upon inhibitions throughout the country," Dr. Block said.

The Christmas party period would seem to be the most dangerous time of the year for a great many women."

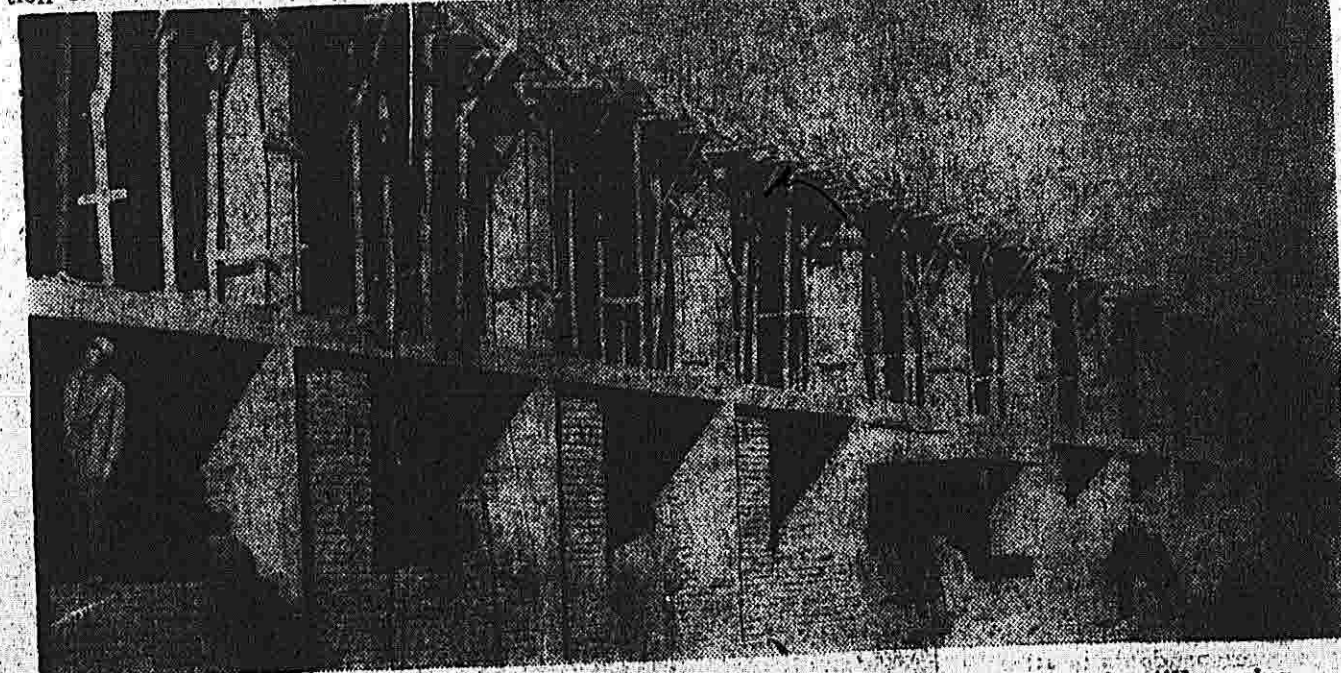
NEW DELHI, Jan. 11, (Reuters).—A group of about 16 armed Sikhs who seized a Sikh Gurdwara (temple) here yesterday held out locked inside after police lobbed tear gas and tried to scale the temple walls.

After waiting for several hours for the Sikhs to come out police tossed scores of teargas shells inside the temple building in a bid to smoke out the militants.

A few shots were fired from inside the locked Gurdwara as policemen tried to scale its walls. And at one time it looked as though the whole place was on fire as temporary structures around the temple went up in flames. The fire was immediately put out.

Other bearded, turbaned militants had also taken possession of another Gurdwara in the capital over a controversy about the management of city Gurdwaras. But police broke open its doors after five hours and arrested 35 men.

The Sikhs stormed into both the Gurdwaras firing in the air and brandishing swords.



Construction work on the annexes of the Telecommunication Training Centre is still going on, like other building projects, as the cold season refuses to set in.



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The patient search and vigil long of him who treasures up a wrong.

Lord Byron

## The Fifth Anniversary of Tashkent Declaration

The fifth anniversary of Tashkent Declaration which fell yesterday reminds the world of the significance of a new era in our region.

The Tashkent Declaration marked the beginning of a new era, and ended a period of political hypertension between two neighbouring countries which both populace as well as area wise are among the biggest in the world. The September 1965 war between India and Pakistan was one of the most dreadful ones in the history of the sub-continent.

Both countries suffered enormous human and material losses as a result of the war, which, if it was not contained could have had serious consequences on peace in our region.

While the United Nations helped in the effecting of a ceasefire, real reconciliation did not come about. The leaders of the two nations continued to speak of war, of a resumption of hostilities.

It was against this background that the Soviet Union took the initiative in restoring normal relations between the leaders of Pakistan and India, thus opening the channel of interpersonal communication between them.

As a result of the summit meeting held in Tashkent under the auspices of the Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, the then Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri and the then President of Pakistan Field Marshal Ayub Khan agreed to renounce the use of force in solving political differences.

Tashkent Declaration thus marked the end of a period of hot and cold wars and opened the new era for reconciliation and mutual contacts.

The Tashkent Declaration has laid the foundation of a new concept: the concern for regional peace and security. Beyond peace and security arrangements also have repercussions on wars between two nations. These arrangements could be a harbinger, involving members of given packs in a war which directly are not of their concern.

While the United Nations peace keeping role can not be diminished, finding of new and additional channels for peace in the international sphere can further help in restoring peace and ending actual hostilities.

Each year the marking of the anniversary remind the countries of the region of the significance of the Declaration. It should also serve as a memory-refresher on the devastations which wars of this kind cause.

The developer countries need their resources for utilisation in development efforts. Wars sberly waste national resources and disrupt development activities.

Viewed from this angle, Tashkent Declaration is an instrument for national development of the countries of the region as well as a peace-establishing document.

The sad tone in the immediate aftermath of the signing of the declaration was the death of Shastri whose relentless efforts in reaching agreement at the summit are admired.

## WORLD PRESS

The Soviet Government daily Izvestia has said negotiations pledged in the Tashkent Declaration signed between India and Pakistan five years ago opened the "only sure way responding to the national interest of the two countries."

An article signed by V. Kondrashov said that the "Tashkent Declaration which ended the war of September 1965 remains of prime importance today."

It emphasised that friendly and efficient atmosphere in which talks between India and Pakistan were being held to determine the tracing of the border between them.

"By marking the fifth anniversary of the Tashkent Declaration, the people of India and Pakistan, and all of world-public opinion remember gratefully that at the Soviet Union was the origin of this meeting," Izvestia said.

The success of the Tashkent meeting was a new blow to the plans of the neo-colonialists who thought they could profit from the conflict. It stated that the co-existence of the peoples of the world has been liberated and 4,000,000 Cambodians are living under "democratic power," the North Vietnamese party newspaper, Nhan Dan says.

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Half Yearly \$ 25  
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## Home press at a glance

## Islah carries fifth instalment of report on smuggling activities at Kabul airport

Today's Islah carries the fifth instalment of an interview by its reporter Zia Roshan on the smuggling activities at the Kabul airport.

Quoting a customs official, it said not all the hashish intercepted at the airport are procured from Afghanistan by the smugglers.

Hashish is mostly brought into this country from other areas and then smuggled out.

According to the interview hashish is the only drug that is being smuggled in and out of the country. The airport does not record intercepting any opium or heroine etc.

Some people also resort to smuggling gold and textiles, etc. Those who carry textiles, in excess of their personal needs are not treated as smugglers. They are simply asked to pay customs duties on the goods they carry.

As regards the smuggling of foreign exchange the customs official was quoted as saying that existing regulations do not permit anyone to take more than 600 or its equivalent in other currencies out of the country.

However, the same source was quoted as saying that this regulation is not being observed very strictly due to the fact that the regulations were set several years ago and new regulations have not yet been enforced.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial on the Gowargan and Char Darah irrigation projects. The Asian Development Bank has agreed for the first time to extend a loan of over five million dollars to Afghanistan for financing the irrigation project of Gowargan and

Chardah in northern Afghanistan.

The bank has also shown a willingness to consider further loan requests by this country.

Afghanistan, it said, is an agricultural country with more than 85 per cent of its population engaged in land cultivation. The country has vast tract of hitherto uncultivated land, mainly due to lack of water for irrigation.

Fortunately efforts are underway to bring these barren but cultivable land under irrigation by attracting loans and assistance from whatever source possible.

Various agricultural and irrigation projects have been launched in different parts of the country. Some of these projects have already been completed and others are on verge of completion, said the editorial.

After giving some facts and figures about the Gowargan and Char Darah project the editorial expressed certainty that with the implementation of the project another step would have been taken for increasing land productivity in the country.

It also expressed the hope that the bank will find it mutually beneficial to extend further loans for agricultural, agricultural and industrial development.

The paper also carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Akbar complaining that buses leaving Kabul for Ghazni do not follow any regular schedule or charge standard fares.

The letter called attention of the Traffic Department towards the need for regulating the bus services along this route, which is becoming busier everyday.

## Representatives of USSR appeal to Nixon on Angela Davis

Editor's Note: AFR open letter from representatives of the Soviet public to U.S. President Richard Nixon.

Mr. President, a California court is preparing to try Angela Davis on the charge that a weapon she owned was used by a third party in an exchange of gunfire with the police.

There are, however, serious grounds to maintain that Angela Davis is, in fact, being arraigned and threatened with the death sentence for the colour of her skin and her political beliefs.

We are concerned that still before her trial the FBI openly roughed over the young philosopher's presumption of innocence by ranking Davis among the ten "most wanted" criminals in the country.

In your address to the nation in early 1970 you mentioned what President Thomas Jefferson had said back in 1802 to the effect that Americans were acting not for themselves alone but for the entire human race.

Today, Mr. President, the human race is convinced that Angela Davis is about to be tried (Continued on page 4)

## U.S. offer help to Soviet observers

Washington—The United States has released the text of its reply to 14 Soviet scientists who appealed to President Nixon concerning the forthcoming murder and kidnapping trial of Angela Davis.

The instruction to the U.S. Communist Party, The reply was directed, to Dr. Pyotr Kapitza, one of the signers of the appeal who has been aligned with a small, Soviet human rights movement.

The December 28 letter was sent by Maria J. Hillenbrand, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

Following is the text of Mr. Hillenbrand's letter:

Dr. Pyotr L. Kapitza, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

On behalf of President Nixon, I am responding to the appeal which you and your esteemed colleagues of the USSR Academy of Sciences sent to him on December 28.

I can assure you that Dr. Angela Davis, a member of the Communist Party of the United States, will receive the same even-handed treatment under the American system of jurisprudence as any other individual charged with a crime. Her rights as a human being and as one accused of a serious crime will be safeguarded.

The proceedings involving Dr. Davis will be conducted by the State of California. We would expect, however, that in accordance with the customary procedure throughout this country, the case of Dr. Davis will be heard in open court and will be fully reported by representatives of the press of the world.

The Government of the United States is prepared to facilitate your entry into the United States to observe the proceedings in the case of Dr. Davis.

Seventy per cent of the population of the United States are living under "democratic power," the North Vietnamese party newspaper, Nhan Dan says.

"The success of the Tashkent meeting was a new blow to the plans of the neo-colonialists who thought they could profit from the conflict," it stated.

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## Angela Davis

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The charges stem from what California authorities allege was involvement in an attempt to free three convicts while one of them was on trial in San Rafael, California, on August 7.

The California grand jury indictment charges that Miss Davis purchased and gave to 17 year old Jonathan Jackson four firearms which he smuggled into the courtroom and provided to the convicts. One of the convicts was on trial for knifing a prison guard; the other two were witnesses. The judge was among several hostages taken by the four men in an escape attempt.

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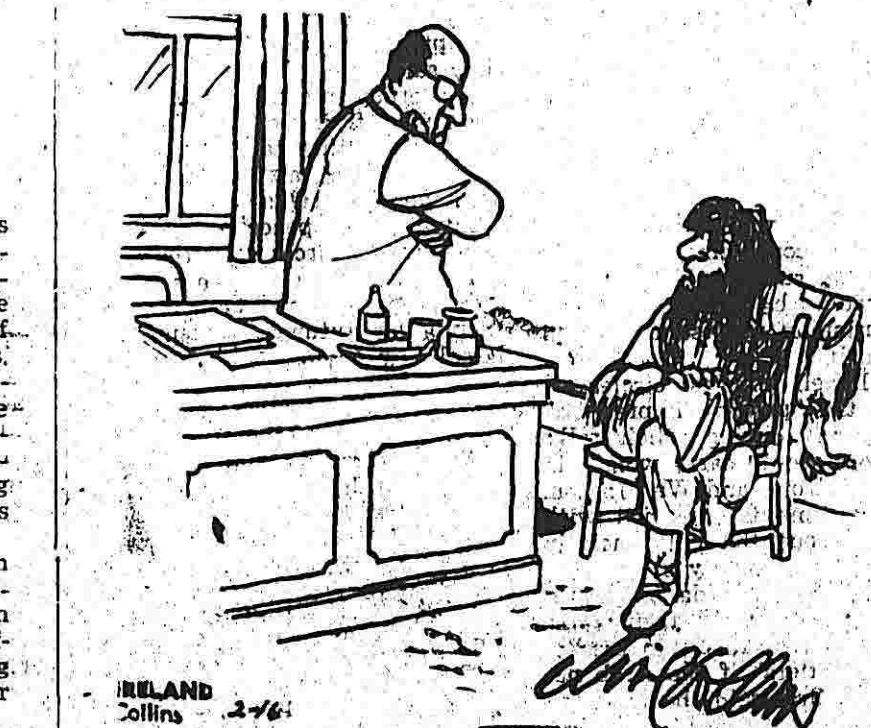
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IRLAND Collins 2-76  
"...and, man—I got the weirdest feeling that NO ONE'S watching me."

## Angela Davis

## The controversial black militant leader

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## Mrs. Aziza Naderi Returns Home From Her Education In Social Work



Mrs. Aziza Naderi

Can a school drop out become a useful member of the society? Yes, if she rectifies the situation soon after she leaves the school and rejoins classes.

Mrs. Aziza Naderi believes that with determination a girl who marries while in school can complete her schooling.

She herself got married, in October 1967 while in tenth grade. She had to leave the school. In four years she had three kids, but was always thinking of completing her schooling.

"Although I had access to all facilities in life, still I felt a failure. A school drop out become a useful member of the society? Yes, if she rectifies the situation soon after she leaves the school and rejoins classes.

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## Montevideo Massive hunt continues for British envoy's kidnappers

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 11. (Reuter).—Mrs. Patricia Jackson, wife of the abducted British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson, left here yesterday for London with still no news from the kidnappers on their terms for his release.

Mrs. Jackson drove to the airport yesterday afternoon in the same black Daimler car in which her husband was snatched on Friday by Tupamaro urban guerrillas.

About 12,000 troops and police yesterday continued their massive hunt for the kidnappers, who are expected soon to issue a communiqué demanding the freeing of up to 200 of their jailed members, but government sources expressed surprise at the delay in announcing their terms.

Although Tupamaros murdered U.S. AID official Daniel Mitrione last August because the Uruguayan government turned down an offer to swap him for prisoners, ministers said here Saturday night that the policy of rejecting deals with the guerrillas will not be changed in the case of 55-year-old Jackson.

The guerrillas still hold Brazilian diplomat Aloysio Dias Gomes and American astronomist Claude R. Johnson, both abducted five months ago.

At least 10 guerrillas in two stolen cars rammed Jackson's embassy car as he was driving to work. They clubbed his two private bodyguards, and three guerrillas jumped into the Daimler car and drove off with the diplomat at high speed.

As the hunt for the kidnappers continued, President Jorge Pacheco Areco remained at the holiday resort of La Portaleza.

The president has so far made no statement on the abduction, but defence Minister Cesar Borzese said in a meeting here last Sunday night that the guerrillas will not be changed in the case of 55-year-old Jackson.

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## LAST CROAK FROM BRITISH FROG SOON

LONDON, Jan. 11. (Reuter).—The last croak from a British frog may be heard in the very near future, according to a leading naturalist here.

Arthur Leutscher, president of the British Naturalists' Association, said that a species of laughing frogs in southern England, which was this week reported to be close to extinction, was not the only one preparing for a last laugh under the threat of progress.

All British frogs are facing the death sentence, he said. Their unwitting exterminators are farmers who fill in ditches and ponds, or those who use artificial fertilizers.

The edible frog, introduced to Britain 18 years ago, has almost gone, Dr. Leutscher said.

## Dr. Angela Davis

(Continued from page 2)

United States in 1967, she again studied under Professor Marcuse, who was by now at the University of California at San Diego. She began to associate with militant black power groups.

In 1969, she was appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles. When an article in the University newspaper called her a Communist, she told the University Chancellor it was his duty to either her scholarship or her performance as a teacher.

"As a black woman," she wrote the Chancellor, "I feel an urgent need to find radical solutions to the problems of racial and national minorities. I feel that my membership in the Communist Party has widened my horizons and expanded my opportunities for perceiving such solutions and working for their effectuation."

The Board of Regents, governing body of the California University system, cited a 30-year-old law against hiring of Communist teachers and discharged her.

Seeking legal redress, Miss Davis was supported by a Superior Court and the Regents reinstated her; their appeal of the court decision is still pending.

She was credited with being an excellent teacher by students and colleagues. The Regents concurred with a faculty committee's finding that Miss Davis did not use her classes to indoctrinate students with Communism. However, the Regents objected to her outside activities with militant groups, and voted last June not to renew her contract, on the grounds that she had made "immature extramural speeches."

## Passengers safe

### Antilles is a total loss, owners claim

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 11. (Reuter).—The grey-black hull of the French cruise liner Antilles still smoldered Sunday on a reef off the Caribbean island of Mustique as an official inquiry opened in Martinique into the wreck.

The last five of the 350 passengers from the 19,828-ton liner left Barbados Sunday morning, and about 134 crewmen from the stricken vessel were due in Paris on a special flight from Martinique.

A spokesman for the ship's owners, the French Line, said in Paris that the Antilles, the line's second largest liner, was considered a total loss.

Fire broke out aboard the vessel after she ran aground on the reef 100 miles (160 kms) from the Bridgetown on Friday.

There were no casualties, and all of the Antilles' passengers and crew were brought to Bridgetown Sunday by the crack British liner Queen Elizabeth II.

With only a few personal possessions, and in many cases without money or documents, the survivors of the Antilles left Bridgetown by sea and air.

For some of them their most prized possession was a souvenir of their life jacket, autographed by fellow passengers.

Most of the passengers were watching the James Bond film "From Russia With Love" when the liner ground into the reef on Friday.

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The Anis Daily Publishing Agency which also puts out the weekly Children's Magazine yesterday marked the second anniversary of the establishment of the publication at a function in Khyber restaurant.

Anis Chief Editor Mohammad Shafie Rangozar, and the magazine Editor Mohammad Taher Paknehad in their speeches expressed gratitude for the warm reception of the magazine by the children and their parents and expressed the hope to keep on improving and enlarging it in the future.

A number of children who were readers and contributors of the magazine were also invited to the reception.

In the picture: Rangozar congratulating Paknehad while Miss Marie Afzal, (left, standing) is looking on. She is the assistant editor of the weekly.

## Cambodian govt. to set up Mekong river armed command

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 11. (AFP).—The Cambodian government yesterday announced it will set up a special armed force command to secure protection for all shipping on the vital Mekong river, the capital's only supply link with the port of Kompong Som.

Shipping on the Mekong from Phnom Penh to the South China Sea will be protected around the clock by armed convoys beginning Friday, the government announced, following the sinking by Vietnamese communists last week of two vessels carrying fuel to the capital.

There has been a fuel shortage in Phnom Penh since Viet Cong and North Vietnamese captured rich oil pass on highway four, the road link, seven weeks ago. Members of a Cambodian battalion today fought 600 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese at the Ki-rwong frontier post in southern Cambodia, the high command said.

Ten government soldiers were wounded, four critically. Communists carried away an unknown number of dead and wounded. Kirirong, 110 kms (70 miles) southwest of Phnom Penh is on a major communist infiltration and supply route into South Vietnam. It was heavily attacked several times last year.

It is near the spot where Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops clashed in error December 30.

Last night Vietnamese communist forces attacked Kompong Speu, a provincial capital 40 kms (25 miles) southwest of Phnom Penh for first time in six

months. Major military activity in South Vietnam Saturday was on the northern front, where a battalion of South Vietnamese Rangers were reported to have killed 24 Communist soldiers, without themselves suffering any losses.

The South Vietnamese military spokesman in the capital reported a total of 61 Viet Cong killed in various clashes.

U.S. forces were also in action in various parts of the north. The "American" division had eight men wounded in northern Tin and Quang Ngai provinces, the American military spokesman said.

One of the division's detachments, operating with South Vietnamese regional forces in Quang Tin province, killed 14 Viet Cong. The allied troops had no losses, the spokesman said.

He also reported that an American helicopter intercepted a Viet Cong patrol about 30 kilometres (18 miles) from Saigon, near Bien Hoa air base, and killed five Viet Cong.

The American spokesman said that-based B-52 bombers renewed their raids on Communist supply routes in Cambodia for the first time since Jan. 2, and also attacked the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

Two big communist army caches, containing 20 tons of munitions, cannon, mortar sections and nearly 100 individual firearms, were discovered in Binh Duong province, only 50 kilometres (37 miles) from Saigon.

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

But words are things, and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

Lord Byron

## 1971 AND SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE

With the commencement of 1971 the first year of the Second Development Decade elapsed. Already a new style of development aid seems to be emerging which it continued and further encouraged by the industrialised countries of the world will undoubtedly give rise to hope that the Second Development Decade will achieve more than the first one.

This new trend is a change of emphasis from bilateral to multilateral assistance.

The World Bank and its affiliate finance organisations at present are channelling more aid to the developing countries than any single country possibly could.

While the World Bank group as a whole deal with international financing, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association deal mainly with developing nations.

Afghanistan has already benefitted from assistance by these organisations and hopes are high that in the years to come more aid will be forthcoming to finance well-designed and worthwhile projects to spur economic development.

The Asian Development Bank which is a relatively new organisation also made its first significant loan to Afghanistan this year.

This too, is part of the new trend in multi-lateral aid. This method of development financing has the full support of the United States, as one of the biggest donor countries.

In a message to Congress the American President last September said: "I propose that the foundation for our development assistance be a new partnership among nations in pursuit of truly international development effort based upon a strengthened leadership role for multilateral development institutions."

Development assistance through multilateral institutions makes it possible for even small industrialised countries of the west with not significant foreign aid programme at the present to participate in the world developmental activities.

Bilateral assistance is subject to special considerations. For instance, Britain and France channel greater part of their development aid to their former colonies with which they have maintained special relations after granting them independence.

With the shift of emphasis from bilateral to multilateral assistance all the developing countries can benefit from the available development aid.

However, one point should be mentioned in connection with the distribution of aid from multilateral aid institutions, and that is the need for appropriate measures to make special concessions both as regards the interests as well as the volume and repayment period for the least developed of the developing countries.

Without such measures these countries will be benefitting the least from the world efforts to overcome poverty, hunger, illiteracy and unemployment on a global basis.

## WORLD PRESS

Nothing can be achieved in the field of international relations without the rules of tolerance, mutual respect, recognition of sovereign independence of all states and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other nations, writes the minister of foreign affairs of South Africa, Dr. H. Muller in the French monthly magazine "La Revue Française".

The French magazine has this month devoted its entire issue to South Africa.

Dr. Muller said that differences in the domestic affairs of nations should constitute no barrier to constructive cooperation in spheres of common interest.

It was also of vital necessity to South Africa to establish the best possible relations with its immediate neighbours and other nations of Africa with which it had common interests.

"Our policy is to intensify contacts and cooperation with the countries of southern Africa, beginning with our neighbours with the hope of gradually enlarging this circle."

In this policy, there is no trace of the old colonialism, or of neo-colonialism. We have neither the desire nor the interest to seek to dominate our neighbours. We want to establish, on the basis of equality, bonds of cooperation with all the countries of southern Africa that are prepared to accept our offer," said the minister.

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## Home press at a glance

## Heyward comments on Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in Singapore

Yesterday's Heyward carried an editorial on the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in Singapore. This year the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference will be held in Singapore and since not many days remain before the conference's opening, heads of governments from Commonwealth countries are already heading towards Singapore, it said.

Generally speaking, the conference is a formality within the Commonwealth and usually it discusses inter-Commonwealth issues and relations. The relations, said the editorial, have become somewhat cold during the recent years.

The main reason for this is new changes that have taken place in world politics. A considerable

number of the Commonwealth members are African countries. Certain issues on the African continent directly threaten the security of the African nations and world peace.

These are the racial policies followed by some of the African countries notably Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, said the editorial.

The world public opinion is dead against racial policies and the United Nations has condemned these policies urging economic sanctions to be imposed against the ruling regimes in the two countries.

The British government has not yet taken any effective steps to discourage the regimes from trampling the rights of the indigenous population but on the

contrary it has shown willingness to sell arms to South Africa. It is only obvious that these arms will be used against none other than the black African people who are striving for the attainment of their rights. The British Labour government had laid an embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa.

The British government has said that it will resume the sale of arms to that country claiming that the safety of British shipping along the route around the Cape necessitates strengthening of the South African armed forces. The sale of arms to South Africa, however, constitutes a threat to the security of countries situated at a close proximity of South Africa as also

to the coloured population in the country itself. That is why a number of Commonwealth countries have already warned Britain that she will be expelled from the Commonwealth unless she reconsiders her policy on the sale of arms to South Africa.

The British government is naturally trying to do its best, to succeed in maintaining her ties with the Commonwealth at the same time as going ahead with the new arms deal with South Africa.

How far will it succeed in this remains to be seen and that is why the Singapore conference is of historic importance as far as the future of the Commonwealth is concerned.

## India, Nepal

## Problems of transit trade in perspective

Insistence of Nepal on, generally abused, by import into Nepal, of to Pakistan through Radhakapur and her reluctance to take the Government of India into confidence with regard to the measures to be taken to prevent deflection of trade were the main reasons, according to official sources, New Delhi, why the new treaty of trade and transit could not be finalised.

Indian observers have been puzzled and intrigued at Nepal's insistence on access to Pakistan by land. Until 1965, the railway line through Radhakapur, which was used for trade between India and Pakistan was also open to Nepalese traders for trade with Pakistan. It has only been used once in February, 1970, on the eve of the expiry of 1969-treaty when one consignment of 50 bags of herbs was sent to Radhakapur from Raxaul. The bags had to be thrown across the border to be picked up by the Nepalese consignment in Dacca who had come up to the border on the other side.

In the light of complete lack of utility and value of this route to Nepal's economy, public opinion in India has been quick to draw obvious conclusions from Nepal's adamant posture on this issue.

Informed sources which were intrigued at the beginning by Nepal's desire not to have common market, while the basis of the same free access to Indian market for Nepalese products now see the significance of this ambivalent approach.

The concept of common market was the basis of 1960 treaty, required as a corollary, common discipline with regard to fiscal and trade policies concerning trade with third countries. In order to secure the mutual trust between India and Nepal is free from customs duties and quantitative restrictions.

Once the treaty was signed, Nepal ignored this obligation for common discipline and went on to operate the export exchange entitlement scheme popularly called bonus voucher scheme.

While India prohibits export of raw jute, Nepal provides export bonus for the export of raw jute to the extent of 30 to 50 per cent of the value in the form of free foreign exchange entitlement to the exporter.

The Government of Nepal went even beyond this and blatantly provided bonus voucher for the export of mica and sandalwood oil which are not produced in Nepal. Bonus voucher scheme has encouraged unscrupulous elements to smuggle jute, mica, sandalwood oil and a variety of other Indian products into Nepal and send them to third countries as Nepalese products.

With foreign exchange earned thereby of which as much as 60 per cent is permitted by the Government of Nepal to be used by the exporter for import of anything he likes, cameras, watches and other luxury articles are imported and smuggled into India.

More openly, free trade between India and Nepal has been,



No tourist came this way—so, to attract them the government decided to put this up.

## Brother Lion:

## As good a priest in Italy as was a crook

Turin, Italy.—"Brother Lion" is the name of a hardened criminal, it is also the name of a priest. "Brother Lion" is one and the same person.

Black sheep of a family, juvenile delinquent, tough guy, hood, convict, thief, gangster, killer, drunk—these are just a few of the descriptions that once fit Father Silvano like a tight shoe. Not a good record by any standards.

Add to that a year of duty as a member of the French Foreign Legion, during which time he took part in a machinegun massacre of Algerian civilians and you have an idea of this man's ugly past.

To look at the Rev. Silvano Giotto today, 30 years old and dashing handsome, you would never think that this man had at one time sunk to the lowest depths of human scum if you please. Father Silvano—"Brother Lion"—to use the nickname by which everybody knows him—is the same person who disgraced his family name this father was a policeman and embraced four brothers and a sister who is a nun.

Silvano Giotto grew up in a tough Turin neighbourhood near a car and auto factory. By the age of 15 he had been discharged as an altar boy because of bad behaviour, dismissed from his boy scout troop and thrown out of the house by his dad. He joined up with a notorious gang of criminals after spending 30 days in a reformatory—which he now calls, "my cram course for crime".

With the Italian police hot on his trail for some jobs he had pulled, Silvano Giotto fled to France, where the French gendarmes put the cuffs on him plenty fast. Given a break and allowed to join the Foreign Legion, he was assigned to Algeria during the height of the liberation war.

Silvano was only 18 when he had to participate in the murder in cold blood of some natives, torture suspected members of the underground and take part in a brutal massacre.

Deserting the Legion, he made his way to Italy and hooked up with his old gang again. With 15 of his cronies he was collarred after a series of burglaries and holdups and sentenced to seven years and eight months in the penitentiary. Inside prison walls he and some of his pals set up a "protection racket" to terrify the convicts and get cigarettes and money from them.

Meanwhile, Silvano had become a good friend of the prison chaplain, and after serving five years and seven months, he was paroled. Because the friendship continued after his release, the chaplain took him to Lourdes on a pilgrimage where one day during a pouring rain Silvano fell to his knees and prayed in the mud. Lourdes had some kind of magic effect on him, for when he got back to Italy, he astonished everyone in his family by announcing he wanted to study for the priesthood and become a prison chaplain to give help to other men behind bars.

Talking of his way into the monastery of a Franciscan Order, he told the head, that he knew he could do good among the dregs of society. And in fact this has all transpired.

Today Silvano Giotto is the chaplain of the Nuove Prison in Turin where he himself once served time. Among the men receiving Communion from him are many of his former cellmates, the ones who gave him his "Brother Lion" sobriquet.

Not long ago when some 700 inmates of the prison pulled a strike and began to wreck a

(Continued on page 4)

## FOOD PROCUREMENT DEPT. BUILDS TWO NEW SILOS

By a Reporter

The foundation for two new silos have been laid in Kandahar and Herat provinces. The two grainaries will be complete in two years, a source of the Afghan Food Procurement Department said.

Each of the two silos will have a capacity for 20,000 tons of grains, the source added. The Department is also building a mill in Kandahar which will grind 120 tons of wheat in every 24 hours.

The Department believes that it should have a complete network of grainaries throughout Afghanistan in which wheat and other grains should be stored.

"Already some small grainaries have been constructed in the far flung areas. But we must build some new grainaries in the big cities where needs are great," the source said.

All the silos in Afghanistan until three years ago had a total capacity for storing 12,000 tons of wheat.

There were two main silos then. One in Kabul and another in Paktia Khumi, according to the source.

In the past two years, fifty grainaries have been built throughout Afghanistan, and with the completion of the two new silos in Kandahar and Herat, the storage facilities will be provided, the source said.

With the completion of these two silos, and all the hangers

Afghanistan's wheat storage capacity will rise to 240,000 tons, the source added.

The two silos are being built from the former loan of the German Federal Republic. The loan had not been used.

A technical board whose members are experts from the German Federal Republic and Austria is helping the department in the construction of the silos, he added.

"The silos will be modern. The grains stored will be safe from moths. The silos will have electric generators, water distribution system, and technical workshops," according to the source.

The total need of Afghanistan for wheat is estimated to be 2.5 million tons annually. There is a shortage of 200,000 tons of wheat annually which is being imported from the friendly countries.

The Food Procurement Department is solely responsible for storing wheat and other grains and to meet the shortage in times of need.

The Ministries of Planning and Agriculture and Irrigation are entrusted with the task of making Afghanistan self-sufficient.

(Continued on page 4)

## CHINA LAUNCHES 4TH 5-YEAR PLAN

By Ernesto Mendoza

China, fed by bumper harvests and driven by a burst of industrial and trading vitality, has launched its fourth five year plan.

After overcoming setback of the cultural revolution which plunged the country into three years of turmoil, China ended 1970 with claims of major economic gains.

It reported record grain harvest, industrial production, stable prices, thriving markets and the successful fulfilment of its third five year plan.

Western economic analysts in Hong Kong generally agreeing with China's triumphant claims, estimate that last year's grain harvests may have reached 210 million metric tons.

Peking said both total grain output and yield per acre rose to new records, without as usual giving figures.

The three northern provinces of Hebei, Honan and Shantung with a total population of more than 150 million people were reported to have achieved self-sufficiency in food production for the first time in history.

The coastal province of Fukien and the northeastern province of Liaoning topped all others with a 50 per cent increase over the 1969 output.

The increases are believed to have resulted from generally favourable weather, more extensive use of chemical fertilisers and a large-scale construction of irrigation works.

In industry, China reported a 20 per cent rise in the production of equipment for light industry. Textile mills, sugar refineries, paper mills and plastics factories are now said to be supplied with China-made equipment.

Unemployed workers and peasants are encouraged to do scientific research. Workers in Peking invented a sound-and-heat proof

Virtual nothing was heard of the plan after the cultural revolution began in 1966, apparently due to the chaos that swept China.

The first five year plan was started in 1952 but was not officially announced until July 1955, presumably after Soviet promises of aid had been secured. Economic targets in the plan, according to Peking, were fulfilled in only four years.

The second five year plan was started in 1958 but an abrupt declaration at the end of 1960 said it had been concluded because the major targets had been reached.

Observers believe the more likely reasons for the halt were the withdrawal of Soviet aid and China's abortive "great leap forward" in 1958 which caused serious economic dislocations and agricultural failures.

(Reuter)

## BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY

## Business review

## Controversy over sale of Afghan carpets

By Nooka Cheen

What is the truth about the sales of Afghan carpets in the European markets? Not many people, including this columnist, knows it.

A release from a feature service, called Depthnews, issued by the Press Foundation of Asia serving many dailies and weeklies in the continent says that Afghanistan's carpets sales have gone down markedly during the past year.

The article bases its claim on the statistics gathered from the ECAP and European countries. It further says that more buyers tend to opt for Pakistani and Indian carpets which are washed, cleaned, with fast colour and comparatively cheaper in price.

Iranian carpets too seem to be riding high, with better prices in carpets etc.

But again the sales rose up and gradually but steadily demand grew. Improvements were also brought about in the colour, dye, design, and the quality of wool of the carpets. This increased the demand and the markets stabilised.

What is significant for the carpet exporters is that every

The president of the Afghan Carpet Guild in a reply to the Daily Caravan said that the report was not correct and that Afghan carpets were selling well. He has rejected the allegations that sales have dropped.

The controversy is interesting. We are all interested to know more about the details of the "carpet affair".

While in Hamburg four months ago, I met a top Afghan businessman who has been handling large carpets sales in West Germany, France and northern Europe. Here are his remarks:

"Our carpets sales dropped by a high margin in 1963 and continued with sluggish demand till 1967. There were many reasons for this: large supply, low quality, lack of interest of buyers in carpets etc."

But again the sales rose up and gradually but steadily demand grew. Improvements were also brought about in the colour, dye, design, and the quality of wool of the carpets. This increased the demand and the markets stabilised.

What is significant for the carpet exporters is that every

country in Europe has different taste for carpets.

"In Sweden, buyers prefer small square carpets, not more than 8-10 sq. metres.

"In Norway and Finland, the demand is for slightly bigger carpets. In England, from where carpets are reexported to Canada, carpets, between 12-18 sq. metres are preferred."

The United Nations UNCTAD, the first international year published a three volume survey report on the hand woven Afghan carpets. The volumes contain complete information on the markets for carpets, nature of buyers and areas where intensive sales promotion campaigns could produce desired results.

This writer produced a resume of the volumes in the Kabul Times in Geneva last year.

While control of markets in a luxury good like carpet is difficult, previous causes in reducing sales should not be overlooked.

The non-profit-making Afghan Carpet Exporters Guild should be on constant guard against possible fall of demand and should see that the quality is maintained.

In this article an attempt is made to go over this country's efforts during the last eighty years towards the realisation of this objective.

Afghanistan's Industries from 1880 to 1929:

The first industries in Afghanistan were established towards the end of the 19th century. These were financed by the public sector. It was resolved in 1880 that establishment of home industries would enable Afghanistan to keep relatively independent of the two great powers in the north and south. The armament and ammunition plant in Kabul was commissioned in 1887.

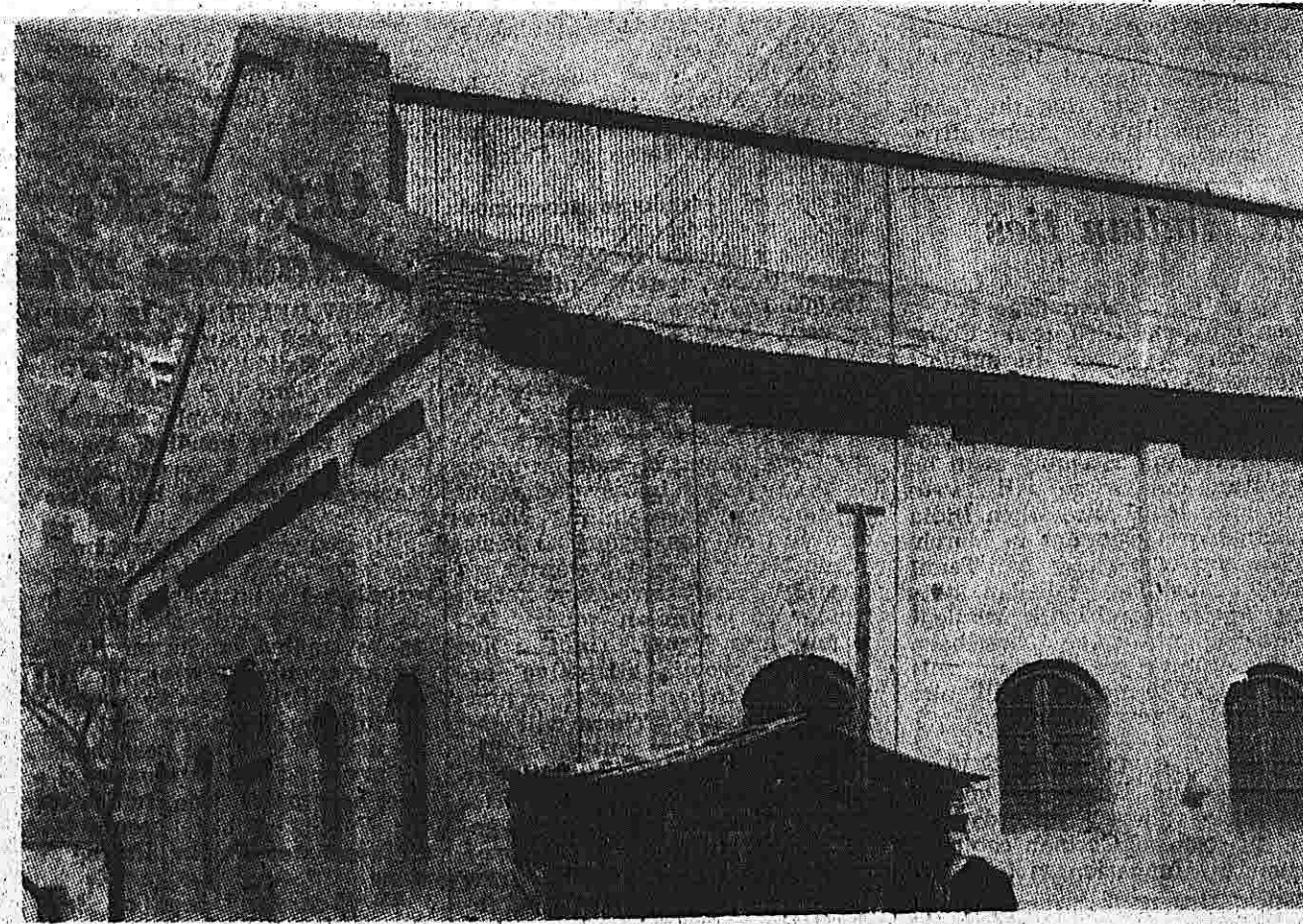
The main difficulty at this time was inavailability of skilled hands to operate industrial works. To fill this need skilled hands from abroad, mainly from India and some from Britain, were employed.

The period between 1901 and 1919 was a relatively quiet period. The country's first electric power plant was commissioned in 1910. The factory which located in Kabul (Serai) was completed with great difficulty, and construction took eight years. The plant which generates 1500 was the sole supplier of electric power to the capital for a period of 20 years.

The question, and task of industrialisation of a nation is highly involved and problematic one. The process of industrialisation is at once an educational, administrative, economic process at once. But by taking calculated and determined steps, drawing on the experiences of the more developed nations, and preparing the people for sacrifice, and enduring temporary austerity it is possible to achieve the goal.

Industrialisation will also bring along population displacements. Some of the rural population will leave the farms, as agriculture becomes mechanised, and the need for farm hands reduced. Constant expansion of the industry is essential if this migratory population is to be absorbed comfortably, and profitably.

At the same time the need for industrial products for the development of the country is possible to achieve the goal.



A section of the armament factory in Kabul which was built in 1880.



## US expects decisive N.V. drive on Cambodia in March

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, (AFP)—American experts on Indo-China are convinced Hanoi is planning a large-scale offensive in Cambodia within two months, Pentagon and State Department sources indicated yesterday.

Defence Secretary Melvin Laird, who just came back from an inspection tour of South Vietnam, is expected to fully brief President Nixon on the danger of such an offensive when he sees Nixon in San Clemente, California, probably next Wednesday. The President will also get a first-hand report from joint chiefs of staff chairman Admiral Thomas Moore, who flew from Saigon to Phnom Penh for a quick inspection today.

## Soviet envoy to Washington leaves for home suddenly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, (AFP)—Anatoli Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, left here Sunday for Moscow, the State Department revealed Monday. His departure coincides with a distinct deterioration in relations between the two countries.

In Moscow Monday, the U.S. made an official protest to the Soviet government over "threats against American citizens in the Soviet capital said."

Dobrynin was expected here to have consultations with the Kremlin leaders in American-Soviet relations, which worsened after the trials of Jews in Leningrad. It was not known when Dobrynin would return to Washington.

For a week, American nationalists in Moscow—journalists as well as diplomats—and Soviet representatives in the United States have been the target of increasingly hostile demonstrations.

Last Friday a bomb exploded at the information department of the Soviet Embassy here. The Americans expressed official regrets for the incident and the Kremlin sent a protest note. At the same time the Russians denounced "hooliganism" committed by Zionists, "hooligans" and "Americans" living in the USSR have reported having their cars damaged.

## Food storage

(Continued from page 3) ent in food production. But the FPD plays its own role in seeing that shortage in different areas are immediately met.

The source said that the plan on establishing a "grains bank" is on hand. The idea in establishing this bank is to protect wheat from getting deteriorated.

"As it is now, farmers store their wheat in wells. Humidity destroys the wheat in a comparatively short time. When the grain bank is established, the farmers could store their wheat in the silos, and withdraw whenever they want," the source explained.

The source said that the farming of agricultural cooperatives is a must.

## UK, Indian ties

(Continued from page 1) when the Jana (People's) Congress Party withdrew its support after weeks of argument on local issues.

If a fresh government cannot be formed, the assembly will be dissolved and Orissa will vote for a new legislature when India holds general elections in March. The southern state of Tamil Nadu has already called a state election for March and turbulent West Bengal—which has been under direct presidential rule for the last 10 months—will also vote for a new assembly.

BONN, Jan. 12, (AFP)—West Germany and Hungary opened negotiations here yesterday on the question of German compensation to Hungarian victims of nazism.

The negotiations, expected to last for a week, are being conducted by senior officials of the two countries finance ministries.

It is believed here that North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia have grown from last fall's 40,000 to a current 50,000. According to American experts, Hanoi intends to strike the Lon Nol regime decisively before the end of the dry season in May. The climax of the battle should come in March.

While the Pentagon recognises that the military situation in Cambodia has worsened in the last month, officials refuse to admit the possibility of a complete routing of government forces.

The North Vietnamese have encircled the Cambodian capital in a way which has allowed them to block Highway Four to Kompong Som (formerly Siem Reap)—the only route to the south. And they threaten Route One, which links Phnom Penh and Saigon.

The only outside force available to attempt to break the siege are 10,000 South Vietnamese troops who are fighting alongside Cambodian government forces. Meanwhile, North Vietnamese infiltration of men and supplies are believed to have increased 30 per cent in the last year.

In the view of American experts, the United States is in a race against the clock as it continues intensive training of 100,000 Cambodian soldiers in Cambodia and South Vietnam and continues to drop 1,500 tons of bombs daily along the Ho Chi Minh trail in an operation dubbed "Steel Tiger".

Washington hopes to brake North Vietnamese concentration in Cambodia and convince Hanoi that the United States air force is not a "paper tiger."

## Nepalese transit problems

(Continued from page 2) to strengthen Nepal-India relations and making necessary provision of transit facilities for expansion of foreign trade but that India was not prepared to provide necessary facilities to Nepal, a landlocked and less developed country than India.

The primary obligation of India, as transit state to Nepal, as landlocked state, is to provide access to sea ports. The United Nations' Convention of 1965, Transit facilities so far provided to Nepal through the port of Calcutta have enabled Nepal to increase her trade with third countries by over 30 times since the treaty of 1960 was signed. This, in itself, is an eloquent testimony to the facilities given by India.

In the proposed treaty, India has agreed to provide export facilities to enable Nepal to expand her trade with outside world and to promote industrial growth in Nepal.

For this purpose, besides the present railway route, India has agreed to provide mutually acceptable road route to Calcutta and Haldia.

Covered warehouse accommodation has been agreed to be set aside exclusively for the use of Nepal to the extent of about 175,000 sq. feet as against the present 15,000 square feet in the port of Calcutta. Extensive facilities have also been offered at the new port of Haldia.

Tariff preferences offered by the Government of India in order to assist Nepal in her industrial development are a unique character and on non-reciprocal basis. While Nepal is only required to accord most-favoured-nation treatment to Indian goods imported into Nepal, India has agreed to provide attractive access to the Indian market on non-reciprocal basis. There will be provision for free entry, without customs duties of quantitative restrictions, to imports from Nepal of primary products and generally to articles manufactured from Nepalese and Indian raw materials. Even in respect of industrial products based on imported materials from third countries India has agreed to give specially favourable terms in con-



This picture of Kabul taken from up the hill has not come out well, we know. It is because after long waiting, the sky was covered with clouds, and our cameraman missed his light.

## Laird on way home

### U.S. closely watching N. Vietnamese build up

SAIGON, Jan. 12, (Reuter)—Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird left Saigon last night after pledging that America's withdrawal will continue past May 1 and warning that the U.S. was watching closely for any buildup of North Vietnamese strength.

At the end of a four-day visit to South Vietnam, he disclosed that the chief mission of U.S. ground troops would soon be to protect the lives of American airmen, artillerymen and rear support troops who remained to help South Vietnamese forces.

He told newsmen that he was showing that they truly want to repel the invader from the north and I think that this is quite significant," he said. Admiral Thomas A. Moorer, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff who accompanied Secretary Laird to Paris and Bangkok, was scheduled to fly to Phnom Penh tomorrow for further study of the Cambodian war.

The Secretary did not directly answer a press conference question whether the U.S. would follow through on President Nixon's threat to bomb North Vietnam.

"The enemy threat has increased in South Vietnam," he said.

"As a matter of fact the enemy threat is lower at this time this year than it was last year... The enemy threat has increased in South Laos and the same threat remains about the same in Cambodia."

"But I can assure you that we are watching this matter very closely," he said.

Laird flew to Hawaii last night after a review of the war in Indochina which he told newsmen was "very heartening".

Earlier yesterday he met with South Vietnamese president Nguyen Van Thieu, Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem and Defence Minister Nguyen Van Vy.

The Defence Secretary pledged that the U.S. would meet or beat its promise to reduce forces in Vietnam to 284,000 by May 1 and said that President Nixon would announce further reductions.

## U.K. seeks no privileged relations with India: Heath

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12, (AFP)—African and Indian students demonstrated against British arms sales to South Africa when visiting British Prime Minister Edward Heath began a scheduled speech here last night.

The young people shouted "No arms" and "Murderers". Police rapidly bunched them out of the Indian Council of World Affairs hall. A second demonstration greeted Heath when he emerged from the hall after his 30-minute address.

Heath, British Canadian Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who arrived here last evening on route to Singapore, were attending together a performance of Indian classical music and dance last night. The visiting leaders were her guests at a private dinner.

Mrs. Gandhi welcomed Trudeau at Delhi airport on his arrival from Agra, where he had been touring. They were to have an official conversation this morning.

Also this evening, Trudeau conferred briefly with Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, who will lead India's delegation to the Commonwealth meeting.

## France-Algerian ties strained over oil talks

PARIS, Jan. 12, (Reuter)—France Monday threatened to take a tougher stand towards Algeria, including a possible break in relations, following the blocking of some Algerian oil deliveries to France.

French President Georges Pompidou personally issued instructions to French negotiators to take a firmer attitude in current oil talks with Algeria, informed sources said.

If the situation were to deteriorate further, the French President would not exclude the possibility of a break in relations between the two countries, the sources said. But this was not an immediate prospect, they added.

The oil incident came amid a delicate series of Franco-Algerian negotiations that have been going on since last September. The next stage of the talks is scheduled to take place in Paris from January 15.

## Panamanian tanker explodes, sinks in English channel

DOVER, England, Jan. 12, (Reuter)—An exploding oil tanker cut a trail of wreckage along the shore of Southeast England yesterday following a collision in the English channel.

The blast tore the 13,000-ton Panamanian tanker Texaco Caribbean into two. The fore section sank almost immediately, the stern drifted off into fog.

Eight of the tanker's crew were missing. The 22 others were picked up by rescue ships. All were Italians.

On shore five miles (8 kms) away the explosion smashed windows and cracked walls along a 15-mile (24 km) strip. Folkestone high street was ankle deep in glass ripped out of store windows. Police patrolled to prevent looting.

The collision happened before dawn. The other ship involved, the Peruvian 981-ton vegetable oil carrier suffered heavy bow damage.

ALGIERS, Jan. 12, (AFP)—Seventy Brazilian political prisoners were due to arrive here later yesterday, Radio Algiers announced.

They are presumably the 70 whose release has been agreed with the bats of Swiss Ambassador in Rio De Janeiro Giovan, ni Enrico Bucher held by leftist guerrillas since December 7.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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## PLEASE NOTE

The Ibnesena Bookshop has moved

from the Education Ministry

building to Jodi Mandawee behind the

Art and Culture Department building.

FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 241

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1971 (JADI 23, 1349... S.H.)

## CURRENT YEAR WHEAT OUTPUT REACHES 2.45 MILLION TONS

### Yield satisfactory despite drought

KABUL, JAN. 13, (BAKHTAR)—ALTHOUGH IT WAS FEARED DUE TO INSUFFICIENT PRECIPITATION WHEAT PRODUCTION WOULD DROP, THE YIELD WAS SATISFACTORY. THE CURRENT YEAR WHEAT PRODUCTION AMOUNTED TO 2.45 MILLION TONS.

THE COUNTRY'S WHEAT REQUIREMENT IS ABOUT 2.6 MILLION TONS. THE PRODUCTION OF DRYFARMED WHEAT WAS LOW, BUT SINCE THE FARMS WERE NOT ATTACKED BY RUST, A HIGHLY DAMAGING WHEAT DISEASE, THE YIELD ON THE IRRIGATED FARMS WAS HIGHER THAN PREVIOUS YEAR.

According to Abdul Ghafoor, the President of the Department of Extension and Propagation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation the production of wheat on the irrigated farms during the year rose by 300,000 tons. This was due to use of improved seeds and chemical fertiliser which for the most part offset the loss of dryfarmed wheat as a result of drought. He said the wheat yield this year in northern provinces was satisfactory, and that land under wheat cultivation was not lessened.

Usually 25 per cent of the wheat yield comes, Ghafoor said, from dryfarmed lands. But during the recent years as more and more farmers use improved seeds and chemical fertiliser this percentage is decreasing.

The objective of our department, Ghafoor said, "is to increase per unit yield. By the use of right combination of water and chemical fertiliser, the right seeds, and at proper cleaning, it is possible to increase per jerib yield to 220 seers." So far we have managed to increase per jerib production by 30 seers, but the figure is rising," he said.

Wheat production should at least increase by 50,000 tons each year, he said, to cope with the increasing population, and to alleviate wheat shortage.

The Propagation and Extension Department under which the Department supplies the farmers wheat seeds and collects it at the time of harvesting.

During the current year the Department distributed over three million kilograms of improved seed to the farmers. During the next year 15,000 hectares of land in Kunduz, 7000 hectares in Baghlan, 25,000 hectares in Takhar, 20,000 hectares in Samangan, 18,000 hectares in Balkh, and 17,000 hectares in Jozjan provinces shall be sown with improved seeds, said Ghafoor.

The minister also inspected the coal briquetting plant in Pul-i-Khumri.

Earlier in the day Mansuri watched the installation of an electric generator which is to supply power to Tashkurgan, in Samangan.

A team of workers of the Mines and Industries Ministry is also working in Khulm conducting subterranean water surveys, and drilling a deep well.

## Spinzar Co. buys 39,000 tons of cotton this year

KUNDUZ, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar)—During the current year the Spinzar Company has purchased over 29,000 tons of cotton from cotton producers in Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan provinces. The company paid nearly Af. 395 million towards the cost of the cotton purchased.

The company's purchases this year in comparison to last year rose by 9,000 tons, said Ghulam Sarwar Nasher, the President of Spinzar Company.

## Previously unknown Indian tribe found in Manu Peru

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13, (AFP)—A Belgian anthropologist has discovered a previously unknown tribe of Indians living near the source of the river Manu in Peru, about 100 kms. from the Brazilian frontier. It was learned here Tuesday.

Professor Andre-Marcel D'ans, attached to the Belgian Co-operation and development office and currently working in Peru, is engaged in a linguistic and ethnological study of the Indians, who live by agriculture, hunting and fishing, and have developed a striking pottery art.

Earlier the Organisation contributed Af. 20,000 to the volunteer women's association.

## Sudanese, Kuwaiti leaders for honouring of Cairo accord

KUWAIT, Jan. 13, (AFP)—Head of state General Gaafar el-Nimery of Sudan and the Emir of Kuwait, Shaikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah appealed jointly Tuesday to the Palestinians and Jordan to respect the letter of the Cairo and Amman agreements.

A joint communique published here and in Khartoum after a four-day visit here by el-Nimery and the Emir of Kuwait, asked both sides to take into consideration the "difficult circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing" and "to save Arab blood" for the fight against the "zionist enemy".

The communique declared unlimited support for the Palestinian people as represented by the Palestinian revolution.

Concerning the gulf, the two heads of state agreed on the need for withdrawal of British forces from the region and for total freedom for the populations of the Gulf emirates to determine their future. They also agreed that the proposed federation of emirates was the only way of assuring stability in the region.

The communique said that the two leaders reviewed the situation in Africa and agreed to support all the African nationalist movements. They condemned apartheid and "colonialist forces which are seeking to force their influence on the African continent."

It was further agreed that Sudan and Kuwait would increase economic and trade cooperation. A Kuwaiti economic delegation is to visit Sudan next month to continue examination of subjects discussed here.

## Okinawa Island

NAHA, Okinawa, Jan. 13, (Reuter)—The American General in charge of removing deadly chemical weapons from Okinawa said yesterday that after a first shipment of 150 tons of mustard gas, the removal would be completed for several months.

The United States has promised the Chibana ammunition depot to remove 13,000 tons of chemical weapons to Johnston Island to southwest of Hawaii, before handing Okinawa back to Japan in mid-1972.

Military sources have said that special facilities have to be built on Johnston Island and may not be finished by the end of this year.

Major-General John Hayes, commanding the gas removal operation told a press conference here that no further chemical weapons would be moved until the facilities were completed.

But he said that the shipment of 150 tons of mustard gas would go ahead even if there was a threat of violent opposition by Okinawans along the route from



The new ambassador of Italy Ito Papini laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His late Majesty Nadir Shah yesterday after presenting his credentials to His Majesty in Delkusha Palace.

## Jordan govt, PLO leaders make joint appeal for peace

AMMAN, Jan. 13, (AFP)—The Jordanian government and the Palestine resistance leadership yesterday issued a joint call over Amman Radio for a ceasefire between Jordanian forces and Palestinians.

The communique was signed by Prime Minister Wasfi Telli and Ibrahim Bakr, the latter on behalf of the central committee of the Palestine resistance organisation.

The communique said a ceasefire was needed "to safeguard recently reestablished national unity" and "to foil attempts to strike at the Jordanian army, which is a main Arab force in our nation's fight against the Zionist enemy, and the Fedayeen of the Palestine resistance, also a major force in the battle."

Yesterday morning, automatic weapons fire flared up for about an hour in Amman, where, after four days of serious unrest, all businesses except a few food shops were closed.

The communique said that anyone who continued shooting would be accused of serving the enemy's cause and betraying Jordan and "our common cause."

It also called on Jordanians to resume their normal activities in order to create "the proper atmosphere" for restoring a peaceful situation and applying the Cairo and Amman agreements.

Meanwhile, Bahi Ladgham, head of the Arab committee charged with supervising the peace in Jordan, flew into London for talks with King Hussein on the Jordanian crisis.

Bahi, a former Prime Minister of Tunisia, is scheduled to see King Hussein at the London clinic where he has been undergoing a general check-up since December 19.

The Justice Department charges were drawn up following a Federal Bureau of Investigation probe whose results were made public by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover before a senatorial subcommittee last December.

The six defendants are accused of having conspired to damage and destroy with explosives the central heating system of the national capital building next February 22. On February 23, the charges state, the six intended to kidnap Dr. Kissinger and hold him until their demands were satisfied.

While the charges do not state what demands the accused plot, they were also accused of plotting to kidnap Dr. Kissinger and hold him until their demands were satisfied.

However, in his report to Congress, also accused father Daniel Berrigan of complicity in the plot. But he was not among the accused in yesterday's charges.

CAIRO, Jan. 13, (AFP)—One hundred Israeli pilots have just returned home from West Germany after a training period flying Phantom jets at an airbase near Bonn, the Middle East News Agency claimed here.

The Israeli flyers were split up into small groups and ferried back to their country from the Federal Republic on commercial airliners via various European capitals, said the correspondent.

He said their return coincided with the approach of the expiry of the Suez Canal zone ceasefire.

## Rashan, Batu talk on Turko-Afghan cultural ties in 71

KABUL, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar)—The ambassador of Turkey to Kabul Hamid Batu met the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Khaled Roashan in his office at 11 a.m. yesterday.

During the meeting matters related to Turko-Afghan cultural cooperation during 1971 were discussed.

A source of the Airlines said the Kandahar International Airport is operative 24 hours during the current Haj season.

Of the 12 flights three were of Boeing jet, and the rest of DC-6 planes, the source added.

## Ariana airlifts 1,108 pilgrims in 12 flights in week

KABUL, Jan. 13, (Bakhtar)—The Ariana Afghan Airlines carried 1,108 pilgrims to holy Mecca in 12 flights during the last week. The first flight took a medical team to Saudi Arabia along 65 pilgrims.

A source of the Airlines said the Kandahar International Airport is operative 24 hours during the current Haj season.

Of the 12 flights three were of Boeing jet, and the rest of DC-6 planes, the source added.

## FBI uncovers plot to kidnap Henry Kissinger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, (AFP)—The U.S. Justice Department yesterday accused father Philip Berrigan, two other priests, a nun and two laymen of plotting to kidnap Presidential Advisor Dr. Henry Kissinger.

Father Berrigan is the brother of father Daniel Berrigan, and is now in prison after being convicted of burning draft records at a military recruiting office.

The Justice Department charges were drawn up following a Federal Bureau of Investigation probe whose results were made public by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover before a senatorial subcommittee last December.

The six defendants are accused of having conspired to damage and destroy with explosives the central heating system of the national capital building next February 22. On February 23, the charges state, the six intended to kidnap Dr. Kissinger and hold him until their demands were satisfied.

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He said their return coincided with the approach of the expiry of the Suez Canal zone ceasefire.







## Nepal adopts measures to boost industries

KATMANDU, Jan. 13. (AFP).

The Nepalese government yesterday announced a new export import and industrial policy for the rapid development of small-scale industries and the country's exports to overseas markets.

Under the new policy, the government will grant loans between 75 and 85 per cent of the total investment through the Nepalese industrial development corporation. However, these facilities will be given only to Nepalese nationals.

The official statement announcing the new policy said that export duty will not be levied on 35 kinds of industrial goods, including textiles, cotton, flour, iron, pipes, cement, soap, processing leather, shoes, electric goods or to industrial goods for export. The government has also decided to withdraw the sale tax on industrial machinery and parts, cotton thread, and industrial raw materials.

The arrangements for setting up the above industries in Nepal have also been simplified. The government will allow the import of cement corrugate sheets, tools, generators, transformers, cables and electrical equipment, well as other essential imports for industry.

## Abortion: when is it right?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

(AP)—The American government yesterday announced a new law which would allow a woman to have an abortion on the question of when medically supervised abortion is justified.

The Supreme Court was hearing a doctor's suit against a District of Columbia law which outlaws abortion except to save the mother's life or health.

The doctors maintained that the law was unconstitutional and that it should be up to the woman and her doctor to decide whether or not she required an abortion.

This was contested by a justice department official who said that an abortion could only be justified in the case of pregnant women who contracted German measles.

The doctors also claimed that the criteria of danger to the health of the woman involved was too vague to be useful, pointing out that since 1964, 12 doctors have been prosecuted in the District of Columbia for performing abortions which they considered necessary for the continued health and wellbeing of their patients.

The Supreme Court is expected to deliver judgement around next June.

## The last croak

(Continued from page 2) There were once many such sites of these fantastic turtle gatherings.

As has so often happened, man has been busy engaged in cutting his own throat in the Caribbean for nearly five centuries; elsewhere in the world for scores and hundreds—though not with the numbers, persistence and techniques of more recent times. Now, a few alarmed individuals and some governments, alive to the danger of the extinction of a valuable food source and most interesting, ancient race of shelled creatures, have begun to act, though it may in some parts and some cases, be too late.

The effective protection of remaining nesting-beaches, in some places the controlled collection of eggs, limitations on the sale of calappa and shell, and widespread, scientific turtle-farming and restocking, are essential at once if the genera are to be saved. Even so, these measures may fail simply because not enough is known of turtles' habits and habitats to ensure that the measures are properly directed. More, much more, has to be known about these creatures, and only prolonged and painstaking research and experiment will yield that knowledge.

## Algeria confirms blocking French tankers to load oil

ALGIERS, Jan. 13. (AFP).—Algeria yesterday officially confirmed that its national oil company Sonatrach had blocked French tankers loading at the Arzew terminal, but said the move was a reprisal for a French decision to stop delivery of crude oil to Sonatrach through a Tunisian port.

Monday oil sources reported that tankers from the French Elf Company were blocked at Arzew and the Algerian statement said the dispute first flared within the board of a joint French-Algerian operating company, Oa Compagnie De La Recherche Et Exploitation Petroliere Saharienne (CREPS).

The statement accused the French directors of using their controlling position on the board to stop loading of Sonatrach tankers at the Tunisian port of Al Sakhrira, the Mediterranean terminal of the pipeline from the Algerian fields at Eljef.

The Algerian company then decided to stop loading of Elf tankers at Arzew to "recover the crude confiscated" at Sakhrira.

Since the nationalisation of oil in Algeria creps has been 90 per cent owned by Elf-Elf and 35 per cent by Sonatrach. Sonatrach sources said they considered Monday's dispute as "only peripheral" to the overall campaign being carried out by the French company against the development of Algeria's "national wealth".

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## Harriman tries to arrange a Kosygin, Muskie meeting

MOSCOW, Jan. 13. (AFP).

Former United States Ambassador to Moscow Averell Harriman had his second day of talks with Soviet officials yesterday in preparation for the visit of Senator Edmund Muskie (Democrat-Maine) who arrives here Thursday.

Harriman hopes to arrange a meeting between Muskie, who is a potential candidate for the Democratic 1972 presidential nomination, and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin before Muskie leaves for West Germany Saturday.

Muskie is now visiting Cairo, Tuesday Harriman met Yuri Jukov, writer for the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, and member of the Supreme Soviet parliamentary commission. He also met representatives of the Economics Institute and the International Relations Institute.

Relations between France and Algeria have been strained since last July when Algeria announced a unilateral increase in the posted crude price from 2.08 dollars a barrel to 2.65 dollars.

France has more than \$1,200 million invested in the Algerian oil industry and buys one third of its crude oil requirements from Algeria independent of the major international oil companies.

## Single sample of moon dust shows germ-killing property

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 13. (Reuters).

A single sample of moon dust brought back by the First Apollo astronauts has shown unique germ-killing properties, a space scientist reported yesterday.

Dr. Gerald Taylor, of the preventive medicine division at the U.S. Manned Spacecraft Centre here compared its effect to that of a mouthwash.

The sample came from a core-tube that was sunk into the lunar surface by Apollo-11 Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin during the first moon landing in July 1969.

Dr. Taylor told the second annual lunar science conference here that none of the other samples from Apollo-11 or Apollo-12 had the same property.

One of the micro-organisms killed, pseudomonas aeruginosa, is commonly used to test the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Dr. Taylor said there was still no explanation why this happened and why no other samples behaved the same way.

Another scientist, Dr. Garret Eglington, from Bristol University, England, who was co-chairman of a conference session on the search for organic material in the samples, reported that so far there was absolutely no trace of any living matter that might have existed on the moon.

Tears at the lunar receiving laboratory here and at NASA's Ames research centre in California had made a thorough search of the samples for Carbon—the vital element for any living system—and "their general conclusion is that it is possible to find anything that will grow."

But it was still too early to be sure of lunar exploration to rule out the possibility of "finding some trace of living matter," Dr. Eglington said.

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## PLEASE NOTE

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VOL. IX NO. 242

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1971 (JADI 24, 1349 S.H.)

## Total Israeli pullout among counter-proposals prepared by Cairo

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 14. (Reuters).—The initial bargaining positions of the parties to the current Middle East peace talks began to emerge Wednesday.

Although UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring had no scheduled meetings with Arab or Israeli representatives, diplomatic attention centered on reports from Cairo that Egypt had now prepared counter-proposals for discussion with Israel.

Those included a demand for total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied in June 1967, and a demand for the return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

Israel's position was more flexible. It would accept a number of Arab refugees who would be absorbed into the Jewish character of the country.

Jerusalem will remain undivided. There will be no external solution to the conflict between the two sides.

Israel will not accept a number of Arab refugees who would be absorbed into the Jewish character of the country.

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## Apollo - 14 Moonlanding scheduled for February 5

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. (AFP).—Astronauts Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchell will land on the moon Friday, February 5, at 0916 GMT aboard the lunar landing module "Antares" if the flight plan for Apollo-14, announced yesterday by NASA, is carried out to the letter.

The Apollo-14 mission, under command of pilot Stuart Roosa, will be launched aboard the "Kit-yhawk" moon capsule from Cape Kennedy, Florida, January 31, at 1323 local (2023 GMT).

The Apollo-14 lunar modules is to land in the hilly upland region north of the Ara Mauro crater for a stay of about 33 hours, during which the landing crew will leave the spacecraft twice to set up scientific experiments on the lunar surface and to continue geological explorations, NASA said.

They will attack the crater Copernicus on their second moonwalk, NASA said. The crater is about 100 metres high.

The NASA announcement noted that Apollo-14 is the sixth flight by American crews to the moon and the fourth Apollo mission with a moon landing mission.

Apollo-8 and Apollo-10 orbited the moon, Apollo-11 and Apollo-12 landed.

The crew will be aided by a two-wheeled suit carrying experiments and geology tools.

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## Royal audience

KABUL, Jan. 14. (Bakhtar).

According to an announcement by the Royal Protocol Department the following have been received by His Majesty the King during the week that ends today:

Dr. Abdul Kayum, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education; Dr. Mohammad Amman, the Minister of Finance; Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar, the Minister of Commerce; Dr. Walid Hoqoi, a Justice of Supreme Court; Dr. Mohammad Anas; Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Khamoush, the President of the Animal Husbandry Department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; and Miss Wasima Mokhtar, who has recently returned home following her completion of education in France in the field of pharmaceutical industries.

## Govt. approves plans to construct Logar's centre

KABUL, Jan. 14. (Bakhtar).

The Government has approved the plans prepared by the Housing and Town Authority for construction of centre of province, Pule Alam. The provincial government in Logar is now temporarily located in Baraki Barak.

The preparation of the plans took one year.

The Town and Housing Authority has chosen for the site of the new city an area so that agricultural land may not be used for road and house building.

It is decided that first provincial administration buildings, roads, markets, and other amenities be built, and then plots of land for home construction be distributed by the Pule Alam municipal corporation for local citizens to build their homes.

Construction work is to begin the next Afghan year. The city is so designed that for accommodating increased population it can be expanded in the future in all directions.

The Prime Minister said the question of petroleum should be taken out of politics.

Hoveida gave as an example the value of the dollar, which he said had dropped by 23 per cent in 10 years, while the price of petrol had also dropped. "We must raise the official price of petrol to its true level," he added.

"We must find a solution equitable to all," Hoveida added.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

Home press at a glance



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Ex. 66

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Look in my face, my name is  
might have been: I am also call-  
ed no more, too late, farewell.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti

## SINO-AFGHAN TRADE

The trade agreement signed between Afghanistan and the Peoples Republic of China in Peking which envisages the doubling of the volume of trade between the two countries during the 1970-71 as compared with the previous year constitutes another success for the Ministry of Commerce in expanding Afghanistan's foreign trade.

It also marks another step towards the strengthening of friendly ties and greater cooperation with two neighbouring countries with different social and economic systems. During the recent years relations between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China have been developing along satisfactory and mutually beneficial lines.

The People's Republic of China has made a worthwhile and significant contribution to Afghanistan's development activities. Already a huge textile mill in Bagrami has gone into operation producing material which is fast becoming popular throughout the country and the demand for it constantly increasing. Other projects undertaken with Chinese assistance in this country include a poultry farm, a fish breeding project, a sericulture project, a tea plantation project and a lapis lazuli processing plant.

Some of these projects are already completed and others are on the verge of completion and will soon go into operation stage. From the viewpoint of trade between the two countries, perhaps the lapis processing and polishing plant is of significant importance.

Once this plant goes into full operation perhaps part of its products may be exported to China where there is a considerable demand for this semi-precious stone. Another project of significant importance is the Parwan irrigation complex which is under construction with the assistance of the People's Republic of China. This is going to be completed in another year's time.

The Parwan irrigation project too, plays an important role in boosting up trade between the two countries.

The project area is known for its vineyards. With the implementation of the project these vineyards can be expanded and as a result the volume of raisin production will go up. Raisins is one of the principle items which will be exported to the People's Republic of China under the agreement signed.

Thus it is obvious that this Chinese-assisted project can serve to further expand the volume of trade between our two countries.

In congratulating the trade delegation which recently visited Peking on the successful conclusion of the trade agreement we look forward to the further expansion of trade and continued strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

## WORLD PRESS

A Palestinian commando newspaper said last week that those who believed in a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis should realise that Israel was an expansionist state seeking to establish a "greater Israel".

Fatah, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said:

"Israel is today doing its utmost to build a statehood of settlements in the occupied (Arab) territories."

"It is setting up settlements on the west bank, and in Sinai, the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip."

Israel was trying to create what it called a "bufferzone" to be a centre of defence and the base for a new aggression."

The newspaper al-Dustour said that the peace wanted by the Palestinian refugee in his camp was that which enabled him to return to his home and field.

"It is the peace that will raise him to the level of a human being with a homeland, destiny and freedom," the paper said.

The Arabs are seeking the peace of those who have been unjustly treated and are searching for justice, stability and security, the paper added.

A top Indian politician has denied press reports that he was preparing to fight the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in her home constituency in the forthcoming general election.

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## FOREIGN

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## Heywad, Anis dailies comment on yield, export of citrus fruit in Afghanistan

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on the export of citrus. Oranges are one of the traditional products in this country. Huge orchards of citrus fruit can be found in Nangarhar province.

Since the number of these orchards were small and since not enough attention was being paid to increasing production of the fruit the quantity produced was hardly enough to meet the local requirements of Nangarhar itself.

Now, said the editorial, with the completion of the Ghaziabad and Hadda farms as a result of implementing the Nangarhar development project hundreds of

thousands of orange trees have come to fruition in these farms. These trees are being looked after by experts for maximum production.

This has made it possible not only to meet the domestic requirements of the country but also to export oranges.

It is envisaged that for the first time Afghanistan will export citrus fruit to the Soviet Union this year. Seventy per cent of the yield from these farms will be exported to the Soviet Union and 30 per cent allocated to the home market, said the editorial.

Although this year and the next year the net product from these farms is not likely to be

very much since the trees are still young but undoubtedly in the years to come products from the two major farms mentioned will increase and citrus exports will constitute a new source of revenue for the government.

The editorial also mentioned the fact that Afghanistan for the first time exported popovers to some of the border area countries.

This, said the editorial, is a great success for those in charge of promoting Afghanistan's foreign trade. The export of such fruits even though no small quantities will serve in the popularisation of them in the Soviet and East European markets.

The market will undoubtedly grow as the production grows in this country.

Yesterday's Anis, too, carried an editorial on the citrus export. When the Nangarhar farms come to full fruition, it said, citrus will constitute an important export item.

Perhaps it will be a good idea, it went on, if a fruit conserving plant is also established in the vicinity of these farms in order to make marmalade and juice.

If such a step is taken we will be making even better use of the available citrus since employment opportunity will be created for a considerable number of people.



See I told you not to use the phrase "to hammer out a solution..." when inviting him to this meeting!

## Manila impressions:

## Filipinos in search of a national language

By Shafiq Rahel  
PART II

The forthcoming constitutional convention will consider such problems as national language, dual citizenship, liberty of assembly, manner of election, presidential and possibility of electing a prime minister.

At present, English and Spanish are almost national languages. Having stayed under the Spanish colonial rule for 300 years and for another few decades under the American rule, English and Spanish are equally popular in the country.

Students going to school are required to learn both the languages, both of which according to the Filipinos are alien to them.

More emphasis is being laid on the development of the Filipino as a national language.

The student's union of the University of the Philippines publishes a weekly, eight page magazine in English and in Filipino languages.

The Filipino language has no Alphabet of its own. Latin, like in Turkey, has been chosen.

I was told that eight per cent of the words in Filipino were English. It was difficult for him to the fact that retaining of English as a language would have been more

useful than changing it.

Filipinos admit that there are many languages and dialects in the country that without a lingua-franca different regions would become alien to one another.

I was in Baguio last week. I admit I did not understand the language spoken by the people there, a Filipino friend told me.

While watching some folkloric dance performances in a restaurant in Manila I was told by my host that he did not know the meaning of some of the songs sung by groups of artists from different regions.

Films produced in Filipino language are not understood by many. Most people see the bomba (sex movies) just for the heck of it.

A professor in the Institute of Mass Communication told me that it was difficult for him to follow the dialogue in the movies.

All this shows that the country does not have a language of its own, but yet the interest to develop one and choose one is growing.

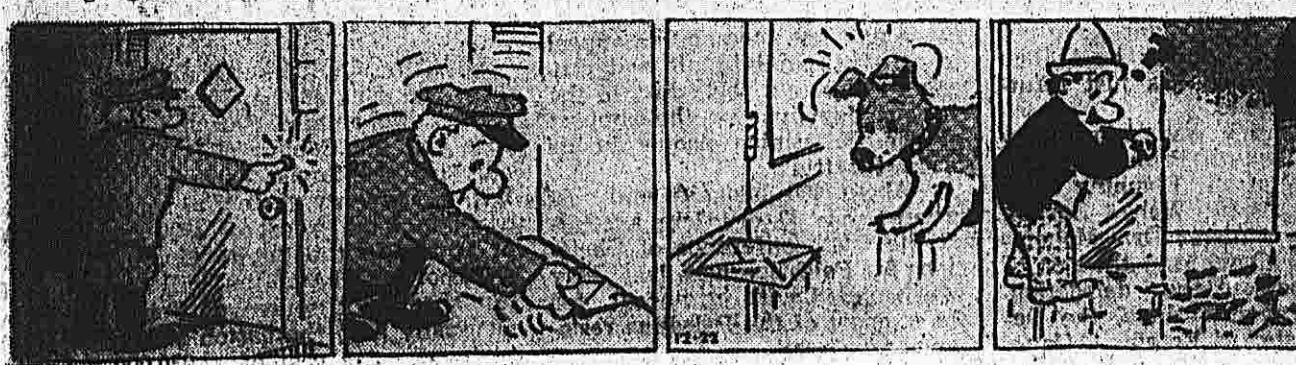
Young militant students (or what is called student activists

in Manila) make frequent use of the Filipino language. Yet the editorials in their periodicals have to be in English so that they can be understood.

Admittedly even English has not become a popular language. The Manila Times, a national morning paper in a country of 30 million people in which officially 60 per cent are literate has a total of daily circulation of combined editions of roughly 200,000. Its distribution is mainly concentrated in Manila and Greater Manila area.

Television by far is the most important media of communications. There are 13 channels for the Manila area alone, exactly the same number as in New York. They have to depend heavily on English.

The convention will have to set a grace period for introducing a national language. This is what the framers of the Indian constitution did. But no one can claim in India today that during the period the Hindi language developed to the extent that could absorb and be understood by the masses in the South. The same uncertainty could surround the Filipino language.



## Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The daily Faryab of Faryab province in an editorial entitled 'Islamic Countries' Conference in Kabul' says that the positive and sound policy of Afghanistan, based on free judgment, co-existence and mutual respect has acquired the country a respected status in international relations.

It is because of this rising status that the capital city has been chosen as the site of an important international gathering.

The paper refers to the Islamic nations conference in Karachi where it was decided that the next conference be held in Kabul. This decision manifests the clearcut and consolidated position of Afghanistan among other nations asserts the paper.

The paper hopes that the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic nations in Kabul will bring about results more fruitful than previous such meetings and that its resolutions will ensure happiness and prosperity of Islamic world, concludes the paper.

The daily Badakhshan in an editorial discusses the problems of spurious drugs. One of the important problems which has been a source of great concern to health authorities is the flow of spurious drugs into the country. Considerable quantities of such medicines are being sold in many pharmacies throughout the country, asserts the paper.

The paper regrets that few years ago the Ministry of Public Health published a national formulae binding the medicine importers to import only medicines listed in the formulae.

This measure, adds the paper has curbed the sales of spurious medicine to some extent. But still one comes across medicines of low quality and this is particularly true in the provinces.

The paper is appreciative of the work of the teams of inspectors of Public Health Ministry who from time to time visit pharmacies. The paper hopes that the Ministry will intensify its inspection work both in the capital as well as in the provinces.

The daily Bala of Mazari Sharif in an editorial discusses the need of developing sericulture in various parts of the country.

Sericulture, the paper went on, has been one of the ancient industries which has been common in various parts of the country. Climatic conditions and availability of mulberry trees have helped the people to produce silk, this valuable product through their very primitive tools and means asserts the paper.

To ensure quality and increased production, one needs to follow some modern technical means asserts the paper.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been planning to ensure several years to develop and expand sericulture in those parts of the country where climate is suitable. Under the projects launched by the Ministry efforts are being made to supply of better breeds and modern and advanced methods and to acquaint the producers with these new methods.

The question of feeding silkworms, says the paper, has attracted the attention of the Ministry. As is now silkworms are fed with mulberry leaves.

The Ministry has been planning to plant Japanese mulberry trees to help develop sericulture, adds the paper.

The daily Faryab in another editorial discusses the need to further popularise small industries, handicrafts and livestock in the country's prisons. In Afghanistan, as anywhere else, the source of all crimes which lead the people to the prison cells, is unemployment.

Realising this fact, the Afghan authorities since long time have arranged and established small industries inside the prisons where the inmates learn various crafts.

The government has been paying more attention to improve the condition in the prisons and provide further facilities for the inmates to become useful members of the society. The paper in this connection refers to the assignment of a commission by the government sometime ago to survey the conditions in prisons throughout the country and submit a report.

## AFGHANISTAN'S NORTHERN PROVINCES RICH IN TRADITION, TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

By Nokta Cheen

From the towering peaks of the Hindu Kush and the Pamirs to the barren lands of Dasht-e Marg (the Desert of Death), the ancient land of Afghanistan is a land of many faces. To fully appreciate the contrasts and scope of its history and people, a journey to Afghanistan's northern provinces is recommended. You will pierce the centre of the Hindu Kush via the snowy Salang Pass on your way to Mazari Sharif, capital of Balkh Province, a distance of 448 kms. from Kabul.

The fully paved road to Mazari Sharif reaches the Salang tunnel, the world's highest road tunnel two hours from Kabul. The Salang Highway twists through the Hindu Kush and penetrates the mountain peaks at a height of 12,076 feet.

Once through the tunnel, the contrast between the northern and southern slopes becomes apparent. Unlike the southern slopes, the northern side of the Hindu Kush is covered with Asian conifers. Small villages appear at the Salang River's edge surrounded by mulberry orchards ideal for picnicking.

The village of Khujand lies about 21 km. to the north of the tunnel. At Khujand automobiles can be serviced and petrol obtained. The Hotel Salang serves excellent Afghan dishes.

From Khujand, the important town of Pule Khumri (Dove's Bridge) and Pule Khumri is the industrial centre of the north with a textile factory, the Ghori Cement Factory and the Ghori hydro-electric project. The Pule Khumri Hotel is one of the best in Afghanistan. The newly paved road to Mazari Sharif branches off at Pule Khumri. The right fork of the road goes to Kunduz.

**SORKH KOTAL:** Sorkh Kotal (Red Pass), one of the country's most important archaeological sites is located 15 kilometres from Pule Khumri. Excavations at Sorkh Kotal in 1952 revealed the ruins of a temple which had gone through several stages of construction. The temple stands in a large courtyard surrounded by niched walls from which fragments of clay figures have been removed. A square central room surrounded on three sides by a corridor stands in the courtyard.

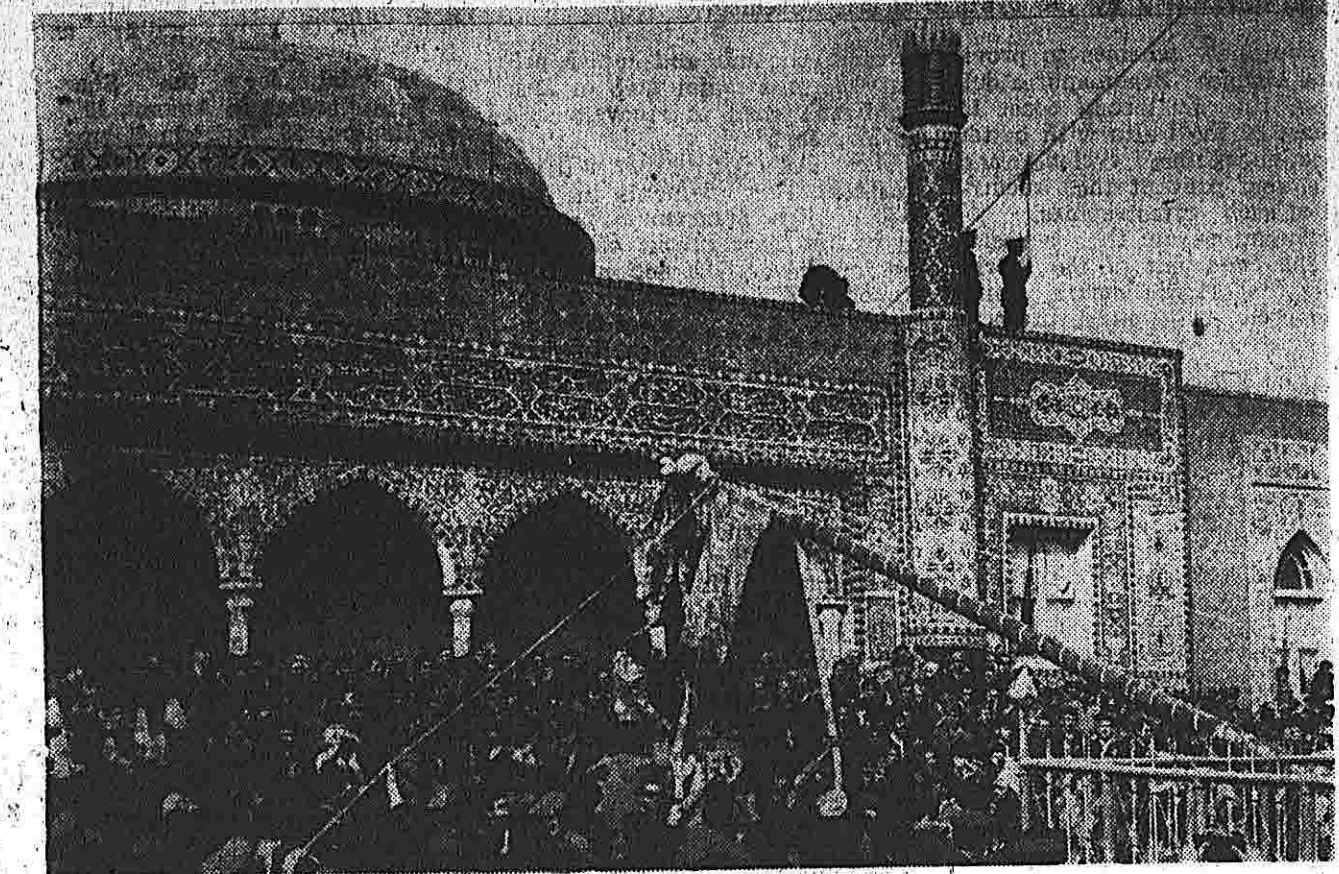
In 1954 a long stairway was discovered consisting of five flights of stairs, surrounded by carved pillars. The inscription on the stairway was not until 1967 that definite proof was uncovered as to the builders of the temple. A large slab bearing Greek lettering was found on one of the stairways. The inscription, however, has not been accurately translated although it definitely states the temple was built by Kanishka, Great King of the Kushans in the 2nd century A.D.

In fire debris surrounding the temple belong to the region of Huvishka, Kanishka's successor. The fire probably took place late in the 2nd century and restoration followed.

The religion practiced at Sorkh Kotal is still in question. While Kanishka is not characteristic of a Buddhist stupa. Some believe Sorkh Kotal was a Dyanist shrine. Kanishka, Kanishka's own unique religion. A headless statue found at the temple in the Kabul Museum is thought to be of Kanishka himself. Several small statues were found in the niches. These were gods in attendance of the Great King.

Religious rites practiced in the temple, centered around the cult of fire. The high dome of the central room was used as a fire altar evidenced by ashes which remained through the centuries.

Sorkh Kotal has uncovered much needed evidence as to the nature of the Kushan culture. The Kushans defeated the Greco-Bactrians around 135 B.C. The temple is not representative of an Indian and Greek mixture now known as Greco-Bactrian. It is more correctly a combination of Greek and Persian called Greco-Iranian. Some examples of this unique cultural mix at Sorkh Kotal include the language



The flag-hoisting ceremony taking place at the shrine of Hazrat Ali, the fourth Caliph.

written in Greek letters with Iranian and Greek motifs in decoration of the temple walls. Also the figurines are clothed in Central Asian dress with Greek draperies.

## TAKHTE RUSTAM

In 630 A.D. the famed Chinese pilgrim Hsueung-tung commented on the fertile valley area of Shihmin-Kien today known as Samangan or Haibak. After the introduction of Islam Arab visitors list Samangan as one of the important cities in the north. Because of its strategic location on the northern route and its uncommonly fertile soil producing the finest fruits in the country Samangan today has assumed its status as an important area.

In 1964 the Government reappointed its provinces making Samangan (then called Haibak) the capital of the newly formed Samangan province.

Samangan is bustling with activity. One can purchase brightly decorated Uzbek caps made by the local residents. In the centre of town stands a lovely tree-lined park flanked by a small white mosque.

About a mile southwest of town lies Takhte Rustam (Rustam's throne), a Buddhist site dating back to 4-5 century A.D. Rustam, a hero in the Book of Kings, married Tashmina, the daughter of the prince of Samangan. There are many hills in Afghanistan named after Rustam.

Takhte Rustam consists of a series of limestone caves and a stupa, which appears to be sunk in a large pit. Actually the stupa was carved from an open-topped smoothed dome, making the dome almost invisible. On the top of the stupa stands a square harnika which was used as a balcony for Rustam. Around the harnika the chakra or umbrella was placed although there is no evidence of the chakra today.

A tall, arched entrance leads to a domed room which served as a relics room. As you pass through this room you come upon the narrow path leading around the stupa. Unfortunately it is impossible to reach the stupa's summit since the limestone is smoothed and polished and no ladders or stairs are available.

The caves used as monasteries bear little resemblance to the period when Buddhism flourished here. All of the Buddha statues are gone but the niched walls still hold their once important position. The high dome ceilings of the caves are traces of the original decor.

Most impressive is the huge lotus on the ceiling of the first cave (to the left as you face the wall). Although the natural elements have darkened the original painting, one can still appreciate intricate design of the lotus blooming overhead.

As pilgrim traffic increased, limestone caves such as those at Samangan were carved into the landscape to accommodate the visitors. The most famous of the Buddhist caves are found at Bamyan. Although a couple of centuries older, the domed caves and circular stupa at

Mazar, the karakul shops are located on the street south of the square. Here also, beautiful fox fur rugs can be purchased.

Famous Uzbek, Turkoman and Baluchi carpets are available in a wide range of colours and designs in Mazari Sharif. Donkey bags, camel blankets and embroidered horse blankets are also popular items. While they can be found in Kabul, these handicrafts are typical of the northern tribes.

If you ask an Afghan where the best melons are grown, he will immediately reply "Mazari Sharif". The melon season begins in July and ends two months later.

Buzkashi, Afghanistan's fierce national sport can be seen every Friday during the winter and spring at the Dasht-e Shadian (Desert of Happiness) just outside of Mazari Sharif. Literally "dragging the goat" Buz Kashi in native to the northern provinces where it is played in fierce competitive spirit. Buz Kashi should not be missed with its colour and furious action.

The city is a shopper's paradise. The Afghan karakul, one of Afghanistan's prize export items graze the verdant hills around

the city.

The centre of town with its two storey buildings house the main commercial area of the north. Mazari Sharif is most famous for the Shrine of Hazrat Ali, the cousin and son in law to the Prophet Mohammed. But there is much more than the Shrine in the great mosque to see in Mazari Sharif.

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the city.

## Afghan diary

By Nokta Cheen

Do you want to do some camel riding in Afghanistan covering a route which has a sense of history? Now you can do it, thanks to the innovation of Ali Seraj, the owner of the 25 Hour Club in Kabul.

The young, dashing and bearded Ali told me last night that he has arranged a camel caravan for 24 European tourists in May. The caravan will start a slow, but probably one of the most adventurous journeys from the outskirts of Kabul in Pul-i-Charkhi to Jalalabad.

It is the same route that the first Anglo-Afghan war took shape. It is the same route that the British soldiers, defeated by the nationalist fighters, followed in retreat. The famous Dr. Brydon, was the only Englishman who safely reached Jalalabad from amongst the whole fighting British army, he said.

The journey has been arranged with the cooperation of Michael Burgeum of the Orient Route of Paris.

He and Ali Seraj have held talks for the forthcoming trip. Shortly advertisements of the camel caravan will appear in outstanding French newspapers. Only 24 tourists will be accepted, he said.

The tourist-adventurers will follow the Jalalabad route through the historic Ghazi Dam and Jigdalik.

"Before we begin the journey a one day camel riding listen will be given by professional riders to all the participants," Ali said.

Altogether thirty camels will be deployed. Four guards will ride in the front and back rows while in the middle the camels will be tied with their harness, just as it is done by koochis.

Each traveller will pay twenty dollars per diem for the seven day journey. They will be brought back by a bus which has been arranged by Ali and Company.

"Admittedly this is an entirely new project. I don't have any experience in the field myself. I'm doing my best to make it safe and sound and a memorable one to all the tourists. Most of them will be French," he added.

As he has planned it, the camel trek will begin from outside Kabul. It will continue for three hours in the morning and then there will be a two hour rest period.

The idea is not to tire the tourists. They will be riding camels for the first time. So will I, he added.

At night the tourists will sleep just like koochis, in tents. Picturesque sites will be chosen for night rest.

What about food? Conserved food will be taken. In addition, a cook will accompany the camel caravan to heat up the food and also cook some food for the guards and others.

Health could be an hazard to such journeys. Well, a doctor will accompany the caravan, he added.

All the tourists will be insured for \$10,000 per person.

The historic route was covered for the first time by Professor Louis Dupree and his Afghan counterpart Kader Faheem, in 1962. An account of their adventures has been published in The Kabul Times.

Prof. Dupree covered the route on horseback in six days, exactly in the same time of the year (January) which the British troops retreated.

They contacted many Afghans enroute, talking and taping conversations on the folklore of the war.

But this is the first time a group of foreign tourists are covering the route on camels.

Ali-Seraj believes that if he gets a good response from the foreigners he would actually establish a regular camel safari on this route.

"This will help the camel riders, whose plight is well known," he added.

## Books:

## A Collection of Afghan Legends published here

By A Reporter

A Collection of Afghan Legends is the title of a book which has just come off the press.

The book, by Barrett Parker and Ahmad Javid, American and Afghan co-authors, has been published by Afghan Book.

The book, printed at Education Press (Franklin Book Programs) is the fourth in a series of books which the Afghan Book (Agency) has published. The following legends have been covered in the book:

The Walls of Kabul; Adam Khan and Durkhami; The Stone Dragon; Sultan Said Ahmad; The Persian Stone; Two Little Boys or the Tomb of Achehan and Arefan; The King of Two Swords; Hushkai and Shantaram; The Holy Grave of the Bride and Groom; Baba Khor-Kash, the Old Grass Seller.

Koh-e-Gharbi; The Forty Maidens; The Dragon of Charkh; The Running Sands; Zamir Gabre; Fathi Khan Barbisa; Saberi Lake; Three Nights' Moon; Bagram; The Forty Holy Men; The Daughter of the Emperor of China.



## \$ 25 m. IDA loan

### For Pakistan to reconstruct cyclone hit area

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, (AFP)—A 25 million dollar credit was extended Wednesday to Pakistan by the International Development Association, a subsidiary of the World Bank, to assist in the reconstruction of areas in East Pakistan devastated by the cyclone of last November.

An agreement was signed to that effect by Burke Knapp, vice President of the World Bank and economic minister in the Pakistani embassy. As is the usual practice for IDA this credit is extended for 50 years with a 10 year grace period and without interest. The credit will be used to finance not only reconstruction projects but new schemes to provide the Ganges, Brahmaputra delta and the Chittagong coast to the east of the Delta with better protection against cyclone and floods, and prevent the recurrence of such catastrophes.

Commenting on the "agreement," the President of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, said: "This credit will assist projects

of high economic and human priority. It is a major step in East Pakistan's road to recovery and development."

The IDA contribution will help finance key elements in the \$180 million programme prepared by the government of Pakistan for the reconstruction of the economy of East Pakistan devastated by the cyclone of November 12 and 13 in which between 150,000 and 500,000 people lost their lives.

Officials of the World Bank expressed hope that the IDA action would stimulate contributions from foreign governments to the reconstruction programme.

The \$25 million credit will be used to start high priority elements of the programme before the monsoon sets in June.

They include reconstruction of coastal embankments, rural roads, irrigation and drainage works and construction of rural development centres to serve as shelters during storms.

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## SHARON TATE CASE TO GO TO JURY THIS WEEK

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14, (Reuter).—The prosecutor making his argument at the Sharon Tate murder trial yesterday said Charles Manson and three women co-defendants were guilty as sin.

On trial for the Sharon Tate murders in August, 1969, are Manson, 36, Patricia Krenwinkel and Susan Atkins, both 22, and Leslie Van Houten, 21.

The trial, which entered its eighth month yesterday, is expected to go to the jury at the end of the week.

Prosecutor Vincent Bugliosi told the jury of seven men and five women "based on the evidence that came from the witness stand (the defendants) are guilty as sin, and there is nothing they can do about it."

Manson, who is listening to the last phases of the trial from a tiny cell at the back of the courtroom where he has been put because of his outbursts, could be seen pacing up and down inside.

His lawyer, Irving Kahane, scowled and frequently jumped to his feet to interrupt the prosecutor's argument. He was ordered to sit down by Judge Charles Older.

## Clay Shaw back to court on conspiracy charges

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, (Reuter).—The Louisiana supreme court yesterday rejected Clay L. Shaw's latest move to avoid prosecution on pretrial charges growing out of his earlier trial on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Barring a last-ditch appeal to the federal courts, Shaw will go on trial Monday.

In March, 1969, a jury acquitted Shaw of charges by district Attorney Jim Garrison that he conspired with Lee Harvey Os-

wald and others to kill Kennedy. But Garrison claims Shaw lied under oath when he testified he never knew Oswald and others named in the case.

The Louisiana supreme court yesterday refused by a six to one vote to review a decision by a lower court judge who had refused to throw out the charges against Shaw.

Shaw's attorneys contended that the jury which freed Shaw in the conspiracy case in effect ruled on the validity of his testimony.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### Nawroz Carpet Company



The Nawroz Carpet Export Company, Share Naw, opposite the Blue Mosque, Kabul, Afghanistan (Telephone No. 32035) is always ready to supply its customers with more than fifty kinds of new and antique 100 per cent handwoven wool carpets and rugs of different colour and sizes.

Over one hundred year old pieces are also found in this store. In addition to the export of carpets, the Nawroz carpet company is engaged in the procurement and sale of a nique rifles, guns and other curios. It renders prompt services to its clients as to custom clearing, packing and forwarding merchandise.

Note: Short term travellers to Afghanistan are allowed to take out of the country a total of up to thirty square metres of carpets and rugs without paying any customs duties or charges and without any other formalities.

## World News in Brief

ALGIERS, Jan. 14, (Reuter).—Algeria was today trying to quieten the uproar caused in Paris by its decision to place a partial embargo on oil deliveries to France.

The five day old measure resulted from a conflict between the Algerian and French state-owned oil companies.

It affects only a fraction of French produced Algerian oil exported to France, totalling an estimated 25 million tons a year.

The Algerian semi-official daily El-Moudjahid today published an editorial reaffirming Algeria's willingness to promote cooperation with its former colonial master.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, (AFP)—Equadorian navy patrol boats arrested a United States tuna fishing ship last Monday as it operated 55 nautical miles off the

Equadorian coast, democratic representative Edward Garmatz (Marilyn) announced here today.

Garmatz, chairman of the house merchant marine and fisheries committee, said that the new crew of the tuna boat Lexington offered no resistance, and that probably be released after paying a fine.

MOSCOW, Jan. 14, (Reuter).—West Germany's former foreign minister Gerhard Schröder, a leading member of the opposition Christian Democrats, arrived here last night for a week long visit.

Schröder, chairman of the Bundestag's foreign affairs committee, told reporters at the airport he would have talks with Soviet officials on Soviet-West German relations and possibilities for future cooperation.

## Weathermen reading the past

(Continued from page 2) the pollen of natural forest trees. In either case the apparent climatic record could be misleading.

But pollen is not the only clue to the past. The climatologist who is interested in the weather of the time before the dawn of history can also derive a great deal of information from what are known as speleothems—stalagmites and stalactites, to the layman.

These, formed by the accumulation of deposits from water dripping in limestone caverns, contain a record which may be read in much the same way as in the other case.

The dictionary defines a stalactite as a deposit of calcium carbonate which hangs like an icicle from the roof or walls of a cavern. That definition contains the clue to the method which can be used to discover the age of a stalactite for the calcium carbonate contains the same slightly radioactive form of carbon as it can be dated in the same way.

What was the weather like at the time when the calcium carbonate was deposited? That question is more difficult to answer, but an answer can be obtained. The carbonate contains oxygen. Oxygen exists in nature in slightly differing forms or isotopes, whose proportions are known. The proportion of one to the other changes very slightly depending on a number of factors—among them, temperature.

Research workers in New Zealand—where there are some of the most spectacular caverns and stalactites and stalagmites in the world—have been able recently to trace with a fair degree of scientific accuracy the emergence of the southern hemisphere from the last ice age. They have found for example, that the glaciers advanced a little between 16,000 and 17,000 years ago, then retreated; that there was another small advance between 14,500 and 14,000 years ago; and that since then they have been on the retreat. (There are still some glaciers in the Southern Alps in the South Island of the country.)

They have applied the method, too, to recent times. They have found that during the last thousand years the temperature seems to have varied by about 1.5°C in broad agreement with what is known to have been happening in the northern hemisphere. About 1200 AD there was a small "climatic optimum," about 1700 AD there was a "little ice age" and so on. The fact that the method works for this period, whose climatic history is known, increases confidence in deductions made about the more distant past.

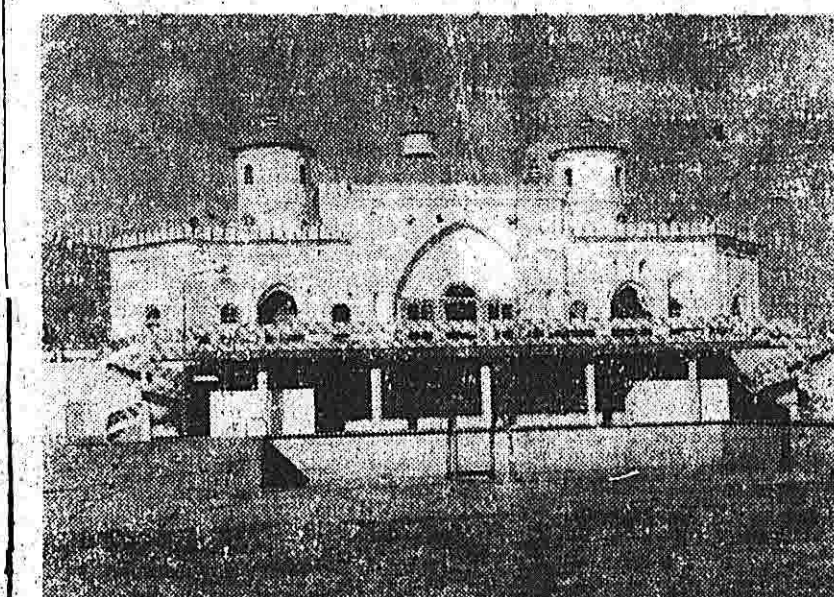
Another difference from preceding Apollo flights is that the lunar landing module of Apollo 14 will be separated from the mother capsule at the low altitude of 10 kms (11.5 miles) above the moon. The last flights effected this separation at a distance of 107 kms, (66 miles). This will allow the module 15 additional seconds to hover above its landing spot. It will also cut down the time required to return to the mother ship after her mission is completed.

Splashdown in the Pacific South Samoa is set for February 9 at 2101 GMT, NASA, announced.

ALGIERS, Jan. 14, (Reuter).—Algeria was reported last night to be considering sending volunteers to fight alongside Palestinian commandos in Jordan.

The official Algeria Press Service (News Agency) said Algeria would allow volunteers "to take part in the defence of the Palestinian revolution, if the present situation in Jordan continued."

## DINE ON THE ROOF OF KABUL



THE BAGH-I-BALA RESTAURANT  
THE RESTAURANT IN THE OLD  
PALACE:  
DINE MAJESTICALLY.



## a quiet word from BOAC

It sums up the quietest jet in the sky. The VC10. Only our Rolls Royce engines could give you a cabin as quiet as an exclusive club, simply because they are mounted right under the tail, so their sound is left behind. And the advantages don't stop there.

Because no engines dangle from her wings, the VC10 lifts you off the ground 25% quicker than ordinary jets, and Consult your local Travel Agent or BOAC GSA in Afghanistan.

Messrs. KABUL TRAVEL SERVICES Charahi Sherpur NEAR NEW IRANIAN

20706.

puts you down more gently too. We staff our VC10 with people who are out to prove traditional BOAC service is no myth. And we give you an economy class seat with legroom for a 7 footer.

Enclosed roof lockers that take the gear other airlines leave on your lap. Altogether it's a lot to keep quiet about.

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FOR TRAVEL  
TO  
FROM  
**INDIA**  
NOW FOUR TIMES  
A WEEK SERVING  
AMRITSAR & DELHI  
from KABUL  
Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 243

KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1971 (JADI 26, 1349 S.H.)

## Shokair here on good will mission

KABUL, JAN. 16, (BAKHTAR)—THE SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC DR. MOHAMMAD LABIB SHOKAIR ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY EVENING AT 5.30 VIA NANGARHAR AT THE HEAD OF A GOOD WILL MISSION.

He was received in Kabul by the President of the House of People Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Ravan Farhadi, chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Saadullah Abdul-Hameed Mohajer.

The U.A.R. guests received in Tourkham by the Director General for Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim, and the U.A.R. Ambassador to Afghanistan.

Kabul is the last leg in a tour which took Dr. Shokair to Ceylon, India, Nepal, Malaysia and Pakistan.

Shokair's activities today include laying a wreath on the mausoleum of late King Zahir Shah, talks with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Ettemadi in his office, attending a luncheon reception in his honour by Dr. Wardak and meeting with Sen. Dawl, the President of the Senate in the afternoon.

## Rogers rules out

### despatching of U.S. troops to Cambodia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, (AFP)—The situation in Cambodia is "dangerous" but there remains no question of sending American troops there, Secretary of State William Rogers said Friday.

"There is a possibility that the enemy is building up for an offensive in March or April," Rogers said in a CBS television interview and "we are concerned."

He continued: "But I will repeat that we are not going to use American ground forces in Cambodia. It is not necessary."

The South Vietnamese were "assisting the Cambodians and doing it quite effectively," he said. This was proof that the Nixon doctrine—that Asians should carry the major share of the combat role—was working.

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KABUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1971 (JADI 26, 1349 S.H.)  
PRICE AF. 4



Ettemadi and Shokair during the meeting today.

## USSR analysis of lunar rock reaffirms American studies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, (DPA).—Samples of lunar rock collected by the U.S. and the Soviet Union from various parts of the moon's surface have shown a great similarity in content, a top Soviet space scientist has disclosed.

Soviet Academy of Sciences member Professor Alexander Vinogradov told the second International Lunar Conference in Houston Thursday that no considerable differences had been observed between moon samples gathered last September by the un-

manned Soviet moon probe "Luna 16" and lunar rock brought back by the U.S. Apollo-II and XII teams.

The Soviet probe had worked in the Sea of Fertility while the two Apollo missions worked in the Sea of Tranquility and the Sea of Storms respectively.

Radio reports quoted the professor as saying in the first Soviet scientific lecture on the chemical and mineral compositions were almost identical.

"Luna 16" brought back 100 grammes of lunar dust from a depth of 27 centimetres while the U.S. has about 55 kilogrammes of lunar rock and soil probes.

Meanwhile the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) denied reports that it was planning unmanned reconnaissance flights to the moon.

A NASA spokesman said there was no proposal within the organization for such a project which would currently fall through for financial reasons and stressed that space shuttles were now top priority.

Three U.S. scientists who examined the glass filter which the Apollo-12 team dismounted from the "Surveyor" probe said there was an erosion on the moon which was slowly scraping away the surface.

Robert Fleischer, Howard Hart and George Comstock said that in a period of 70 million years this process would wear away lunar rock by about 13 millimetres.

The "Surveyor" landed on the moon in 1967 and the three scientists succeeded in working out the erosion on the moon, through cosmic rays, solar winds and meteorites at about one atom layer per year.

This was less than originally presumed, they said.

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## Israelis attack Palestinians' bases 40 km. inside Lebanese territory Friday night

TEL AVIV, JAN. 16, (AFP).—ISRAELI FORCES CARRIED OUT A RAID ON PALESTINIAN BASES 40 KM. (25 MILES) INSIDE LEBANON DURING THURSDAY NIGHT AN ISRAELI ARMY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCED HERE FRIDAY.

TEN PALESTINIAN WERE KILLED AND MANY OTHERS WERE WOUNDED IN THE RAID, 30 KM. (ABOUT 18 MILES) SOUTH OF SIDON, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED. TWO HOUSES WERE BLOWN UP.

THE RAID WAS IN RETALIATION AGAINST PALESTINIAN ACTIVITIES FROM LEBANESE TERRITORY, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

SIX ISRAELIS WERE REPORTED WOUNDED IN THE ATTACK. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT ISRAELI FORCES HAD PENETRATED SO DEEPLY INTO LEBANESE TERRITORY SINCE THE RAID ON BEIRUT AIRPORT IN DECEMBER 1968, WHEN ISRAELI COMMANDOS BLEW UP A NUMBER OF PLANES.

In Beirut, Lebanese army chiefs held a special meeting Friday morning to discuss the raid and as well as armed helicopters covered the operation.

"Our forces replied to this air and naval attack and repelled the helicopter-borne enemy forces," the spokesman said.

Two Palestinian commandos were killed and seven others wounded during the Israeli attack on the guerrilla base at Sarafand, southern Lebanon, the Lebanese news agency reported.

The raid which began a little after midnight, lasted four hours, the agency said.

A communique from the Palestinian Organisation al-Fatah said that "enemy air and naval forces at 2205 GMT attacked our

positions at Sarafand. The guns of the enemy patrol vessels as well as armed helicopters covered the operation."

"Our forces replied to this air and naval attack and repelled the helicopter-borne enemy forces," the spokesman said.

The French-language daily, L'Orient, reported that the raid on Sarafand "comes after a sharp increase in guerrilla activity in upper Galilee."



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events, and in to-day already walks tomorrow.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

## Export of fresh fruits

The commencement of export of pomegranates, oranges and tangerines to the Soviet Union, and some other countries in the barter trade area is certain to help the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to better exploit the country's potential for fruit production.

Although during the period 1339-1348 (1960-70) proceeds of annual fruit exports rose from \$ 12,769 to \$28,398 million experts estimate that fruit exports could be increased to bring in \$ 100,000,000 per year.

Better plant protection, selection, pruning, fertilisation, and popularisation of pesticides and insecticides are some of the measures that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is taking for full exploitation of this potential.

These measures, however, can only be successful when the growers are convinced of more attractive returns for their fruit.

Presently some 25 to 30 per cent of the country's fruit crop is wasted due to inadequate protection against natural phenomena and plant diseases, and the fruit growers are not doing all they could to rectify the situation.

Increased exports, and opening of new markets abroad nowadays are considered to be of the same importance as the work in which the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry is involved.

With the initiative of the ministries of commerce and mines and industries several fruit processing plants went into operation during the last several years, as a result of which Afghan raisins, almonds, and walnuts found their way to markets as far as North America.

The Commerce Ministry is now taking measures to introduce fresh fruits to new markets as well.

Last year a delegation from the Commercial Bank visited some of the Gulf States and Kuwait probing the markets there.

Apart from grapes and pomegranates which has been going to India and Pakistan for long, recently melons, apples and pears are also exported to these markets in increasing quantities.

However given the quality of these fruits they will have buyers in any part of the world if the necessary contacts and problems are made.

The agreements reached this year with the USSR and some other barter area countries for export of fresh fruit should be only first steps.

As new markets are opened it will only be a matter of time when the fruit growers will invest every effort and expenditure aimed at increasing production.

Land reclamation in the mean time will increase land available for tree plantation. Only the two state farms built newly in Nangarhar will produce 50,000 tons of citrus yearly in a couple of years when the trees come in full fruiting.

Only one sixth of the farms area have been set aside for orange plantation, and the two farms cover only 20 per cent of the land reclaimed by Nangarhar development project.

## WORLD PRESS

According to the Nepal National News Agency, towards the end of November India unilaterally rescinded the Nepal-India agreement on carrying on the trade and transit agreements till the end of 1970. Nepalese exports to a third country via India were not allowed to pass in transit through the Indian territory.

According to the Nepalese weekly "Charcha", India increased the number of its troops along its border with Nepal last December. Indian military aircraft stationed at the Bagdogra military base on the Nepal-India border made daily flights over Nepal's border areas.

The paper "Gorkha Patria" of Nepal said in a recent editorial that Nepalese people may have to undergo some difficulties as a result of the step of India.

"However, Nepal cannot conclude an unequally and untimely treaty which involves surrender on carrying on the trade and transit agreements till the end of 1970. Nepalese exports to a third country via India were not allowed to pass in transit through the Indian territory.

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## Home press at a glance

## Anis carries Afghan Tourist Organisation article on hunting of Marco Polo sheep in Afghanistan

Thursday's Anis carried an article by the Afghan Tourist Organisation on the hunting of Marco Polo sheep.

Marco Polo sheep, it said, is a rare animal found in the Pamir mountains, northern Afghanistan. Professional hunters throughout the world are anxious to hunt this sheep. However, the article stressed, Afghanistan can allow a maximum of eight sheep to be hunted each year.

Perhaps the Marco Polo Sheep, continued the article, is one of the most expensive hunts in the world. A hunter has to pay \$8000 to get permission to hunt one sheep. The sheep has long hair and entwined long horns. It stands about sixty inches above the ground. The fact that the

sheep is found some 15,000 ft. high in the mountains and that it has a huge head is highly attractive to the hunters.

To get to these heights all sorts of transportation means are used. These include cars, horses and then yaks. Yak is used at high altitudes where icy terrain makes almost any other means of transportation useless.

According to the article a United Nations expert in busy surveying wild life in Afghanistan and making sure whether it is possible to increase the number of Marco Polo sheep for hunting.

The same issue of the paper carried an editorial stressing the role of improved seeds in raising wheat production in the country. Despite the fact that this year there

was not adequate rainfall and it was feared that the total wheat production in the country fall are compared to the previous years, reports by the Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture show that in fact production was up by 300,000 tons as compared to the previous year.

This hope-inspiring and a proof that the use of chemical fertiliser, effective campaign against agricultural diseases and the use of improved seeds can boost production to a considerable extent.

This state of affairs also gives rise to the hope that the Ministry's wheat programme will show similar results elsewhere in the country as it has in northern Afghanistan.

The editorial expressed certainty that with the implementation of the programmes on hand this country will become self-sufficient in wheat during the next five to ten years and then we will not have to import wheat as we do now.

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Abdul Ghafoor Hotaki urging people to take necessary measures against the outbreak of fires. Prevention is a much simpler and safer process than fighting a fire once it breaks out.

By observing simple procedures and taking simple precautionary measures, it stressed, great tragedies can be avoided and the individuals and the nations will be spared great material losses.

## Petroleum: OPEC countries to hold crucial talks in Tehran

LONDON, (AFP).—A Shell Oil Company spokesman said the breaking-off of talks in Iran with officials of oil-producing countries of Persian Gulf area was "merely an adjournment to allow oil company representatives to report back to their superiors."

High government officials of the countries involved had complained that the industry representatives had refused to negotiate demands for higher payments to the governments or even say when they would negotiate.

As a result of the alleged "rupture" of talks, the Persian (Arabian) Gulf countries have called for a special meeting in Tehran on Jan. 19 of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which represents 10 nations producing 85 per cent of the world's oil exports.

It is believed in oil industry circles here that the oil firms will be in touch again with the OPEC before that meeting.

The Shell spokesman said: "This is not a case of talks breaking down. They have broken off."

This is merely an adjournment so that the delegation can report back to their principals. They were never sent out to negotiate, but as a fact-finding team.

"We cannot see any cause for alarm at this stage and I don't want to create any sort of panic."

Oil industry sources here said the fact-finding team had been sent to Tehran because of the vague nature of the guidelines laid down by the OPEC meeting in Venezuela last month.

Involved are the taxes imposed on the oil pumped from the ground and the "posted" price of crude oil exports, which automatically affects the amount paid to the producing country.

The western oil companies realise that the OPEC countries are in a hurry to push through increases in view of the increase in world demand, which has exceeded expectations the sources

said. But they deplored rumors that have come from Tehran that the producing countries might be ready to cut off the flow of exports.

This could provoke consuming countries into increased stocking of oil, thus disturbing the market, the oil companies said.

They seek to stabilise the market and warn that too-high demands by the OPEC governments could cause the firms to accelerate development of other sources, such as in Alaska and the North Sea.

The companies said the talks require time, should be at the highest level and should involve development of long-term as well as short-term interests, the sources added. (AFP)

## Manila impressions:

## Freedom of press yes, of assembly no!

By Shafiq Rahel  
PART III

But what do these students want? I asked a professor of the Institute of Mass Communication of the University of Manila who was standing next to me on the staircase of the Bayview Hotel where all the participants of the international Mass Communication Seminar were staying.

Just read the placards. They are self-evident," he said and pointed out to the group of forty or fifty students who were moving in circle continuing with their protest march.

One read: "I M S C (abbreviation for Institute of Mass Communication); These students were protesting against their own Institute. They were asking the university on

the advisability of holding the international seminar at a time that the Institute should have been concentrating on teaching them."

In his slogan one of the students was asking why the seminar was not held at the time of the university vacation.

The demonstration was one among many when I was in Manila. In fact this demonstration was the followup of a bigger one a few days before in which a university student was killed.

There is a long distance between the Bayview Hotel and the University of the Philippines which is situated in Quenson, Dilliman city. Yet this group of young protesters drove all the way to the Bayview Hotel to express their indignation over their own problems.

As we were all watching the protest of the students, two trucks full of armed policemen arrived. In another ten minutes they whisked away all the demonstrators, under threat of baton charges.

This was rather unusual for the delegates. In a country like the Philippines where the freedom of the press is exercised in its true sense, the freedom of assembly is banned.

Again I turned to the professor, who was standing next to me, for explanation. To be able to hold a public meeting or arrange a demonstration, prior police permission should be taken.



"Yes, yes, Marjorie, yes I'll marry you. Anything, just let go of my fingers..."

## Values of Haj pilgrimage

This year, about 8,000 Afghan pilgrims are supposed to make a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. Some of these have already left by air and land. Others who have their own cars must be on their way now.

8,000 is not a large number for a country, but thinking in terms of 8,000 ambassadors, it becomes an impressive figure.

Each young or old, male or female, pilgrim represents the country among more than half a million people that gather in Saudi Arabia annually to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad.

Under the circumstances the pilgrimage serves each pilgrim as an eye-opener, especially if they have not been outside their countries.

Our own pilgrims mainly come from rural areas where conditions are still largely medieval and life still pastoral.

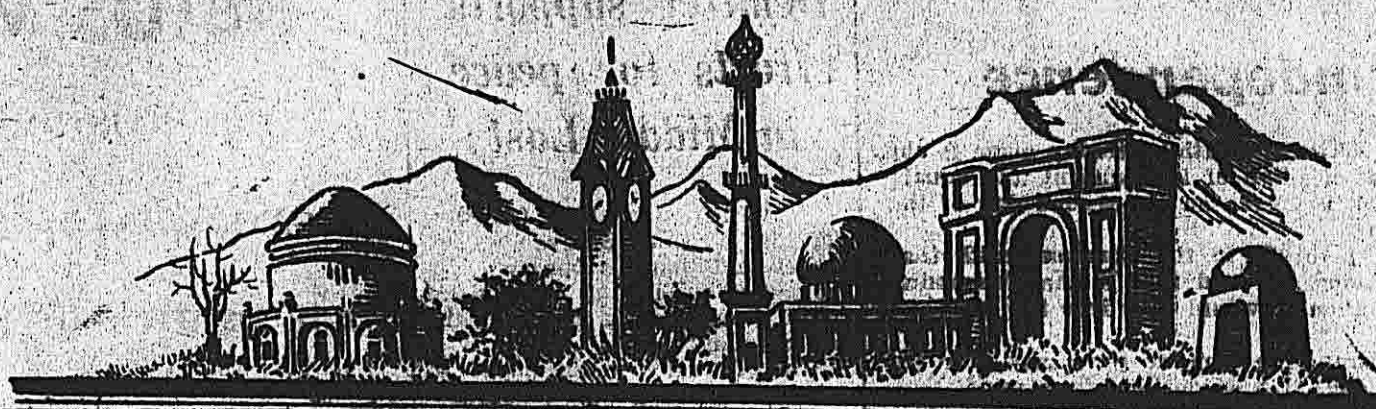
Some of these pilgrims have been to Kabul only once, probably to buy their air or bus tickets and get their visas.

As they leave the country, they are likely to see more of modern civilization as they are, surprisingly exposed to influences of modern technology and commerce.

A skyscraper in Kuwait, a supermarket in Jeddah and the Boeing plane that takes them to their destination impress them as much. (Continued on page 4)



Handsome new buildings in various parts of Kabul give the ancient town a new look. This street in the old airport is typical of all housing in this fashionable quarter.



With Waleh

## In And Around Town

## Quads born in 4 different places

A woman has recently given birth to her first of the quadruplets in Laghman, the second in Jelalabad, the third in Sarpobi and the fourth in Kabul.

And surprisingly, both the mother and the quads are in excellent health.

As we all know, this kind of news is bound to hit the headlines in the West.

Considering the fact that there is only a small hospital in Laghman and no maternity ward, the over-loaded lady must have come a long way to Kabul, and too late.

Probably she did not get her labour till the first baby was half-way to this troubled world where family planning is being recognised a social force as a result of which nobody unravels a red carpet for more babies and more so for quadruplets which mean, in an average family, four or more mouths to feed.

There is one compensation, however, for the poor mother. She is probably the first woman in the world to have given birth to her quads in four different places.

Other women have become mothers in the air, on the sea and perhaps under other odd circumstances, but none has had the luck to claim four birthplaces for her babies' born the same day.

Giving birth to quads is as much a privilege as a disadvantage. In a society where barrenness is close to social stigma, to be mother of four babies at the same time should be an exploit bordering upon miracle.

Several women who have given birth to defective babies or have lost their offspring due to unsanitary conditions should be green with envy when looking at those four little funny faces with questioning eyes.

However, the disadvantage should be overwhelming. To feed four crying mouths at the same time and making their little costs (if any) should be indeed as difficult a job as giving birth four times in a row.

In most cases, if the mother lives in the same compound with her husband or close to him, her husband's unmarried sister is supposed to give her a hand in one way or another.

More probably, the girl is told to live with the babies in the same room as long as they are 2 to 3 years of age. In the absence of such a girl who is known as "nanu", the mother asks her own sister to join the family and keep an eye on the babies.

One was born while she was making some emergency preparations. She left Laghman for Jelalabad in a haste. And the second baby was born. She told her husband that there were more to come. He nearly fainted. But no use. The poor man had to collect himself and the couple left for Sarpobi where the third baby was born. And they had hardly arrived in the maternity hospital in Kabul where the fourth arrived as an end to crown all.

It must have been terribly embarrassing for the poor woman. Many a gossip has commented on her terrific fertility and the possible, nay, sure drain on the husband's seemingly meagre resources.

And imagine how the couple transported the four babies in trucks back to Laghman. They must have nursed two babies a piece and in case it was the mother's first experience, none of them should have made a good job of it. The babies are the most slippery things to hold and the most delicate things to look after.

With good luck, they will one day become the four wise men from Laghman outsmarting everyone under the sun.

Quadruplets in this country are as rare as the Siamese twins. So the mother should have already obtained some talismans for each baby to avert the evil eye that usually harms the cream of the crop or what is considered distinguished or out of the ordinary.

In case one of the babies becomes sick, the mother would get worried about the others because she believes the twins are linked together in many ways and therefore, the quads ought to be one soul in four bodies. This calls for another talisman!

The father who has been congratulated four times as many should provide four times as much.

I am sure none of the parents had a clue about their products. At least not until the end of the pregnancy.

They probably did not expect twins, let alone quads.

Imagine the plight of the poor mother who was told at the beginning of her labour pangs that she was giving birth to more than one baby.

One was born while she was making some emergency preparations. She left Laghman for Jelalabad in a haste. And the second baby was born. She told her husband that there were more to come. He nearly fainted. But no use. The poor man had to collect himself and the couple left for Sarpobi where the third baby was born. And they had hardly arrived in the maternity hospital in Kabul where the fourth arrived as an end to crown all.

It must have been terribly embarrassing for the poor woman. Many a gossip has commented on her terrific fertility and the possible, nay, sure drain on the husband's seemingly meagre resources.

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The Kabul Maternity Hospital gets so crowded that at times classrooms are used to put up expecting mothers.

## One snow-fall, too many blessings

The lack of precipitation had got the whole nation greatly worried. A country which depends on snow for its drinking and irrigation water has every right to get alarmed for lack of it in mid winter.

However, last Thursday afternoon witnessed the first snow flakes that were slowly covering the parched plains to the delight of the millions.

After all, Afghanistan is an agricultural country whose 85 per cent of population earn their living on farm and animal products.

Besides, water is such a precious commodity that it is vitally needed by every human being, no matter how he makes his living.

Last year, when we had little precipitation, even the wells started dry up towards the end of summer and an alarming situation developed among the farmers, but somehow, as if by miracle, most of them got hold of some water in late autumn to irrigate their lands sowing wheat.

The recent snow-fall which was not much in Kabul is expected to enormous on the mountains which form the natural water reservoirs of the country. If with good luck we get two more snow falls later on, the snow reserves would last us throughout the next year and everybody will be happy.

A snow-fall in mid winter and a rain-fall in spring not only delights the farmers—the real people—who are concerned with the whys and wherefores of production and national well-being but has practical repercussions. For instance, if the price of wheat flour in the Kabul market is Afs. 50 per "seer"—which is 16 pounds—just one precipitation reduces it the next day to Afs. 45.

And because of the price of the staple food like wheat affects those of other essential goods such as meat, clothes, fuel and footwear, one snow or rain fall slashes almost all prices in the market.

The reason for this is obvious. The shop-keeper who sells a pair of shoes for Afs. 300 has to buy a loaf of bread for Afs. 3.11, as a result of a cut in the price of wheat, the same loaf is sold for Afs. 2, he has to reconsider his rates.

If shop-keepers don't comply, they are likely to lose their business because everybody buying shoes necessarily think that due to the fall in the price of wheat, all prices including foot-wear must have been reduced.

The reason why the prices of other essential goods are affected is that wheat is the basis of the economy. It can be quadrupled within the next five years if the system of distribution is improved.

Yet, we still have a long way to go toward self-sufficiency in wheat as sometimes lack of rainfall in northern Afghanistan where dry cropping is responsible for the subsistence of millions of inhabitants cuts the yield drastically. Other times, production is damaged by lodging or rust because there is still a large number of farmers who hesitate in using the short-staple rust-resistant seeds imported from Mexico and other countries on the assumption that the bread obtained from these does not taste as good or it is not white enough.

There are several shortcomings in the system of distribution of seeds and fertilisers. One is that every province gets a quota from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the basis of acres of land under cultivation. But some provinces like Parwan are having more enlightened farmers and less acreage than, say, Baghlan or Kunduz.

When the farmers in Parwan exhaust the seeds and fertiliser stores, they have to approach the local Director of Agriculture to get them extra quantities of the two. He has to ask the local governor and the governor shall approach the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in Kabul and he in turn ought to instruct the Department of Extension to send more seeds and fertilisers to Parwan.

This is so time-consuming that by the time these arrive in Charkhar, the target set for sowing and fertilising has already far exceeded.

Another shortcoming is the way these are sold to the farmers. Each province has a long way to go toward self-sufficiency in wheat as sometimes lack of rainfall in northern Afghanistan where dry cropping is responsible for the subsistence of millions of inhabitants cuts the yield drastically. Other times, production is damaged by lodging or rust because there is still a large number of farmers who hesitate in using the short-staple rust-resistant seeds imported from Mexico and other countries on the assumption that the bread obtained from these does not taste as good or it is not white enough.

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The Children's Hospital being built in Kabul with India's assistance is making progress.



## C'wealth meeting

## Heath stresses members' independence

SINGAPORE, Jan. 16, (AFP)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday made it abundantly clear that he considered the Commonwealth as an association of independent and equal countries with the right to reach their own decisions when he spoke on the second day of the Commonwealth Conference in Singapore.

In a 45 minute speech, Heath stressed there was nothing involved in the Commonwealth that could impair the right of a member to reach its own decisions. He said that if the Commonwealth allowed its basic principles to be eroded by passion, then it would play into the hands of those who wanted to destroy it.

Although Heath did not specifically mention the sale of arms to South Africa, it was clear to delegates that the British Prime Minister was principally concerned with what he saw as his right to go ahead with the sales.

Heath said the Commonwealth was not a deliberative assembly, nor a "court of appeal" with a prescriptive right to sit in final judgment on the policies and actions of its members.

He added that he saw the Commonwealth as a body of friends brought together by history, and free to come and go as they wish, and to contribute as little or as much as they can.

He said the members should not seek to bind one another, nor deny to others the right of judgment and choice. It is this freedom between friends which is the unique strength of the Commonwealth, he said.

## Pakistan brings up Kashmir problem to C'wealth meet

SINGAPORE, Jan. 16, (AFP)—Indian and Pakistani delegates clashed on the second day of the Commonwealth conference yesterday after Pakistan's foreign minister, Iqbal Khan, referred his country's dispute with India over Kashmir and other issues, conference sources said.

The clash came immediately after Heath had finished his speech when India's Foreign Minister Swaran Singh stood up to record his objection to the raising of "purely bilateral issues."

Chairman of the conference, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, said he would not allow the meeting to be diverted by such issues.

## Gandhi's rivals still seeking bullock symbol

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16, (Reuters)—India's opposition Congress party Friday appealed to the Supreme Court against a decision giving Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress the sole right to use the yoked-bullocks election symbol.

Mrs. Gandhi's party and the opposition Congress, which split 13 months ago, have argued ever since over the symbol—recognised by millions of illiterate voters as the mark of the Congress party.

On Tuesday, the country's election commission ruled that Mrs. Gandhi's party should alone be allowed to use the prized symbol in next year's general elections.

The opposition Congress appealed for special leave to appeal against the decision.

It also asked for an interim stay of the operation of the election commission's verdict, and the Supreme Court will hear the application on Monday.

Election symbols are considered all-important in Indian elections, with the majority of the population mark their choice against party symbols on ballot papers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, (AFP)—Metro Goldwyn Mayer has begun talks with 20th Century Fox on the possibility of a merger of the two movie production companies both of which are encountering financial difficulties, it was learned yesterday.

MGM, 20th Century and Columbia Pictures are the only remaining independent American producers. Others such as Paramount and Warner Brothers are owned by conglomerate corporations.

MGM, which had deficits in 1969 and 1970, showed a profit for the first trimester of the 1971 fiscal year. But 20th Century continued to show a loss. Its President Richard Zanuck resigned in December.

## Demirel supports efforts for peace in Middle East

ANKARA, Jan. 16, (AFP)—Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel said that his country supported all efforts to bring about a "just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

This, he said, would have to conform with "the legitimate hopes of our Arab brothers and the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967."

Demirel was speaking at a dinner in honour of Iraqi Vice-President General Saleh Mahdi Amash, who was on an official visit to Turkey.

In reply, Gen. Amash also backed the Palestinian people's "valiant struggle to regain their rights."

He said that "the danger which threatens the peace of the world in the Middle East comes only from the fact that the Palestinian people have been deprived of its most natural rights on its own soil."

Earlier, Gen. Amash, who arrived here Friday, had talks lasting an hour with Demirel. The main subjects discussed were the dispute between Iraq and Iran on navigation rights on the Shatt-al-Arab border river and the Cyprus problem, authoritative sources said.

## Press conference

(Continued from page 3)

In New York of the militant Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the Jewish Defence League.

Harriman said at his press conference that he believed there could be no real detente in Soviet-American relations until the Vietnam war ended.

Other issues touched only the former ambassador included: European security.

The holding of a conference sought by Moscow and other Eastern countries depended on the settlement of the Berlin problem.

SALT talks.

This appeared to be the field in which the United States and the Soviet Union had the greatest chance of reaching agreement.

Joint action by Britain and France could play an important role in bringing about the peaceful settlement both sides "sincerely desire".

Khrushchev memoirs.

A large proportion of the material used in the controversial book appeared to be authentic. It was not anti-Soviet propaganda and the document was less anti-Stalin in tone than the former Soviet premier's secret speech to the party's 22nd congress had been.

## Haj pilgrimage

(Continued from page 3)

They also see how people lead a prosperous life in a desert like Saudi Arabia as a result of oil boom which is in turn a product of modern technology.

When the pilgrims come back, all they will think about and talk about would be, after a description of the holy shrines, the manifestations of modern technology.

Of course they don't know the proper words to draw a vivid picture of their impressions, but they can convey their mixed-up feelings to their countrymen who will look at them wide-eyed.

In 10 years time, the country will have sent 80,000 pilgrims to Mecca and get 80,000 persons who have been abroad and seen many new things on their own.

The Afghan pilgrim has only one drawback and that is his advanced age. The reason for this is obvious because it is only toward the end of his life that he can afford to make the pilgrimage. But his account as an old man should impress the simple people he meets favourably.

## House for Rent

Modern two-storey concrete house with five bed rooms, telephone, small family swimming pool located in a quiet street 100 metres to southeast of Zahir Shah Park Gasoline Station. Please contact Telephone 23467 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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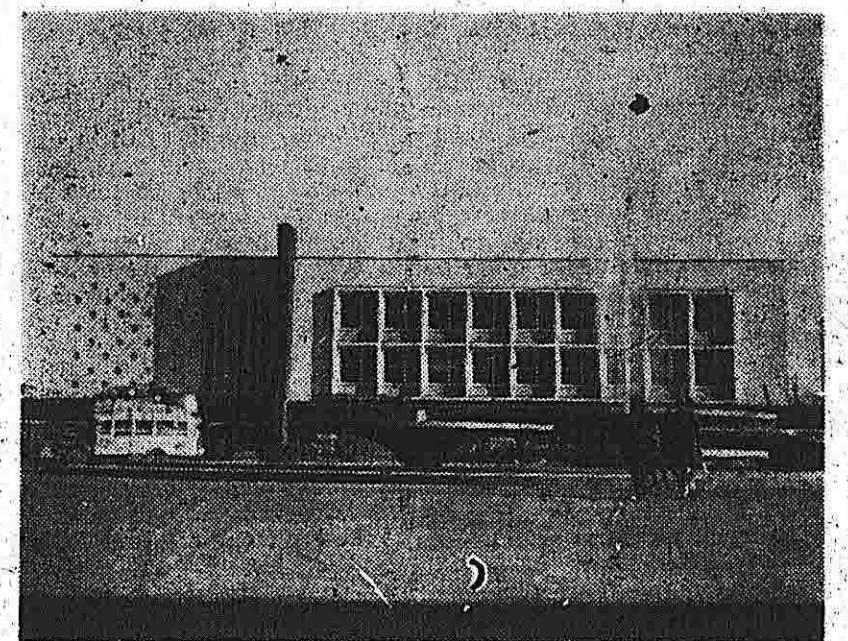
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ER SHOULD CONTACT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION BY JANUARY 21.

## Dine at Khyber Self Service.

The best breakfast, meals. Open from six in the morning to midnight



## Nawroz Carpet Company



The Nawroz Carpet Export Company, Share Naw, opposite the Blue Mosque, Kabul, Afghanistan (Telephone No. 32035) is always ready to supply its customers with more than fifty kinds of new and antique 100 per cent handwoven wool carpets and rugs of different colour and sizes.

Over one hundred year old pieces are also found in this store. In addition to the export of carpets, the Nawroz carpet company is engaged in the procurement and sale of antique rifles, guns and other curios. It renders prompt services to its clients as to custom clearing, packing and forwarding merchandise.

Note: Short term travellers to Afghanistan are allowed to take out of the country a total of up to thirty square metres of carpets and rugs without paying any customs duties or charges and without any other formalities.

FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA FROM NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL

Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 244

## THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1971 (JADI 27, 1349 S.H.)

IRAN AIR LINKS EUROPE & MIDDLE EAST PRICE AF 4

## UN should take sanctions against Israel: Prime Minister Etemadi

KABUL, JAN. 17, (BAKHTAR).—PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN MINISTER NOOR AHMAD ETEMADI EXpressed the belief today that "THE UNITED NATIONS HAS TO TAKE ADEQUATE MEASURES, INCLUDING ALL POSSIBLE SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL WHICH CONTINUES TO DISREGARD UN EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH PEACE BASED ON JUSTICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1967."

HE WAS SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON HE GAVE IN HONOUR OF THE VISITING UAR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DR. LABIB SHUKAIR.

THE PRIME MINISTER NOTED AFGHANISTAN'S CONDEMNATION OF THE ISRAELI OBSTRUCTION OF EFFORTS AIMED AT ESTABLISHING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CARRYING THE TASK ENTRUSTED TO HIM BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION AND RECENTLY ENDORSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

After congratulating the UAR people and government on completion of the Aswan dam, which he said was the realization of one of the hopes of the late President Nasser, the Prime Minister expressed the hope that the greater ideal of the late leader, the restoration of the rights of the Arab nation, will also be fulfilled in near future.

(See text of Etemadi's speech Page 4)

Dr. Shukair yesterday morning at 11 a.m. met Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in his office. At the meeting Shukair expressed the thanks of President Anwar Sadat, and the UAR government and people to the Afghan government and people for their support for Arabs, and

sed, the thanks of President Anwar Sadat, and the UAR government and people to the Afghan government and people for their support for Arabs, and

Int'l oil firms seek fixed world prices for next 5 yrs.

PARIS, Jan. 17, (AFP)—The big international oil companies yesterday proposed to the oil exporting states global negotiations on fixing world prices for the next five years.

In a message to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and to the governments of the 10-member states, the eight leading oil firms and a number of "independent" companies proposed talks "as soon as possible."

The negotiations would be held at the time and place desired by OPEC with a view "a simultaneous settlement" of all outstanding problems.

The main lines of the settlement suggested would include:—A revision of the posted prices of all crude oils.

—The new levels should be subject to a moderate adjustment against the yardstick of "world-wide inflation."

—No further increase in the tax rate percentage beyond current rates, no retroactive payments and no new obligatory reinvestment.

While awaiting OPEC's reply to the proposals, the oil firms hoped for a settlement.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—The Minister of National Defence Army General Khan Mohammad who went to the Soviet Union sometimes ago at the invitation of the Soviet Defence Ministry returned to Kabul yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet delegation which arrived here Friday for talks on transit relations began talks with the officials of the Commerce Ministry yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries Eng. Abdul Kuduz Majid left Kabul for London yesterday. He is to tour industrial establishments in England at the invitation of British government.

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Gen. Abdul Karim Khalil, Minister of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Defence Ministry returned from Iraq yesterday. He went to Baghdad at the invitation of Iraqi government to participate in celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of Iraqi army.



Dr. Shukair and Senator Dawi.

## Shukair on Afghan-UAR ties, Mideast situation

Editor's Note: Following are excerpts from a press statement by Dr. Mohammad Labib Shukair, member of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union and speaker of the National Assembly of the UAR now in Kabul.

I wish to express my pleasure, and the happiness of the delegation accompanying me, upon visiting your great country with which the United Arab Republic is tied by deep historical bonds, sincere and solid brotherhood, as well as a great humanitarian faith, which advocates peace and champions right and justice.

Our country has exerted all possible efforts to reach peaceful solution based on justice and the recognition of peoples' right in their land and soil, but Israel, which represents one of the ugliest forms of imperialism, based on the settling of colonialism based on usurping the land and expelling its original owners and replacing them with alien persons still carries on its plan begun in 1947 of expropriating the Arab territories, one part after the other and then facing the world with a fait accompli.

Israel's troops are still occupying large parts of Arab countries and refuses to comply with the Security Council Resolution demanding its withdrawal, on the contrary it is trying to freeze the current situation by turning the ceasefire line into permanent borders and thus acquiring by force parts of land belonging to countries who are members of the United Nations and ironically enough, Israel is the only state in the world which was created and given its birth certificate in 1947 by the United Nations.

The Israeli insistence on extending or better still making territories.

We also like the point out that since Israel's existence up till now its officials and politicians did not cease to declare their expansionist policies and up till now Israel did not declare its acceptance of the Security Council resolution of 1967, Israel declared that it will resume Jarring talks, but in the same moment Golda Meir underlined that Israel will not return back to the frontiers of June 1967, which means, indeed, that Israel, (Continued on page 4)

Polish trade team here for talks

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—A Polish trade delegation arrived here Friday for talks on Afghan-Polish trade relations with Commerce Ministry authorities.

The delegation is headed by Koz, head of the trade treaties department of the Foreign Trade Ministry in Warsaw.

Talks between the two delegations began yesterday in Commerce Ministry. The Afghan delegation was led by Sayed Zohari, director general of foreign trade, in the Commerce Ministry.

Afghan lawyers leave for Manila

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—An Afghan delegation of lawyers headed by Supreme Court Justice and President of the Judges Tribunal Dr. Walid Hozqi left Kabul Saturday for Manila to take part in the conference of Asian lawyers.

The conference which will begin January 18 will discuss legal questions pertaining to Asia and Pacific area.

Members of the delegation are: Ghulam Mohamuddin, a professor at the College of Law, head of the government cases tribunal in Justice Ministry Abdul Khaliq Rafiqi, and Abdul Karim Shadan, head of the personnel department of Supreme Court.

350,000 karakul pelts auctioned in London

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—350,000 Afghan karakul pelts were sold in a London auction last week fetching \$2,450,000.

In four auctions in London and New York during the current Afghan year \$12 million worth of Afghan karakul pelts were sold, said Ghaffour Raja, President of the Afghan Karakul Institute.

When the remaining stocks are sold sales of this year will amount to \$12 million, he said.

Most of the pelts last week were bought by American and European buyers, he added.

NASIMI, SARSHAR GET PREVIOUS JOBS

KABUL, Jan. 17, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Shah Sarshar Shamali, the former director general of information in Radio Afghanistan has been appointed as assistant editor of Islah.

Abdul Razak Nasimi, research assistant in Baihaqi Book Publishing Institute has been appointed as assistant editor of Anis daily.

(Continued on page 4)

Singapore meeting

Lee urges African leaders to ease stand

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17, (AFP).—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Saturday appealed to the more militant African nations in the Commonwealth to "reconsider and reassess" their stand on British plans to renew arms sales to South Africa.

Lee was winding up discussion at the 18th Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference here on the international situation.

According to conference sources Lee did not name any country during his appeal for moderation, but clearly had in mind Tanzania, and Zambia.

In the final analysis, he said, "are not likely to be altogether bridged or closed" if it was conceivable that the Commonwealth countries would be able to understand each other's position more sympathetically and to come up with policies "less unacceptable to others."

The drafting committees of the conference struggled for four days but could not hammer out (Continued on page 4)



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

That out of sight is out of mind  
is true of most we leave behind;  
It is not sure, nor can be true,  
My own and only love, of you.

## Dr. Labib Shukair in Afghanistan

A very distinguished personality from the United Arab Republic, a country with which we have cultural and spiritual ties dating back to more than a thousand years, is here on a good will mission.

He is Dr. Labib Shukair, speaker of the UAR National Assembly who is well known in the Afghan diplomatic circles. Dr. Shukair is here to explain his country's policy vis-a-vis Israel at a time when all eyes are once again turned to the United Nations to see if Israel has any serious intention to allow an equitable, peaceful and lasting solution of the Middle East problem to evolve.

The government and people of Afghanistan are deeply concerned about the prolongation of the Middle East crisis arising from Israeli refusal to accept the United Nations Security Council Resolution.

Israel has done its best to sabotage peace efforts using lame pretexts ever since the Security Council passed the 1967 resolution.

While sabotaging peace efforts, it has been trying to see that the ceasefire is extended. The peaceful aspirations of the Arab nation is obvious from the fact that despite knowing that Israel has no serious intention for a peaceful settlement they have agreed for the extension of the ceasefire for another ninety days.

But the Arabs have grown wise to the Israeli game of delaying tactics as a result of which it hopes to turn the temporary ceasefire, the ceasefire which was intended to make indirect negotiations and a peace settlement possible, into a permanent ceasefire in the hope of perpetuating its rule over the occupied Arab territories.

The UAR President Anwar al-Sadat has rightly said that the Arab countries will not agree to another extension of the ceasefire unless immediate positive steps are taken by Israel to implement the Security Council Resolution.

This means that Israel has to agree to a timetable for the withdrawal of its forces from the occupied Arab territories.

Afghanistan has always held that an unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories is the most important first step in any Middle East settlement.

Afghanistan in condemning Israeli obstructionist activities has on various occasions urged that the United Nations should take adequate measures including possible sanctions against Israel unless she agrees to implement the Security Council Resolution.

While wishing the UAR delegation a pleasant stay in this country we are sure that it will see for itself the brotherly feelings and sincere support of the government and people of Afghanistan for the Arab and Palestinian cause and assure the delegation that this support and sympathy will continue in the future.

## WORLD PRESS

Times of India in an editorial writes:

The Nepalese government is ill-advised to whip up an anti-India campaign on the question of trade and transit. Its posture may please certain groups in the Kathmandu valley which wish to define Nepali nationalism in terms of hostility to this country and miss no opportunity to stir up passions against it. But this can only queer the pitch for a new agreement which is what Nepal needs.

As a small country sandwiched between two giants, Nepal is naturally jealous of its sovereignty. It is easy to understand therefore why the Nepalese government has used the presence of China in

Tibet to loosen its political and defence ties with New Delhi and to secure the withdrawal of the Indian military mission and the wireless operators who had been manning the security posts on its northern border for two decades. But by the same logic Nepal cannot ask for special concessions from this country as a matter of right.

India has been generous in its dealings with Kathmandu which on its part has to be realistic enough to face the fact that it cannot ignore the compulsions of geography. India is and will remain Nepal's main trading partner, however hard the Nepalese government may try to expand its links with other countries.

The Soviet Chief of State declared that "when leaders are rid of their mad illusions about establishing relations with their neighbours from a position of strength, Israel and its people—whose need for peace is no less than the need of the Arab people—will profit from it".

"But leading Israeli circles forget about that and refuse to face facts", he added.

## Home press at a glance

## All premier dailies carry news, comments on visit of Dr. Labib Shukair to Afghanistan

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried news and photos about the arrival of the UAR national assembly speaker Dr. Labib Shukair.

Dr. Shukair is heading a good will delegation to this country. Anis carried a picture on the front page showing the President of the House of the People Dr. Mohammad Omar Watfadak welcoming Dr. Shukair on his arrival in Kabul Friday.

Heyward carried on the front page a photo of the UAR delegation while meeting Prime Minister Nour Ahmad Etemadi in his office. Yesterday's Heyward carried an editorial entitled "Israel and Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic".

The good will visit of the UAR national assembly speaker Dr. Labib Shukair to Afghanistan provides an opportunity for us to review relations between our two countries.

Afghanistan, it said, on the basis of strong ties of Islamic brotherhood with Arab countries has always supported sincerely the struggles of the Arab nations for their territorial integrity and against foreign domination.

A vivid example of Afghanistan's concern and interest in the Arab affairs can be seen by the support it has given the Arab cause during the past 23 years since the establishment of the Jewish state in the Middle East.

aligned and Muslim nations gatherings.

Afghanistan was one of the first countries to welcome the Palestinian resistance movement. Afghanistan considers the Palestinian resistance movement as an effective method of combating Israeli aggression and restoring the rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

Afghanistan, like the Arab nations favour the peaceful solution of the Middle East problem and hopes that the United Nations peace envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring will succeed in his mission and peace will be restored on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution, concluded the editorial.

Manfred Schoof was born in 1933 at Magdeburg. His first contacts with jazz were established when he joined his school band, then still a student of trumpet and piano. Later he became a student at the conservatory of Kassel and Cologne. He soon began arranging for Harald Banter and Kurt Edelhaen. When a member of the Harald Banter Orchestra at the Cologne radio station WDR, he met vibraphonist Gunter Hampel and together they founded Hampel's first quintet. Schoof is versatile; he works with his quintet, composes on commission, and teaches at the musical high school (Musikalisches Bildungszentrum) of Remscheid. In 1967 he won the German jazz poll for the first time as best modern trumpet player, American's top jazz journal "Downbeat" mentioned him under the category "talent deserving wider recognition."

Rudi Fuesers, was born in 1928 at Mönchengladbach. Studied at the conservatory of Cologne. He began playing the saxophone early and soon became a student at the conservatory of music in Luxembourg, where he won first prize on his instrument: the clarinet.

In 1966 he was the winner of the prize for new soloists at the Jazz Festivals of Comblain-la-Ville in Belgium and in Ostenda. He has played with various groups, in Paris with the Burton Green ensemble, with the Manfred School Quintet, the Alexander Schlippenbach Trio and his "Globe Unity" orchestra.

Wolfgang Dauner, was born in Stuttgart in 1935. He began playing the piano when he was six years old. At the Stuttgart conservatory he started studying trumpet and composition. It was not until 1955 that he turned to jazz. In 1957 he played at the Dusseldorf Amateur Festival with the Schlusell Combo. 1963 he joined the Joki Freund Quartet. He was very successful at the 9th German Jazz Festival, Frankfurt, in 1964, where he played with his own trio. In the meantime Wolfgang Dauner has given a great number of concerts all over Europe, written many arrangements and film music, and has made numerous records.

Gunter Lenz born in Frankfurt in 1933, he first played guitar in an amateur group; in 1960 he changed to bass. Lenz played in the quintet of Freddy Christmann, the trumpet player; in 1961 Albert Mangelsdorff signed him for his quintet. The name of Gunter Lenz appears on many German and European jazz records. His favourites on bass are Charles Mingus, Art Davis, Scott La Faro and of course Ray Brown, on other instruments Ornette

Heinz Sauer, was born in Mersburg in 1932. He set out studying alto saxophone under Joki Freund; two years later he took up the baritone saxophone as his main instrument. What made him a name in jazz was his success at the German jazz festival in Frankfurt 1962 with the Gunter Kronberg Quintet. He joined the Mangelsdorff Quintet the same year. Heinz Sauer is one of the leading saxophone players in Germany.

Willi Johanns was born in 1934 in Berlin. An art designer and illustrator by profession, he turned to jazz soon after the war. Self-taught as a singer, he studied the records of "Dizzy Gillespie, Ella Fitzgerald, Joe Carol and the singer couple Jockie Caine and Ray Cral."

He participated in European festivals and extensive tours to Spain, Portugal, Italy and North Africa. His idols are Jon Hendricks and "Freddy Pleasure". 1967 he performed with Pony Fontaine, Clark Terry and Tony Scott during the Berlin Jazz Festival (Berlin Jazz Tage). In 1969 he appeared on television on together with Jon Hendricks—dreamed dream that had become reality.

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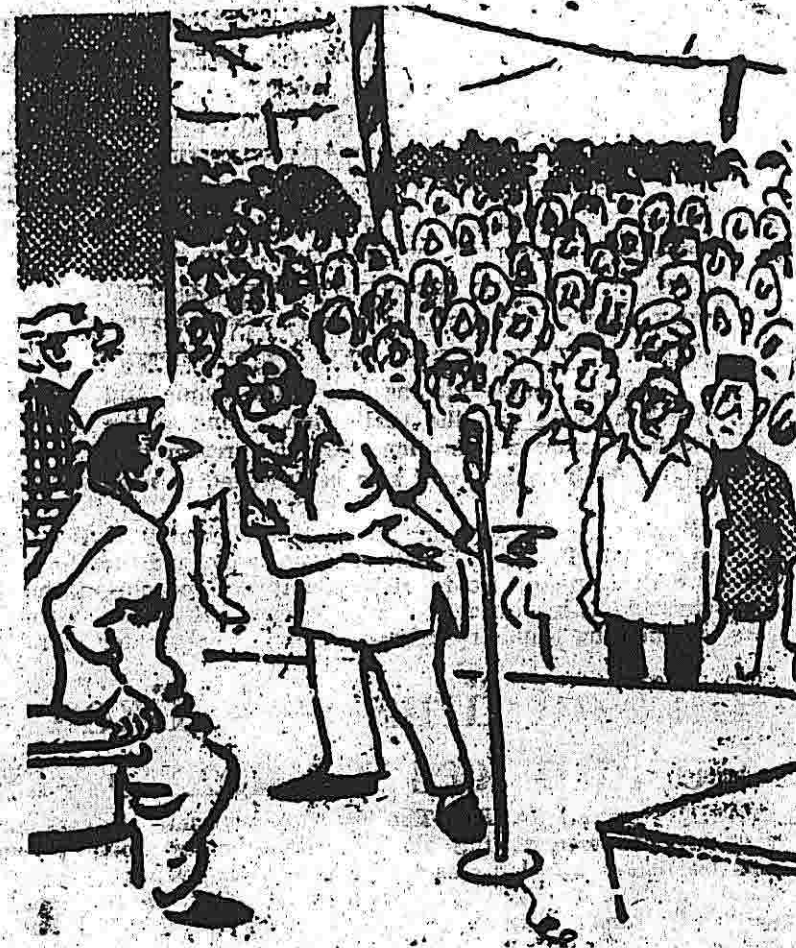
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Now, each one of the delegates wants to make a speech, Sir!

## Manila impressions:

## Evacuation of Sangley Point in Cavite

By Sharif Rahel

## PART IV

every evacuation means return of the sovereign rights and territorial integrity of the country.

But on the economic front a policy should be adopted, and as soon as possible, that would rectify the situation and find employment for those who lose their jobs.

The people in Cavite City have taken a more solid stand against the withdrawal issue. As soon as the news of the evacuation was announced, Cavite officials petitioned the President of the Republic calling on him to stop the evacuation.

Reacting on this, the Manila Times, the favourite son of the Manila press, wrote in an editorial:

"One can only view with amusement, if not with disbelief, the loud protests of some people in Cavite who are opposing the return of the United States naval base in Sangley Point to the Philippine government. It is admitted that the United States military bases have given some measure of economic assistance to the Philippines, but the economic benefits which the Philippines gets from the presence of U.S. military bases are minimal when measured against the dark

reluctance which the mere presence of these bases has on the Filipinos.

To all fairness to the Americans, it should be said that they originally intended to withdraw from Sangley by 1974, but meeting students' reactions, they decided to return the point earlier than planned.

It is now the Filipinos themselves who are divided on the return of not only Sangley, but all other bases which the U.S. has announced will withdraw from.

The new stated policy of the American administration shows that actually there is no need for the maintaining of these military bases incurring large sums of expenditures by their soldiers.

The Filipinos are now sure that the Americans mean business when they are prepared to withdraw all their bases. In fact there are rumours that the United States, an ally and friend, has been encouraging the Philippines to come to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Strangely enough, now that the American government is prepared to evacuate all its military bases, the Philippines Congress has been calling on the U.S. to phase out evacuation, and not to withdraw immediately.

The Soviet Chief of State declared that "when leaders are rid of their mad illusions about establishing relations with their neighbours from a position of strength, Israel and its people—whose need for peace is no less than the need of the Arab people—will profit from it".

"But leading Israeli circles forget about that and refuse to face facts", he added.

Podgorny paid tribute to the

## art &amp; culture

## Kabul Music Society Opens season's concerts with piano French pianist on his second tour of Kabul

Kabul's music lovers are looking forward to a rare delight when the eminent French pianist, Raffi Petrossian, returns for a concert engagement, next Monday evening, January 25, at Radio Afghanistan.

Monsieur Petrossian's return to Kabul after his brilliantly successful appearance here last year, is a happy occasion for the artists as well as for his audience, for M. Petrossian commented upon the extraordinary warm and appreciative response his playing evoked from his Kabul listeners.

At the age of twenty-two, he won a first prize in conducting at the National Conservatory of Paris.

In subsequent years Petrossian has played in solo recitals and as the guest of world renowned orchestras in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome, Moscow, New York, the Balkan capitals, and throughout the Middle East and Far East.

Between 1950 and 1969, he took part in some thirty piano competitions, in many parts of the world. It is a measure of the honours that he has played the premiere performances of such works as the Concerto of Rachinich, the Second Concerto of Prokofiev, and the Ballade Heroique of Arno Babadjanian.

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Raffi Petrossian

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## Safi holds exhibition of paintings at USIS library



Safi at work.

An exhibition of 51 watercolours and oil paintings by Assadullah Safi was opened yesterday evening, at the American Centre in Kabul. It will be open to the public from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. from January 18 through January 21.

Safi, a well-known Afghan artist, has worked for the past 29 years as an art teacher in several Kabul schools. He received his early training from the Kabul School of Fine Arts, from which he graduated in 1929.

Subsequently, he studied at the Corcoran Gallery in Philadelphia (1961-1963). While he was in the United States, he had two one-man shows, one in Virginia

and one in Washington, D.C. at the time of 'Their Majesties' visit to America.

In 1968 he had a two-man show with a German artist at the Municipal Exhibit Hall under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Culture. His last show at the American Centre was in March of 1969.

Safi's oils and watercolours are best characterised by their representational nature—a style of painting he consciously pursues, with excellent results. In 1964 he received the Rahman Baba first prize for excellence during the annual artists' competition sponsored by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

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Ex. 5

Sir Edward Coke

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Reason, is the life of the law;

may, the common law itself is

nothing else but, reason. The

law, is perfection of reason.

## Crucial oil meeting in Tehran

The present controversy over world price of oil involving the Organisation of Petroleum Companies (OPEC) and big international oil companies is a new economic problem affecting many countries.

OPEC, comprising of ten states have been demanding an increase in the price of oil. Their argument is based on the fact that the value of the dollar has fallen by 23 per cent in the last five years, while the price paid for the oil by the producing companies has remained the same.

The international oil firms are seeking a fixed world price for the next five years for oil. If the case of the oil producing countries is extended, in next five years the value of the dollar could further fall.

And what happens if there is a devaluation of the dollar? In the wake of several strong currency devaluations it is such a possibility which could not be ruled out. If this happens, then the oil producing countries would have to bear great economic loss.

The meeting between OPEC and representatives of the international oil companies which is expected to be held some times after the January 23 deadline, will consider such issues as a revision of the posted price of crude oil, increase in tax rate percentage and rate of production.

All the oil producing countries are developing nations. They need their resources for development. OPEC itself was established eleven years ago as a result of a conference in Baghdad which was attended by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

It is a permanent body for regular consultation among its members with a view to coordinating their petroleum policies. Since then Libya, Indonesia, Qatar and Algeria have joined the organisation.

This inter-governmental agency has relations with the United Nations Economic and Social Council as well as UNCTAD. OPEC oil production accounts for at least 50 per cent of world oil production, 68 per cent of world oil reserves and 85 per cent of world oil exports.

This gives a picture of the importance of the meeting in Tehran, which is crucial and which may affect future oil production and price in the whole world.

In fact all the major world oil producing companies are involved in the meeting in Tehran.

In Iran alone, in addition to National Iranian Oil Company which is state-owned, such other firms as British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell, Campagne Francaise des Petroles, Jersey Standard, Stancal, Texaco, Gulf, Mobil, Iricon, Pan American Oil Company etc. are involved.

The importance of the meeting is also clear from the fact that President Richard Nixon has sent a special representative to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran to hold talks on the forthcoming meeting.

## WORLD PRESS

The Cambodian government would be legally responsible for compromise proposed by Cambodian journalists.

The agreement ends a serious difference between the Cambodian language press and the government.

The crisis was sparked by the government's decision at the end of last December to reestablish preliminary censorship which had been abolished last August, and to set up a censorship commission.

Foreign correspondents despatched are however still subject to censorship before transmission.

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(minimum seven lines per insertion)

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## FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40

Half Yearly \$ 25

Quarterly \$ 15

## Home press at a glance

## Islah comments editorially on Commonwealth Prime ministers' conference held in Singapore

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial on the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference. It said the 18th Commonwealth conference began in Singapore some days ago, this is the first time the conference is being held outside Britain. Although the Commonwealth was established in 1944, member countries have long standing ties with Britain since most of them are former British colonies.

The Commonwealth came into being primarily in order to ensure that political independence of the colonial territories would not lead to the severance of economic ties with Britain.

The Commonwealth Prime

Ministers Conference is being held from time to time in order to discuss economic and other relations between member countries, said the editorial. Since most of the Commonwealth countries have suffered from colonialism and foreign domination in the past they are now dead against measures that could possibly lead to the strengthening of colonialism and racial discrimination in the continents to which they belong.

The Conservative government in Britain ever since assuming power has deviated from the policies of the former Labour government. It has announced that it will reconsider the question of

the British sale of arms to South Africa which was banned by the Labour government. It has also announced that it will reconsider the question of British withdrawal from East of the Suez which was part of the Labour Government programme.

These announcements and especially the announcement on the sale of arms to South Africa where a white minority regime is usurping the rights of the majority of the indigenous population, have caused anxiety among most of the Commonwealth countries. These countries hold that assistance and friendship with a regime which undermines the rights of the majority in fact means

promoting despotism. This has confronted the Commonwealth conference with a serious crisis, said the paper. Unless Britain reconsiders its policy in this regard the situation is not likely to improve, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried the translation of an article by Masoud Abbasi from the British paper *Guardian* on the Aswan High Dam and its role in strengthening the economy of the United Arab Republic. The dam was recently inaugurated officially by the heads of state of the United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union.

## BOMEX

## Finds earth less bright, ocean more complex

By Monty Parrott

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados. (Reuters)—A survey carried out to the east of Barbados has shown that the earth is less bright, the ocean more complex and the air over the tropical Atlantic more hazy than scientists had believed.

These preliminary findings from the 1969 Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX) were contained in a statement issued here by the United States Department of Commerce.

BOMEX, which was planned and coordinated by the department, involved seven United States federal agencies and many universities and industrial laboratories.

The field phase of the project was carried out between May and July, 1969, when fleet of ships and aircraft, several satellites a dozen buoys and numerous other instruments gathered data from an area of tropical sea and air.

The department said that in the central experiment, detailed measurements were made of the energy exchange between sea and air in a 90,000 square mile (230,000 square km) area over the Atlantic, east of Barbados. Its purpose was to trace the movement of energy through the sea-air interface into the tradewind layer of the atmosphere.

Five vessels, equipped with advanced oceanographic and meteorological instruments, were stationed at the corners and in the centre of the experimental square.

The statement said that although the analysis programme was far from complete it had brought to light some new facts on the tropical environment.

Measurements of visible radiation had revealed that the ocean reflected about three per cent of the received radiation in the visible spectrum—only about half of the previously assumed value.

This suggested that the earth was less bright than had been believed.

The statement said that in selecting the experimental area, with a long over-water trajectory from the nearest land area in Africa, scientists had hoped to find an "ideal atmosphere, relatively free of airborne particles."

However, dust from Africa was found in the air at levels up to 16,000 feet (4,000 metres).

The dust so abundant that it affected the engines of aircraft participating in the project. Measurements of radiation taken at several levels revealed that perhaps twice as much incoming solar radiation was absorbed in the tropical atmosphere between clouds as had been thought previously.

In the ocean itself, the structure of the upper, or boundary layer was found to be more complex than existing charts indicated.

Thousands of cloud photographs and radiation measurements were obtained and 200,000 surface and aircraft radar photographs were taken. "The quality of the BOMEX data exceeds all expectations," the department concluded.

Reuters

## Manila impressions:

## U.S. pullout could create problems

By Shari, Rahel

PART V

Stanley Point is not the only place in the Philippines where Americans are planning to leave. As is the case with every political withdrawal from a nation, American investors have been thinking of divesting their capital from the republic in the wake of the new policy of evacuation of military bases of the United States in the country.

While emotional nationalists believe that the U.S. divestment will stimulate Philippine progress, experts are doubtful about it. They quote facts and figures which prove that the U.S. capital deprivation of the Philippines will worsen the tempo of development.

American investment has done a lot of good for the Philippines. For instance, two days after the liberation of Manila American executives of Miralco were calling in orders to the U.S. to restore the war-damaged plant. Without Miralco, of course, there would have been hardly any industrialisation, the Manila Chronicle wrote.

Signs of American investments are everywhere. Television programmes, newspaper advertisements, all show the extent of American involvement in the economic life of the country.

The estimated current value of

the U.S. investments in the Philippines to date is between \$900-\$1,000 million, which is about one-fifth of the annual gross national product of the country. It tends to concentrate on manufacturing. The Filipinos themselves are investing only in 'safe' areas—like real estate, housing, etc. Last year about 84 per cent of the American investment was in manufacturing.

In American-controlled firms and manufacturing plants 100,000 Filipinos are employed. As against this, there are only 400 Americans. Most of the top executive posts are given to the Filipinos. American-controlled firms attract the best of local talents and managers and their services are utilised in the most efficient manner. The highest number of graduates from the American universities in the field of management administration in Asia are in the Philippines. Once again, they are all absorbed in top positions in these firms.

At a time that most developing countries in Asia have relaxed their domestic rules for foreign capital investment the Philippines government is worried about its own working relationship with the United States.

Most of the thriving businesses in the country were established by the Americans. Two American

G.I.s immediately after the second world war established the Philippines Airlines, which today is one of the biggest in the country. Another two G.I.s founded the Philippines television and radio at the end of the war by buying surplus radio station equipment from the army. There are many such examples.

Actually what is really happening in the Philippines today is the inferiority complex of the masses against the small wealthy minority. It is believed that all the wealth in the country is owned by 0.5 per cent, while millions of others live in squatter housing areas and do not have enough to eat.

The American contribution to the Philippines is great. One example and a recent one is the development of a new variety of rice which is called Miracle Rice IR-8.

The Rice Research Centre of the Philippines, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, after years of research in earnings hundreds of thousands of dollars, developed this new variety of rice which has increased rice yield six-folds. It has increased rice production in the whole of southeast Asian region.



## ENTERPRISING YOUNG LADY OFFENS NEW SALON

By A Staff Reporter

Monika is the name of her best friend in West Germany. She liked her so much that when she came to Kabul she named her own hair dressing salon Monika.

Mrs. Malha Khalid Najib, faithful to her best girl friend in Germany may be, is a very enterprising young woman.

From her very childhood she has been working and learning. When she returned from Germany after three years, stay there while her husband went to college, she learned hair dressing in Paul Budwill institute.

The institute is situated in Brunschwitz, where my husband went to college. I too decided to take up hairdressing lessons, she recalls.

After she arranged for her two children to join a German school in the city, she enrolled in the Institute as a student.

She was told that she should study for three years to become eligible for getting a graduation diploma.

"I studied for one year, and then practical work began. For two years I actually worked, as an apprentice at the Institute, watching hairdressing, and doing practical work myself," she says. At the Institute not only hair dressing but also medical subjects related to hair and hairdo was taught.

I know the names and causes of some hair illnesses, and have also learned how to treat them," she told the Kabul Times reporter.

Paul Budwill's is a famous Institute. The director is a woman by the same name who herself went to college and took a Ph.D. in hair dressing. She has been training many pupils in the last few years.

About 20 students graduate from the institute annually, she said.

Mrs. Najib has some experience in running an enterprise. She and her sisters worked for their mother's tailoring shop for years.

I used to go to Zarghona high school in the mornings and work for my mother in the afternoons and evenings," she says.

The family was poor. The only source of income was from the tailoring shop. My mother always used to complain me for my hardwork and good work," she recalls bashfully.

Her mother's tailoring shop was known as Del Aram. Her mother at present is the manager of the tailoring department of the Kabul Maternity Hospital.

There are many such examples.

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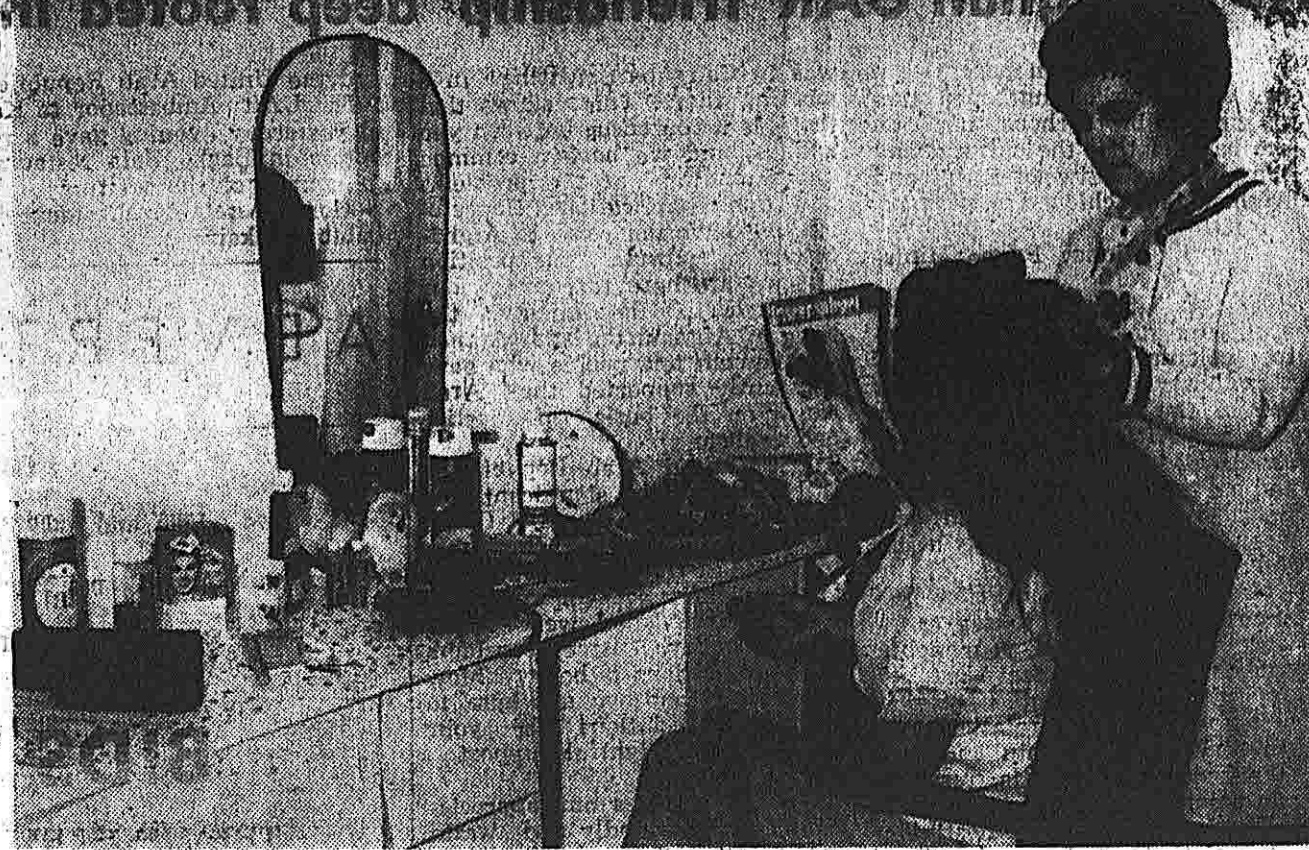
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Two new Radio-Afghanistan announcers, Miss Sameha Amiri (left) and Sameha Masoud, during a newscast. Both of them are new.

BY THE WAY...

All About Women



Mrs. Najib attending a client

Before going to Germany she opened her own tailoring shop in Kabul, which she says, was fairly successful.

She has bought with her all the equipment necessary for the hair dressing salon she has just opened. She hopes to import the

material she needs for her salon from Europe.

There are many hair dressing salons in Kabul at present. She knows that the field of competition is intense and that she has to get along with her clients in a way that would boost her hair dressing business.

Like all other such establishments in the city, she has to be patient. She knows that she has to accept some initial setbacks before thriving.

Her hair dressing salon is located next to the Goethe Institute in Kabul.

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## Madam, My Madam

## Vague language spreads from diplomacy to family

By Nokta Cheen

"I phoned you in connection with that thing we have spoken about," a voice told me on the telephone. Hurriedly summoned to the phone to answer a call, I could not even remember the name of the man who was talking over the phone.

"That thing? Oh, but before we speak about it may I please know who is speaking," I asked with embarrassment.

"Oh, you've such a forgetful mind. You know we met at the party the other night," he said.

"Oh, I was really pleased to make acquaintance with you. Convey my best regards to your wife. She is so charming," I said with haste.

"Wait a minute. There is some mistake. I'm not married," he said with a big laughter.

"Oh, yes. Now I remember exactly who you are. I'm terribly sorry," I said still doubtful about him.

"Never mind. Just feel comfortable. I remember sometimes. I remember once my dad phoned me in the office and I could not recognise his voice. I went on asking his name. Finally I realised that it was my father... I suddenly felt sorry," he said.

"Anyway, can I help you," I asked him, jessely.

"About that project we talked about. As I promised you, I went to that other man's house and convinced him to join us," he said.

He was talking in codes. I could not decipher what he was saying. He did not mention the name of the subject and the person he talked about.

"May I please know the details, my memory has faded and I can't be more exact and name everything," I asked tactlessly.

"Yes. About the trip to Nouristan. You said we will go there in August, O. K.," he said brightly.

"Oh, yes, now I know. But we have plenty of time till August. We will talk about it further when we meet again," I assured him.

But vague talking seems to be the only real novelty for spring.

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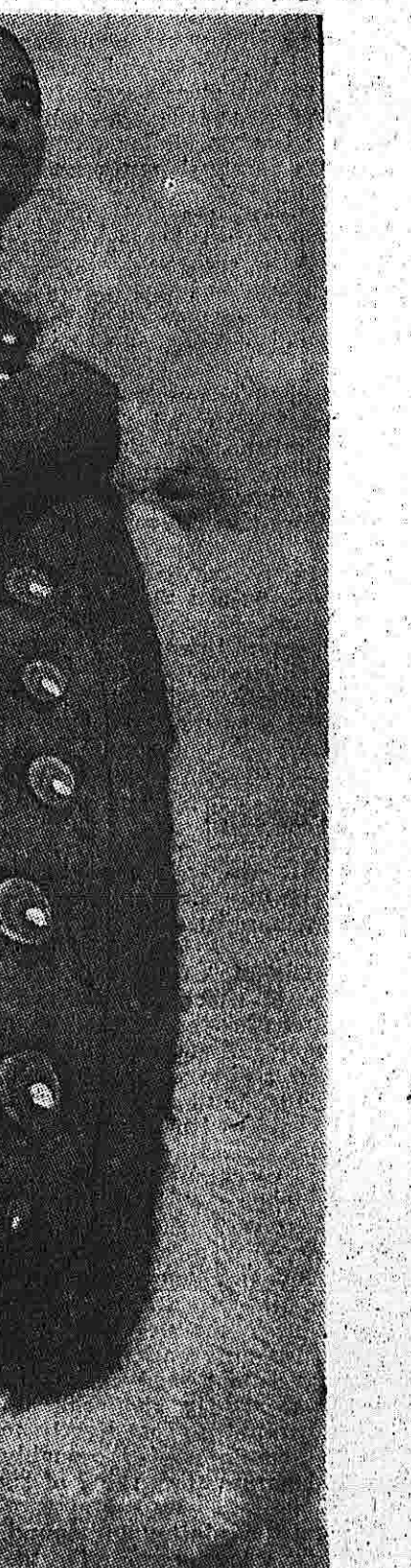
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PILAU FOR 2 OR 3 PEOPLE

2 c rice (cleaned and soaked for 3-4 hours)  
1 kg, onion, chopped  
4 c oil  
4 tsp. salt  
4 c water  
1 tsp. pepper

(Continued on page 4)



A new design for posteons taken from a Polish fashion magazine. It is especially good for very cold weather.





The new UNDP Resident Representative, Olsen arrived in Kabul yesterday. He was welcomed at the airport by officials of the Planning and Foreign Ministries. Picture shows him being welcomed by an official.

## World-Briefs

**JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (AFP).**—The Israeli cabinet will have a special session on Tuesday when it expects to have the first Arab reaction to its peace programme, as submitted to UN, envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring, it was learned here today.

Jarring is expected to transmit the Arab reactions to that "programme" at a meeting with Israeli representative to the UN Josef Tekoa, tomorrow.

**CAIRO, Jan. 18 (AFP).**—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy

and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last night returned to Cairo after a visit to Alexandria, where Sadat told naval arsenal workers that his country was ready to accept a peace agreement with Israel "based on justice".

**BONN, Jan. 18 (AFP).**—A "friendly government" warned the West German government that Chancellor Willy Brandt faced an assassination bid during his just-ended trip to Kenya, a government spokesman announced here today.

Earlier, the Hamburg Sunday paper Bild Am Sonntag had quoted, Chancellor's secretary of state Egon Bahr to the same effect and reported that right-wing extremists had planned Brandt's death in an "accident".

**LONDON, Jan. 18.**—The book "Turkish Art of Love" did not originate in Britain. It was first published in the sixteenth century and has been reprinted many times in many countries since then.

The British Government are not responsible in any way for what is privately published in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, but they greatly regret the publication anywhere of anything offensive to Muslim opinion.

Dear brother,

We have not come here to state to the Palestinian case because we know full well that you consider this question as your own case and our task with Your Excellency, the other day was fruitful and useful.

Listening to you I thought I

was in Cairo participating in a meeting there. This shows that there is a consensus between you and us, and we have a common understanding of the problems and their implications. Henceforth, we have not come to Afghanistan to express our position but we are here to convey our gratitude to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and Afghan government and people who have constantly supported the Arab cause on the basis of justice and realism.

The United Arab Republic is full aware of the significant role played by you in the UN General Assembly meeting which was convened in November and in the Lusaka conference where resolutions against Israel were adopted. We believe Israel considers those resolutions a heavy blow to herself and we are here to express appreciations for your struggles and rightful support.

We also express our appreciations for the friendly and warm sentiments expressed by Your Excellency when you were in Egypt representing Afghanistan at the time of the demise of the late President Nasser.

Your Excellency's presence there touched every citizen and we felt that our Islamic brother nation shared the sorrow that beset the Egyptian nation. And for that I present the good will and sentiment of the Egyptian president, government and people.

I am honoured to relate to the United Arab Republic President Anwar el-Sadat and other state and national figures the memories of our friendly visit to this noble and great country.

Reiterating Your Excellency's statement we are of the opinion that despite the distance involved, exchange of visits shall bring us yet closer together and that the friendship between our two nations is constantly increasing.

In conclusion I pray for the health and prosperity of Your Excellency, the Afghan nation and express the wish for lasting friendship between Afghanistan

and the United Arab Republic.

The UAR Ambassador to Kabul yesterday evening gave a reception in Bagh Bala restaurant in honour of the visiting UAR National Assembly President Dr. Labib Shukair.

The reception was attended by Dr. Mohamed Wardak, Yafali, some cabinet members, secretary and members of the Afghan-UAR Friendship Society, and some of the heads of the diplomatic corps stationed in Kabul.

## Afghan-UAR friendship deep rooted in history

(Continued from page 1)

world, further strengthened these ties of brotherhood and on the basis of that the cultural and spiritual ties between Egypt and Afghanistan achieved a permanent nature.

Your Excellency Prime Minister, As you stated these relations are founded upon struggle against colonialism and for self-determination which constitutes one of the main aspirations in Asia and Africa and which serves the cause of Islamic solidarity and at the same time fostering friendship and brotherhood between our nations which is being constantly strengthened.

Your Excellency the Prime Minister I am pleased to say ever since my arrival in your noble and glorious land I feel like being with those brothers with whom we have deep relations and unbreakable friendship and brotherhood and these ties result in our assuming the same stand.

The backing of the Palestinian Arabs is not a new stand on your part but is the continuation of the struggle waged by your great nation in the past.

Right and justice is understood by a nation which does not condescend to the road of truth, justice, equality and struggle for freedom and independence.

The Afghan nation in the contemporary history has taught lessons to colonialists three times and this success and struggle against colonialism is considered an example to all nations particularly, the Islamic countries.

On this basis the Afghan nation's anti-colonialist stand makes it natural that you support the cause of your Arab brothers.

Dear and esteemed brothers, I can say with confidence that Arab nation will not forfeit its soil or what is holy to her. The people of the United Arab Republic are ready to sacrifice their lives and their positions for craving of justice and if we are unable to restore our rights from the Israelis and the colonialists and the imperialists we will continue with our struggle against colonialism and for felling Israeli schemes up to the time when our territory is free and the Palestinian nation's rights are restored.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

### FOR SALE

Two 1500 and 1300 Volkswagen, model 1970, brand new.

Contact Nauroz Carpet Export Co.

Share Nau Opp. Blue Mosque, Tel. 32035.

## BIDS WANTED

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER OF £12,079

FOR 206 ITEMS OF MEDICINE AND EQUIPMENT

CIF KARACHI INSURED UP TO KABUL, AND A

METTLER SCALE FOR 8290 FRANCS DELIVERED

TO KABUL FROM IATA COMPANY. LOCAL AND

FOREIGN FIRMS WHICH CAN SUPPLY CHEAPER SHOULD CONTACT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION BY JANUARY 21.

## Tractors Wanted

The Agricultural Development Bank of

Afghanistan will procure 450 agricultural tractors and their implements under

a credit of the International Development Association.

Tender Documents for an International

Competitive Bidding will be issued probably in February.

Parties interested in the receipt of

the Tender Documents are requested to

inform the Supply Organization of the

Bank now and to pay a fee of Afs.

1,000, or \$13. to the Bank.

FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL

Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 246

KABUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1971 (JADI 29, 1349 S.H.)

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MIDDLE EAST

PRICE AF. 4

## UAR ASSEMBLY HEAD LEAVES FOR CAIRO

Kabul's stand on crisis hailed

By A Staff Reporter

EXPANSION OF BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC HAS BEEN CONSIDERED DURING THE VISIT OF DR. LABIB SHUKAIR, THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF UAR TO KABUL.

IN A PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE LEAVING KABUL THIS MORNING AT THE END OF HIS GOOD-WILL TOUR, SHUKAIR DISCLOSED THAT WHILE RELATIONS BETWEEN HIS COUNTRY AND AFGHANISTAN WERE VERY STRONG, THERE WERE POSSIBILITIES FOR FURTHER EXPANSION.

The nature of our relations are very strong, but we could expand them in many fields—cultural, exchange of visits by responsible officials and through economic ties, he told the press conference.

He said the purpose of his visit was to convey the thanks and good will of the UAR President, UAR government and people to His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister and people of Afghanistan for their relentless support to the just cause of the Arabs.

He said he also explained to the Afghan side recent developments in the Middle East.

I found from my talks a very strong and deep understanding of the factors affecting policy in the Middle East by your government. From the talks I can say we have the same views on everything, he said.

Matters related to strengthening of bilateral relations were also discussed during the meetings in Kabul, he added.

Dr. Shukair elaborated on the recent developments during the past three and a half years, right from the end of the June 1967 war till today.

He said that Israel was manoeuvring and was trying to get the ceasefire extended to legalise her occupation of the usurped Arab territories.

The UAR has gone to the Jarring mission with the best of intentions, peace is our intention. Peace is needed for our development, but it must be based on justice; justice must have an objective basis, he continued.

Referring to the Security Council resolution of November 1967, he said that it contains two important conditions for fulfilment by Israel: unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied territories and restoration of Palestinian rights.

But Israel is maneuvering, her strategy is clear, he added.

He said Israel had three basic objectives: to remain through aggression, to remain through aggression, to remain through aggression.

They include: Max Jakobson, Finland's chief delegate at the UN, Kurt Waldheim, former Austrian foreign minister and candidate for his country's presidency; Edward Hambro, Norwegian chief delegate at UN and president of the General Assembly; Eduardo Frei, former president of Chile; Garcia Robles, former Mexican secretary of state; Richard Akwe, Ghananian permanent representative to the UN; H.S. Amerasingue, of Ceylon, who is chairman of the International Sea Bed Committee; and Jamil Baroudi, Saudi Arabia's representative and a number of the UN chief delegates.

UN sources said that Tunisians had also been mentioned. The secretary general is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council and with the agreement of the five permanent members.

The participation of forces supplied by the super-powers would be a serious problem.

Thant rules out continuing in office for another term

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 19 (AFP).—U Thant told a press conference Monday that he had no intention whatsoever of continuing his present term as United Nations Secretary General, which expires at the end of this year.

The announcement was expected to start a scramble for the succession.

Thant, 61, identified some of the qualities that the Secretary General should have.

"I feel that he should be the kind of man who looks to the future, a futurist with a global conception of problems," he said. "I do not believe in the importance of regional considerations in the choice of Secretary General."



Dr. Shukair in Salang.

## Blood bank to be established in Kandahar

KANDAHAR, Jan. 19 (Bakhtar).

The establishment of a blood bank in Kandahar city was discussed at a meeting yesterday which was presided over by Kandahar caretaker Mayor, The President of the Chamber of Commerce, officials, and businessmen as well as physicians attended the meeting.

Since the establishment of a blood bank was considered as indispensable by the meeting the Kandahar businessmen volunteered to finance the project.

It is expected that the specifications of the proposed bank will be taken up at another meeting next week.

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## Thirty killed in Bulgarian airlines crash in Zurich

ZURICH, Jan. 19 (Reuters).

More than 30 people were feared killed when a Russian-built Ilyushin-18 airliner of Bulgarian Airlines crashed and caught fire near Zurich airport yesterday.

An airport official said 38 people were aboard the plane. Three were known to have survived.

The four-engined turboprop aircraft was coming in to land in thick fog after a flight from Paris when it crashed near the village of Bachenbuelach just north of the airport.

The plane carried 30 adult passengers, two children and a crew of eight, the airport official added.

Sources in Moscow reported last week that more than 90 people died when a Soviet-owned IL-18 crashed at Leningrad airport on New Year's eve. There was no official confirmation of this report.

The Bulgarian plane had been due to fly on to Sofia after its stop here.

Airport sources in Paris said eight Frenchmen were among passengers.

The airport official here said the fire in the wreckage was so

on put out. He has no details of damage.

The IL-18, which can carry up to 122 passengers, entered service with the Soviet line Aeroflot in April, 1969.

More than 450 have been built, about 100 for export.

The plane has been used by most East European and several African airlines and by Egypt, Cuba and China.

SAN DIEGO, California, Jan. 19 (AFP).—Ecuador Monday seized four more American tuna trawlers, bringing to eight the number seized since January 1, a spokesman said here today.

A total of 66 fishermen were aboard the boats, the spokesman said. All four boats were out of San Diego.

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More than 450 have been built, about 100 for export.

The plane has been used by most East European and several African airlines and by Egypt, Cuba and China.

SAN DIEGO, California, Jan. 19 (AFP).—Ecuador Monday seized four more American tuna trawlers, bringing to eight the number seized since January 1, a spokesman said here today.



## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Xenophon says that there is

no sound more pleasing than

one's own praises.

Plutarch

## Local development project preparation

By preparing projects for implementation by local development authorities and financing them, the Local Development Department of the Interior Ministry has become a national institution.

It is playing the most significant role of maintaining development tempo at the local level, and by informing the government of the priorities in each locality in the 23 provinces is manifesting a sense of responsibility for development at village and local level.

The local development department engineers and surveyors have completed survey work on 22 of the 23 provinces, thus preparing small scale projects for implementation during the next four years of the third five year development plan.

The break down for the implementation is the responsibility of the Planning Ministry. As can be assumed, some of these small scale projects will be taken up for implementation by next Afghan year which begins from the last week of next March.

The proposals for construction work are nationwide. Altogether, 195 bridges, 13,126 culverts, 270 dams, gulleys and siphons and 311 drinking water networks and 8,364 km. feeder roads have to be built.

The completion of these projects will have long-term effect on the improving of economic and social life, and will connect far flung areas with the main channels of communication and transportation in Afghanistan.

While we can not remain content that the execution of these projects will complete our development process, we can surely claim that from every point of view their fulfillment will accelerate development process.

Project preparation and implementation of local nature is one field which calls for people's participation in greater degree. During the implementation of projects which were being executed by the now defunct Rural Development Authority moral and material help was pouring in. This is why it was successfully helping the countryside. We hope the same spirit will prevail in the execution of the newly designed local projects just prepared by experts.

The role of the provincial administrations in implementing such projects should also be emphasised. They are the sources that could accelerate development.

We hope that the remaining provinces will also be surveyed and the stage of project making which is the most important in any development process completed before the end of the current year so that actual implementations could be started.

## WORLD PRESS

The Daily News of Kuwait has urged Arab leaders to attend summit called for by Kuwait, to consider a Libyan proposal to turn the war with Israel into a national battle.

The paper in a front page editorial described Libya's proposals as constructive and paid tribute to "the man behind them", Colonel Muammar Gaddafi. "The Libyan dynamic young soldier and able statesman".

"Arab leaders should be optimistic about the future and forget bad memories of the last summit held last year in Rabat which failed even to draw a communiqué".

The paper expressed the hope that the proposed summit would "if held, prove fruitful this time". A leading newspaper commented that it was doubtful if the Commonwealth.

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## Home press at a glance

## Islah comments editor daily on Afghanistan, UAR ties, welcomes Cairo's good will mission.

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic".

The two Muslim and brother nations, Afghanistan and the UAR have maintained strong ties of Islamic brotherhood since many centuries. These ties, it said, have been especially developed during the reign of His Majesty the King with the Arab world as a whole and with Egypt in particular. Manifestation of this is the signing of friendship, cultural and economic treaties between the two countries.

Afghanistan is one of those countries which by following a policy of positive non-alignment and free judgement based on justice and respect for the principle of national sovereignty and territorial integrity has given full support to the Arab and Palestinian cause in the Middle East.

It has expressed this support in all international gatherings and in the United Nations.

The government and people of Afghanistan who have struggled for many long years against colonialism as a non-Arab Islamic country firmly supports the rights of the people of Palestine to return to their homeland.

Afghanistan also strongly supports Arab nations' claim to vast stretches of territory forcibly occupied by Israel.

Afghanistan also had supported the UAR intention to nationalise the Suez Canal and condemned the tripartite attack on Egypt. This cowardly attack on

Egypt deeply grieved the government and people of Afghanistan who had expressed their readiness to help towards compensating for the damage inflicted and the losses incurred by Egypt at the time.

Afghanistan now fully supports the present UAR government policy as regards the Middle East crisis. We strongly believe, said the editorial, that so long as Israel does not show readiness for the implementation of the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution no other solution is in sight for the present crisis.

As regards the possible extension of the present ceasefire the editorial said Israel by insisting on this wants to perpetuate its hold on the occupied territories. The extension of the ceasefire, it said, is out of the question.

Less Israel shows signs of accepting to implement the Security Council resolution and agree to a timetable for withdrawing from the occupied territories.

In welcoming the UAR good will mission under Dr. Labib Shkair the editorial said eventually justice will prevail and the world public opinion will condemn Is-

rael policy of aggression.

Yesterday's Anis, too, carried an editorial on the Afghan-UAR relations. Israeli insistence to hold on to the occupied Arab territories shows that she wants to impose the principle of the forceful occupation of other nations territories which is a gross violation of the rights of peoples and nations.

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## Apollo 14:

## Program director talks on future manned flights

PART I

Editor's Note:

Rocco A. Petrone has overall responsibility for management of the U.S. Apollo programme, which has as its mission the manned exploration of the moon. From the headquarters of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington, Petrone oversees the design, development, construction, assembly and launch of the Saturn-5 moon rockets, the Apollo spacecrafts and the training of the astronauts.

Following is an interview with him.

Q: How are the preparations coming along for Apollo-14?

A: Our preparations are running on schedule. The prime controlling factor in our preparations has been the substitution of redesigned oxygen tanks for those that exploded during the Apollo-13 flight in April. As you know, that accident forced the astronauts to return to earth before they could land on the moon. The new tanks so far have passed every test.

Q: How do the new tanks differ from the old ones?

A: We replaced the Teflon covering of the wires inside the tanks with stainless steel sheaths because the Teflon contributed to the fire and explosion.

Steel does not ignite as readily, but at the pressure of about 1,000 pounds per square inch (70 kilograms per square meter) inside the tanks, almost everything can burn. The old tanks contained a fat for storing the oxygen to keep the temperature uniform.

Q: Have you made any changes besides the new tanks?

A: Yes, Apollo-14 will have greatly improved return capability compared to the earlier Apollo missions. We have added a battery and increased water and various other supplies. There are now three oxygen tanks instead of two in the moon lander during Apollo-13.

Q: What is Apollo-14's major objective?

A: Apollo-14's main task is to conduct the exploration that had been assigned to Apollo-13. Originally, Apollo-14 was targeted to land in the moon's Littrow region. But when Apollo-13 failed to land on the moon, Apollo-14 was reassigned to aim for Apollo-13's landing point—the Fra Mauro region, which is believed to be strewn with some very ancient rocks. Apollo-14's contribution to science is to be systematic exploration of that region, setting up of a series of automated instruments there and bringing back carefully selected rock and soil samples. From the engineering point of view, Apollo-14's main contributions will be to repeat the pinpoint-landing first demonstrated with Apollo-12, to work with some new equipment, to extend slightly astronaut staying time on the moon and to add

to the increasingly formidable experience of manned flight to the moon and back with the U.S. Apollo craft.

Q: Why is it necessary to send more men to the moon when the United States has already been successful with Apollo-11 and 12 in 1969?

A: Each flight is quite different. Those experiments which are being duplicated are not necessarily duplications when it comes to results. One of our objectives is to establish a network of scientific stations. Researchers can then use triangulation and other sophisticated techniques. If we are to explore the moon and obtain knowledge about the earth and the solar system, much depends on the cumulative information from successive missions.

## Manila impressions:

## Diplomatic ties with Moscow in offing

By Sharie Rahel

PART VI

The presence of the Russians in the Philippines will have some effect on the war in the Indian Ocean, where fleets of the enemy bloc are building up.

The Philippines has also not shown inclination in the consideration of establishing diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union from Indonesia and Pakistan. In Indonesia the government is gradually improving her ties with the Soviet Union and aid is being given by Moscow after years of thorny ties. The example of Pakistan is different. The Manila Foreign Ministry sources believe that Pakistan, although a member of a military pact, receives economic and military aid from the Soviet Union.

The Philippines press has been carrying accounts of early contacts between the Soviet Union and the Philippines.

One newspaper gave the account of the first contact between the two countries which occurred in February 16, 1954. It was on this day that the Russian naval expedition landed in Manila.

The famous Russian writer, Ivan Goncharov, a contemporary of Dostoyevski, and Turgenev was in the expedition. He later wrote a book titled the Voyage of the Frigate Pallada.

In 1932 when Kabul and northern areas of the country were linked up through building of a pass on the Hindukush the possibility of exploitation of the coal reserves also came up.

Industrialisation of the country began during the period of between two world wars. Planned industrialisation was embarked upon following the establishment of the Banko Milli in 1932. The objective behind the setting up of this bank was to prepare the ground for smooth operation, and expansion of the industrial plant as a more rapid pace.

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## ENGINEERING COLLEGE OPENS CONSULTING CENTRE

The Centre for Engineering Consulting Service and Applied Research functioning within the College of Engineering, Kabul University, has in the last several years, may become a legal entity soon.

According to the proposed charter the centre will operate on a non-profit basis, and take up feasibility surveys, designing and project preparation jobs.

The objectives behind the establishment of the centre, according to Dean R. Karim of the Engineering College, and Dr. G. A. Nasir, centre director, are, curbing project foreign currency expenditure by undertaking preparatory ground work, decreasing the country's dependence on foreign experts, and foreign consulting and engineering firms, maximising the use of the considerable pool of talent and facilities at the College of engineering, providing new opportunities for professional training to the staff, and practice to students, providing an opportunity to staff to make extra money, and to students to be able to pay their way up to the college.

A substantial amount of money allocated for every industry

By A Reporter

and construction project hitherto has been spent on survey, designing, and project preparation. These jobs have invariably been given to foreign firms. Project financiers have expressed the willingness to offer these jobs to Afghan bodies. But so far there was no such body, a legal entity that could become a contractual party to such an agreement, said Dean Karim.

"We have some 40 highly qualified people in various fields of engineering, mechanical, civil, electronics, electrical, etc., with wide experience at home and abroad", said Dean Karim. "Since we had the capability to undertake every type of engineering job we worked for the creation of such a body by the establishment of this centre. The faculty working for the centre are assisted by a number of outstanding students, who are chosen on a competitive basis, he continued.

The jobs performed by the centre according to Dr. Nasir include preparation of the Industrial Park project, an apartment building, and Bedford truck assembly plant in Kabul, and a hospital in Jalalabad. The centre also designed pumps that are produced by the Jangalak factories in Kabul.

The centre also prepared the designs, and performed the feasibility survey for a five hundred hydroelectric plant to be built in Bamian.

The preparation of the project for the Industrial Park, on which six faculty members and 36 students worked cost only Af. 80,000. Since the implementation of the project is estimated to cost some three million dollars it should be evident how much could the project preparation have cost had it been performed by some foreign engineering consulting firm, he said.

The fees that the centre charges to its clients are calculated so that would merely pay for the staff fees, and laboratory services.

Both Dean Karim and Dr. Nasir as well as F. J. Ahimaz, senior research engineer in IIT Roorkee, India, who advises ITC Centre, expressed the hope that the Centre apart from serving the objectives mentioned above, will also succeed in its work for achieving better standards in Afghanistan by authorising and supervision of standards.

## Annual budget:

## House Committee completes its consideration

By A Reporter

income tax of the businessmen. Af. 81 million cut from the million. This total budget cut is proposed relieving of cattle tax.

Af. 901 million cut from the proposed loan from the Central Bank.

Thus the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee has proposed a total reduction of Af. 1,337 million from the annual budget.

In approving the state budget, the committee has upheld the views of the senate about it.

According to the Afghan Constitution, the senate has only advisory role in the consideration of the annual state budget.

While going through the budget, the Committee has proposed a 1.3 billion Afghanis cut from various items.

One reason for the cuts from the budget is what looks like legal problems, while in fact they may not be.

The deductions proposed in the budget by the committee are: Af. 382 million cut from proposed increase in land revenue.

—Af. 103 million cut from the

Af. 528 million, while from the development budget is Af. 368 million.

hus total budget cut is Af. 396 million.

The committee has also drafted an eight point proposal on the annual state budget for consideration by the general meeting of the House of the People.

The general meeting of the House of the People cut not be held these days because of lack of quorum. Although the deputies of the House in a resolution about a month ago decided to continue with their meetings till the budget is approved, they have not kept their promise and some have left for their homes.

Some deputies go to the parliament every day, but on finding the quorum short, leave for home.

Contacts have been made with different deputies in their homes from Kabul by the secretariat of the house and it is hoped that those who have gone will return to Kabul to complete their quorum and finish with the consideration of the budget.

It is not clear at this stage how far the views of the committee of the financial and budgetary affairs would be approved in the general meeting.

## Process of industrialisation in Afghanistan

This is the second installment of an article by Habibullah Ahmadzai, a senior in the College of Economic, Kabul University, published originally in Islah daily.

In 1919 Afghanistan regained her independence following which diplomatic relations were established with other countries. It was this time that the idea of building a railway network was brought up for facilitating trade links with the country's trade partners. Several small industries such as the Kabul Match Factory, the Lapidary and Joinery Plant, the Government Press were established by the public sector. An electric generating plant with a capacity of 3000 kw was also established.

In 1932 when Kabul and northern areas of the country were linked up through building of a pass on the Hindukush the possibility of exploitation of the coal reserves also came up.

Industrialisation of the country began during the period of between two world wars. Planned industrialisation was embarked upon following the establishment of the Banko Milli in 1932. The objective behind the setting up of this bank was to prepare the ground for smooth operation, and expansion of the industrial plant as a more rapid pace.

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## BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY

## Business review

## Osaka exposition in perspective

Now that months have passed since the participation of Afghanistan in the Osaka International Fair, we should try to look back and evaluate our taking part in such world expositions.

Participation is as important as following up the results. What did we achieve from our attending Osaka? Have we really responded to the enquiries by the Japanese firms and businessmen, for the goods they have taken interest? Have all other enquiries from other nations been answered? Has there been any orders from various firms for our commodities and products, and has anybody really seen to it that the requests are complied with?

These are some of the questions that automatically come to mind when one thinks of Afghanistan's pavilion, about which enough publicity was given, and the interview of the manager of the exhibition on his return from Osaka.

Instead of sending one or two girls who should have accompanied the pavilion as hostesses throughout the exhibition, four girls were sent at one time and another four at another time. They were there only for a week and came back to Kabul. In fact one

of the batches consisted of the Ariana Afghan Airlines hostesses. This was simply a kind of pleasure trip for them, rather than actually performing some one of the pavilion to take care of the visitors who were surging at the pavilion all the time.

Apparently the interior decoration of the pavilion was not well done. To begin with the Afghan pavilion had a small space. Now the decoration was done in a way that actually made the place look smaller.

A friend who has been at the pavilion told me that it was difficult to move inside the pavilion. Afghanistan sent one of its experts to the pavilion twice to supervise the decoration work.

The country has participated in several exhibitions in Germany, and Tehran and other places. Probably the experience from these pavilions were not adequate to ready us to participate in the Osaka International exposition in a better way.

Since we spend in dollars to take part in such international fairs, we should develop the knack for business making and sales promotion in the first place.

We are interested to know ab-

out the nature of these orders, to whom they were given and how many Afghan businessmen have actually exported these products?

Here are a few extra remarks about the Afghan pavilion in Osaka which should serve as good experience for the future such exhibitions.

There were many orders for Afghan lapis lazuli. Apparently the manager of the Afghan pavilion sent many letters and even cables to the Ministry of Mines and Industries to immediately send large quantities of lapis lazuli for sale.

None of the letters were answered. Nobody sent any lapis lazuli. The only quantity sent, at the beginning for display at the pavilion was sold, but no follow up was given. One wonders why there was such a delay, or negligence.

Some deputies go to the parliament every day, but on finding the quorum short, leave for home.

Contacts have been made with different deputies in their homes from Kabul by the secretariat of the house and it is hoped that those who have gone will return to Kabul to complete their quorum and finish with the consideration of the budget.

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## Space cooperation

## U.S., USSR scientists resume talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 19, (AFP).—New American-Soviet talks on scientific and technical cooperation in space opened here Monday on schedule despite worsening political relations between the two countries.

The aim of the discussions was "to exchange opinions on problems of cooperation in the field of research and in the use of cosmic space for peaceful purposes", Tass news agency reported.

The American delegation was headed by Dr. G. Low, acting chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in and will spend 10 days here at the invitation of the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sisslay Keldych. The Soviet side will be drawn from scientists and technicians connected with the academy.

The groundwork for the current second round of talks was prepared here last October, when

the NASA side was led by Arnold Frutkin. The main aim of these talks originally was to work out together measures to save astronauts in distress. First the United Nations and then the Soviet Academy of Astronautics at a symposium last year recommended these contacts following an exchange of letters between Thomas Payne, of NASA, and Keldych.

Technical necessities Monday seemed to be forcing the two sides to shelve for the moment

joint programme concerning the designs and characteristics of the respective docking systems. Instead the scientists will probably consider the possibility of building spacecraft with standardised hatches.

The final aim seemed to be the possibility of sending a rescue craft to a spaceship in distress. In this connection, observers did not rule out a possible exchange of plans for the future generations of spacecraft.

## Dr. Shukair

(Continued from page 1) gression in the occupied lands and to expand further; to extend ceasefire to legalise occupation and thus end resistance and to convince the world that, by accepting ceasefire, they are peaceful.

But the UAR people are determined to vacate aggression, he said.

The President of the UAR National Assembly Dr. Labib Shukair and his companions went to Pule Khumri via Salang Highway yesterday.

They were honoured at a luncheon reception by Baghlan Governor Sultan Aziz and provincial department heads.

The UAR Ambassador to Kabul and Justice Minister Abdul Satar Seerat accompanied the UAR guests to Pule Khumri, from where they returned to Kabul in the evening.

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VOL. IX NO. 247

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1971 (JADI 30, 1349)

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FORGE AHEAD

## UAR delivers to Jarring

## her terms for Mideast peace

CAIRO, Jan. 20, (AFP).—The Egyptian peace plan handed to mediator Gunnar Jarring Monday proposed a declaration of non-belligerency in exchange for Israel's pledge to renounce expansionism and remain within the 1967 borders, informed sources said here Tuesday.

The plan also suggested the dispatch of a four-power intervention force to maintain peace in the Middle East and asked that the Palestinian refugees problem be solved either in the form of repatriation to Israel or of indemnifications.

It said Egypt was prepared to abide by the clause of the Security Council's Nov. 27 resolution on the freedom of navigation on all waterways.

Egypt also insisted that a solution of the Middle East crisis consisted the evacuation of all territories held by Israel since the six day war.

The peace plan is to be communicated to the diplomatic representatives of the four powers USSR, U.S., Britain and France last night.

It reportedly reaffirmed Egypt's desire to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis and to carry out all the provisions of the Security Council's resolution.

The Egyptian document recalled that the demand for the evacuation of Israeli-held territories was set out both in the preamble and in the first paragraph of the resolution.

It said the UAR government believed that the Security Council could take all useful measures for the maintenance of peace in the region, and suggested the sending of a four-power force that would not limit its role to observation but could intervene to check any possible attack.

Egypt also asked that the problem of Palestinian refugees be settled on the basis of the UN resolutions, that is on the principle of repatriation to Israel or compensation.

The short-term proposals put forward by Egypt appeared to be widely different from the long-term vague suggestions reportedly submitted by Israel, observers said.

Israel's terms reportedly envisaged relations in the region over the next few years where as Egypt's plan is concerned with an immediate settlement of the 1967 war.

## New UNDP chief calls on Dr. Sarabi, Dr. Ravan Farhadi

KABUL, Jan. 20, (Bakhtar).—The resident UN representative Minister Dr. Bjorn Olsen yesterday called on the Planning

Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi. During the meeting he submitted documents on the UNDP assistance to Kunar and some other projects in Afghanistan to the Planning Minister.

The UN envoy, who recently arrived in Kabul succeeds Arsenne Shahbaz. He also called on the Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Ravan Farhadi yesterday.

Born in 1930, Olsen has been educated at the University of Copenhagen, where he obtained his Master of Arts degree in 1954.

The same year he assumed responsibility in the Association for the Promotion of International Cooperation.

From 1955 to 1966 he served in the Danish Foreign Ministry in the different capacities in the fields of political and multilateral economic affairs.

From 1963 to 1966 Olsen was chief of cabinet of the Foreign Minister of Denmark. Olsen was Counsellor for Economic Affairs with the Danish Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York from 1966 to 1970.

In that capacity he was associated with the UNDP Governing Council activities. Olsen is married and has four children.

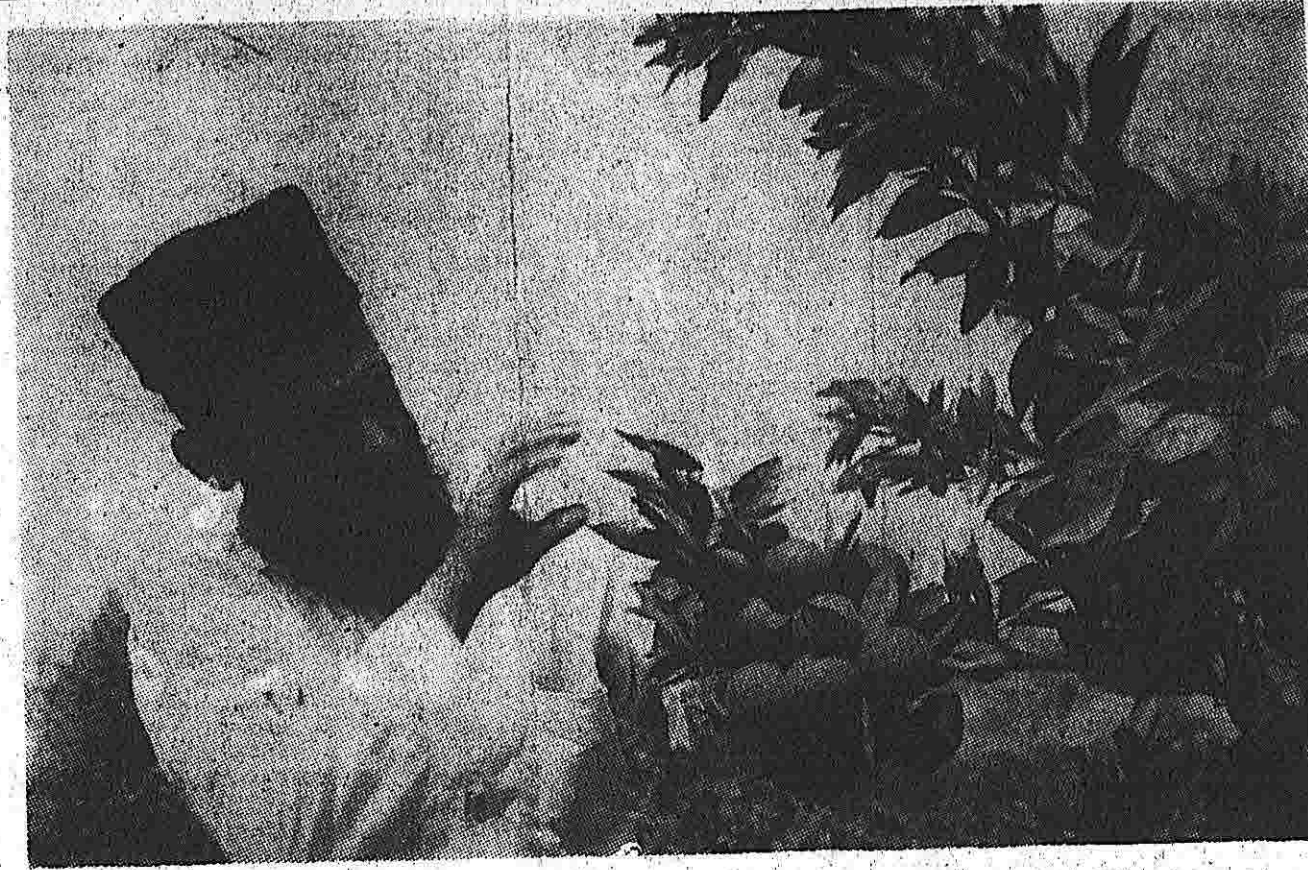


Olsen

THE KABUL TIMES

IRAN AIR LINKS EUROPE & MIDDLE EAST

PRICE AF. 4



Picking of oranges and tangerines from orchards in Nangarhar has started lately. Here oranges are being picked from a tree in Hadda farm orange grove.

## UAR, USSR statement

## Calls for complete Israeli withdrawal

CAIRO, Jan. 20, (AFP).—The Soviet Union and the UAR Tuesday repeated their call for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territory, and for implementation of the Security Council resolution of November 1967, calling for an end to hostilities.

A joint communique issued at the end of Soviet-Egyptian talks and after Tuesday's departure of President Nikolai Podgorny said:

"The Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic are firmly convinced the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region of the Middle East can be realized only with the evacuation of the armed Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, the implementation of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967 and the application of United Nations resolutions affirming the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

The Soviet Union, the communique said, reaffirmed once again its support for the sovereignty and security of the Egyptian people in their struggle against Israeli aggression to liberate all the Arab territories occupied by Israel and in favour of a just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The two parties gave particular attention to "the serious situation in the Middle East resulting from the aggression of Israel against the United Arab Republic and the other Arab countries as an element in the policy of the imperialist forces who are seeking to put an end to the movement of national liberation of the Arab peoples."

The parties believed, the communique added, "that the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel which in fact, can exist only with the constant support of the United States, represents a violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law and constitutes an aggression against the independence of the Arab countries."

The communique concluded: "The talks between President Podgorny and President Sadat took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding."

The visit of President Podgorny to Cairo, the communique said, was regarded by both parties as contributing to the continuation and reinforcement of the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation in all fields between the two countries.

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## Khan Abdul Wali Khan

## arrives in Jalalabad

JALALABAD, Jan. 20, (Bakhtar).—The chief of the National Awami Party Khan Abdul Wali Khan arrived here Monday accompanied by Mrs. Nasim Wali for a period of rest, and to visit his father, Pashtun leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

He was received in Tourkham by the Director of Tribal Affairs Department of Nangarhar, and resident Pashtunists.

Later in the day Wali Khan attended a reception given in his honour by the tribal affairs directorate.

## Soviet scholar here

## for printing Pashto

## language dictionary

KABUL, Jan. 20, (Bakhtar).—Prof. Libidov of the Moscow Institute of International Relations arrived in Kabul to discuss a Russian Pashto dictionary he has compiled with scholars of Pashto Academy.

He will spend three months in Kabul working on the 40,000 word dictionary with Afghan scholars.

At a meeting last night Pashto Academy President Prof. Sediquallah Rashedi pledged every cooperation the Soviet professor requires for preparing the book for publication.

A world wide war probable in 1970's scientist predicts

STARNBERG, West Germany, Jan. 19, (AFP).—A West German scientist yesterday predicted that "without radical change in world politics" a worldwide war was probable in the 1970's.

Professor Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, director of the Max-Planck Institute for research on living conditions in a technical and scientific world, said "even if a worldwide war does not break out during the 1970's, I maintain, however, that one is not certain when it would break out", he added.

The professor presented a study on the "consequences of a war and the means to prevent it," a work begun by the West German scientists' union and completed by the Institute.

He said that taking into account the course of atomic weaponry in the world and the progressive weakening of the effects of discussion such a war would be inevitable "without radical change in world politics".

But the professor said that he did not now see the possibility of creating a world political system that could limit the rights of sovereignty.

The study, which took six years, was based on the need to know the effect of a nuclear war on West Germany.

It would take 200 bombs of two megatons each to wipe out all human life in West Germany, the professor said. It would take 70 such bombs to kill 27.7 million people.

MOSCOW, Jan. 20, (Reuters).—A vast man-made waterway will link Siberian rivers to an irrigation system in Soviet central Asia under plans now being studied by Soviet scientists.

Tass News Agency said the Trans-Siberian water route would stretch 3,700 kilometres (2,313 miles) westward from a point downstream from the confluence of the Yenisei and Angara rivers in central Siberia.

## Proposal on Commonwealth naval force under study

SINGAPORE, Jan. 19, (AFP).—A proposal for the creation of a Commonwealth naval force in the Indian Ocean was one of several compromise solutions being studied Monday night at the Commonwealth conference the resumption of British arms.

The search for a compromise between Britain and the black African countries headed by Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda was being conducted by Premier Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, the conference chairman, with the active support of Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau.

Lee Kuan Yew called for a secret informal session of heads of government in a bid to break the deadlock over the declaration of Commonwealth principles proposed by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Britain and Australia have so far failed in their efforts to amend the key clause in the Zambian declaration denying assistance to countries practising racial discrimination.

Conference sources said that the British were not enthusiastic about declarations on high principles pointing out that it would be a complete departure from Commonwealth practice to date.

The British delegation maintained there could not possibly be a vote on the Zambian declaration, claiming that the Commonwealth conference operated by consensus and not by vote.

Both Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain and Prime

Minister of Defence James Callaghan of Britain and Prime

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## THE KABUL TIMES



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

What female heart can gold  
cespise? What cat's avers to  
fish?

Thomas Gray

## Question of pollution of our environment

The question of the pollution of the environment is fast becoming a matter of growing concern to the industrially advanced countries.

Since the human family as a whole shares the environment which is universal, the developing countries which have not yet reached the stage of advanced industrialisation, too, have reason to be concerned over the rapid deterioration of the environment.

According to available statistics human environment is now being exposed to over half a million man-made substances. Vast quantities of poisonous and non-poisonous gases are being pumped regularly into the atmosphere.

Similar quantities of synthetic pesticides, plastics, antibiotics, radio isotopes and detergents are fed into the rivers and oceans posing a threat to agriculture as well as sea life.

It is an established fact that the most common form of insecticide, the DDT, can suppress photosynthesis, a process which is vital for the continuation of plant life on the globe. Scientists fear that unless we are careful we will inadvertently block the oxygen cycle. The atmosphere in most industrial cities is rich in solid matter such as soot, fly ash, particles of rubber from tires and asbestos from break linings, sulphur and a host of other gases including carbon dioxide.

These are all dangerous to public health and are causing concern to the countries concerned. A conference was held in Washington the other day to discuss the problem of the pollution of the environment.

Representatives of governments and industry from the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Sweden, West Germany, Italy, and Japan urged the creation of an international institute on environmental pollution and a long-term agreement aimed at fighting ecological damage.

The environmental pollution is also likely to be debated at length in the United Nations this year or the next in the hope of adopting appropriate measures to safeguard human environs.

These are all essential steps and it is hoped that they will result in effective anti-pollution measures.

The developing countries who are inevitably set on the path of industrialisation could and should take careful steps to plan their drive towards industrialisation after careful ecological survey.

Without such survey and consideration to the long-term effects of the industries they set up or developmental activities they undertake such as setting up of dams or clearing of forests etc. are likely to prove in the long run more hazardous and self-defeating than useful.

## WORLD PRESS

Newspaper reports on the desecration of British graves in their patch of British troops to Kenya.

He said that the implication of stationing troops in a neighbouring state was that they would be used in toppling governments which are outspoken in opposing the entire imperialistic strategy in Southern Africa.

He described as "absurd" reports that the 700 troops, including paratroops, would be used to quell possible anti-British disturbances in the event of a resumption of British arms sales.

Rwamwaro, who noted that a reports coincided with the Commonwealth premiers debate of the arms question in Singapore, said that "it is evident that the aim is to intimidate Zambia, Tanzania, and Uganda, whose presidents

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## Home press at a glance

## Islah carries editorial on cooperation in education by all sectors in Afghanistan

Yesterday's Islah carried an editorial entitled "Cooperation in the Advancement of Education". The advancement of modern education is one of the foremost areas of endeavour in this country. That is why campaign against illiteracy is being paid increasing attention, and despite financial difficulties efforts are made to advance education at all levels.

It is worth appreciation to see that the people themselves are becoming more and more aware of the need for cooperation with the government in the field of education, said the editorial.

This feeling is nationwide and people readily offer moral and material assistance towards the advancement of education, it added.

A case in point is the assistance given by the people of Bamian. Last week they donated over Af. 300,000 to provide text books and other teaching materials for the schools in the province. Earlier the people of Bamian had made similar assistance by donating land for school building or funds for their construction.

The editorial expressed certainty that this spirit of cooperation will grow in the future resulting in the more rapid and effective development of education in the country.

The same issue of the paper carried the translation of an article from western sources on the world population growth and the problems of overpopulation. The present world population, according to the article, is a little more than three billion.

Even at the present time, the world food production is falling short of the total demand for food.

By the end of this century i.e. by the year 2000 the world population is likely to double and hit the six billion mark. How can we be sure that there will be enough food for everyone then, said the article.

The problem is worsened by the fact that the world is divided into rich and poor nations, the former enjoying a surplus of food and all the good things of life while the latter can hardly provide for a mere subsistence. If things continue the way they are, the rich will get richer and the



"Now let's see, my husband is short, bald, fat, had teeth on second thought, don't bother!"

## Apollo-14:

## Program director talks on future manned flights

Q: How do you plan to establish a network? How would it work?

A: The instruments left on the moon by Apollo-11 in July 1969 have ceased functioning except for a laser reflector, which will probably remain useful for at least several years. Fortunately, some of the apparatus installed by the Apollo-12 astronauts at the moon's Ocean of Storms in November 1969 is still working and we hope it will continue to do so simultaneously with that to be left by Apollo-14, at Fra Mauro. The period of time during which this could happen is narrowing. These instruments are designed for an operating life of at least one year. The Apollo-12 instruments will be nearly 15 months old when Apollo-14 arrives. We hope to extend this network significantly through the remaining manned moon landing flights, Apollo-15 in July 1971, Apollo-16 in January 1972 and Apollo-17 in June 1972.

Q: What are the major items

## Jeune Afrique carries text of Israeli plan

ANIS, Jan. 18, (Reuters)—The French newspaper, Jeune Afrique, carried the text of a secret Israeli memorandum for a Middle East peace settlement.

The memorandum, given to UN mediator Gunnar Jarring, says that "peace must be expressed in a binding treaty in accordance with normal law and precedent."

Jeune Afrique, which declined to disclose how it secured the document, publishes in its original English version.

The 14-point memorandum calls on parties to the settlement to end all discrimination and interference, economic warfare in all its manifestations, including boycotts.

It also refers to the withdrawal of military forces, but makes implicit proposal on the issue.

The memorandum, according to Jeune Afrique, reads:

"The central purpose of the discussions between Jordan, or UAR or Lebanon, and Israel is the establishment of peace between them.

"All the provisions of Security Council resolution 242 are within the context of the establishment of the just and durable peace which is the paramount aim of this resolution.

"Israel regards peace with Jordan, or UAR or Lebanon as a concept embracing good neighbourly relations and cooperation in accordance with the charter of the United Nations. But whether or not peace receives its full expression in the immediate future, there are certain indispensable essentials without which a situation cannot be regarded as a situation of peace.

(Continued on page 3)

## The story of a criminal who is still in jail for various murders

Zhowandoon weekly has published an interview with an old criminal who has spent fifteen years of an eighteen and a half year prison term. This is the first time that a weekly carries an interview with a criminal. We thought it was interesting for readers of this paper to get a picture of the life of this criminal who has been interviewed in jail.

He says his real name is Mullah Baz Mohammad, not Mullah Noor Mohammad as people call him.

He has fought many battles to rob, has killed several people and was finally arrested by the police.

Mullah Baz Mohammad is originally from Kandahar. He became the pupil of a Mullah in a mosque and stayed there.

His story of crime began twenty years ago. One night some men went to the mosque and began planning on a banditry. He too was invited by them to join them in the crime. He accepted. The plan for halting cars on the highway and robbing the passengers of money and jewelry was adopted, and it was decided that all the bandits should meet on a fixed time and fixed night. That night Mullah Baz Mohammad did not report, and the bandits were caught on the spot by the police.

His colleagues and friends told the police that he too was to be with them. Therefore he too was arrested and sentenced to ten years sentence. After spending some time in jail he plotted with ninety other prisoners to break out.

That is what they did. I left for Chaghcharan, the capital of Ghor province, all by myself. I didn't know what to do. One day while on a mountain, I saw members of a tribe killing two boys from another tribe and dismembering their bodies. I decided to avenge the blood of these boys, he said.

That was it. He made friends around, and on the first day of Eid, in broad day light, led a nine member team of bandits to the house of the man who killed them two boys.

We killed three of them and many of them later I found alone. But I did not remain satisfied. I led another attack on that tribe and killed some of them and took three prisoners, he said.

That was it. Mullah continued with his banditry and looting. One night we attacked a caravan of camels. There were 35 camels. We looted the caravan and took some goods and then disposed of the loads into the river, he recalled.

The next day a fierce war started. For three days and nights the war went on, and the bandits did not have a wink of sleep.

## Programme director talks on Apollo flights

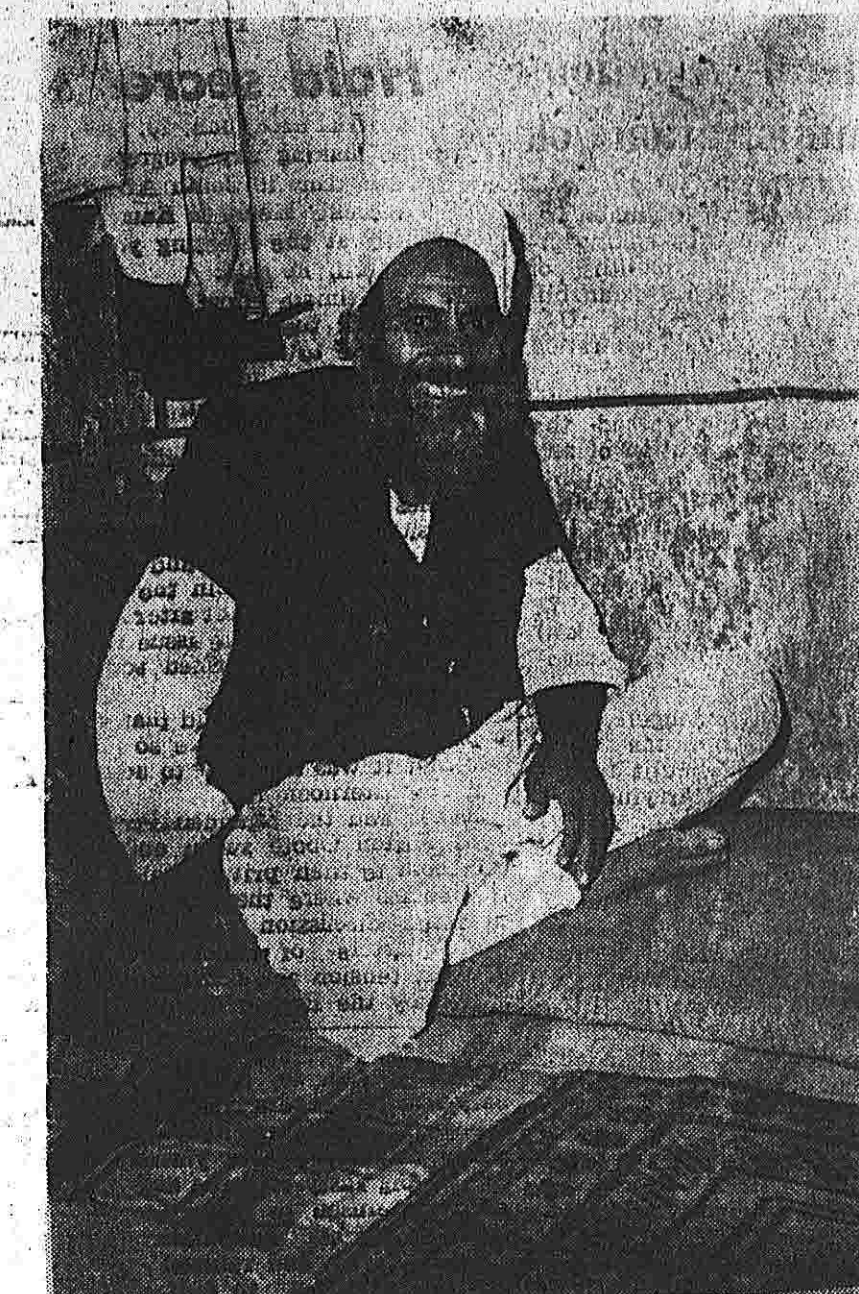
(Continued from page 2)

These could be research missions or commuter trips to transport astronauts to and from space stations. The one remaining LM may have to be "abandoned" and used as "storage costs" are excessive.

It is an early model LM (originally built for Apollo-15) which has no provision for taking along the Rover (a jeep-like vehicle with which astronauts can drive on the moon). Our revised plans call for a Rover to be taken to the moon in every mission beginning with Apollo-15. I doubt we would ever again want to send any LM to the moon without a Rover. So this leftover LM may never get into space.

Q: What effect will cessation of manned lunar missions have on other aspects of space exploration?

A: I don't consider this cessation, but rather only suspension of manned moon missions. Even without moon flights in the middle and late 1970s, manned space exploration technology will make giant strides in earth orbital operations. For example, our first Skylab in November 1972 is bound to provide us with the experience we will need later for



Baz Mohammad at the jail cell.

## COMPUTER AND ITS SUPERVISOR

By Mishra

ink it is better if you give the yankee a marriage bureau. You know so many marriages are breaking these days and marriage bureaus are facing hard times.

You see you must work properly otherwise we will have to replace you. You know we have never blamed you. We know you do your best, but all the same we want correct forecasting. The chairman has therefore agreed to go in for an American computer IBM 360-95.

So the news is correct. "Lament the computer." That too when Britain has shocking unemployment and foreign exchange problems. You are replacing me by a yankee. You are committing two blunders at a time. You will be wasting hard earned foreign exchange and at the same time increasing unemployment by throwing me out of job."

My dear computer," answered the supervisor. "You do not appreciate our problems. Every time that we have forecasted that it should be a sunny and moderate weather today, it is raining like any thing. Believing our forecasts, they are out at a picnic spot. Other telephone will complain 'You monster, you do not know that you have destroyed

my such hard earned chance for success in love. I had an appointment after much persuasion with my Swedish girl friend. Now I can not go out this rotten weather. Soon gonna British girl friend, who resides near by will arrive, you see I do not like her much, Swedish is so lovely and frank. You Mr. computer could hardly understand my predicament on such occasions. I am already tired of this nonsense and I do not want any more of it. So we have decided to replace you and we have chosen an American computer because it is available on long term credit and who knows this credit may ultimately be converted into gratis aid."

"But have you thought about me?" asked the computer. "I have worked so faithfully. I did not avail of any casual leave or sick leave and did not ask for any increase in my ration even during the most crucial days. I neither practice work-to-rule nor agitate though you people practiced both and leave them only when you were given a pay raise and when threatened by dismissal. Who will employ me? Even the labour exchange may not register me as I am not supposed to have good service record."

"We have been thinking a lot about you," said the supervisor. "So many proposals have come to our mind that probably, we shall have to employ that yankee computer to get an alternative that will suit you."

"So the yankee computer will decide my fate?" interrupting the supervisor, computer said. I thought

## KADS PRESENTS IBSEN PLAY

"The Lady From the Sea" by Henrik Ibsen will be presented by the Kabul Amateur Dramatic Society (KADS) this Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Curtain time at the British Council Auditorium is 7:30 p.m.

David L. Cahn will direct a truly international cast of eight performers from four different countries—in this well-known Norwegian play. The performances will be given in English. Written in the late 1890s, "The Lady From the Sea" carries out Ibsen's usual themes of mysticism and unfulfilled marriage. This play differs from the others, however, in that it is not nearly so morbid and does have a happy ending.

Kusum Haidar plays Ellida, the second wife of widower Karl Wangel, a Norwegian country doctor. Wangel will be played by Gerhard Mueller. Ellida's marriage is on the rocks because of her mystical attraction for the sea which she had to leave to live a confining life inland with Karl. When her former fiancé returns from an extended sea voyage to claim her, she is severely tempted to go with him. Karl, however, finally sees that if he is to have any chance of keeping her at all, he must allow her to choose freely.

Also in the cast are David Kirk, Diana Colvin, John Evans, Dana Bonnin, Ken Pearson and Timur Shah.

## Both carrot and whip served to drunken drivers

Last year's bumper crop of road injuries, fatal and otherwise, seriously upset the powers that be in North Rhine-Westphalia, Federal Republic of Germany. Two Ministers in the state government had their specialists look into the matter. In both cases the conclusion reached was that the increase was doubtless not wholly unconnected with the steadily rising number of people who drink and drive. The two men lost no time in acting—but their approaches have proved as unlike as chalk and cheese.

Interior Minister Willi Weyer, under whose control the police

come, started immediate spot checks on all four-lane clearways and autobahns. He had discovered that drivers under the ads covered from the local police station, preferring to stick to the major roads, to which the arm of the law has appeared to influence tend to avoid minor road pay less attention.

On Saturday and Sunday nights Weyer would have squads of patrol cars descend on first Cologne, then Düsseldorf, Bonn or Essen. Then, say, he would have checks made on all bridges over the Rhine between Düsseldorf and Cologne. The success was staggering. Not only drunken drivers but also car thieves, burglars and wanted men came to light. In order to stop them all from merely changing their habits as to the day of the week Weyer has now ordered spot checks on other nights of the week too.

His colleague at the Ministry of Transport, Dr. Horst-Ludwig Riemer, opted for an altogether more gentle approach. He came up with the idea of the Night-Outer's Timetable. For a trial period of three months Riemer hopes to discourage drunken drivers in the 400 or so bars and nightclubs in the picturesque town centre of Düsseldorf from driving their own way home. If the experiment proves a success it will be continued and extended to other cities in the state which with its nineteen million inhabitants is the most densely populated in the country.

The Minister of Transport's Night-Outer's Timetable is a brightly-coloured poster letting the late imbibers know how he can best get home without driving straight into one of the fifties of the Interior's drink traps. In timetable fashion the night services of the railways, the local public transport authority and the taxis are listed.

One innovation is that night-outers can now travel with the very last buses, the ones that used to be reserved for busmen going off duty. What is more, these buses will continue to make slight detours in this case to ensure that their passengers do not have too far to walk home and create a drunken pedestrian problem.

(Continued on page 4)



Extension directors discussing modernization of agriculture in Afghanistan.



## Air power will be used in all Indo-China if needed: U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The White House said yesterday American air power will be employed throughout Indo-China if necessary to protect American troops in South Vietnam against North Vietnamese or Viet Cong offensives.

A presidential spokesman Ronald Ziegler, pressed about a warning U.S. role in Cambodia, said the United States had bombed in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam and would continue to do so if the communists imperilled American troop withdrawals from North Vietnam.

## Liston dies of natural causes

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AP).—James Earl Ray, the assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, died of natural causes, county coroner John Liston said yesterday.

He said the immediate cause was lung congestion.

Liston was estimated by pathologists at the time he was found to have been dead about one week or 10 days.

Coroner Gene Clark, chief of detectives, said a coronal examination was made of the body and there were no punctures on his arms which might have been needle marks.

In his report Dr. Herman said that cases of morphine and cocaine were found in body tissues but not in sufficient amounts to cause death.

These amounts, said Dr. Herman, corresponded to the amounts which would normally result from a breakdown of heroin in the body.

The coroner said the autopsy and microscopic toxicological examinations failed to provide an exact cause of the shortage of blood and oxygen to the heart muscles.

## OPEC conference

(Continued from page 1)

fer by 12 oil companies who for the first time are taking a United stand against OPEC.

OPEC wants a five per cent increase on the present 50 per cent taxation rate, and uniform general increase on the price of crude exports.

The oil companies have offered a five year price stability pact, which allows for an annual increase based on world inflationary trends.

But the companies have insisted there should be no further rise in the tax rate percentage, and no retroactive payments and no new obligatory re-investment of profits.

The negotiations are expected to be tough, and may not finish in time to enable the three-nation negotiating team to report to an extraordinary OPEC meeting due to be held here Saturday.

Any gains made by OPEC at the talks would mean reduced profits for the oil companies.

If the negotiations collapse, observers said, the OPEC meeting on Saturday will call for a "concerted and simultaneous action by all member countries."

Such action could take the form of a tax increase, or a production cut by all OPEC member states, observers said.

OPEC members provide 85 per cent of the oil needs of the western world.

John Irwin, Nixon's special envoy, is visiting some Middle Eastern countries, apparently to try to prevent any deterioration in relations between OPEC and the western oil firms.

Irwin, who met the Shah of Iran here Monday, is now in Saudi Arabia and will later visit, Kuwait.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The Sharon Tate murder trial jury listened Tuesday to Beate records to learn if the so-called "hippies" Charles Manson and his hippie followers go to on an alleged killing spree.

The prosecution contends that the 36-year-old Manson ordered the murders of Miss Tate's home and the killings of millionaire supermarket owner Leno La Bianca, 44, and his wife, Rosemary, 38, after listening to Beate records and interpreting them to mean that a bloody revolution was at hand.

## Boeing 747 gets Federal Aviation Administration ok

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The Boeing 747 jumbo jet, which was plagued by engine problems in its initial months of operation, was given a clean bill of health Tuesday by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Jack Shaffer, the FAA administrator, said the big jet had the safest first year operation of any commercial aircraft.

In a review of operations since its first commercial flight last January 21, Shaffer reported that the 747s now in use with 10 airlines have flown more than 71 million miles (112 million km) and carried seven million passengers.

About 250,000 passengers are flying each week on the jets, which operated at a profit during their first year by carrying an average of 180 passengers per flight—50 above the airlines' break-even point.

More than 100 jumbos have been delivered to airlines, and another 200 are scheduled for delivery by the middle of next year.

Boeing said sales revenues to \$3,600 million of which \$1,300 million will have come from foreign airlines.

But since then the President had made it clear the American air power would be used in Cambodia depending on the flow of communist forces and supplies as they related to American troops in South Vietnam, Ziegler declared.

The current air war in Cambodia was being conducted because the communists were trying to reestablish their Cambodian sanctuaries during the dry season and renew their threat to forces in South Vietnam, he added.

## Mideast settlement essentials

(Continued from page 2)

Peace involved amongst other things:

1. The declared and explicit decision to terminate the conflict as a binding treaty in accordance with normal law and precedent.

2. Respect and acknowledgement by the parties, in explicit terms, of each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

3. Establishment of secure, recognised and agreed boundaries.

4. Withdrawal of military forces from territories lying beyond positions agreed in the peace treaty.

5. The responsibility for ensuring that no war-like act, or aggression, by any organisation, group or individual originates from or is committed in its territory against the population, citizens or property of the other party.

6. Termination of all discrimination or interferences, economic warfare in all its manifestations, including boycott, and any other aspect of space exploration.

7. Provisions laying down the obligations accepted by the parties towards the settlement of the refugee problem after which neither party shall be under obligation from the other inconsistent with its sovereignty.

8. Arrangements concerning places of religious and historic significance.

9. Arrangement for free port and transit facilities.

10. Non-participation in hostile alliances and the prohibition of stationing of troops or of parties which maintain a state of belligerency against the other.

11. Non-interference in domestic affairs and non-interference in the normal foreign relations of the other party.

## Apollo 14

(Continued from page 3)

big unmanned craft, perhaps to the planets. The Apollo craft will most likely be used eventually for orbital flights.

These could be research missions or commuter trips to transport astronauts to and from space stations. The one remaining L.M. may have to be abandoned and disposed of, if storage costs are excessive.

It is an early model, LM (originally built for Apollo-15 which has no provision for taking all-out the Rover (a jeep-like vehicle) with which astronauts can drive on the moon. Our revised plans call for a Rover to be taken to the moon in every mission, and we would cover again want to send an L.M. to the moon with a Rover, so that leftover L.M. can be used in space.

Q: What effect will cessation of manned lunar missions have on other aspects of space exploration?

A: I don't consider this essential, but rather only a suspension of the manned moon missions. Even if manned moon flights in the middle and late 1970s, manned space exploration technology will make giant strides in earth orbital operations. For example, our first Skylab in November 1972 is bound to provide us with the experience we will need later for long manned flights and for the design and operation of large space stations. Our plans for a space shuttle in the last half of the 1970s are expected to bring about drastic reduction in the cost of space travel with craft that allow non-astronauts to fly in space as passengers. These developments will give us great flexibility and they are basic preliminaries for whatever further plans we may wish to formulate.

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AFP).—The Ambassador of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union met for the first time here yesterday in an effort to work out a compromise on Berlin.

As usual the meeting was held in the former allied control building.

## Computer

(Continued from page 3)

ding strike to get redress" said the supervisor.

"So you threaten me with strike, I will put this before the chairman and ask for another standby computer like you so that in case you strike we will not be put to any trouble and we will continue to keep the Britons as misinformed as ever about the weather. Now Mr. Computer you start processing the data fed to you and goodbye!" said the supervisor. Thus ended the interview.

## War and Peace

PART II

at

ARIANA CINEMA, TODAY AND TOMORROW  
(JANUARY 20 AND 21)  
SHOW TIMES: 2, 5, and 8 P.M.  
ENGLISH VERSION.

## C'wealth premiers

### Hold secret session on arms sales issue

SINGAPORE, Jan. 20 (AFP).—Commonwealth leaders yesterday sat all day in secret session without making any progress at all towards solving their disagreements about the proposed sales of British arms to South Africa.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said that he had not shifted his position. Although everybody at the meeting yesterday was trying to be friendly "that does not make the issues any easier at all," he said.

In an ultimate effort to break the deadlock the heads of government were to hold another general session this morning without any advisers present.

The plenary sessions in which the heads of government are accompanied by advisers and secretaries will be resumed for the discussion of such questions as Indian Ocean security and European common market after the controversial arms sale issue has been dealt with informed sources said.

Conference sources said that at 5 p.m. the tension became so great that it was decided to adjourn for afternoon tea.

Heath and the Ugandan President Milton Obote swept out of the room to their private delegation rooms where they remained in loose discussion for nearly three-quarters of an hour. The greatest tension and concern was shown by the British delegation.

Other government leaders conferred informally with their advisers in the lobby.

Chairman Lee Kuan Yew called the heads of government together at 5:45 p.m. when proceedings were resumed until 7 p.m.

At this point the Singapore Premier said that the secret session would be continued to enable every country to have its say.

The speaker yesterday were Britain and the African delegations.

President Kaunda told reporters that the Quyanan amendment to his declaration of Commonwealth principles might be acceptable with one or two modifications but that the Australian amendment affected the basic principles of his declaration.

The Quyanan amendment leaves untouched the key passage of the Zambian declaration denying assistance to countries practising racial discrimination.

Observers believed that the Commonwealth leaders will finally "agree to disagree".

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VOL. I NO. 248

## UNDP TO HELP WITH COMPLETING KONAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

KABUL, Jan. 21 (Bakhtar).—The United Nations Development Programme has expressed readiness in giving aid for the implementation of the Konar province development plan, water and canalisation plan of Kabul city and Asian employment opportunities regional office project.

Documents related to projects said to these projects by UNDP have been handed over to Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahed Sarabi.

The President of the Technical Cooperation Department of the Planning Ministry Habibullah Habib said that the UNDP will extend \$1,500,000 for the implementation of these projects.

The government has asked UNDP to help in the Konar project, which is a multi-purpose regional plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—A Russian convicted of espionage in 1964, and now free on bail pending the hearing of an appeal, is being allowed to return to Russia to see his sick father, the State Department announced yesterday.

Written assurances had been received from the Soviet government that he will be available for further legal proceedings when his presence is requested by any U.S. court.

The Russian was Igor Ivanov, a chauffeur at the Soviet trade office in New York at the time of his arrest on October 29, 1963.

He was sentenced to 20 years' jail but is now free on \$100,000 bail pending an appeal to the supreme court.

## Arab commandos reiterate refusal to accept peace

AMMAN, Jan. 21 (AFP).—The Palestinian leadership yesterday reiterated its refusal to accept a "partial" settlement of the Mideast crisis, and promised to continue the fight to "liberate Palestine".

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahrar reported earlier that the central committee of the Palestinian resistance had decided unanimously to support any political initiatives which might be taken by UAR to recover the territories lost to Israel in 1967.

Al Ahrar's correspondent in Amman reported that the decision represented a "new orientation for the resistance".

Last night the central committee declared in a communique that it was indeed not opposed to "efforts by the United Arab Republic aimed at liquidating the consequences of the June 1967 war", but only on the condition that "these efforts infringe in no way on the rights of the Palestinian people and impose no limit on it in the pursuit of its struggle".

The communique expressly replied to the Al Ahrar article without denouncing the article, it said. "The attitude of the Palestinian resistance towards the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967, and toward the Rogers plan stands unchanged."

One of the persons in charge of the experiment told the Tass correspondent about the main tasks of each of the lunar days.

"These tasks become more sophisticated with every lunar day," the scientist said. "Whereas in November, the first day, we began to study the behaviour of the lunar vehicle's various systems and assemblies in the actual conditions of the Sea of Rains, in December, that is the second lunar day, we began to study its speed performance, cross country ability and endurance. During two weeks in December Lunokhod-1 departed from the place of landing in a southeasterly direction in strict conformity with the programme of the long experiment. This direction was selected because the sun's position in respect of the lunar vehicle's route was of importance to the lunar relief can be obtained if the sun is to the right or left of the moving machine."

Departing from the landing area, the vehicle, following a definite programme, negotiated some craters and bypassed others, moving alternately in first and second gears.

"The scientific tasks could be formulated approximately as follows: notice everything, investigate everything and observe everything," the scientist explained. "A scientific session began whenever there appeared a crater or a hole on stone. Stereopanoramas were made of the most characteristic details of the lunar relief. An analysis of these photographs with a dimensional picture made easier the Lunokhod's movement on the moon."

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Jan. 21 (Bakhtar).—The Kabul University students began their winter vacation of one month from today, the University announced yesterday.

KABUL, Jan. 21 (Bakhtar).—The Pashtany Tejaraty Bank held a reception in honour of the Soviet transit mission here last night in Kabul Hotel which was attended by bank and high ranking officials.

## Royal audience

KABUL, Jan. 21 (Bakhtar).—According to a Royal Protocol Department, the following have been received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended today:

Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad; Justice Minister Abdul Satar Seerat; Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahed Sarabi; Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansour; Deputy Interior Minister Aziz Ahmad Alekozai; Deputy Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq; Commandant of the Military Academy General Abdul Razaq Mawad; Commandant of Kandahar Garrison General Mohammad Sayeed; De Afghanistan Bank President Habibullah Mali Alekzai; a member of the Supreme Court and President of Public Security Tribunal Maulana Oshullah Safi; Baghlan Governor Sultan Aziz Zekria; President of the Mazhar Company Mohammad Adnan; Eng. Mian Ahmad, a graduate in Civil Engineering from Budapest University; Dr. Mohammad Naser Naseri a graduate in Internal Disease from France; Mohammad Osman Naseri, a graduate of French Military Academy, Mohammad Aref Shairzad, a graduate in diplomacy from Oxford University and Dastageer Timuri, a graduate from a Soviet University in Architecture.

His Majesty also received during the week some elders of Masoud and Wazeer. They were accompanied by Deputy President of Tribal Affairs Department, Mohammed Gul Sulaimankhal.

A \$50,000 reward was offered here today to anyone who finds, identifies and delivers to police nazi death camp doctor Joseph Mengele.

Friedman, director of the anti-Nazi documentation centre at Miami, told a press conference he was "convinced" the most wanted Nazi war criminal was in Paraguay.

"I base my conviction on a letter I received from Dr. Gustav Himmelman, president of the West German Republic, which asked the Paraguayan government some time ago for the extradition of Mengele," he said.

"But the Paraguayan authorities refused, arguing that Mengele was a Paraguayan citizen, and refused to take back his Paraguayan nationality."

He stressed he had not undertaken to supply arms to South Africa merely for legal reasons, but also the "straightforward" reason to keep a deal that is to be made by the Simonstown agreement.

Heath denied that British military supplies would strengthen apartheid and dismissed fears of attack by South Africa against other African countries.

In his six point speech, the British Prime Minister made reference to the state of affairs in Rhodesia, the attitudes on apartheid, the British defence arrangement.

By the end of December the self-propelled vehicle was nearly 20 kilometres away from the landing site. An imperative element of the experiment was the return of the vehicle to the landing platform of Luna-17.

The strategic task of the vehicle's work in January, the third lunar day, was more complex than before, the scientist said. "It was necessary not only to cover the set route within a set period of time but to return precisely to the starting point of the journey to stage a navigational experiment. The point where Lunokhod-1 had to be at the end of each driving session on the moon were planned in advance. This was the "race" scheduled of the lunokhod."

Scientists indicated the most interesting points where studies (Continued on page 4)

## Lunokhod completes 3rd lunar day's work

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Tass).—The Tass special correspondent Dmitry Dmitriev reports from the Long Range Space Communications Centre:

After investigating the landing stage of the Luna-17 automatic station, the self-propelled vehicle Lunokhod-1 completed the working programme of the third lunar day. It is now on the gentle inner slope of a crater 15 metres from the initial point of its journey across the plain of the Sea of Rains. The vehicle has been ready for the long lunar night.

By the end of December the self-propelled vehicle was nearly 20 kilometres away from the landing site. An imperative element of the experiment was the return of the vehicle to the landing platform of Luna-17.

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Scientists indicated the most interesting points where studies (Continued on page 4)

## Kandahar city to have own blood bank

KANDAHAR, Jan. 21 (Bakhtar).—A blood bank with an initial capital of one million afghanis will be established here shortly.

This was decided in a meeting which was presided over by caretaker mayor of the city, Mohammad Afzal and attended by businessmen and Kandahar director of public health.

The bank will be established under instructions from HRH Princess Belqis, the High President of the Women Voluntary Association.

## France condemns latest Israeli raid over Lebanon

PARIS, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—France yesterday condemned Israel's latest raid on Lebanon but welcomed the resumption of Arab-Israeli peace talks under the auspices of United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said the Israeli attack, carried out last week, risked spoiling Dr. Jarring's peace efforts.

"Acts of this kind can only harm efforts by Jarring in his pursuit of talks aimed at establishing a system of guarantees assuring all Middle East states security within a sure and recognised framework," Schumann told a cabinet meeting.

The French government noted with satisfaction that negotiations between the Arab states and Israel were now underway with Jarring as mediator, the official government spokesman Leo Hamon said.

He stressed he had not undertaken to supply arms to South Africa merely for legal reasons, but also the "straightforward" reason to keep a deal that is to be made by the Simonstown agreement.

Heath denied that British military supplies would strengthen apartheid and dismissed fears of attack by South Africa against other African countries.

In his six point speech, the British Prime Minister made reference to the state of affairs in Rhodesia, the attitudes on apartheid, the British defence arrangement.

## Arab leaders hold 3 hour summit on Mideast crisis

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—Leaders of four Arab states last night held a three hour summit meeting on the Mideast crisis.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, el-Nimri of Sudan, Colonel Assad, Prime Minister of Syria.

No statement was issued immediately after the talks, but informed sources said the Arab leaders studied reports submitted by their foreign and defence ministers, who met here yesterday.

The four leaders also studied the progress of the peace mission of Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations special envoy in the Middle East.

The gathering was their first joint policy meeting since they decided to set up a four-nation federation last November.

The military situation on the front lines and in Jordan and progress of diplomatic efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis were expected to dominate the talks, which may last about three days.

Meanwhile there are growing indications that the ceasefire, even if not officially extended on February 5, will at least be tacitly observed for a while.

The influential newspaper Al Ahrar said the decision marked a turning point in Palestinian policy and acknowledged Egypt's right to investigate the possibilities of a peaceful solution.

President Sadat was expected to brief his allies at the closed-door discussions on his recent talks here with Soviet President Podgorny.

Egypt and Russia agreed after the Soviet leader's visit to conduct the plane and was unhurt, the spokesman said.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AFP).—A bill barring polygamy among Christians and abolishing easy divorces for Moslems was introduced in the Tanzanian parliament today.

Under earlier proposals, Christians would have been allowed to take more than one partner so long as the first partner agreed. The bill provides that Christian marriages cannot be converted to polygamous marriages so long as one partner retains the faith.

The bill fixes 15 years for girls and 18 for boys as minimum marriage ages. But under special circumstances a marriage may be allowed at 14 for both parties.

The government hopes to make the bill effective by May 1.

BONN, Jan. 21 (AFP).—The West German air force lost its 127th starfighter plane yesterday when a fighter bomber crashed as it was coming in to land at Noerweich base near Dueren in Rhine-Westphalia, a defence ministry spokesman said.

The pilot ejected safely from the plane and was unhurt, the spokesman said.





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John Ruskin

## UAR'S MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

The UAR's answers to Israeli proposals of weeks ago, dubbed Essentials of Peace, once more display the constructive policy of Cairo in regard to a just and equitable settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The Egyptian answers in contrast with the vague Israeli proposals are explicit, with a sense of immediacy.

In her answers Egypt has reaffirmed her desire to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East impasse and to carry out all the provisions of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967.

The UAR has proposed that the Security Council could take all useful measures for the maintenance of peace in the region, and suggested the stationing of a four power force that would not limit its role to observation but could intervene to check any possible attack.

Egypt has also asked that the problem of Palestinian refugees be settled on the basis of the UN resolutions, that is on the principle of repatriation to Israel or compensation.

While Egypt has showed preparedness to abide by the clause of the Security Council resolution on the freedom of navigation on all waterways, she naturally insists a solution of the crisis necessitate the evacuation of all territories held by Israel since the six day war.

The Egyptian peace plan, more importantly, proposes declaration of non-belligerency in exchange for Israel's pledge to renounce expansionism and remain within the pre-June 1967 war borders.

As it can be seen the Egyptian peace proposals leave no room for legitimate concern for the Israelis.

When the Arabs declare non-belligerency against the Israelis, when they honour the freedom of navigation on all waterways, and when they give the Israelis a choice either of repatriation of the Palestinian Arab refugees or their indemnification, they in fact go as far as they possibly can.

The UAR has forwarded these clearcut and short term proposals to Gunnar Jarring so that Israel would respond in kind.

The UAR leaders have made it amply clear that they are not prepared to let the Israelis to prolong the talks by submitting vague, and long winded proposals in an attempt to prolong the ceasefire, thus continuing the status quo resulting from the Israeli aggression.

The Israeli offer for rectification of her borders to make them more defensible, is a mere facade for Tel Aviv policy of expansionism.

When the Arabs agree on the deployment of a four power force with prerogative for intervention in case of intrusion by either side, it should be a sufficient guarantee for the safety of Israel.

It is our hope that Israel in the interest of world peace and tranquility will come up with proposals acceptable to Arabs before the present Suez Canal ceasefire ends on February 5.

## WORLD PRESS

The English language daily Kayhan of Tehran said in a leading article on the crucial oil negotiations that the OPEC countries had finally gained the upper hand after a decade of endeavour.

"Oil is now decidedly a seller's market rather than a buyer's market," the newspaper said.

Referring to the companies' package offer, the newspaper said: "If the companies make serious offers for the additional revenues they hand over to the producers, they must expect another round of OPEC demands."

The semi-official paper Al-Ahram has reported that the Palestinian resistance forces have decided to support any political initiatives taken by the Arab states to remove the sequels of the 1967 June war.

Al-Ahram's Amman correspondent said in the paper's Wednesday edition that the decision represented a new orientation for the resistance. It was based on proposals put forward by the popular democratic front for the liberation of Palestine.

Al-Ahram said that central committee envoys had already left for the "Tripartite Charter" conference (Libya, the United Arab Republic, Sudan and Syria) to convey the Palestinian decision to the governments of those countries.

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## Home press at a glance

## Determining priorities in education development plan, public participation in public service projects

Yesterday's Heywad in an editorial comments on U Thant's decision not to run for a third term for the office of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation.

The office of the Secretary General, says Heywad, is a highly sensitive post. The man holding this office should have qualifications, and judgement, which should be respected by all nations and shades of thinking and ideology represented at the world body.

In the editorial Heywad reaffirms U Thant's assertion, that regional considerations should not play any role in appointment of a successor to him. The man's mind and heart, and his capability to cope with crises of varied dimensions should be the main criteria. Today's Islam carries an editorial entitled Education in Afghanistan. In the editorial it is proposed that the Education Ministry

should have clearcut priorities in order to dispense the resources at its disposal most advantageously. So far classrooms have not been provided to 50 per cent of the school age children. Technical and vocational, and teachers training schools are not expanding rapidly enough to decrease the pressure on the already overcrowded higher institutes of learning. Furthermore, advanced education is not available in many fields in those institutes.

These are only some of the problems faced by the education planners in the country. Many of the graduates of primary schools, and some of the secondary schools, discontinue their studies. It is perhaps to the advantage of these children, and to the advantage of national economy, to recast the educational curriculum in these schools so that the graduates could

meanfully employ themselves even though they do not get further vocational or professional training. Further, emphasising of arts and crafts and agriculture in primary schools and secondary schools could perhaps help towards this end, says the editorial.

The editorial also suggests that the parents, and especially those of adequate means, should take a more active role in development of education, and expansion of educational opportunities in the country.

The editorial cites those in various provinces who have already made material and moral contributions to local education departments. Nevertheless it notes that through formation of parent and teacher organisations and discussing of community school relations perhaps better and more

effective ways of school and community relations could be evolved.

Yesterday's Anis welcomes the decision for the establishment of a blood bank in Kandahar.

Availability of blood plays an important role in the success of surgical operations, said the editorial. It is only because of financial difficulties that the Ministry of Public Health has not been able to open more blood banks around the country. The situation in Kandahar is being corrected with the initiative of the local people. Businessmen and professionals have come forward to contribute towards the cost of the establishment of such a bank. In the editorial the hope is expressed that other socially responsible persons follow the example of Kandaharis in other parts of the country.

## Afghanistan at a glance

Editor's note:

The following article by Mohammad Hassan Fahimi, director general in the Ministry of Information and Culture was originally published in Lemar monthly. In writing this the author had those who need quick reference on the history of Afghanistan in mind.

The country which is called Afghanistan in the contemporary history was referred to as Ariana in ancient times, and Khurasan in medieval period. In the eighteenth century the name of Khurasan was discarded in favour of the official title—Afghanistan.

Afghanistan, although it bore different names at different periods of history is one of the most ancient states in Asia, and in the east it has been in existence within well defined geographical boundaries between India, and China, Persia and Media, always playing its historical role as a crossroad in central Asia. The country's place in the history of language, literature, thoughts, beliefs and traditions, commercial transactions, strategic movements, and epic movements in the history of Asia is a significant one.

Given its physical beauty, and mountainous terrain, and temperate climate, Afghanistan has been dubbed as Switzerland of Asia.

Located between the Soviet Union and Iran on the north and west, Pakistan on the south and east, and China on northeast, Afghanistan is an area of 800,000 square kilometres. Its length from east to west, that is from Khyber pass to Zulfikar gorge is nearly 600 miles, and its width from north to south, that is from Khan Ab to Chaghvay mountains, is nearly 500 miles.

The population is somewhat more than sixteen millions, and the majority of it is called Pashtuns. With a population of over half a million the city is stretched along the banks of the Kabul river.

On the beauty of Kabul it would suffice to say that a poet of the talent and standing of Sayeb Asfahani has been fascinated by it, and has made the city's name immortal by his famous ode "Hera for the paradise that is Kabul, and its mountain slopes."

Afghanistan is a mountainous country, its mountains slope towards defined directions linking on one end to the Himalayas, and on the other to the west Asian ranges.

The terrain forms a downgraded in southern and western direction on one end to the Himalayas, and on the other to the west Asian ranges.

The mountains slope down on the north to the Amu, and on the east to the Indus river.

Waters rushing out of Afghanistan to the north pours into the Amu, in the east to the Indus, and in the west to the Hamoun lake.

Most of the mountains in the country are snow covered providing source to the Amu, Morghab, Harirode, Helmand and

Arghandab, Kabul and other ubiquitous rivers which irrigate valleys along their courses. The lofty Hindukush mountains form the biggest Afghan mountain range.

The Hindukush passes have been traversed from ancient times, linking the Indus and Amu valleys.

The range has a length of 600 kilometres, stretching from the Yuli gorge in the small Pamirs, Akrobat and Bamian gorges the highest peak of the eastern part of Hindukush is called Tiramir, which has a height of 7740 metres. The mean height of the Hindukush is between 4500 and 5000 metres.

The famous passes of the Hindukush are Salang, which was turned into a modern all weather highway during the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah. The highway includes a tunnel over 2.5 kilometres long. The scenic valleys opened up to the traffic by this highway only attracted such world famous artists of the world.

Afghanistan, in view of its geographical position, is a significant one.

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"Two postcard-size, please, and send one to Sir Ali Ramsey?"

## Manila impressions:

## Asian press ignoring Asian scene

By Shale, Rabel

"Operator, I want to make a long distance call," I told the telephone operator of the Bay View Hotel in Manila one evening.

"Sir, I've got to you the international call. Just hold on, sir," said and got me in touch with the operator.

Moments later I was connected with the international call operator. I told her I wanted to make a telephone call to Kabul.

"Where did you say Sir," she asked.

"Hold on please, I want to have a look at the directory," she said and I hang on. After a few moments she said there was no such name in the directory. I requested her to look again.

"Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, no Kabul, there just isn't a place by that name in the directory," she said. I had no choice but to hang down the receiver.

She was among the whole majority of the Filipinos who have never heard Afghanistan's name.

An Afghan friend who works with the Asian Development Bank in Manila told me this story about the unfamiliarity of the Filipinos with Afghanistan:

"I used to send my letters to Kabul simply writing the add-

ground that attempts are now being made to improve relations between the mass media in Asia.

In the third International Seminar on Mass Media it was realised that Asians knew much more about Europe and America than simple things about the Asian countries.

The Asian press, that is the press in all the Asian countries are not playing an active, efficient role in covering events in Asia.

The Manila press which is trying to play a leading role in bringing the Asian press and news agencies together is not an exception.

During my stay in Manila the results of the elections in Pakistan were announced.

The Manila Times, which has a daily circulation of over 200,000 copies did not carry a word on the results of the general elections in that country. Murders, robbers, in Manila and greater Manila area formed the headlines of the paper daily.

The paper hopes that more of such clinics will be opened in other parts of the country so that mothers and children will benefit.

The daily Badakhshan in an editorial comments on the last Islamic Countries Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Karachi. The paper while recalling that the first of such conference was held last year in November, 1967 which among other things urged the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

It is against this kind of ba-

## Provincial Press

By A. Staff Writer

The daily Etefaqi Islam of Herat in an editorial entitled 'Export of Natural Gas' refers to a recent news item according to which 6,328 million cubic metres of gas has been exported from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union since the start of exports.

According to the news there has been an increase of 561 million cubic metres gas compared to the amount exported in 1969.

Since export of natural gas started four years ago from the northern gasfield, there has been a constant increase in the amount of export, adds the paper. The paper while describing mineral resources as backbone of a country's national economy expresses pleasure over the fact that in the last several years efforts have been made to untap some of these resources.

The constant increase in the quantity of gas exports, is the manifestation of the hard work of the Afghan technicians, representing the willingness on the part of government to exploit the natural resources of the country for economic and social development.

The paper is certain that with the completion of the projects undertaken in northern parts of Afghanistan for further exploiting mineral resources more hard currency will be earned. The daily 'Etefaqi Islam' of Kandahar in an editorial expresses pleasure over the fact that people have been showing more interest in making use of the locally produced consumer goods.

In this connection the paper mentions as an example the products of the Bagrami Textile Mill, built through technical and financial assistance of neighbourly and friendly People's Republic of China.

The paper is appreciative of the fact that Bagrami Textile Mill has succeeded in producing enough cotton textiles to meet the local demand.

There is ample supply of its products in the markets and the sales outlets are numerous throughout the country.

However, the paper went on, there are certain local industries the outputs of which are hardly enough to meet the local demand though quality wise they are good.

For instance, says the paper, the products of Helmand Edible Oil Plant which is of fine and dependable quality is not enough.

The paper suggests that the Helmand Edible Oil Plant and other such plants should not only use cotton seeds as raw material but should also study possibilities of using other oil bearing seeds.

The paper believes that if the local industries produce enough and sell them at competitive price the people will always prefer to buy them.

The daily Badar of Mazare Sharif in an editorial discusses the efforts of the Family Planning Association throughout the country.

The Family Planning Association of Afghanistan, the nucleus of which was first set up in the capital city a few years ago, is fast developing and in the short span of time several branches of the Association has been opened in the provinces.

The clinics of the Family Planning Association which have been opened in some provinces have been of vital aid to mothers and children.

The paper hopes that more of such clinics will be opened in other parts of the country so that mothers and children will benefit.

The daily Badakhshan in an editorial comments on the last Islamic Countries Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Karachi. The paper while recalling that the first of such conference was held last year in November, 1967 which among other things urged the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

It is against this kind of ba-

(Continued from page 2)

of its geographical position, not only attracting such world famous conquerors as Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan and others, but also because it was a significant crossroads, a commercial route, serving as a link for cultural intermingling between East and West.

The Silk Route not only served the cause of transference of valuable goods such as silk, and other valuables between the East and West, but also the Indian spices were taken by the same route to beyond to the Oxus river, and to Persia.

The famous Chinese pilgrim Hsueh-tsang came to ancient Afghanistan in the seventh century, Marco Polo in 13th century spending many a night in the caravan sarais on this route.

The enraptured climate and the rugged countryside of the Afghan fatherland have rendered the kind of valour and toughness to successive Afghan generations that no conqueror, or dreamer of dominance over them, could subdue. Everyone who ventured to have a hold over them, sooner or later was disillusioned, and defeated.

Although during the course of centuries different peoples attacked the country, but none bore the banner of Afghan empire beyond their fatherland's borders, and ruled over vast domains.

When the national energies and forces were not engaged in wars, or defence of the country, culture flourished. These were the most brilliant times in the history of cultural and artistic development in the country.

Whether it was before the Genghis onslaught, or after the Timurid offensive, there were people of vast knowledge and capabilities here who were revered before the advent of Islam, and post Islamic periods. Ebn-e Sina Balkhi, Sahayee Ghaznavi, Abu Raihan al-Biruni, Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, Maulana Jalaluddin Balkhi, Maulana Abdul Rahman Jami, Mirza Abdul Kader Bedel, Sayed Jamaluddin Afghan, Rahman Baba, Khushal Khan Khattak, Pire Rooshan, Habibullah Motaqeen Kandahari, Mir Zafar Herawi are a but to name a few.

A number of highly prominent names also come to mind when looking at the national life amongst the Afghan women as well. These include Nuzo Anna, Mother of Mirwais Baba, Zainab, Hekai, sister of Shah Mahmud Hotaki, the Afghan emperor, Zarghouna Ade, mother of Wazir Fateh Khan, Ghazi Ade, Malala, Mahjoub Herawi, Mehri Herawi, who have a distinguished place in the history of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan was the abode of different civilisations, and centres of knowledge and culture in different periods of history.

The monuments, archaeological ruins in the recent years by Afghan and European archaeologists such as those found in Afghunum, Moudagish, Hadda, Bagrām, Surkh

spit, and others, bear witness to this assertion and throws light on the several thousand years history of Afghanistan.

The Vedic and Avesta civilisations, the Greco-Buddhist and Gandhara art, and the Timurid era renaissance were some of the flourishing periods in the course of this long history.

Other periods of grandeur are represented in the remains of old Balkh, which was once called the mother of the cities, and where the clans of Ebn-e Sina, and Maulana Jalaluddin Balkhi lived, and where Dargai, the renowned poet of Dari language was raised together with hundreds of other notable scholars and literary figures; the remnants of the city of Ghuzghul, where at the feet of its strong citadel walls thousands of Genghis Khan Soldiers' lost their lives, the Buddha colossi curved out of live cliffs standing 53 and 35 metres high, the tallest Buddha statues in the world, and ruins in Lashkari Bazar (Kala Bist) on the banks of the Helmand river; the monuments in Herat, Siestan, Hadda and Ghazni, are all telling witnesses to the glories of Afghanistan.

The history of contemporary Afghanistan begins with the appearance on the scene of Ahmad Shah Babai in 1747.

During a period of 23 years this great political and military genius brought the Afghan tribes of Afghanistan as Katikhan, Badakhshan, Balkh, Maimana, Marw, Morghab, Toss, Nishapur, the pre-

vious Afghan provinces, under the command of Spah Salar (army chief) Mohammad Nader Khan, the greatest personality of the contemporary Afghan history, the British forces who had triumphed in 1914-1918 war were defeated in a manner that they were forced to recognise Afghanistan officially as an independent country.

In this great and historic war, which is known as the Third Anglo-Afghan war, Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, the warrior brother of Mohammad Nader Khan, also played an active role, and their names shall stand out as the conquerors of Wana and Paktia.

At the end of this war Afghanistan was declared independent in the heart of Asia again, and the Afghan nation once more triumphed over her enemies.

The regaining of independence is celebrated each year with special pomp and ceremonies by the Afghan state, and the valiant Afghan nation.

After the regaining of independence His Majesty Amanullah Khan embarked upon a modernising programme in the country, and started a series of basic reforms foremost among which was granting of a share to the women in the social life of the country.

To be concluded.

The hotel in Khenjan, a summer resort located on the northern slopes of the Hindukush.

## A GLANCE AT ANCIENT AFGHANISTAN

(Continued from page 2)

of its geographical position, not only attracting such world famous conquerors as Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan and others, but also because it was a significant crossroads, a commercial route, serving as a link for cultural intermingling between East and West.

The Silk Route not only served the cause of transference of valuable goods such as silk, and other valuables between the East and West, but also the Indian spices were taken by the same route to beyond to the Oxus river, and to Persia.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

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MIDDLE EAST

VOL. IX NO. 249

KABUL SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1971 (DALWA 3, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF 4

PAGE 4

THE KABUL TIMES

JANUARY 21, 1971

## Lunokhod

(Continued from page 1)  
of the soil, the chemical composition of the surface and of various forms of relief were feasible. Proceeding from these recommendations the earth crew plotted the new route and demanded multithrough working sessions in selected areas. This naturally complicated the tasks of navigators and the work of the lunar vehicle's crews. It was interesting to check the state of the landing stage by means of panoramic telephoto cameras and to see how it withstood the effect of two lunar days and two lunar nights.

Lunokhod-1 has now been brought to its starting point exactly on schedule. The pace of its movement on the moon has adhered strictly to plan. "We were helped in this by the experience accumulated in the course of the vehicle's lengthy work," the scientists said.  
Travel on the moon is not as end in itself, he stressed. Lunokhod-1 could have covered a much bigger distance from its landing place but this is a comprehensive experiment and its effectiveness is determined more by the volume of scientific information, the results of numerous technical experiments and various trials of the machine's different systems and assemblies. "In this respect the present experiment is unique".

Scientists say the processing of the information and the generalization of the scientific results will take much time.  
The Soviet automatic apparatus Lunokhod-1 has been working on the moon for three lunar days and three lunar nights. "The machine performs impeccably," the scientist said.

## World-Briefs

MOSCOW, Jan. 20, (AFP)—Gerdard Schroeder, President of the foreign relations committee of the West German parliament, yesterday had a two-hour meeting with Premier Alexei Kosygin, a West German diplomatic source said.  
Schroeder said later he outlined the Christian Democrat Union party's position on Soviet-West German relations, ratification of the August 12 treaty between the two countries and the Berlin problem.

CAIRO, Jan. 20, (AFP)—Yugoslav President Tito will arrive in Cairo February 1 for an official visit of several days, the Middle East News Agency said yesterday.

## The Kabul Times Annual

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Contact: Editor

## War and Peace

(Russian Cinemascope movie)  
PART III & VI  
at

ARIANA CINEMA, TODAY AND TOMORROW  
(JANUARY 21, 22, 23)  
SHOW TIMES: 2, 5, and 8 P.M.  
ENGLISH VERSION.

## Namibia case

### Three Hague judges biased, charges Pretoria

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21, (AFP)—The 15 judges of The Hague International Court of Justice met in private yesterday to take up a South African contention that three of their colleagues, including the Court President, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan of Pakistan, should withdraw from hearing the South-West African (Namibia) case because they are biased.

The judges are also considering a South African request to be permitted to appoint an ad hoc judge to the bench.  
The court is preparing the way for hearings early next month on a request made last July 29 by the United Nations Security Council for an advisory opinion on the legal consequences of South Africa's continued presence in South-West Africa, the former German colony mandated to South Africa by the League of Nations after the first world war.

A South African legal team is in the Hague, standing by to provide any further explanations the court may want on the Pretoria government's requests.  
According to South African sources, the Pretoria government objects to judges Platon Morozov of the Soviet Union and Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, as well as Sir Zafrullah Khan. Pretoria contends that they have all made attacks on South African policy in South-West Africa during United Nations sessions.

Authoritative South African sources said yesterday that the Pretoria government, in a letter to the Court on Jan. 14, argued that its application for withdrawal of the three judges and appointment of an ad hoc judge should be dealt with before the case came before the court. It is the first time in the court's history that any country has objected to the composition of its bench.

The same source said South Africa proposed that before going into the merits of the case, the court should determine whether it has jurisdiction and whether it should exercise it. South Africa would prefer oral hearings on this point, the source said.

If the court decides it does have jurisdiction or rejects the South African requests, it should then define the issues at stake and fix a date for further proceedings, as is customary in disputes between states, South Africa has argued.

Laird told newsmen that the Nixon Administration would keep its promise to reduce the total of American forces in South Vietnam to 284,000 men by May 1, if not before.

The progress made in implementing the government's Vietnamisation policy meant that it will be possible for the president to announce in April further troop withdrawals, he added.

The major part of the defence secretary's press conference was devoted to the question of Cambodia and of U.S. military aid to that country, particularly the air support which has substantially increased in recent weeks.

But Laird stressed the fact that compared with last year and in particular the months of May and June 1970, the number of American flights over Cambodian territory now showed a drop.

"We support the South Vietnamese to prevent the reestablishment of the sanctuary areas and the transfer of logistic supplies and men into those sanctuaries," Laird added.

He stressed that the American objective was "to prevent the flow of enemy forces that could attack U.S. personnel in Vietnam."

## U.S. aircraft being used in Cambodian war: Laird

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, (AFP)—American Defence Secretary Melvin Laird said here Wednesday that U.S. aircraft were being used in Cambodia, but gave an assurance that no U.S. ground forces would be deployed there.  
During a Pentagon press conference, Laird said that the aim of American air activity in Cambodia was "to protect the lives of American men" in South Vietnam.  
"We are not using any of our ground combat forces in Cambodia, and I can assure you we won't," he said.  
"We will not commit U.S. ground combat forces in Cambodia, directly or indirectly."  
Laird told newsmen that the Nixon Administration would keep its promise to reduce the total of American forces in South Vietnam to 284,000 men by May 1, if not before.

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## OVER 100 THOUSAND TOURISTS VISIT AFGHANISTAN IN 1970

### A 20% increase compare to year before

By A Staff Reporter  
More than one hundred thousand tourists visited Afghanistan 1970, a source of the Afghan Tourist Organisation said.  
The increase shows about 20 per cent rise in the number of foreign tourists who visited Afghanistan last year, the source added.  
In 1969, 84,084 tourists came to Afghanistan. Compared to twelve years ago when the Afghan Tourist Organisation was established, there has been many fold increase in tourism.  
The official inauguration of the Asian Highway, easing of restriction on entry visa into Afghanistan and better hotel facilities account for increase in tourism.  
The ATO itself has been very active in 1970. By holding exhibitions abroad—such as the one held in Phoenicia in 70—Afghanistan has been further introduced to countries abroad.  
Although other nationals of seventy countries visited Afghanistan in 1970.

## France loses top nuclear , military men in plane crash

PARIS, Jan. 23, (Reuters)—France's leaders yesterday began assessing the damage done to its nuclear energy and weapons programmes by an air crash which killed some of the country's top atomic experts Thursday.  
Among the 12 victims was Jacques Mabile—often called "Mr. Uranium"—and described by officials here as the man who assured France 10 per cent of the world's uranium reserves. Also killed were planning chiefs for both the armed forces general staff and the Atomic Energy Commission (CEA).  
They were in a twin-engine Nord 262 military plane which crashed in a snowstorm in mountainous central France.  
Police Friday barred all roads leading to the site of the wreck.

PARIS, Jan. 23, (AFP)—A three-year-old boy was flattened and badly hurt by the falling body of a mountain goat in a freak accident at Vincennes zoo here, it was disclosed today.  
The goat slipped while climbing a 200 foot high rock, killed itself in the fall part of the way down, then tumbled another 32 feet on to the child as he was walking past with his father.  
The boy, Cyrille Amoux, had a fractured skull.  
A zoo official said it was only the third accident at the zoo since it opened in 1934. In the first a man went too close to the bear pit and was bitten and in the second a German soldier was killed falling into the bear pit.

## Pakistan criticises India's actions in Jammu, Kashmir

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 23, (AFP)—In a letter dated 21 January 1971, the representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, Agha Shahi states that recent actions by the Indian government in the state of Jammu and Kashmir aggravate tensions in the subcontinent of India and Pakistan and that the responsibility for the consequent deterioration of the relations between India and Pakistan will be squarely on the government of India.  
"This serious situation has been directly caused by actions of the government of India, taken on 9 and 12 January 1971, in prohibiting entry into the state of Shaikh Mohammad Abdullah and other well-known leaders of Kashmir, Mirza Afzal Beg and G.M. Shah, in banning the plebeian front and in subjecting to arrest a large number of political workers in the India-occupied area of the state," notes the representative of Pakistan.  
These actions have been taken with the objective of suppressing all political activity in the state and of preventing participation in Indian parliamentary elections of the representatives of the Indian-occupied area. The representative of Pakistan does not ask for a meeting of the Security Council.

## Afghan delegation to participate Rome's audio visual meet

KABUL, Jan. 23, (Bakhtar)—An Afghan delegation left here Thursday for Rome to participate in the Audio Visual conference there.  
The delegation members are: Safiullah Sarai, the deputy director of the Audio Visual Department in the Education Ministry; Abdul Majid Dastgari, a teacher in the Teachers Academy and Reza Ali, an official of the Ministry.

## Women Institute to open branch in Balkh province

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, Jan. 23, (Bakhtar)—The site for a branch of the Afghan Women Institute has been chosen. It is hoped that the branch will expand Women Institute's activities in Balkh province.

The President of the Afghan Women Institute accompanied by the Director of Social Guidance in the Society, Mrs. Shifiga Mobarz yesterday held talks on the new branch with Balkh Governor and officials of the Women Institute.  
Mrs. Etemadi later visited the women's prison and discussed the possibility of establishing a literacy course and a kindergarten in the province.  
She also visited various sections of the prison.

## Arab heads of state wound up their Cairo summit talks

CAIRO, Jan. 23, (AFP)—Egypt, Libya, Sudan and Syria pledged last night after a three-day summit conference here to "mobilise all their potential" to free occupied Arab territories and face up to "imperialist and Zionist plans".  
The four Tripoli charter states issued a communique broadening the challenge from "the Arab world" to "all Arab states to be prepared to meet the challenge from the countries of aggression."

## State of Union message

## Nixon proposes 6-point plan including social reform

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, (AFP)—President Nixon called on the U.S. Congress last night to open the way for a "new American revolution" by approving a six-point plan of administrative and social reform.  
The president's main proposal was a system of sharing revenue. He called it "a peaceful revolution" in which power is turned back to the people, in which government at all levels is refreshed and renewed.  
Speaking in his annual "State of the Union" message to Congress, he also proposed an administrative reform of the federal government which would cut the number of government departments (ministries) by one-third from 12 to eight.  
Apart from the defence treasury-state and justice departments, the government would be grouped into four large departments.  
"Under this plan," Nixon said, "rather than dividing up our departments by narrow subjects, we would organise them around the great purposes of government."  
"Rather than scattering responsibility by adding new levels of bureaucracy, we would focus attention on the responsibility for getting problems solved."

Another of his six points was an appeal for the new Congress to cooperate in resisting expenditures that go beyond the limits of the full employment budget.  
On the environment, a cause which politicians have eagerly grasped over the past two years, the President said he would present in a separate message new and tough measures aimed at cleaning the air and water supplies, fighting noise and restoring the quality of the natural environment in the United States.

PARIS, Jan. 23, (AFP)—Strait security measures were imposed today around the crashed Nord-262 plane in which seven French nuclear officials, three generals and an admiral lost their lives yesterday near Privas, Ardèche.  
The plane carried secret documents. Many of these have been recovered but one briefcase full of papers was in poor condition.



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## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Folds of back crepe never mis-  
take to the memory of the de-  
parted.  
Irvn Shrewsbury Cobb.

Final declaration of  
Commonwealth conference

The joint communique issued at the end of the Common-  
wealth Conference in Singapore is an ambiguous policy state-  
ment by the 31 nation supranational body. It does not con-  
form to the statements of the leaders of some Commonwealth member-nations before the opening of  
the meeting.

It does not solve the problem which was intended to be  
resolved once and for all by the participants.

It does not reflect the determination of the member-nations  
of the Commonwealth to stay together, to help for the  
survival of the organisation, or to break it.

It is a victory for all. It is a defeat for all. It is a contradiction  
in terms—seeking to resolve an issue without reaching  
agreement.

It pleases no body, none of the participants. It leaves the  
member countries more than ever in doubt, in doubt on future  
unity on issues affecting them and on even the values of the  
Commonwealth itself which was founded for their own good.

The communique comes after much haggling on how  
to issue it. The final declaration is an amended version of the  
Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, presented to the  
meeting by the President of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

The final declaration shows that the issue of arms sales to  
South Africa by Britain has not been solved.

This is a victory for Britain, but diminishing victory. Prob-  
ably Prime Minister Edward Heath has left the conference  
table with the same confusion and doubt about its government  
policy on sale of arms issue, although it has won a mandate,  
as Kenneth Kaunda has.

The threat on the dismantling of the Commonwealth hangs  
over as before. The seven nation committee assigned to study  
the sale of arms issue and report to the Commonwealth states  
is a temporary face-saving device to hide the real danger to  
the Commonwealth.

To start with, the committee itself is in danger of disinte-  
gration. India has expressed her unwillingness to continue  
to be a member.

The initial shock may not be absorbed by other member  
nations of the committee and the uncertainty created by the  
joint communique may discourage others to think twice about  
their assignment which in any case is a prime face device.

A more serious problem in the long run will be the reac-  
tion of those African states which despite their efforts at the  
conference to force a no-sale solution have gained nothing.

Zambia, directly threatened by a breaching space  
this group. No one doubts that if Edward Heath goes ahead,  
with the green light he has been given, in selling arms to South  
Africa, Zambia will be the first to leave.

While the present decision of the Commonwealth, that of  
permitting member nations to decide for themselves on arms  
sales issue has given the British government a breathing space,  
there is no doubt that the final decision will have to be taken  
at one stage or the other during the next few months. To start  
the sale of arms or refuse to do so will be the question.

But as the British stand at the just-concluded conference  
showed, there is no chance for reversal of the stand on the sale  
of arms to South Africa.

If the British government was doubtful about its policy,  
it would have not started the controversy in the first place.

## WORLD PRESS

British intelligence tipped off, the more his haunted Ni-  
West German security men ab-  
out a righting plot to murder  
chancellor Willy Brandt during  
his recent holiday in Kenya, the  
newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine  
Zeitung has reported.

Extremists contacted German  
farmers living in Kenya to or-  
ganise the attempt, the paper said,  
the British heard of the plot from  
Kenyan police, it added.

The FRG government has ad-  
mitted it received a tip-off about  
a plot, but has given no details.  
Herr Brandt was in Kenya from  
December 28 to January 15.

The Washington Post has stressed  
the political dangers to Pres-  
ident Nixon of expanding the U.S.  
military role in Cambodia.

The paper commented: "Surely  
Mr. Nixon does not have to be  
reminded that the more he ex-  
pands the American military role  
in Cambodia (and the more fur-

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Foreign

## Home press at a glance

Heywad has editorial entitled United Nations  
Development Assistance to Afghanistan

Yesterday's Heywad carried an  
editorial entitled "United Nations  
Development Assistance to Af-  
ghanistan". Ever since the estab-  
lishment of the UNDP office in  
Afghanistan in 1949, the Organi-  
sation has been taking part in  
the country's developmental ac-  
tivities on a regular basis. It ac-  
cording to a regular basis, it ac-  
cording to a regular basis, it ac-  
cording to a regular basis, it ac-  
cording to a regular basis, it ac-

Only recently the UNDP pledged  
to provide funds amounting to  
\$1,640,000 to finance certain  
projects in the country. Ac-  
cording to available statistics, ap-  
proximately 1000 Afghan youth have  
been awarded fellowships and schol-  
arships abroad by the UNDP  
during the past twenty years.

Similarly, the Organisation's

help in the field of public health  
and education alone has am-  
ounted to over \$7,000,000. The  
UNDP then maintained a number  
of projects in which the UNDP has  
assisted Afghanistan.

These include: The develop-  
ment of technical schools, the tech-  
nicians training institutions, agri-  
culture and irrigation, providing  
food for certain educational or-  
ganisations, surveying public health  
and water resources, land survey  
breeding karakul sheep, improv-  
ing land and air transport sys-  
tem, localities development, devel-  
opment of industries and natural  
resources etc.

Some of these projects have  
received direct UNDP assistance  
and some benefited from the as-  
sistance of the United Nations  
specialised agencies, such as UN-  
ESCO, UNICEF, the WHO and

FAO etc.

United Nations assistance to

developing countries is impor-  
tant from two angles. First, that

these assistance are not repay-  
able and do not carry any interest

and "secondly" because they are  
void of any political strings. Be-  
sides since these assistance are

given usually to implement small  
projects their effect is felt

directly by the people.

In an editorial Thursday's Is-  
lah welcomed the extension of

services by the Volunteer Women  
Association to the provinces. The

Volunteer Women Association, it  
said, has made its present felt es-  
pecially after Her Royal Highness

Princess Bilquis accepted to  
become its honorary president.

The Organisation on the other  
hand strengthened its financial

status and on the other expanded

its welfare services to the soci-  
ety. It has succeeded in provid-  
ing medicines, clothing and bi-  
cycles to the needy and incapaci-  
tated people. Furthermore, the

Association has not confined its  
humanitarian services to the ne-  
edy and incapacitated people in  
the capital but also in the prov-  
inces.

Association teams have been  
visiting certain provinces and  
offering whatever aid available  
to the provincial deserving peo-  
ple.

Fortunately we see that the  
similar associations are being for-  
med in the provinces. The edi-  
torial hoped that generous dona-  
tions and aid will be forthcom-  
ing to these associations in order  
to enable them to provide even  
better assistance to the needy  
people.

## Tupamaros:

## UK ambassador's kidnappers in strong organisation

The weird, anarchistic and  
largely irrational style of the  
Tupamaros makes it difficult to  
predict what they are likely to  
do in the future.

They have demanded the  
release of more than 150 political  
prisoners; the Uruguayan govern-  
ment refuses to deal with "common  
criminals". Even the vocabulary is  
irreconcilable, and the dead-end  
and the dead-end—Mr. Jackson's  
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The weird, anarch





The famous marble-decorated arch in Kandahar which serves as a kind of traffic thoroughfare. It symbolises history and reminds one of the days when every city had a door.

### Ethiopian DC-3 on domestic flight hijacked to Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (AFP).—An Ethiopian Airlines DC-3 jetliner, hijacked during a domestic flight Friday, was forced under armed threat to leave Cairo airport for Tripoli, Libya, this morning, it was reported here.

The manager of Cairo airport tried unsuccessfully to persuade the hijackers not to continue with their plans, the report said. Sudan's radio Omudrum, monitored here, had earlier reported that the hijackers were Eritrean students.

The plane, carrying 16 passengers, mostly Ethiopians and five crew, reportedly Americans, landed here at 1800 GMT to refuel. The students did not leave the plane, which first reported that they wanted to take to Khartoum.

The Middle East News Agency reported that the pilot was an Ethiopian and that he warned Cairo airport authorities to keep away from the plane so as not to jeopardise passengers' safety.

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AFP).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Rui Patricio said after a second meeting here Friday with his French opposite number, Maurice Schumann, that they exchanged impressions on Portugal's participation in the Common Market.

Other matters discussed, he said, were increased Franco-Portuguese cooperation in the cultural, economic and technological fields and controlling the emigration of Portuguese workers to France.

### Viet Cong forces

## SHELL PHNOM PENH IN DRAMATIC SHOW OF FORCE

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Communist forces yesterday shelled central Phnom Penh in a dramatic show of strength while suicide squads penetrated the Pochentong international airport and blew up a big napalm ammunition dump. It was the first time Viet Cong gunners had shelled central Phnom Penh since the Vietnam war spilled over into Cambodia 16 months ago.

Reports of damage and casualties were still confused, but reliable diplomatic sources said at least 10 aircraft parked on the airport apron were destroyed in the airport attack.

In all, (The Reuters correspondent said about 20 dead Cambodian soldiers, mostly from the air force, strewn in grotesque positions at the roadside. He also saw three truckloads of wounded civilians racing through the night from the airport into the city.

Viet Cong firing B-40 rockets from the roof of the airport restaurant had done much of the damage.

Diplomatic sources described the attacks as a new phase in the Cambodian war and said the Viet Cong's first strike on Phnom Penh represented a conscious political decision, since there were Soviet and East European embassies still in the capital.

The attack on Phnom Penh came two hours after midnight as Viet Cong suicide squads simultaneously hit the airport, causing a holocaust which burned night into day.

Rockets and mortar bombs poured into the airport, five miles (eight kms) from Phnom Penh and a fiery white light from the conflagration lit the sky. By mid-afternoon refugees in their thousands were moving down highway four, Phnom Penh's main link with the deeper port of Kompong Som, 140 miles (224 miles) away. Stretches of the highway are still held by North

### Many missing from blazing Liberian tanker off Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Rescue ships and aircraft yesterday scoured rough seas off Sardinia for 16 men still missing from the 39-man international crew of the big Liberian tanker Universe Patriot which caught fire and exploded Thursday night during a storm.

Survivors picked up 23 crew members from two lifeboats and a rubber raft found floating near the burnt-out wreckage of the 83,000-ton tanker which went aground on rocks off Cape Pevera on the island's southwest coast. The Japanese-built tanker was finished only last year.

Sixteen of those rescued, including the tanker's West German skipper, Captain Schneider, were found on the two lifeboats, and the other first thought that the inflatable life raft contained the remaining 22 crew members.

But when the Panamanian ship Taurus (5,225 tons) reached the raft, it found only six people—all Japanese—aboard. The search then resumed for the 16 men still missing.

Port officials said none of the 23 rescued so far were injured. They said the tanker had emptied a cargo of crude oil at Porto Cervo, near Cagliari, and was heading back to Tripoli, Libya, when the fire and explosion occurred.

They said the captain sent an SOS at 1800 GMT Thursday night, saying "fire aboard accompanied by explosion, urgent assistance needed." After that there was silence.

Italian navy ships, merchant ships and other craft in the area

ran Chanwar naval base, across the Toulle Sap river from the capital, with 30 rockets and mortar bombs, wounding four people.

Viet Cong mortar bombs for the first time also landed near the heart of Phnom Penh itself. They hit the public works station near the shell oil depot, but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

"There were scenes of horror at the airport terminal which until last night was one of the most beautiful in the world, with landscaped gardens."

A sergeant who normally checks identity papers at the airport said he was being driven by the road-side. A few yards ahead lay a dead Cambodian major.

About 1,000 canisters of napalm are understood to have caught fire, resulting in the conflagration which engulfed the military section of the airport for two hours during the night.

Undoubtedly many died in the lightning attacks but it was not yet possible to estimate the carnage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Senator Edward Kennedy, defeated when he stood for re-election as assistant Secretary of Defense, yesterday was named to the 17-man Democratic steering committee today.

The senator, whose political prestige appeared badly damaged by yesterday's vote, will fill the New England post on the steering committee—an important back stage group which decides on committee assignments for Democrats.

Senator Kennedy's appointment retains for him a role, although diminished, in helping shape the senate structure.

He was named to the panel by democratic leader Mike Mansfield, who also selected two relatively liberal southerners, William Spong of Virginia and Lawton Chiles of Florida.

In previous years the panel had been dominated by senate conservatives who had accumulated considerable seniority.

### Eisaku Sato favours normalising ties with Peking

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AFP).—Premier Eisaku Sato yesterday proposed contacts with China at government level with a view to normalising relations.

In a parliamentary policy speech he used the name "Peoples Republic of China" for the first time in a non-official address.

He said long-range peace in Asia was at stake and Japanese-Chinese relations must be handled with great care.

Sato also said that Japan's relations with the United States were of paramount importance. They had an overwhelming influence on the country's livelihood.

Although the domestic and international situations were difficult, there was no change of this relationship changing in the near future.

The Japanese Premier added that the current negotiations on textiles would produce a settlement based on mutual concessions, with a view to encouraging free and expanding world trade.

On domestic affairs, Sato said the gross national product (GNP) was predicted at \$22,000 million for fiscal 1971, and nearly \$400,000 million for 1975. By 1975 per capita income would be about \$2,700.

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### C' wealth con. issues vague declaration on SA arms issue

SINGAPORE, Jan. 23 (AFP).—The Commonwealth heads of government conference yesterday wound up nine days of arduous debates with a vaguely worded compromise formula on British arms sales to South Africa.

The compromise written into a "Commonwealth declaration" allowed Britain to "use its own judgment" on the arms for South Africa issue.

The face-saving formula left the divergences between Britain and the black African states unresolved, observers said.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said at a press conference that the outcome of the conference was not a victory for British Prime Minister Edward Heath but was only "the beginning of a long fight."

The compromise averted an open breakdown of the Commonwealth association during the Singapore conference.

But the threat of a breakdown remains if Heath goes ahead with the official announcement in parliament of the resumption of arms sale to South Africa.

The "Commonwealth declaration" approved by the heads of government was a watered-down version of the "declaration of Commonwealth principles" presented to the conference last week by President Kaunda.

The formula on racial discrimination finally agreed upon in the declaration said: "No country will afford to regimes which practice racial discrimination assistance which in its own judgment directly contributes to the pursuit of this evil policy."

Most of the communique was a catalogue of the items discussed during the nine-day meeting. The eleven-hour compromise left the dispute over the British plan to sell arms to pretoria very much up in the air.

Observers said the black African states had failed to manoeuvre Heath into backing down. The British prime minister succeeded in withstanding a full-scale offensive on the arms issue led by Zambia, Tanzania, and Uganda.

While opening the seminar, the President of Research and Soil Survey Department in the Ministry said that so far excellent results have been obtained from the research work in various fields.

The Research and Popularisation Department has been able to experiment with new seeds of wheat, cotton, vegetables and fruits and distribute the suitable ones amongst farmers and growers, he added.

He said the department has been experimenting with potato, oil seeds, and cornseeds. The best varieties will be distributed to farmers and growers, he added.

Meanwhile, the resident representative of the United Nations Development Program Olsen met the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Hakim in his office yesterday and assured him of continued assistance in agricultural development in Afghanistan.

They also exchanged views on the programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The UNDP deputy representative and the FAO director in Afghanistan were also present during the meeting.

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AFP).—A seminar for the provincial directors of agriculture and irrigation has been opened here.

The aim in organising the ten day seminar is to increase agricultural productivity, improve research and extension work and to hear reports on annual activity in each province from the directors.

The meeting will also study possibility of co-ordinating efforts undertaken in each research centre in the country.

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KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1971 (DALWA 4, 1349 S.H.)

## AG. DIRECTORS MEET TO PROBE EXTENSION PROJECTS

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Meanwhile, the resident representative of the United Nations Development Program Olsen met the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Hakim in his office yesterday and assured him of continued assistance in agricultural development in Afghanistan.

They also exchanged views on the programmes of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. The UNDP deputy representative and the FAO director in Afghanistan were also present during the meeting.

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AFP).—A seminar for the provincial directors of agriculture and irrigation has been opened here.

The aim in organising the ten day seminar is to increase agricultural productivity, improve research and extension work and to hear reports on annual activity in each province from the directors.

The meeting will also study possibility of co-ordinating efforts undertaken in each research centre in the country.

Experts will address the meeting. While opening the seminar, the President of Research and Soil Survey Department in the Ministry said that so far excellent results have been obtained from the research work in various fields.

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### Mazar workers receive WFP supplied food

MAZAR SHARIF, Jan. 24, (Bakhtar).—Distribution of wheat, rice, edible oil, powdered milk, tea and sugar under the World Food Programme for workers of the Chemical Fertiliser Plant has started.

Under the programme WFP will distribute during the next three years 22.5 million worth of these essential commodities to the workers.

Abdullah Mobin, the president of the plant in speech inaugurating the distribution touched on the importance of the assistance.

Dr. Von Scheu, the director of WFP in a speech touched on the objective of the aid and the role it plays in raising the standard of life.

Altogether, 6864 tons of food-stuffs will be imported into Afghanistan during the next three years. But so far 1100 tons have reached the country.

### Al Ahram daily publishes Rogers letter to Riad

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AFP).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad has received a written message from U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers dealing with current developments in Middle East.

The authoritative Cairo daily Al Ahram, which reported the message, declined however to publish it.

### Pakistan raps role of SEATO

BANGKOK, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Pakistani Foreign Minister Sultan M. Khan has criticised the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation for allegedly failing to live up to the expectation of the member countries.

The foreign minister was speaking to reporters on arrival here Saturday for a brief good visit after attending the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Singapore.

Asked what Pakistan's attitude was towards the eight-nation SEATO defence organisation, he said: "We in Pakistan hold certain views about alliances which do not fulfil the aspirations and expectations of member countries."

He said Pakistanis held this view since their "experience" in 1965 when Pakistan failed to win the help she expected from SEATO in the Indo-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir.

The foreign minister declined to comment on the possibility that Pakistan might pull out of SEATO but stressed his country was not "going left."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AFP).—The American government is seriously considering replacing the planes and material destroyed in Friday's communist attack on Phnom Penh.

The State Department spokesman, Robert McCloud, referred to the "great amount of discouragement" felt by the American authorities, who believed that the attack showed the communists' real intentions in Cambodia.

But McCloud did not say whether the U.S. government regarded the raid as the prelude to a bigger offensive by the North Vietnamese against the Lon Nol administration.

The State Department said the planes damaged at Pochentong airport by the communists' rockets and ground batteries included the American military attaché's C-54 aircraft.

All the other aircraft destroyed or damaged belonged to the Cambodian government.

It is too early to give a complete assessment of the damage here said the plane could not fly last night in darkness.

Korean Airlines said it had arranged for another airliner to fly to Sokcho to bring the passengers to Seoul, but airport officials here said the plane could not fly last night in darkness.

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Soviet archipelagos have discussed the 1960-year-old skeleton of a young woman who underwent a complicated operation to replace her amputated left foot with bones taken from a male sheep.

There were reports that, nearly the whole Cambodian Air Force was destroyed. Civilian aircraft were also destroyed in the fire which raged, several hours, by napalm, phosphorous bombs and fuel.

Rockets which hit the terminal and control tower at 0900 local broke all windows and shelled walls. Although damaged, equipment in the control tower, still functioned.

Runways were damaged but a South Vietnamese plane was able to land this morning, bringing 150 passengers.

(Continued on page 4)

## AUDITOR REPORTS RISE IN REVENUES

KABUL, Jan. 24 (Bakhtar).—There has been an increase of 220 million in the income of the Kabul Province during the past nine months of the current Afghan year over the year before, the Kabul province Auditor General reported yesterday.

The new rise in the income included customs and excise duties of the Kabul province's Auditor General's office.

Altogether the income of the province during the reported period has been at 1,445,224,495.

The increase over the corresponding period of last year is at 238,330,785—over twenty per cent.

The total income of the Kabul customs during the period is at 926,476,504, and the remaining net income of the Kabul province is at 1,445,224,495.

The increase in the general Customs income during the period has been at 149,159,019 and the remaining of the auditor general's office.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AFP).—The permanent coordinating committee, representing 15 international organisations, yesterday issued reports from Tehran indicating the companies were ready to settle with oil-producing countries on a regional basis.

The oil companies' objective remains the achievement of an overall settlement covering the oil-producing area, a committee spokesman said.

## Military authorities impose curfew on Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 24 (AFP).—Military authorities here yesterday clamped down a curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

During the 12 hours nobody must go into the streets without a justifiable reason, it was announced from the headquarters of the military police who have been keeping order in the city since incidents last November.

It was added that a "super curfew" are situated, the USSR boulevard which leads to Pochentong airport, bridges, "strategic points" and public buildings.

"Nobody must use these streets and bridges or approach the 'strategic points' no matter the reason," the announcement said.

## Cambodia Situation PHNOM PENH ATTACKED FOR 1ST TIME

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 24 (AFP).—Two charges of plastic explosives went off Saturday in the capital, still under the shock of Communist attacks Friday morning on Pochentong airport and nearby military bases.

The high command said yesterday that Cambodian intelligence had prevented a major attack on the city. The pre-dawn raids destroyed some quarters of the city and a naval base on the outskirts of the city.

The high command said the enemy penetrated the Pochentong airport, bridges, "strategic points" and public buildings.

At 2000 local only bars and restaurants with European customers were open. Iron curtains had been lowered over usually flourishing Chinese shops. Few rich Asians and military vehicles were forbidden, but the wreckage of aircraft and destroyed hangars could be seen.

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(Continued on page 4)

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Japan's Idemitsu Kosan Oil Company said today it had developed a pollution-free plastic called "IB-PPC" which could be used in many fields.

Officials of the company said the new plastic did not emit much smoke and sulphurous gas when it burned and it could be reduced completely to ashes.

The company and Idemitsu Kosan Company, a Japanese oil company, are now constructing their joint venture plant to produce the plastic, the officials said.

The plant, with a yearly production capacity of 50,000 tons, is expected to be completed by the end of this year.



## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### OVER 100,000 TOURISTS

Twenty per cent increase in the number of foreign tourists who have come to Afghanistan in 1970 over the year before marks the beginning of the realisation of this country's dream for making tourism an industry.

The increase takes place despite the Middle East conflict and the outbreak of terrorism in Turkey, two major factors which may have yet reduced tourist traffic.

The opening of the Asian Highway, the easing of entry and exit regulations, and the inauguration of the new Kabul International Airport, all factors which have helped to increase the number of tourists.

The measures adopted will have long term effect. The Asian Highway has been inaugurated and in fact the Kabul International Airport has not yet been fully completed and is not suitable for motorizing.

Few travellers and travel agencies abroad know of the new easing of restrictions on visa requirements. After years of pushing by the Afghan Tourist Organisation it now has become possible for a foreign visitor wanting to come to this country to have a visa at the airport.

The ATO for the first time in her 12 years history organised an exhibit in Phoenicia Hotel in Beirut. The Afghan Week helped in getting recognition for this country. But it was the first step in the right direction. Many more such measures ought to be taken.

Private businessmen who have invested in building new hotels and restaurants have helped in no small way in this development of tourism which is markedly unparalleled in the history of Afghanistan.

But we must not remain content with what is already achieved. We should exert more vigorous efforts for further development of tourism.

### Food For Thought

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners... either to have it sterile with idleness or manured with industry.

W. Shakespeare

### Manila impressions:

#### Major developments in press in Asia in 1971

The Middle East in its turn in so far as mass media is concerned is looking outwards to Southeast Asia. The old artificial dividing of different parts of Asia has stayed as a nomenclature. Far East still gives the impression that what is in Afghanistan is taking about a far flung area not within our reach.

Central Asia gives the impression that it is an area surrounded by tall-peaked mountains, isolated on an island. When one talks of Central Asia today one feels the region is a mountain fortress. Southeast Asia and South Asia connote the same misnomers.

The plan for establishing an Asian news agency has in fact been taken up by the two wings in Asia simultaneously.

The Islamic Secretariat Secretariat General has called for the establishment of an Islamic news agency, which if taken in its true market sense, will cover mostly the Islamic world, right from the Middle East to Southeast Asia.

If established, the agency will have reporters and correspondents in all the Islamic nations of Asia. In fact it could not remain isolated from the main trends of economic and political developments taking shape in this continent.

In fact the blue print for the Asian news agency has not been

prepared, or it has been prepared and we don't know. Some say that the Islamic secretariat should have an information service, which will be an umbrella. There are also reports that there will be an Islamic news agency.

Anyhow, the point is that if efforts could be coordinated by both wings, an Asian news agency could be established.

A seminar on news agencies was held in Strasbourg, France, in May-June 1968. Experts on news agencies participated in the meeting. All the discussions centred on the pros and cons of getting regional news agencies established. The fifty-five countries represented at the meeting agreed on all aspects of establishing such news agencies, except one: will the concerned governments actually agree in joining regional news agencies.

No body could answer that question. In fact it was found out that there was a conflict in each region between some governments, and this made the task of inter-government cooperation in news agency developments on regional basis difficult.

The same problem still prevails. No regional news agency could operate with the full cooperation of all the governments in missing link. The agency could not operate and could not meet the demand for which it is expected to function.

The services of an English language news agency, whether Islamic or Asiatic, could not be directly used. The national news agency has to retain its character and operation and act as a translator service.

Even among the past colonies in Asia, there is Franco-phone and Anglo-phone groups.

A best example of the language barrier is the Kabul Times itself. The paper's management could not expand circulation whatever it does as the number of Afghans who know English is limited and thus there is the language barrier.

This is not true of the Philippines, India, or Pakistan where English is in fact a national language, and journalism itself has developed and grown to its present stage in these countries with English.

### New permissiveness:

#### Sex revolution finds way to Japanese Society

"You know, I let him go as far as C last night."

"Oh did you. That's terrific. I had only one."

This is the type of conversation heard often nowadays among high school girls in Japan. For those who do not know the latest student lingo, here is a code guide: A means kissing, B, light petting, and C, heavy petting. In the face of this, expect, means sexual relations.

A sex revolution is going on slowly but steadily in Japan. A country with so much appetite for things new abroad cannot remain uninfluenced by the changing attitudes of people in Europe and the United States.

Just where do the Japanese stand as regards this problem? Following is a glimpse of the situation seen through interviews, statistics and facts.

To supplement the conversation of the high school girls given above, let us turn to the beginning with a free conversation among five Tokyo private high school girls, held in the presence of a reporter. All are from respectable middle-income families and four are virgins.

"It was fun," says the only girl who is not a virgin.

"Have you experienced it before?" he said. It was the first time he said "Sure I have."

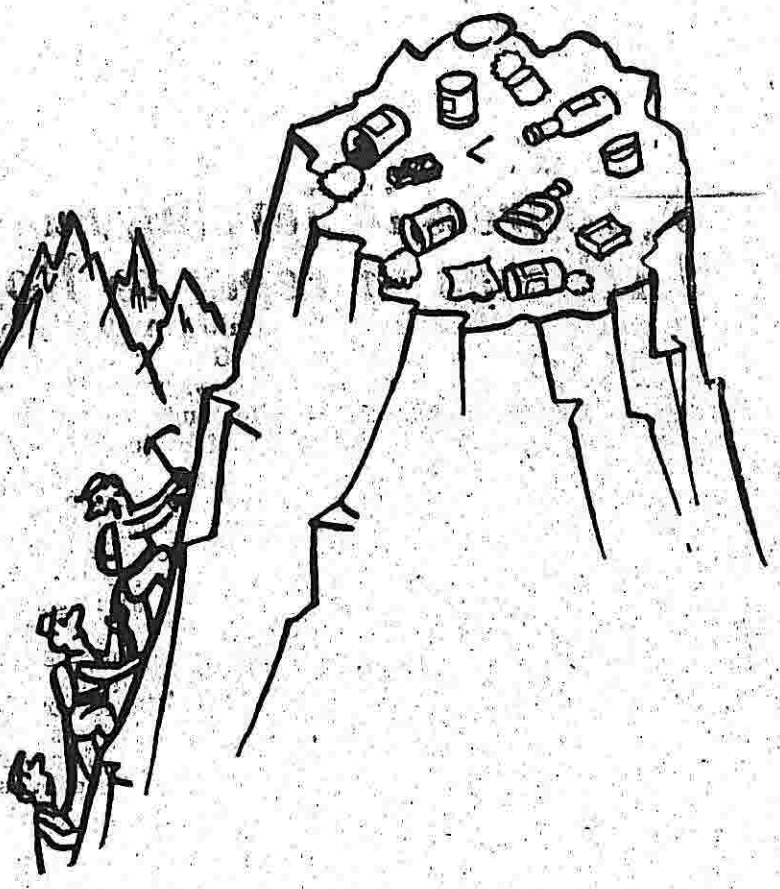
"I told him 'I was a bit nervous. How can you say you are my first man?'"

"Asked when she did it, the girl said it was when she was a first-year student of the senior high school."

"I did it earlier than my sister," she said.

"The other girls said they still had no sex experience 'because they were a bit scared,' 'afraid of becoming pregnant' and 'didn't like to cause trouble for my parents'."

"But all the four echoed 'No.'"



"Just imagine, in a few minutes' time we'll be setting foot on a spot untouched by civilisation..."

### The Russian Federation in current 1971

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic is the largest of the 15 Union Republics incorporated into the Soviet Union according to population (130 million) and territory (more than 17 million square kilometres). It occupies 76 per cent of the Soviet Union's total area.

A session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, the highest body of state power in the republic, was held in Moscow in December 1970. The deputies adopted laws on the Federation's state plan and budget for 1971 as well as a number of other important decisions.

How will the RSFSR economy develop in 1971, the year which marks the beginning of the 9th Soviet Five-Year Plan?

As compared with 1970 there will be a 6.8 per cent increase in the Federation's industrial output.

The non-ferrous metallurgy, the gas and chemical industries, engineering and the paper and pulp industry will develop at especially high rates.

The plan envisages an accelerated growth in the production of means of automation, computers and machines for agriculture. The plan calls for the output of 200,000 tractors, 102,000 grain combine harvesters and almost 800,000 lorries and automobiles.

In the course of 1971 the area of the Russian Federation's irrigated land will increase by 136,000 hectares with agriculture putting out not less than 43,900 million roubles worth of produce. This is 9.9 per cent more than the average for 1968-1970.

Allocations totalling 323 million roubles have been earmarked for the protection of nature and for protecting the land, the forests, reservoirs and the atmosphere, for settling up protective zones around industrial centres. Special concern is shown for improving the material well-being and the cultural standards of the people. The plan envisages a 4.8 per cent rise in the real incomes of the population in 1971.

Payments and privileges provided to the population from social funds (free education and free medical services, pensions and privileges, accommodation at resorts for factory workers and their students, etc.) will amount to 41,000 million roubles. The earnings of factory and office workers will increase by 3 per cent and those of members of collective farms by 6.8 per cent.

The Federation's budget envisages the allocation of 21,700 million roubles in 1971 for education, sciences, public health and social maintenance. (APN)

## THE MEMORABLE THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT

By Dr. Ibramuddin Qidwai

The middle of the 18th century marks an epoch of extraordinary importance in the history of the Indian sub-continent. Events which reshaped history happened in this period.

The Marathas who had gradually worked their way up from an ordinary position, under the guidance of Mahadaji Shinde, had reached the dream of a Hindu Empire embracing the whole of the sub-continent.

Ahmad Shah Abdali, the King of Kabul, with the eyes of a politician, saw that if the Marathas were not checked in the course of their military conquests, the sub-continent would no longer remain a Muslim state but would be reconverted into a Hindu Empire.

It was with the object of curbing the growing power of the Marathas and reconquering the Mughal Empire as the real sovereign that Ahmad Shah Abdali undertook his expedition culminated in the memorable battle at Panipat on January 14, 1761.

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, when Shahu, the grandson of Shivaji, was released from the Mughal custody, he managed to become the ruler of the Marathas. But his difficulties and the great political unrest in his territory paved the way for the rise of the Peshwas of whom Balaji Vishwanath was the first.

In due course he eclipsed Shahu and became the virtual ruler of the Marathas. Taking full advantage of the dissensions and intrigues of the Mughal court, he gradually gained strength and influence.

His son, Bajirao (1720-40), was a great general. He led his army from victory to victory. He was of the view that the Mughal power was declining and as such it was possible to snatch away the provinces from it. He made the following observation: "Now is our time to drive the strangers from the country of the Hindus and acquire immortal renown. Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree and the branches will fall of themselves. By directing our efforts to Hindustan, the Maratha flag shall fly from the Krishna to Attock (Panipat)."

Shahu approved of this policy in these words: "You shall plant it beyond the Himalayas. You are indeed a noble son of a worthy father." Bajirao in his zeal for power and fame overran the provinces of Malwa in 1732 and appeared before the very walls of Delhi in 1737.

Nizamuddin advanced from the Deccan to meet the Marathas but was defeated near Bhopal and had to agree to a formal cessant of Malwa and Gujarat and a war indemnity of Rs. 50 lakhs.

According to Dr. Dighe the victory of Bhopal established the supremacy of the Maratha army in the sub-continent and announced the birth of a new imperial power. Now the political centre of gravity shifted from the Mughal court at Delhi to that of the Marathas.

A greater part of these references which have been written in Persian and Urdu, are included in the catalogue of manuscripts of medieval periods in oriental languages.

Among the vast collections of manuscripts in the Leaning there exists some very valuable reference works related to history, geography, technology, language and literature of the people of Afghanistan.

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that Ahmad Shah Abdali was a general par excellence and that he had a stronger military force than his cousin, Nadir Shah, reached the Panipat and having occupied the whole of it, he advanced towards Delhi. The Marathas had no option but to abandon the siege in 1759 and thus Najibuddin was saved from ruin.

The Marathas then turned northwards to check the progress of Ahmad Shah Abdali but were badly defeated near Delhi. Delhi was occupied and then Aligarh. The news of these reverses obliged the Peshwa to despatch a huge force under his cousin, Sadashiv Rao Bhat, to repair the loss in the north. Now, before a final contest for power, Sadashiv Rao Bhat on his part appealed to all Hindu and Muslim chiefs to make a common cause with the Marathas in their impending struggle against the foreign invader.

But in view of the past record of the Marathas, there is no wonder if they gave evasive replies and decided to wait till one party or the other was weakened. This was a political isolation which the Marathas and was a prelude to the famous Battle of Panipat. Equally interested was Ahmad Shah Abdali in securing the help of all powerful local chiefs to bring the Marathas back to the square.

Out of all these important chiefs, Shuja-ud-Daulah's place was undoubtedly the most central. He was an extensive, fertile and a populous dominion surpassing each of his contemporaries. Added to this, he was a well-to-do treasury bequeathed to him by his father and grandfather. Shuja-ud-Daulah, therefore, appeared to be the most prospective ally and each party strained every nerve to draw him over to his side. At last Shuja-ud-Daulah responded to the appeal of Najibuddin who had declared at a jihad or a holy war in which it was the duty of every Muslim to take part against the Marathas.

For more than two months when the efforts for peace were being made the life in the Maratha camp was growing from bad to worse. Ahmad Shah Abdali was able to cut off all communications and supplies of food and fodder. The Marathas knew it well.

To begin with, the vigorous Maratha attacks started simultaneously on the right and the centre of the enemy lines with the result that they created havoc and raised great clouds of dust and smoke, inducing the Marathas to have the upper hand but later on the tables were turned and the Marathas suffered a crushing defeat. Vishu Rao, the son of the Peshwa lay dead on the field and Sadashiv Rao Bhat, the Maratha C-in-C, defiant as he was, met a soldier's death. Her Maratha chiefs could save their life by running away and Mahadji Sindhia could save himself only to become lame. The tortuous armies of Ahmad Shah Abdali fell upon the Marathas who flew in confusion in all directions only to be looted by the Jats and the Rajputs who were ever ready to take advantage of the day the wreck of the grand

Maratha army was complete. As a matter of fact, the defeat of the Marathas had a great demoralising effect and the dream of their establishing the Hindu Empire over the whole of the sub-continent vanished. According to Elphinstone, "Never was a defeat more complete, and never was there a calamity that diffused so much consternation. Grief and despondency spread over the whole Maratha people; most had to mourn relations and all felt the destruction of the army as a death blow to the dream of their establishing the Hindu Empire over the whole of the sub-continent. The Peshwa never recovered from the shock. He died of grief in a few days. The people now felt that they could not depend upon the protection and friendship of the Marathas. This fact helped the English to rise to power."

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

### Two important appointments announced

Two important appointments were announced during the week. Eng. Ahmadullah, the former governor of Kunduz, and Minister of Interior, was appointed as chief engineer for mining operations, at the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Former Secretary of the House of the People at the 12th parliament, and President of Enlightenment Department at the Ministry of Information and Culture, Mohammad Shah Ishaq was assigned the post of president of the public property and settlement department.

The creation of the new post of chief engineer for mining operation highlights the country's resolve to continue to press ahead in the direction of exploitation of the nation's mineral resources.

During the past decade the appropriations earmarked for mineral surveys and prospecting has been the highest among all the development expenditure appropriations.

As a result of this great work has been done. Gold, silver, copper and brilliant reserves have been assessed in several points.

Exploitation of gas reserves began, and prospecting for oil

### Polish industries

#### Managers ordered to tighten discipline

**WARSAW, Jan. 24 (Reuters).**—Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz yesterday ordered industrial managers to strengthen discipline and to oppose unrealistic workers demands.

In a letter, indicating tougher government policy towards recent work stoppages and slow downs in Poland's troubled Baltic ports, Jaroszewicz complained that some managers had reacted passively in the past weeks to breaches of regulations.

These managers tolerated slackened discipline, and failed to take firm action to ensure that work went on normally, the letter, quoted by the official news agency PAP, said.

The letter addressed to government ministers, directors of industrial associations and factory heads, called for all-round activity in industry to fulfil and surpass planned production targets for 1971.

Jaroszewicz said the main task was to increase output and strengthen the market and the economy generally, following recent

increases in wages, family allowances and pensions.

PAP said the letter emphasised that managers were responsible for making decisions, for improving workers conditions, and for creating proper relations between the management and the labour force but complained that this had not been the case in many instances.

The department has ambitious plans for constructing of tourist resorts around the country in the current decade.

### Saigon troops engage VC on Cambodia's Highway Four

**SAIGON, Jan. 24 (AFP).**—South Vietnamese troops were Friday involved in fierce fighting with Communist forces in the highlands around the strategic Pochonnong, on Cambodia's Highway Four linking Phnom Penh with the sea, the Saigon military spokesman said.

Since Pochonnong was recaptured from the North Vietnamese and Cambodian communists several days ago, in an attempt to reopen this vital highway, a joint Cambodian-South Vietnamese force has been engaged in flushing out the "enemy" troops remaining in the mountains around the pass.

South Vietnamese marines had three bloody battles with Communist forces Friday, some 20 km (12 miles) west of Pochonnong. The spokesman said that 28 "enemy" soldiers were killed but the South Vietnamese suffered no losses.

In South Vietnam, Viet Cong artillery made a mortar attack on the South Vietnamese headquarters in Tay Ninh province, close to the Cambodian border, the spokesman added.

Government troops immediately retaliated, and managed to repulse the "enemy", two of whom were killed. One South Vietnamese soldier was also killed.

Tay Ninh province, some 90 km (56 miles) northwest of Saigon, has become a favourite infiltration area for Viet Cong soldiers during the last few months, observers said.

The spokesman said that National Liberation Front artillery carried out a bombardment Friday, this time on the airfield at Dalay, a highland town in Tay Ninh province. Some 230 km (143 miles) northeast of the capital.

Mortar shells fell close to a nearby U.S. installation but caused no damage.

**PRAGUE, Jan. 24 (Ceteka).**—Director of the Entomological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Dr. Vladimir Landt, has told Ceteka that insects may survive mankind on our planet are likely to continue and are justified.

Facts speaking in favour of the insects include the extensive use of a transcontinental insecticide—estimated at 25 to 30 thousand in Czechoslovakia alone—the variability of insects and their easy adjustment to various conditions and their capability of resisting physical influences better than man.

The ability of reproduction protects insects against extinction. Insects may find conditions for developing at a greater rate than any other form of life, Vladimir Landt said.

Bergus was informed of 'Cairo's remarks on Rogers message, and her view of the United States role in the present situation', Al Ahram said.

### UAR's message

(Continued from page 1) divulge the contents of the message, but to concentrate on what issues it raised.

Al Ahram only said that a reply was communicated to Donald Rogers, the chief American diplomat in Cairo, in the course of a meeting Thursday with minister plenipotentiary Mohammed Riad.

Bergus was informed of 'Cairo's remarks on Rogers message, and her view of the United States role in the present situation', Al Ahram said.

### Cambodia

(Continued from page 1) plosive experts to defuse unexploded mines on the airbase.

The authorities apparently considered that the capital is in considerable danger, they ordered the return to the Phnom Penh area of troops who were heavily engaged, 100 kilometres (60 miles) to the south, in a Cambodian-South Vietnamese operation to win from the Communist units, including sappers and artillery troops, rockets and heavy mortars, were moving toward Phnom Penh.

However, the Communists were not believed to plan an onslaught on the capital.

That would be too big a task for the anti-government Cambodian forces and if such an operation were carried out by their much more powerful better-trained Viet Cong and North Vietnamese allies, it would shatter the Communists' image of a Cambodian revolution.

In 1969 a total of 84,084 tourists visited Afghanistan, while in 1970 the figure rose to over a hundred thousand.

It seems now that Afghanistan is on the threshold of having a thriving tourist industry, and the efforts and investment of the Tourist Organisation and the private sector are beginning to pay dividend.

The ATO was greatly instrumental in making of travel agencies in the country, and in encouraging businessmen to invest in hotels.

The department has ambitious plans for constructing of tourist resorts around the country in the current decade.

KARACHI, Jan. 24 (AFP).—The Soviet Union has granted Pakistan a 100 million rouble (about 200 million dollar) loan to build a steel works in Karachi with a capacity of one million tons, it was learned here today.

Contracts for construction of the mill will be signed during the coming week, reliable sources here reported.

At the meeting, the price of foreign products which may be ordered even though whose prices are lower than those available at home.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

### War and Peace

(Russian Cinemascope movie)

PART III & IV (Last Parts)

at

PARK CINEMA.

SHOW TIMES: 4, 7, and 9 P.M.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Afghan Dog, Approx. 8 months old.

Brown, lost near Skill Lodge. Finder please contact Room No

109.

Inter-Continental Hotel. Will be rewarded.

### FOR SALE

Two 1500 and 1300 Volkswagen, model 1970, brand new.

Contact Nuroz Carpet Export Co.

Share Nau Opp. Blue Mosque. Tel. 32035.

### KABUL MUSIC SOCIETY

PRESENTS RAFFI PETROSSIAN  
ONE OF FRANCE'S LEADING PIANISTS  
TICKETS: AF. 100

AT THE DOOR

RADIO AFGHANISTAN  
MONDAY 25 JANUARY,  
AT 8 P.M.

### AKAI TAPE-RECORDER

CUSTOMERS

SPECIAL TECHNICIAN 'SERVICE MAN' FOR

AKAI PRODUCTS REPAIRING ARRIVES KABUL

FEBRUARY 5 JUST FOR 4 DAYS.

PLEASE CONTACT HAMIDI STORE BEFORE

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### LEMAR—

The magazine you looked for.

the magazine that comes out at the beginning of every month with contribu-

tions from outstanding writers and scholars in the nation, the magazine that is

published under the slogan of God, country, and the King.

The magazine which is published by the Information and Culture Ministry

to strengthen the spirit of national crusade against Social evils, is available

on all newsstands, and the Ebne Sina book shop.

### Tenders sought

The Mines & Geology Department has received an offer

from the Pakistan Chrome Mines Ltd exploits the chrome

deposits of the Loger Valley under a joint venture.

A company report on the projected operation notes:

Price per ton F.O.B Karachi US \$ 21.00

Sale price per ton US \$ 30.00

Net profit " " US \$ 9.00

Local and foreign Firms which can offer better terms

should submit their tenders to the Mines and Geology

Dept.' Ministry of Mines and Industries by Feb., 10, 1971

FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 251

KABUL, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1971 (DALWA 5, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

### Gov. restricts imports of goods locally made Move aimed at encouraging domestic industries

**KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar).**—The government in a directive issued yesterday has instructed all its departments and public enterprises to refrain as far as possible from importing goods and commodities which are available locally.

The new directive lays stringent rules on imports by government departments and public enterprises.

The new directive calls on all government agencies and state enterprises to give preference to domestic products in all purchases and acquisitions.

Any can place orders abroad for the goods and commodities whose prices are lower than those available at home.

The directive also lays down procedural rules for calculating the price of foreign products which may be ordered even though whose prices are lower than those available at home.

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### Shafeeq honours

Patrice Lumumba

at Cairo meeting

**KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar).**—The Afghan Ambassador in Cairo, Mohammad Musa Shafeeq, in a speech in the commemorative meeting of the late Patrice Lumumba, the great African leader, has praised his personality in fighting against foreign intervention in Congo.

The President of the United Arab Republic Anwar al-Sadat, the ambassador of the non-aligned nations and a number of other personalities attended the meeting, which was held last week in Cairo.

### Afghan lawyers

return from

Manila meeting

**KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar).**—Dr. Abdul Walid Hoqqi, a member of the Supreme Court and the President of the Supreme Judicial Tribunal who headed the Afghan delegation to the international meeting of lawyers in Manila returned to Kabul yesterday.

Mohammad Karim Shadan, the president of Administration in the Judiciary and Ghulam Mohammad Dori, an instructor in the College of Law and Political Science of the Kabul University were members of the Afghan delegation.

Lawyers from twenty countries participated in the meeting. Matters related to the administration of justice, protection of human rights, training of judicial personnel were discussed.

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Officials signing the protocol.

### Afghanistan, Poland sign trade protocol for 1971

Kabul province surveyed for local projects by experts

**KABUL, Jan. 25 (Bakhtar).**—The Trade Protocol for 1971 between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Poland was concluded yesterday.

The accord provides for the export of cotton, wool, dry fruits, cotton and wool textiles from Afghanistan.

Imports from Poland will consist of machines, chemicals, consumer goods and other Polish products.

The protocol was signed by Sayed Mohammad Zohar, the director general of foreign trade in the Commerce Ministry and Padusz Kozak, the director of agreements department in the Foreign Trade Ministry of Poland.

Commerce Minister Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar and the ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland Jan Petrus were also present during the signing ceremony of the protocol.

A list has been prepared on the projects to be implemented. The list names constructing of nine bridges, 500 culverts, feeder roads and small dams.

A source of the Ministry said that once the plans are made financial arrangements will be made.

The Shah of Iran yesterday threatened the Gulf oil states may have to increase their taxes on western oil companies revenue if the companies refuse to accept demands for price rises.

The Iranian head of state gave the warning during a rare, three-hour press conference at which he reviewed the current negotiations between 15 major oil companies and representatives of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The OPEC team, comprising Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, is demanding that the companies operating in those countries agree to pay more tax and increase the posted price of Gulf crude.

The Shah gave a three-hour press conference, his first in 12 years, as an OPEC team and negotiators for 15 major oil companies were discussing OPEC demands for higher taxes and posted prices for crude oil exported by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

The companies' counter-proposals include stable prices for all crude oil for five years plus annual moderate price adjustments in the light of world inflation.

They have rejected further increases in the tax rate structure, retroactive payments and compulsory investments and insist that any settlement should include the other OPEC members.

Libya, Algeria, Indonesia and Venezuela. The talks, which began on January 19, were being resumed here yesterday at experts' level.

The Shah said the oil companies had until February 3 to make up their minds on the OPEC demands.

If they insist on a global deal we are going to do the same thing. (Continued on page 4)

### Guinea assembly condemns 92 to death for part in invasion

to death for part in invasion

**ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 25 (Reuters).**—The National Assembly of Guinea yesterday condemned 92 Africans to death—34 in absentia—for their role in the abortive November invasion.

Radio Conakry said there would be no appeal against the verdict in the mass treason trial and announced that the army general staff had demanded public executions by hanging.

Five men and women who held high government posts in Guinea were among those sentenced to die.

Sitting as the supreme revolutionary tribunal, the Assembly also sentenced 72 people, including the archbishop of Conakry, two West Germans, three Frenchmen and one Lebanese to hard labour for life.

The trial verdicts and the expulsion from Guinea of 16 women, one Spanish and five Lebanese and nine others, were announced at a mass meeting of the ruling Guinea Democratic Party in a Conakry sports stadium.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan said two weeks ago it was believed that thousands of Guineans had been arrested since the invasion.

On December 8 last year, the United Nations Security Council endorsed findings of a UN mission which accused Portuguese backed troops of launching the land and sea attacks on Guinea.

Other such projects with Indian assistance.

Kabul province surveyed for local projects by experts

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### New directive on import by government departments

The decision of the government to ban the purchase and import of consumer goods and other material needed by the state departments meets the demand of the nation for economic stability, better spending of the hard earned foreign currency and the call for wider utilisation of domestic products.

In a directive issued yesterday, the government has called on all the departments to do everything within their power to buy local products. While asking for bids for import, they should compare prices with the locally made products.

Prices are to be compared on the basis of free market rates not the official rate. This is important. The price of dollar, for instance, is double of that in the free market.

Besides, the government has called on the state organisations that if they have to buy from abroad they must also take into account the freight charge from the port of origin to final destination.

The directive puts an end to the practice of giving preference to foreign products over home commodities.

Despite the fact that we have several factories producing goods needed by the government departments, preference had been given to imports.

The Afghan Wollen Industries is an example. It produces woollen blankets, and material. Several ministries have been known to be still importing such products.

The Aho Shoe Factory is another example. Government departments should buy shoes

### Food For Thought

Life and death upon one tether and running beautiful together.

Robert Peter Tristram

### Manila impressions:

#### Major developments in press in Asia in 1971

The Far Eastern Economic Review, the Asian Industry and Textile Asia in addition to the Asia Magazine are some other periodicals which have been gaining in circulation.

Their success accounts for their high standard in editorial content, and production, which in turn bring in sufficient advertising revenues.

The Asia Magazine itself has a weekly circulation of 600,000 and is being circulated by leading dailies in eight capitals of Asia. But it must improve in editorial content.

One does not know how far the publication of a Sunday newspaper will be successful, and whether as an added reading material it could find market. Probably the improvement of the Asia Magazine could be a better idea than the starting of an altogether new Sunday periodical.

We know of government departments which have ordered furniture from abroad. The Jangalak Factory, the Afghan Construction Unit and hundreds of other firms make beautiful furniture in the country. Admittedly this practice on the part of the government departments has been diminishing even before the new directive was announced yesterday.

Now that the government has taken the first major step, we hope another one would follow.

The unlimited import of consumer goods for which we may foreign exchange calls for serious rethinking of our import policy.

Afghanistan is the only country in this region which has been maintaining a free import policy of luxury goods. The supreme economic council should study the problems involved in this business.

If total banning of import of luxury goods is not possible, at least the levying of very high customs tax should be possible. This would limit the market and at the same time bring in more revenues for the state.

PART X  
By Shafie Rahel

tries capital cities are smaller in terms of population and have limited readership, than other cities in the same country. For instance, in India, Bombay and Calcutta are much larger and have more population than Delhi.

Once again the problem of language will arise. English is not popular all over Asia.

Probably we have reached a stage of development to think of an Asia Digest, a monthly magazine published in several Asian languages. A first edition of this magazine for Afghanistan and Iran could find fairly good readership, an Arabic edition in the Middle East, a Hindi edition in northern India, and a Malay edition in Malaysia and Singapore, (who will be the cat, I don't know).

From the point of view of Afghanistan, the major question is this: How are we to get the press in the country involved in such Asiatic ventures?

The Asia Magazine, or for that matter any other periodical which I have named above, is a little known in this country. None of the Afghan newspapers distribute the Asia Magazine, and since no voice has been raised, there is

hardly anything on Afghanistan in any of these publications.

Language is a barrier, but not an absolute barrier. We could, and should encourage participation in such projects. Our pressmen will get more experience and the country more publicity.

What really makes things harder is the fact that most of our dailies and publications are government owned. I do not think the management of any of these periodicals are so keen on getting involved with officialdom in a field of enterprise which should have no connection with government activities. We can only hope that at least one of the leading dailies in the private sector would take the initiative to participate in a project of this nature.

As to the Asiatic News Agency or Islamic News Agency, I propose that a conference of the Asia media men should be held to discuss the pros and cons of the issue.

I think more than 150 journalists and pressmen from Islamic countries are going to be in Kabul in September to cover the Islamic foreign ministers meeting. That is the best time to organise a meeting among them, right here in Kabul, and tackle the problem in all sincerity.

### New permissiveness:

#### Sex revolution finds way to Japanese Society

PART II

The second girl told me that she had just recently got a new boyfriend. After their first experience together, the girl says the boy told her that because he loved her, he did not want to bind her. The girl asked me, "Isn't it the opposite? If you are in love, don't you want to monopolise your girl?" That's a reasonable question—but you don't expect it from a 15-year-old girl.

Last November, a British Broadcasting Corporation sex education film stirred a sensation in Japan because the film, intended for primary school children, presented a full view of a baby's birth as well as a naked man and woman who saw the film said they found it quite well made but did not like to have it shown to their children.

Here are the opinions on sex education of 13-year-old boys at a Tokyo junior high school, who were interviewed in a school room without the presence of a teacher.

"I wish they would give us good sex education at school. I find it hard to ask my parents such questions."

"I agree. If they started it in primary school, we would take it for granted more or less and there would be no dirty associations with it."

"We get our knowledge on sex from our friends who learned it from magazines or comics. They draw pictures on the blackboard and everybody listens to them seriously."

Among words concerning sex a graduating (third-year) class of pupils at the school when a questionnaire was conducted recently, were menstruation, pregnancy, masturbation.

In a year in Japan, 994,000 new couples are born and 91,000 divorced. An average 760,000 abortions are performed, counting only those reported to

the Health and Welfare Ministry by doctors.

An approximate average of ¥2,000 million worth of contraceptives are produced yearly and the number of motels—used mainly by leavening couples here topped 2,000 in February 1970, twice as many as the total in 1968.

"Seisaku-katsu-no-Chie," a sex instruction book with bold illustrations, has sold 1,800,000 copies since its first edition was published in 1968.

At the customs office counter at Tokyo International Airport, 2,300 Japanese returning from abroad were caught trying to bring in pornographic publications

and photographs in 1968. The total increased to 2,800 in 1969 but slipped slightly in 1970 to 2,600. Each of these persons had an average of 10 items, mostly picture magazines or photographs, according to customs officials.

Is sex free for the young generation of Japan?

The young people today enjoy sex more freely than the older generation did. But it's still only superficial because when they marry, they follow the same pattern as their parents did and it is not so much a marriage between two families but between two individuals.

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### Miss Waziri determined to impress movie goers

By A Reporter

Miss Hamida Waziri is one of those budding artists who became the heroine of the first movie ever made in Afghanistan.

I went to the Afghan Films to see my friend who is a typist. I was talking to her when her boss came out from his room. He told me that she had been asked to play the leading role in Rogzaran. I was confused. I could not decide on the spot. I had to think about it and he agreed," she said.

That was it. When she went home she talked with her family, her father and mother.

"My parents are broadminded, and they always yield to my reasonable demands. I told them about the proposal from the Afghan Films. They were at first hesitant, but later said they agreed," she recalled.

She joined the Afghan Films as an actress. She played a leading role in the Rogzaran, the first film produced by the Afghan Films.

(We hope it will not be the last one. People are looking forward with great interest to the next production. Apparently the scenario for the next five movie has been chosen).

Anyway, she had to appear in seven shooting scenes. She was given instructions about her role by the producer before shooting began. She has been successful in her role.

Miss Waziri is a student at eleventh grade. She is working very hard in her class work.

"I like my education more than anything. I wouldn't give it up under any conditions," she says. She says she will not stop schooling for the sake of acting, but she likes to do both.

She likes social sciences the most. She has ambitions to become a physician, she says.

"I like literature, especially the history of literature. But I am planning to become a physician," she says.

And what about her reaction to the role she has played in the movie? "I'm most disappointed with the reaction of the general public. When my parents saw the movie they liked it. They praised me very much. But

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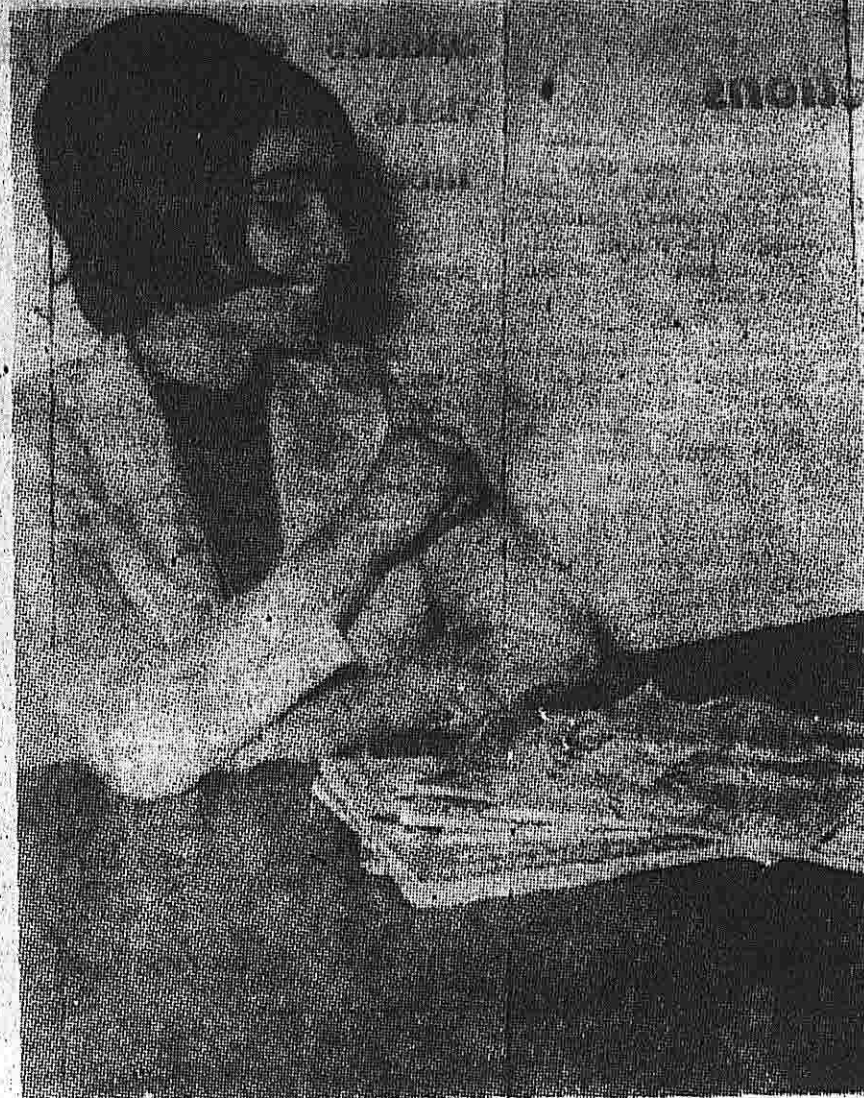
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Miss Hamida Waziri

### Press on women

#### ZHUWANDOUN ASSESSES POSITION OF WOMEN IN AFGHAN SOCIETY

By A Staff Writer

The weekly Zhuwandoun in its column entitled "The Youth" has published views of three girls on the role of women in the Afghan society. One of the writers, Mastura Amin, says the women's role in the Afghan society is prominent. Afghanistan's history bears witness to the fact.

The writer refers to different periods of the country's history during which the Afghan women have had distinguished role, and this is particularly true during the times the Afghan valiants struggled to regain their independence and protect their freedom and sovereignty. The Afghan women's role in the social and economic activities of the society has also long standing history but however for some reason or another these activities remained unnoticed.

Since the promulgation of the new constitution, some six years ago, under which the women are given equal rights with men, and women are given a chance to directly take part in carrying out the country's affairs and this is clear from the fact that in the short span of time the women succeeded to enter the parliament and hold cabinet posts and assume higher positions in the government, asserts the writer.

Another writer Shakers Tarsen Hazemi says in addition to brave women whose names have gone down in the history, Afghanistan has also born such scholarly and literary figures such as Rabia Balkhi, Sultan Razia, Mehree, Mahjooba, Malalae, Makheef and etc. who have prominent places in the old and contemporary history of the country.

The writer is appreciative about the role of Afghan Women in the past and the present. He says that the role of women in the past and the present is appreciated.

Plans are being made to build more children's villages in Africa. These villages—now found in 45 countries of five continents—are the homes which the International Vienna-based organisation, SOS Children's Villages, establishes for children deprived of a family environment.

50 villages are in full operation and another 32 are either under construction or being planned. Of these already built, there are 10 in Latin America, 6 in Asia and 4 in Africa. All the others are in Europe and in other industrialised regions.

The Children's Villages organisation aims to help children deprived of parental care, irrespective of race, nationality or creed, by providing them with a permanent home as similar as possible to that of a family.

The villages, therefore, present a sharp and welcome contrast to the old-fashioned concept of a highly institutionalised orphanage.

In response to invitations received in recent years, Dr. Hermann Gmeiner, the organisation's president, has visited Ethiopia, Kenya, the Congo-Kinshasa, Nigeria, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone to study whether there is a need for setting up children's villages in these seven African countries. In all of them committees have now been formed to plan the building of such villages.

The need for the children's villages and similar homes in Europe stems largely from the strains of urban living. Unfortunately, these all too often tend to neglect or ill-treatment of children.

Similar social problems are now being confronted by the increasing growth of urban populations in Africa and other developing continents. As in Europe, the problems are especially acute where there is an erosion of traditional loyalties relating to family and community.

Of the seven new children's villages planned for Africa: those in Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast will occupy converted premises of the former five countries building sites have been made available. The money needed to establish these villages will be provided by the European headquarters and from African sources.

The organisers point out that it is of utmost importance that the African villages should originate from local initiatives. For only in that way work in Africa can fully be integrated and the risk of isolation, which threatens all aid projects founded by for-

(Continued on page 4)

### Madam, My Madam

#### BREAKING THE HOLY COVENANT ON TALKING

By Norka Cheen

Not in front of the children. I told madam with an air of caution. "What's the matter?" she asked. "I guess you are right. One should not be nervous when the kids are around," she retorted what I had said.

This is what I've been telling you all the while. Shouting at the servants in front of the children could spoil their temperament. They will grow nervous, and will learn from us how to talk with others. I sermoned a little feverishly.

I know what you mean, I read in a magazine that children learn too quickly. They pick up everything from their parents," she said with a sigh.

"You mean that old ad on anti-smoking shown on New York television," I asked with a smile. "Which one?" she asked absent mindedly.

The one which showed a small girl and a small boy. The girl, wearing her mother's dress, and the boy, wearing her mother's corset, and imitating her mother applies lipstick on her lips and rouge on her cheeks, and the boy, following her, imitates her mother's behavior and tries to put on a black bow. The slogan is then heard that children imitate their parents in everything even in smoking," I said.

That commercial was really cute. Now I remember. It was a warning. I wonder how they get such ideas to make commercials," she sighed.

"You know it is a specialised field. Many people are trained, and it is the idea that counts. Just the idea, which sells," I added tastelessly.

I wish I was in that field. Just to do something special. Writing a commercial for a television station or a big manufacturing company. There are all pleasures cum knowledge," she said with a tone of sadness.

To bring up good children is the highest sacred duty of any mother," I said matter of factly.

Honey, I think I know that. Yes, we were talking about the children. I remember a few days ago I was talking to your son with a loud voice, not really scolding him, but explaining something loudly. The radio was playing and I thought he couldn't hear me. I raised my voice. Moments later he addressed me in the same tone," I said.

"I can't say that I will always give advice. I've been trying to be calm in front of the children, but you know how things are in a household. You have to play it cool sometimes, while in the meantime one has to be shrewd and rude," she said thoughtfully.

"It happens," I added, casually. "But darling, you too are not perfect," she said.

Mantu is cooled by steaming in a tightly closed pot, such as a pressure-cooker for about 1 hour. Place the mantu on shelves so that the water inside does not touch it.

Roll the dough out, paper thin and cut into 2 squares. Put a teaspoon of the filling in the centre of the square and join the four corners at the top. Join the four corners which have been formed into pairs.

Mantu is cooled by steaming in a tightly closed pot, such as a pressure-cooker for about 1 hour. Place the mantu on shelves so that the water inside does not touch it.

Mantu can also be filled with mashed pumpkin, chopped onions and salt.

To serve: The filling was left of the Brown in 4 c oil, and add 2 peeled quarter tomatoes. Spread each plate with yoghurt. Place the mantu on this, then spread the remainder of the yoghurt over this. Spoon the filling on top.

This demure "Peasant" look, by designer Franck Usher, was among the many excellent creations, presented recently in the I.C.I. fibres.

Crisply styled in black and white, Jacquard Crimplene this dress has a softly fitted bodice, gathered at the waist, giving way to a maxi length skirt which flows widely to give freedom of movement.

From right: Mrs. Khadija Omar, Mrs. Mastoura Joma Siddiqi, Mrs. Maher and Mrs. Aiyra. Photographed by the Women's Voluntary Association who went to various provinces recently and distributed aid to the needy.

Bakdashkan and Mrs. Siddiqi and Mrs. Maher's Farah and Nemoz.

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## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heyward carried an editorial on the development of tourism in Afghanistan. The development of tourism, it said, is one of the recent undertakings of the government and since the establishment of the Afghan Tourist Bureau notable success has been achieved in this endeavor.

The effective publicity carried out by the Bureau in foreign countries on the one hand, and the development of roads and the building of hotels and establishments of new air services on the other, have led to a considerable increase in the number of tourists visiting this country, said the editorial.

Official statistics published by newspapers from time to time show that there has been a regular increase in the number of tourists visiting Afghanistan last year to year. This means that the country's foreign exchange earnings from tourism increases correspondingly.

The latest report by the tourist bureau says that over 100,000 tourists visited Afghanistan last year spending over ten million dollars. Tourism serves two purposes: it brings in hard currency and it promotes understanding between peoples and nations and it is a source of revenue for the host countries.

That is why certain countries have accented tourism as an industry and have invested considerable sums of money to promote tourism which is called a smokeless industry.

Afghanistan, it said, with its rich historic relics, scenic beauty and weather highways and a hospitable people has great potentialities for the development of tourism. Undoubtedly the number of tourists visiting Afghanistan will increase in the years to come.

However, the editorial said, there are two kinds of tourists. There are genuine tourists who come here with enough money, for their expenses. These are interested in learning about the ways of

life, customs and history of the places they visit. They promote goodwill and their visit is mutually beneficial.

There is another kind of tourist—the penniless one. They indulge in all sorts of activities in order to earn money from the countries

they visit. They walk around in tags and are people with low morals and are problematic to the countries they visit.

The editorial suggested that effective steps should be taken to prevent the entry of such tourists into the country.

proposed their faith. Nor should the leaders minimise the problem facing the country.

"Man is the measure of all things." All planning has to be directed towards improving the lot of the people. But even the best plans would come to nothing, if they are not properly implemented. Implementation presupposes sincerity of purposes and sustained hard work.

A breakthrough in the fight against poverty and ignorance calls for an all-out national effort. Progress is not possible as long as the masses remain steeped in ignorance.

It is possible to banish poverty and ignorance but this cannot be brought about by the waving of a magic wand.

President Yahya Khan reminded on Thursday that only hard work could solve our economic problems. Enthusiasm alone is not enough; it has to be properly directed and kept up. If we want to achieve results, the sincerity and ability of leaders would soon be put to test.

We believe that



## Phnom Penh seige

## City threatened from three directions

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 23 (AFP)—Phnom Penh was threatened from three directions by a weekend spree of spectacular sabotage bombings and the intensification of an imminent Viet Cong offensive. Civilians abandoned the streets of the capital at dusk last night to jittery sentinels at barbed wire barricades, as observers asked whether the Vietnamese Communist Tet offensive of 1971 may not take place in Phnom Penh.

## U.S. planes land regularly in Phnom Penh bringing arms

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—American planes were seen landing at Phnom Penh's wrecked Pochentong airport throughout the weekend in what observers believed was an effort to strengthen its defenses.

The airport was devastated early on Friday by Viet Cong who virtually wiped out Cambodia's tiny air force.

The streets of the capital were deserted yesterday after a Viet Cong bomb blast wrecked a government owned electricity installation and left six people injured.

Military sources said Vietnamese were believed to be responsible for the attack. One person was arrested after the blast, next door to the electricity company headquarters.

## EEC urged to lay down guidelines for econ. union

BONN, Jan. 23 (AFP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt yesterday called on the six Common Market countries to lay down specific guidelines for economic and monetary union.

Brandt said the EEC must become an economic community in a more restricted sense.

Speaking in an interview with West German television before leaving for Paris to attend the 30th Franco-Germany Brandt added "I am convinced that we are making progress in this respect."

He stressed the close ties between Paris, Bonn and the other western allies over the West German eastern policy, and said "there is no question in this field of elimination differences that would lead to disagreements, but to carry out exchanges of experiences."

The Franco-German meetings began yesterday at the late President de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer on September 14, 1958.

A thirty-man delegation is accompanying Brandt. It includes Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Economics Minister Karl Schiller and Minister of Education and Scientific Research Hans Leussink.

## OPEC's demands

(Continued from page 1)

ing at Venezuela has initiated or legislated, he said.

The 51-year-old Shah asked what sanctions would be imposed on the oil companies if there was no agreement reached.

The decision that OPEC will adopt in view of our report may be anything, including what you have said.

Iran along with Iraq and Saudi Arabia are conducting the present negotiations with the oil companies.

Referring to the Gulf oil products, the Shah said: "We are not interested in the interests of the producing countries."

If the producing countries are defeated then we will have to hold a memorial service for OPEC.

ECV.

## Pak diplomat

(Continued from page 1)

Iam Mohammad Sadiq, and some of his colleagues and to kidnap other political leaders.

They alleged that the organization had links with the Plebsite Front Party, which demands self-determination for Kashmir, and which the government recently banned.

The Press Trust of India news agency said yesterday that a number of hand grenades with Pakistani markings and general incriminating documents had been found buried near the operational headquarters of Al Fatah in the Kashmir valley.

Reports from Kashmir said state police had unearthed documentary evidence which established that Al Fatah was passing to the Pakistan High Commission here vital information about the movement and deployment of armed forces, the agency said.

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## Sadat's emissary visits Amman to meet Hussein

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—A special envoy of President Anwar Sadat flew to Amman yesterday to begin what was called here "a last bid" to reactivate the eastern front facing Israel.

Dr. Hassan Sabry el-Kholi, who was earlier represented the late President Nasser on several trouble-shooting missions, acted also for Libya, Sudan and Syria, which have been holding summit talks here with Egypt.

The special envoy carried a message for King Hussein from the four-countries' leaders expressing alarm at what they have described as the virtual collapse of the eastern front comprising Jordan, Iraq and Syria.

Only hopeful element for the western front leaders at the moment is that Syria, under its new leader, Lieutenant General Hafez al-Assad, has restored warm relations with Cairo after years of friction under the former Baathist regime and promised to Israel.

By last night as military police supervised workers picking through rubble at the station, the authorities had claimed only one arrest: a naturalized Vietnamese picked up in connection with the bombing on Friday.

The destruction of electricity station means that if further sabotage should black out other of Phnom Penh's electric districts, current could not be channelled there from an unaffected sector.

A military source meanwhile said external attacks were feared from three sides: from east, across the Mekong towards the Viet Cong's strongholds in the north and south of the city, from the marsh country which penetrates the city to the northwest and thence to the south.

In addition to the two clashes reported yesterday around the capital, reports spoke of a Viet Cong offensive in the northwest moving north yesterday at a point some 30 kms (some 20 miles) south of the city.

As night fell civilian traffic all but vanished leaving the streets to soldiers and summarily trained "civilian" commandos on guard at ministries, hotels and barbed wire street barricades.

Nervous guards firing at suspect motion were presumed responsible for bursts of automatic fire which shattered the mid-night still in the city centre last night.

Queen Kosomarn, Mother of the ousted leader prince Norodom Sihanouk is also living in Phnom Penh, they added.

A Cambodian general Viet Cong guerrillas and Cambodian forces south of the capital, the military sources said.

General Kong Chhai was seriously wounded when government troops fought two battalions of guerrillas in Takeo province.

Polish leader intervenes to stop workers strike in Szczecin

WARSAW, Jan. 23 (AFP)—New Polish leader Edward Gierek arrived in the strike troubled Baltic port of Szczecin yesterday and last night, was trying to bring out disagreements, but to carry out exchanges of experiences.

Gierek, first secretary of the united workers' communist party, speech Saturday aimed at the River Oder. But he cancelled the visit to Szczecin in an effort to solve the current labour crisis.

A big meeting was held at the Giant Waski Shipyards, occupied by the workers, who had hung strips of red cloth on the walls announcing that they were on strike.

Szczecin radio and television said the meeting passed off quietly and that the atmosphere was friendly.

It added that a speech by Gierek would be broadcast to the nation today.

The 10,000 dockyard men were demanding wage increases, which the management refused to prepare to grant. They were also calling for a complete reorganization of the United Workers' Party and of the state.

The authorities refused this, maintaining that any reorganization must be carried out gradually.

The railway stoppages were the first since the bloody riots in the Polish Baltic towns since last month.

The strikes at Szczecin began at the Waski Yards on Friday and soon became general. Rail, tram, and bus traffic has been paralysed for 48 hours.

Poland's new leaders were taking the situation very seriously, and the atmosphere was tense in Warsaw. The party leadership was moving cautiously and trying to encourage the workers to tone down demands which it would be difficult to grant.

The workers wanted real power in the higher echelons of the party and of the state. The new leaders have categorically refused this.

It was at Gdansk on December 14 rioting broke out after a government decree announcing steep increases in prices.

The unrest spread right along the Baltic, taking in Gdynia, Gdansk, Slupsk and finally Szczecin. The week-long December riots were the worst that Poland had known since the war, and resulted in many casualties. The army had to use tanks to restore order.

But in the Baltic ports, the unrest of last month was repeating itself after an interval of only one month.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SALE

A TRIUMPH TWO-DOOR SALOON CAR. 1969 MODEL IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. SPARES AVAILABLE. DUTY PAID. \$2000 OR BEST OFFER. PLEASE CONTACT MISS TAGGART AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY. TELEPHONE 30512.

## AKAI TAPE-RECORDER

## CUSTOMERS

SPECIAL TECHNICIAN 'SERVICE MAN' FOR AKAI PRODUCTS REPAIRING ARRIVES KABUL FEBRUARY 5 JUST FOR 4 DAYS. PLEASE CONTACT HAMIDI STORE BEFORE JANUARY END TEL: 23673.

## Children's village

(Continued from page 3)

eigners, he avoided.

The European headquarters plans to send one or two advisers to Africa to help the local associations to establish the villages.

The SOS Children's Villages Organisation has now become affiliated to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), as well as being a member of the International Union for Child Welfare and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies.

Among the most important children's villages is that in Honduras—the largest one in Latin America. It was established with aid from supporters in the German Federal Republic, Norway and Libya.

The Philippines have three children's villages and four are planned. The single children's village in the South Vietnam is led by an Austrian schoolmaster, aged 28, who himself was reared in a children's village.

Yugoslavia is to have her first children's village. It will be a lakeside building at Novi Sad, and most of the finance required will be raised locally. Recently completed children's villages in Europe include such in Luxembourg, Belgium and Spain.

(Leon's Features)

## PLEASE NOTE

THE PETROLEUM DEPARTMENT KINDLY REQUESTS THE CLIENTS WHEN PUTTING GASOLINE OR DIESEL IN THEIR VEHICLES MAKE SURE THAT FUEL METRE IS TURNED INTO ZERO.

ALSO GASOLINE IS AF. SIX AND DIESEL AF. 5.50

PER LITRE IN CASE OF OVERCHARGING AND

ILL-TREATMENT ON THE PART OF THOSE IN

CHARGE OF SELLING FUEL PLEASE CONTACT

TELEPHONES 42925 AND 42922.

## Tenders sought

The Mines & Geology Department has received an offer from the Pakistan Chrome Mines Ltd to exploit the chrome

deposits of the Loger Valley under a joint venture.

A company report on the projected operation notes:

Price per ton F.O.B Karachi US \$ 21.00

Sale price per ton US \$ 30.00

Net Profit " " US \$ 9.00

Local and foreign Firms which can offer better terms should submit their tenders to the Mines and Geology Dept.' Ministry of Mines and Industries by Feb., 10, 1971

LEMAR—The magazine you looked for.

The magazine that comes out at the beginning of every month with contributions from outstanding writers and scholars in the nation, the magazine that is published under the slogan of God, country, and the King.

The magazine which is published by the Information and Culture Ministry to strengthen the spirit of national crusade against Social evils, is available on all newsstands, and the Ebne Sina book shop.

## INDIA

NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. NO. IX 252

KABUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1971 (DALWA 6, 1349... S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Afghan Films to put out 3 feature length movies next year

By Our Own Reporter

The Afghan Films will produce three movies during next Afghan year which begins on March 23. The movies are: Desert Bride, the story for which has been written by Tawab Latifi; Shared Child, written by Ghatour Breshna and Zarlash, by Akbar Fahir.

The first movie will have Dari dialogue, the second Pashto and Dari dialogues and the third Pashto dialogue. All the three scenarios have been written by Afghan authors, and the setting will be Afghanistan.

In Desert Bride, a group of amateur musicians is on a cross country tour, giving concerts. In a village one of the musicians falls in love with a nomad girl who is engaged. The girl reciprocates the love. But the girl's parents object to the girl's new love and a war between the two families start. The brother of the girl gets killed. The girl's fiancé decides to avenge himself, but fails in his attempt, and the girl and the amateur musician marry.

The Shared Child is the story of a family who is involved in an accident. The parents in the car rush their elder son to the hospital, while the baby in the cradle is forgotten on the road. A nomad picks up the child.

The nomad parents rear the child, while the original parents advertise widely for their lost baby. The baby has a mole on his left arm. A group of a vaccinators on a mission locate the baby, now a grown up child, to the original parents.

The scripts were chosen from amongst many in a meeting of the advisory board of the Afghan Films.

The meeting was presided over by Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Khalid Rooshan.

The Afghan Films has also called on the writers in the country to help in writing scripts for the movies, to be produced in the future.

## Obote ousted

KAMPALA, Jan. 26 (AFP)—Major General Idi Amin, Uganda's army chief Monday announced he was setting up a "caretaker administration" after police and army units staged a coup d'etat against President Milton Obote.

The coup was first announced over radio Kampala at 1255 GMT after a night of sporadic firing in the streets of the capital.

Obote arrived in Nairobi during the day from Singapore after attending the Commonwealth heads of government summit.

As news of the coup spread, jubilant crowds spilled into Kampala's streets, shouting slogans in favour of the new regime. But last night a dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed.

Firing first broke out in Kampala's army barracks in the early hours of Monday morning.

Speaking over radio Kampala Monday he said: "I am not a politician but a professional soldier."

"Throughout my professional life I have emphasized that the military must support a civilian government that has the support of the people and I have not changed from that position."

"Matters now prevailing in Uganda force me to accept the task that has now been given me by the men of the Uganda armed forces."

I will however accept this task on the understanding that mine will be a thoroughly caretaking administration, pending in early return to civilian rule.

"Free and fair general elections will soon be held in the country, given a stable security situation. Everybody will be free to participate in the elections. For that reason political exiles are free to return to this country without fear of unprovoked charges will be released forthwith," Gen. Amin concluded.

## HUSAK HOME AFTER MEETING BREZHNEV

PRAGUE, Jan. 26 (AFP)—Gustav Husak, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party returned here last night after "friendly unofficial" one day talks in Moscow with Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The two sides stressed that the 1938 Munich agreement, which ceded the Sudetenland to Nazi Germany was "a shameful and dishonouring agreement."

Husak, accompanied by Federal Premier Lubomir Strouhal and president member Vasil Kovacs, left for Moscow on Monday.

Asked if the government will allow the guerrillas to fight Israel with such a proposal, I don't think the problem can be solved on our land."

Hart asked: "Do the Palestinians really have no future in their homeland until they win land back from Israel?"

"Absolutely," replied the prime minister.

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## Home Briefs

KABUL, Jan. 26 (Bakhtar)—The House of the People met yesterday and considered the budget for the current Afghan year. It was presided over by President Dr. Omar Wardak. Further consideration of the budget was postponed for today.

KABUL, Jan. 26 (Bakhtar)—The ambassador of the Federal German Republic Dr. Richard Br. met the President of the Government Press, Mohammad Ibrahim Kiradabari yesterday and discussed with him the possibility of granting German scholarships to the technicians of the Government Press.

KABUL, Jan. 26 (Bakhtar)—Drilling of a deep well in Isteglal Park was started yesterday by a unit of the Soil Survey Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The water will be used by various government departments in the area.

KABUL, Jan. 26 (Bakhtar)—The Ministry of Commerce held a dinner reception in honour of the visiting Polish trade delegation in Kabul Hotel last night which was attended by various officials.

KABUL, Jan. 26 (Bakhtar)—A delegation of the Asian Development Bank arrived here to study the possibility of extending three million dollars loan to the Kajakaj project. The delegation was received at Kabul Airport by the director of the Kajakaj Project Mohammad Rahim Aurang.

KABUL, Jan. 26 (Bakhtar)—On January 19th, at the Chemical Fertiliser Plant and Electric Power Station in Pule Imam, Eng. Mobeen, the president of the Chemical Fertiliser Plant inaugurated the distribution of WFP supplied food to project employees last week.

Aid projects

## Total WFP aid to Afghanistan \$ 11.5 m

Special to The Kabul Times

On January 19th, at the Chemical Fertiliser Plant and Electric Power Station in Pule Imam, Eng. Mobeen, the president of the Chemical Fertiliser Plant inaugurated the distribution of WFP supplied food to project employees last week.

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## Aid projects

Special to The Kabul Times

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### The 21st anniversary of the Republic of India

India's national day which is being marked today is a remarkable reminder of the country's progress in the past 21 years.

It reminds the 500 million people of the country of the struggle they waged against the former foreign rulers, of the role the freedom fighters played in freeing the country and of the developments since then.

Despite the problem of large population and divergences in cultural and economic set ups, India has forged ahead in many fields.

India is about to become industrially self-sufficient. Her firms now manufacture from cars to airplanes and from railway engines to weapons.

1970 marked the beginning of a new era in India's industrial progress. For the first time the government of India sent many delegations to several countries to seek establishment of joint industrial ventures.

This is a new and good beginning. Indian machinery and technical know how are now being exported, giving the country its rightful place in the international market.

Afghanistan has been one of the beneficiaries of this new development. The Indo-Afghan Commission which was formed last year following the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Kabul has been studying possibilities of joint ventures between the two nations.

Relations between Afghanistan and India,

## Food For Thought

These are times they try men's souls.

By: Thomas Paine

the latter the biggest democracy on earth, have been cordial for centuries.

Marks of this friendship can be seen on historical records of thousands of years ago. For centuries mutual friendship has flourished, and the peoples of the two countries have been in constant contact. Their histories have at times merged, their cultural interchanges overlapped, and interpersonal communication has become widely prevalent.

It is against this background that Afghanistan and India have cordial ties. But in this age of expanding communications and interdependence of nations, it has been increasingly realised that new spheres for fostering cooperation ought to be sought.

The constructing of the one hundred bed children hospital, the planned assistance of India in the Chardi-Ghorband and the Kabul Industrial Estate projects and the possibility of cooperation between the Jangalak Factories and the Karlesker Company of India are some instances of this new thinking.

The potential for expanding technical and economic ties between the two nations with long history of friendship exists. We only have to tackle them.

On this day we congratulate the government and the people of India very sincerely and wish them many more successes in their national endeavours for progress and for the raising of the standard of their own living.

## Manila impressions:

### A look at information campaign strategies

By Shafie Rahel  
PART XI

The Third International Seminar on Communications Strategy which I attended in Manila considered guidelines in planning information campaign strategies.

The meeting found out that few developing countries of Asia, including Afghanistan, make use of scientific methods in information campaign strategies.

The adoption of this strategy is essential for getting results from any plan of social, economic and cultural significance.

Take the case of family planning. Unless there are experts in communications who know how to prepare a strategy and how to tackle the problem of information related to the issue, the family planning project will not succeed.

One of the experts at the meeting related this incident:

A family planning expert went to a village and told a gathering of men to use condom prevent children from multiplying before inviting them to actually make use of the condom. He elaborated on the problems of big families and children.

Now this is one good example of failure in interpersonal communications. This demonstrates fairly well the extent of damage that could be done to any project

implementation if the necessary elements are not taken into consideration and if sufficient strategic campaign has not done.

In Afghanistan, very little use has been made of information campaign strategy. The Ministry of Information and Culture is not actually involved in the preparation of any campaign of information for any field of national importance.

The information and Culture Ministry has not prepared any family planning, rural, and local development, squatter, problem, etc. information campaign.

There are many reasons for this. For one thing, there are few experts in the Ministry to pay attention to this highly significant aspect of the issue which actually is the duty of the Ministry. For another, the concerned agencies themselves have not approached the Ministry of Information and Culture to help them in the implementation of the objectives in the projects they have taken on hand for execution.

(Continued on page 4)

## Palestine commandos

### What next of these Arab nationalists?

The Palestinian revolution is in an agonising dilemma. Al Fatah's defiant slogan still proclaims "revolution until victory. But the embattled guerrillas, now having to reconsider their goals and what sort of struggle should be waged to achieve them. In their present debilitated state, they are not in a position of fighting the Israelis, alone if necessary, until the establishment of a non-Zionist State in Palestine seems more unrealistic than ever.

The movement is by no means wiped out, or even neutralised. But its balance sheet today is dangerously one-sided.

The fedayeen have successfully aroused the national consciousness of the Palestinian people. It has now become accepted in most chancelleries of the world—even, some say, in Tel Aviv—that something must be done to redress their grievances. But the widespread support of the Arabs under Israeli occupation. They are not a credible military threat to Israel.

And they have been unable to prevent the faring talks from resuming. They cannot jump on the bandwagon because that would at once remove their raison d'être.

And yet if they do not, and King Hussein is somehow able to recover even an approximate balance, they will certainly lose all, but diehard Palestinian and Arab support.

The alternatives facing the revolution are few and uniformly bleak but before the commando leaders can even consider

them, they must learn to survive in the shadow of King Hussein's pugnacious Army, which last week took another bash at the guerrillas.

All peace pacts, protocols and promises notwithstanding, it seems as if the Jordanian Government will continue doing everything it can to prevent the movement from regaining the momentum it lost in the September civil war.

Abraham Baker, an influential member of the guerrilla central committee, painted a dark picture at a Press conference in Amman. Recent Army attacks on guerrilla bases in the country side and on their positions in Amman had "paralysed" the movement.

(Continued on page 3)



GERMANY  
Rudi Facke

"No Dad, we won't out tonight. We're going to spend a quiet evening at home."

## Naval bases

### Simonstown in South Africa in limelight

At the end of a small peninsula jutting into Cape Town, the question of the further location of the six-day Arab-Israeli war in 1967 has returned the Cape sea route to its former position as the permanent route for sea traffic from Europe to the East.

This and a growing Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean make safeguarding the route of paramount importance, says South Africa.

To do so it needs new ships and maritime reconnaissance aircraft, which it claims it is entitled to buy from Britain under the Simonstown Agreement.

In an item in its "perspective" section the magazine said: "King Hussein's 55,000-man Jordanian army, until now British in style, is being reorganised by the American government 'or admit that some U.S. circles, in violation of generally recognised principles of international relations, have other intentions—and therefore to draw all the necessary conclusions."

The newspaper singled the "provocative hostile campaign organised by Zionists against the Soviet mission as an example of behaviour which needed to be curbed."

Many UN delegates were asking, to correspondent claimed, whether the campaign was not carried out intentionally "with the purpose of complicating the functioning of missions of sovereign states at the United Nations Organisation, and also complicating the activities of the UN itself."

The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda has questioned the wisdom of keeping the United Nations Organisation in New York in view of what it called "hostile missions there."

The newspaper New York correspondent, Tomas Kolesnichenko, said the time had come for the UN either to demand effective counter-measures by the American government "or admit that some U.S. circles, in violation of generally recognised principles of international relations, have other intentions—and therefore to draw all the necessary conclusions."

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sealed-off tip of the peninsula. When Britain landed over the base, 120,000 people worked there and Simonstown main asset was a dry-dock capable of accommodating a small cruiser or light fleet aircraft carrier.

Now construction is under way to double the bases capacity and a few more people have been taken on. A new bath basin is being built, and a new submarine base to hold three Daphne class submarines ordered from France will be ready by the end of the year.

A new communications complex is being built at nearby Westlake and will be ready by the end of the next year, replacing the old communications centre inherited in 1955.

South Africa has a second naval base at the Indian Ocean Port of Durban on its east coast, and is considering building a third base for its enlarged fleet at Saldanha Bay, on the Atlantic coast 70 miles north of Cape Town.

The 28 acres of wharves and white-painted buildings are situated on the east coast. Security is strict and there is little contact with the town.

Navy personnel and local employees are the only people allowed on the base apart from the occasional "open days" when the fleet goes through it paces in the bay.

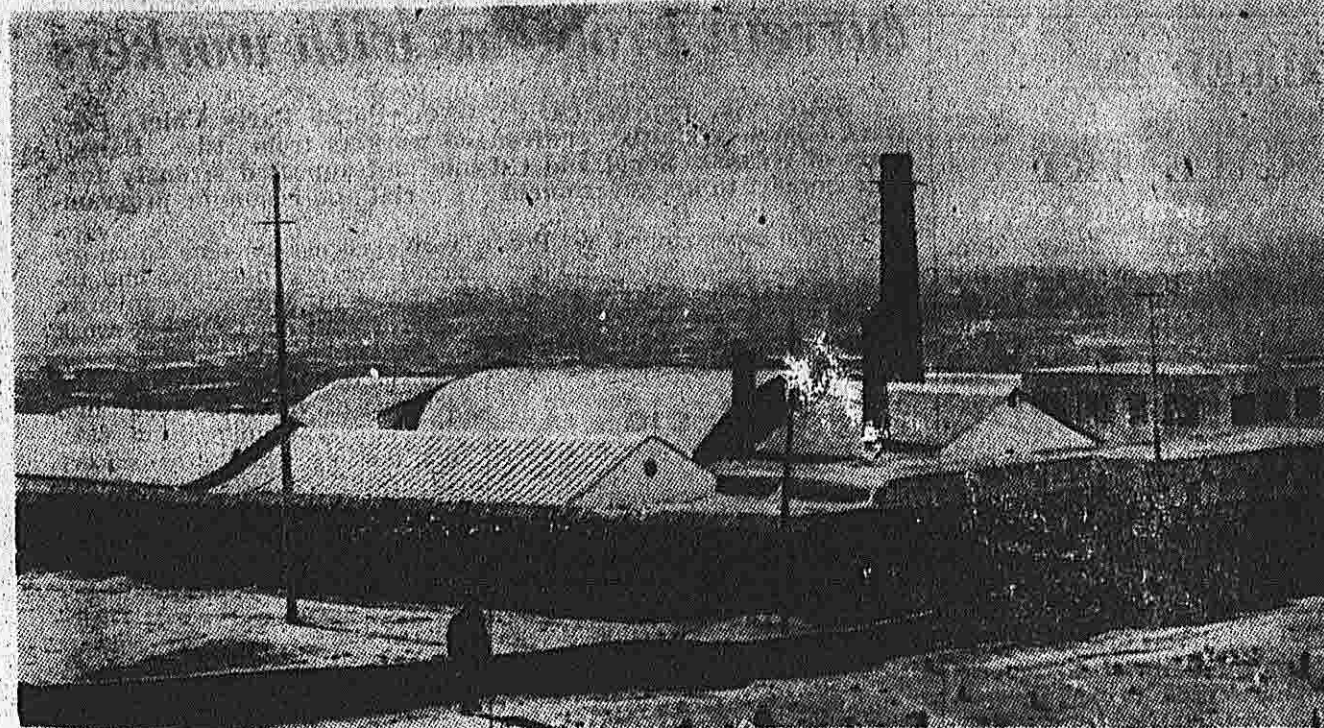
The low crew buildings are dominated by the bristling antennae of the command headquarters in the centre of the

base. An embargo on arms sales to South Africa by Britain, former Labour Government in 1964, was considered by the Government here to be a breach of the spirit and the letter of the Simonstown Agreement.

Simonstown gave its name to the 1955 agreement, a key point was the handing over of a British base here to South Africa as its naval headquarters.

Reason: "The U.S. has taken over the former British role of equipping Hussein's army. A major change will be reorganisation of four divisions, all on the U.S. three-bay system. Hussein is also screening his forces to eliminate Palestinians", the magazine added.

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Row of Lathes under final testing at the Hindukush Machine Tools, Bangalore, a public sector industry.

## Process of industrialisation in Afghanistan

This is the third instalment of an article by Habibullah Ahmadzai, a senior in the College of Economics, Kabul University, published originally in *Islah*.

In the same year (1966) the Jabul Seraj Cement Plant with an annual production capacity of 30,000 tons was commissioned.

The huge Gulbarga Textile Mill was completed after seven years of work, in 1969.

The number of industrial enterprises doubled between 1963 and 1965. The number of industrial workers, during the same period, increased at least by 300 per cent.

The food industries also saw a marked expansion. During the period 1960 to 1965 production of sugar rose from 4.6 thousand tons per year to seven thousand tons. Roughly one third of the investments made during the first five year plan period went into consumer industries.

Ghori and Khanabad electrical power plants were also commissioned during this period. At the same time the Ghori Cement Plant, with a daily production capacity of 400 tons became operational.

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At 2,732 million was invested in the industrial sector.

Of this 29.2 per cent was expended on power projects, and 23.3 per cent in textile industries.

The second development plan also envisioned oil and gas industries. Production and export of gas began in 1968. In 1963 the construction of a chemical fertiliser and a thermal power plant began in Mazare Sharif and in Kabul began where the increasing numbers of personnel required for the second development plan period, were to be trained.

The Mahipar and Naghlu plants were also completed during the second development plan period. The minimum generating capacity of Mahipar is 35,000 kw, and that of Naghlu is 10,000 kw.

The completion of the Kajaki and Arghandab dams were also new milestones on the road of economic development.

In Kandahar a vast fruit processing complex was set up. The plant became operative at a time when due to prevailing political conditions, and problems faced in transit trade, a storage and processing industry found added significance.

The Jangalak Factories became operative in 1961. With the commissioning of these factories the nucleus of an industrial base in Afghanistan, a total of

the health of the nation's industries, on the other hand, affects all other facets of the national economy thus making an improvement indispensable. The establishment of an industrial bank which would provide the necessary advice and credit to the entrepreneurs will help us in the realisation of this objective a good deal.

The nation's industries at present is faced with many crisis. The required skills are not easily found. The managerial and marketing skills are not there.

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# BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

## Business review

### Need to establish grain's bank

The Food Procurement Department has announced the plan for establishing a grain's bank in Afghanistan.

The idea to have the bank is very good. But this bank has to be different from ordinary banks.

It has to have branches all over Afghanistan, and as many as possible, so that farmers who have surplus wheat and grains may be able to bring, and deposit their stocks. As it is now, wheat and grains are being stockpiled in wells. A humid atmosphere spoils the stocks. No statistics are available, on the stored stocks, but one could assume that since the practice of stockpiling this way is widely prevalent, fairly large quantities are destroyed.

The idea in having the grains bank is to encourage the farmers to deposit their stocks and to get it at any time they want.

This is good in theory. But the bank, when being established, should be able to give the confidence of the depositors. Those who hoard their stocks are fairly suspicious people: they may not easily accept the new

procedure unless they are sure they can get them back any time they want.

The bank has to plan on how to receive this confidence from the farmers and growers.

While the Food Procurement Department is giving the bank only one function, I propose that another possibility should also be considered.

Two years ago I interviewed an expert on grain storage, a member of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation for the Kabul Times.

She was an Afghanistana studying various types of wheat. She had travelled extensively to different parts of the country and had collected varieties of wheat. Here are some of her observations, which for the interest of our readers I quote:

"Afghanistan is the only country in the world which still has different varieties of wheat. There are about 130 types of wheat specimens of which I have gathered."

"In fact there is one variety of wheat in Fakhria which is being studied by a district. There is no account of this variety in the

general is left to the initiative and enterprise of the private sector. These categories were, however, not intended to be rigid.

Rapid strides have been made in the industrial development of the country since the '60s. A special feature of industrial development has been the growth of capacities in steel, aluminium, heavy electrical equipment, heavy foundry, heavy engineering machinery, heavy products, chemical products and so on are now being produced in bulk, large and small scale units in quantities many times larger than in 1950-51.

The development of all these industries has necessarily involved large investments in both public and private sectors.

The estimated outlay in the public sector industries during the years 1960-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is the order of Rs. 17,165 million. It would be seen that during the course of the last 10 years the public sector investment in industries has increased substantially and was 50.1 per cent during the Third Plan period as against 23.6 per cent in the First Plan.

The total investment in Central Government undertakings other than the Department of Agriculture, the Cuttiaaranjan Locomotive Works, Integral Coach Factory, P and T Workshops, Ordnance Factories, etc. amounted at the end of 1966-67 to Rs. 28,410 million. This consists of 24,462 million in running concerns, Rs. 1,525 million in undertakings under construction, Rs. 2,358

million in promotional and development undertakings and Rs. 70 million in financial institutions.

The growth of industrial output has been brought about largely due to the initiative taken by the State. The State has gone in for large programmes of investment in transport and communication facilities, generation of electric power, expansion of minerals including oil, irrigation, agricultural extension, production of steel, fertilisers and some other basic and intermediate goods, establishment of machine tools and machine fabricating industries.

In 1951 there was practically no production of coal and other mining machinery, metallurgical equipment and power equipment and newspaper in the country. Today the public sector accounts for the bulk of the capacity that has been installed in these industries.

In steel, the share of the public sector has gone up to about 90 per cent. In the case of nitrogenous fertilisers the public sector now accounts for more than 90 per cent of the capacity.

From the point of view of capital investment involved, the long gestation period and the comparatively lower returns in the initial years, these basic and producer goods industries had necessarily to be set up in the public sector. This has to be done because the development of these industries alone could ensure the rate of growth necessary and desirable for achieving the self-sustaining stage within the foreseeable future which was one of the most important objectives of planned development.

In fact it can be said that the investment in the public sector industries has laid the foundations by which it should be possible to build up an integrated industrial structure and expand industrial production substantially.

The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, enunciated the policy to be followed regarding industrial development and the role assigned to public sector in this task. As the Resolution puts it, "the adoption of the socialist pattern of society as the national objective as well as the need for planned and rapid development require that all industries of basic and strategic importance or in the nature of public utility services should be in the public sector."

Other industries which are essential and require investment on a scale which only the State in present circumstances could provide, have also to be in the public sector. The State has, therefore, to assume direct responsibility for the future development of the industries over a wide

The Resolution classified industries in three categories, having regard to the survival of the State. The first category consists of industries, the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State. The second category are industries which will be progressively State-owned and in which, therefore, the State will generally take the initiative in establishing new undertakings but in which private enterprise will not be expected to supplement the effort of the State. The third category comprises the remaining industries, further development of which in ago, Kunduz is fast growing into an industrial town.

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## European security

## NATO member nations edging toward multilateral talks

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7, (Ceteka).—Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel said Tuesday that NATO countries may be edging toward the idea of multilateral talks. Speaking at a press conference on his consultations with U.S. officials in Washington last week, Harmel said that the views of NATO countries on the conference on European security as expressed in the communiqué at the December session of pact ministers have not essentially changed, but the moment is coming near when they may agree to multilateral negotiations with other prospective countries.

For the conference on European security a preliminary agreement of the four big powers on West Berlin is necessary. This

## Space research

(Continued from page 3)

...sister ship, is intended for 15 minutes. The present cost of \$1,000 to put a pound of payload into orbit would be cut to only \$100. Design studies of two-stage vehicles and its propulsion system are under way, but the Congress has postponed a decision on development, estimated to cost about \$1,000 million.

The first earth resources technology satellites, to be flown in 1972 and 1973, will represent the first U.S. space program devoted exclusively to a study of the earth's environmental resources. Two more advanced research satellites are scheduled for launch in 1974 and 1975. These will survey our planet and send back information on oceanography, water, land, mineral resources, forests, crops, fisheries and pollution, thus enormously improving man's ability to manage and utilize earth's resources and to control environmental damage.

Two Application Technology Satellites are to be launched in 1972 and 1973 and placed in synchronous orbits—stationary positions 22,300 miles above specific points on earth. Along with other experiments, they will carry large antennas with which they can broadcast television and radio programmes directly to many communities remote from conventional ground stations. Plans call for transmitting TV information to 5,000 villages in India via the 1973 satellite.

A navigation satellite will be placed in synchronous orbit over the North Atlantic in 1973 to aid in controlling the heavy volume of air craft traffic between North America and Europe. Meteorological satellites of increasing capability and reliability will replace, as needed, those currently carrying out global and weather reconnaissance.

Long-range weather forecasting by present and meteorological satellites being developed can produce conservative estimates, produce economic benefits at a rate of \$2,500 million a year for the United States alone by saving lives and property, increasing crop yields and improving management of transportation and construction.

(From DAWN)

## Communists will definitely lose in SV: President Thieu

SAIGON, Jan. 27, (AFP).—President Thieu yesterday claimed that the Saigon regime was growing "stronger every day" and that the communists were growing "weaker every day" in a year (VET) message to "the people, the soldiers, and the cadres" of South Vietnam, which appeared to many observers here as an election speech.

General and presidential elections are to be held in South Vietnam in August and October 1971. The campaign is not yet officially open.

Speaking at South Vietnamese and allied forces' banquet on the occasion of the Tet lunar new year, the National Liberation Front began a unilateral four-day strike today night. President Thieu declared: "This Tan Hoi year (year of the pig) beginning January 27 is a decisive year for peace and peace which decides the fate of the nation lies in your hands when you choose your national leaders in the forthcoming presidential and lower house elections."

Last year Saigon forces pushed the "enemy's" back to the border area and made rural "pacification" almost 100 per cent effective, President Thieu stated. "Peace will come because we grow stronger every day and the communists grow weaker every passing day," he claimed, adding: "I am determined never to surrender, never to give up and never betray the fatherland and the people."

Thieu went on: "I am determined to give the country a true



More than 12,000 scouts in cluding 500 from overseas assembled at Leppington, 30 miles south of Sydney, recently for the 9th Australian Boy Scouts Jamboree. The Governor-General of Australia, Sir Paul Hasluck, admires the badge of Afghan Scout Leader Hafizullah Ayubi of Kabul during a visit to the Jamboree.

## Tet threat

## Viet Cong keep up pressure on Phom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 27, (AFP).—Communist forces, Tuesday kept up their pressure on the beleaguered Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

The blowing up of the bridge yesterday suggested the Communists might again try to overtake Saang, which lies on a major supply and infiltration route, or else strike at the southern suburbs of Phnom Penh itself.

## CBS reports U.S. armed troops presence in Phnom Penh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, (AFP).—Soldiers of the U.S. "military assistance group" have crossed from South Vietnam into Cambodia with military equipment for the Cambodian army, my, Melvin Laird, American Secretary of Defense told news-men yesterday.

He said that there were at present 16 of these soldiers in Cambodia. Other sources close to the Pentagon, however said there were 16 "groups" who would travel from Phnom Penh to zones where the Cambodian army was fighting North Vietnam forces.

To avoid criticism from Congress which has questioned the sending of American combat troops or military "advisers" to Cambodia the Pentagon is describing the military assistance group as "instructors" or "trainers".

According to the Pentagon definition "advisors" accompany the North Atlantic in combat whereas "instructors" restrict themselves to forming units and instructing them in the use of equipment.

A correspondent of the (American) Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday reported the presence of American troops in Cambodia. The Pentagon officials, however, maintain that the present action does not violate the amendment on U.S. troops in Cambodia.

The State Department added that the teams conveying the equipment into Cambodia was only a "temporary" action.

The subtle distinctions between "advisers", "instructors", and "trainers", observers believe, is likely to cause heated debate within the Congress.

Reporters yesterday asked the U.S. State Department officials what the reaction of the "instructors" would be if they were attacked during their mission in Cambodia.

"Nobody can be expected to stand still like a rabbit if attacked," a spokesman replied.

Observers believe that it was now possible that U.S. troops would be involved, whether they chose or not, in military operations in Cambodia.

This, Congress sought to avoid in passing the Cooper-Church amendment on military aid legislation at the end of last year.

The State Department and the Pentagon, however, maintain that the present action does not violate the amendment.

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## Uganda's coup

## Junta intends to end one-party system: Amin

KAMPALA, Jan. 27, (AFP).—Uganda's new military leader said today that he intended to end the one-party system set up under ousted President Milton Obote.

General Idi Amin said: "You need an opposition in order to criticize. If you are bound to make mistakes." He said all ministers serving under Dr. Obote had been summoned to hear today the "reasons of the revolution." None was in jail, he added.

Gen. Amin said he was himself surprised how the army division commanders had organized it, he said.

In fact, fighting started on Sunday, and it is in order to avoid bloodshed that I have accepted to lead the following day operations and assume command after being asked by the soldiers in order to avoid division within the army."

KUWAIT, Jan. 27, (AFP).—Prime Minister Sheikh Ahmed al-Jaber has resigned and the present government will continue day to day business pending a new cabinet. It was announced yesterday.

The Prime Minister handed his resignation to the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah as a consequence of last Saturday's legislative election. The Emir accepted it.

## PRC ambassadors to resume posts in Denmark, Norway

PEKING, Jan. 27, (AFP).—Two new Chinese ambassadors will shortly rejoin their posts in Denmark and Norway, an informed source said here yesterday.

Yueh Liang, the deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's European Department will take up his first assignment as an ambassador in Copenhagen, where China has been represented by a charge d'affaires since 1966.

And Hao Tzu-Ching, a former ambassador to Hungary and North Korea and the current deputy director for foreign affairs at the council of state (cabinet) will go to Oslo.

Norway and Denmark were respectively the second and third western countries to recognize People's China in 1950 following Britain.

## FRG, French ties

(Continued from page 1)

blems could be reached before the summer holidays.

Pompidou agreed with Brandt on a "reasonable definition" of the proposed economic and monetary union, to the French spokesman.

The two leaders agreed on a "plausible and reasonable timetable" to achieve the objectives of the proposed union by 1980 without setting out any deadline.

A new German ambassador arrived here recently and observers believe that a Chinese ambassador may soon be sent to Rangoon, judging from the improvement of Sino-Burmese relations lately.

Four charges d'affaires left Peking yesterday for Italy, Canada, Chile and Ethiopia, the four countries which established diplomatic relations with China last year.

## Afghan carpets

(Continued from page 1)

sq. metres of carpets were sold in December.

This gives the average price of the Afghan carpet sold \$16.5 per sq. metres in December, he added.

There was a great reduction in the unsold stocks of 1967-68. This reduction has been 33 per cent during the period, he added.

## Tupamaros say hostages in fine health; search continues

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 27, (AFP).—British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson and the other two men kidnapped by the Tupamaros guerrillas, Brazilian consul Aloysio Dias Gomide and U.S. agronomist Claude Fly, are all in good health, according to a guerrilla communiqué received yesterday.

The communiqué, which like previous Tupamaros statements, was sent to Montevideo newspapers, denounced alleged police torture of the guerrillas captured during the last few days. It went on: "The hostages will answer with their lives for the physical safety of the detained Tupamaros."

Police have so far arrested 18 guerrillas since the kidnapping of Jackson, on Jan. 8.

The latest communiqué, which bears the number 18, made no proposal for the release of the hostages but it repeated the ear-

lier Tupamaros demand for a truce in their struggle with the authorities pending which was categorically rejected by the Uruguayan government.

Earlier Tuesday the government cancelled all police operations with their lives for the physical safety of the detained Tupamaros.

A house-to-house search of the capital is being carried out and half a dozen neighbourhoods are systematically combed each day. Spot identity checks have been increased on streets and highways.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SALE

A TRIUMPH TWO-DOOR SALOON CAR.  
1969 MODEL IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.  
SPARES AVAILABLE. DUTY PAID.  
\$2,000 OR BEST OFFER. PLEASE CONTACT MISS  
TAGGART AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, TELEPHONE 30512.

## PLEASE NOTE

THE PETROLEUM DEPARTMENT KINDLY REQUESTS THE CLIENTS WHEN PUTTING GASOLINE OR DIESEL IN THEIR VEHICLES TO MAKE SURE THAT FUEL METRE IS TURNED TO ZERO.

ALSO GASOLINE IS AF. SIX AND DIESEL AF. 5.50

PER LITRE IN CASE OF OVERCHARGING AND

ILL-TREATMENT ON THE PART OF THOSE IN

CHARGE OF SELLING FUEL PLEASE CONTACT

TELEPHONES 42925 AND 42922.

FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 254

KABUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1971 (DALWA 8, 1349 S.H.)

## Obote asks Tanzania to attack Uganda New regime gets ready to fight foreign invaders

KAMPALA, Jan. 28, (Reuter).—Jet fighters swept low over Kampala yesterday afternoon and troops were reported digging in at Entebbe port as the new military regime reacted to intelligence reports of an impending attack from Tanzania.

Major General Idi Amin, who overthrew President Milton Obote in a military coup last Monday, told reporters yesterday morning he had received intelligence reports that Tanzanian troops were preparing to attack Uganda.

The attack had been requested by Dr. Obote—who is now in Dar-es-Salaam—and the troops were armed with modern Chinese weapons, he said.

Asked at a press conference yesterday afternoon how seriously he took these reports, General Amin declared: "They are not rumours. You don't get smoke without fire."

"If the troops cross into Uganda to try to interfere in our internal affairs we will fight, and I am sure we will defend Uganda effectively," General Amin declared.

He said the new military government was firmly in control of the entire country.

At his press conference last night General Amin declined to say how many people died during the military takeover. Some reports circulating here have put the number of deaths from 70 to more than 200.

Police chief Edward Oryema told the same press conference he

## Etemadi expresses regrets over loss of Rashid

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar). The body of the late Abdul Rashid Alekozai, a former president of the House of the People was brought by plane from Delhi to Kabul yesterday afternoon.

Alekozai, who was the deputy speaker of the National Assembly of Helmand in the seventh Afghan Parliament and the president of the House of the People during the eighth Afghan parliament died in Delhi from a long illness. He was 72.

The body of the late Alekozai was immediately taken to Kandahar for burial.

Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi has expressed his deep sorrow over the loss of Alekozai, who said has served the nation in different fields.

The President of the House of the People, Dr. Mohammad

Abba Eban said here yesterday he believed Britain's policy on the Middle East was that until peace was reached within secure and recognised borders there should not be any withdrawal from the present ceasefire lines.

"The British government understands that until peace is established within recognised and secure borders, no suggestion about withdrawal from the ceasefire lines should be raised," Eban said in a statement in the Knesset (parliament) who asked the minister about his impressions on British policy following his recent visit to London.

It was British policy to support the November 22, 1967, Security Council resolution on the Middle East, and he thought Britain would not support any change in the resolution which he said, it saw as the most suitable basis for the exploration of peace prospects.

Eban said that despite occasional differences between Israel and Britain, mainly in the methods of progressing towards peace, he believed Britain favoured negotiations between Israel and the Arab states which should bring peace and establish borders in which Israel would feel as secure as within the present ceasefire lines.

"I don't have any intention of denying that there are occasional differences of opinion between the two governments on the ways and means which should be adopted for the progress towards peace."

"But it has been proved that the openhearted and confidential dialogue which is taking place between us has been useful. I hope there are possibilities that our two attitudes will draw nearer to one another through continuous discussions," Eban added.

During his stay there he visited several hospitals, prisons and fire departments.

Oil price increase

OPEC, western firms meet in Tehran today

TEHRAN, Jan. 28, (Reuter). Representatives of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and 17 western oil companies met here today for further talks on price increases.

In their hands will be proposals by oil experts after four days talks to prepare a fiscal analysis.

OPEC demands that the oil companies' counter offer might lead to a mutual agreement to avoid a catastrophic, world wide economic crisis.

Today's session, the third since formal talks began on Jan-

## The Royal Audience

KABUL, Jan. 28, (Bakhtar).—According to the Royal Protocol Department, announcement of the following have been received in audience by His Majesty during the week that ended today:

Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Mayrzi, First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafali; Defence Minister Armanul Khan; Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Health, Minister of Education, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Finance, Minister of Justice, Minister of Labour, Minister of Industry, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Planning, Minister of Statistics, Minister of Information, Minister of Culture, Minister of Religion, Minister of Social Welfare, Minister of Health, Minister of Education, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Finance, Minister of Justice, Minister of Labour, Minister of Industry, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Planning, Minister of Statistics, Minister of Information, Minister of Culture, Minister of Religion, Minister of Social Welfare, Minister of Health, Minister of Education, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Finance, Minister of Justice, Minister of Labour, Minister of Industry, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Planning, Minister of Statistics, 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## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Afghan carpet market in year 1970

Reports carried by certain newspapers during the last two weeks noted that the Afghan carpet market in Europe has been sluggish in the past year. These allegations could not be substantiated by them.

Figures released by the Commerce Ministry showed a 20 per cent increase in carpet export in 1970 over the previous year.

Carpet exports in 1969 valued 289,000 sq. metres, while the figures for 1970 is 331,000.

Neither was there a fall in the prices of Afghan carpets. Afghanistan's No. 1 carpets, the Maoris, fetched as much as \$55 per sq. metre.

The rest of the consignments brought \$14 to 46 per metre which is a reasonably good price.

The Afghan carpet trade suffered a setback during the three year period of 1964-67. Exports in 1963, more than 500,000 metres, was exceptionally high, and the prices were extremely attractive.

As a result of this in the next few years the traders rushed more carpets than the English and German markets could absorb.

The rush also resulted in getting some poor quality carpets through, which damaged the reputation of the product.

In 1968 there were more than 500,000 metres of Afghan carpets in London and Hamburg warehouses which could not find buyers.

It has been in the last two years that the business is picking up again. The improved situation is the direct result of measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce to remedy the situation.

The Afghan Carpet Exporters Guild was established to regulate the exports and to ensure quality.

Yesterday's Heywan carried an editorial on Afghan carpets. Carpet is among the most traditional products of Afghanistan and is one of our important foreign exchange earners.

They are quite popular in foreign markets and are sold at good prices. Available statistics show that contrary to some publications there has been no slackening of sales in foreign markets but also the 1970 sales had increased by twenty per cent as compared with that of the 1969.

"Of course when considering the sale of our carpets in foreign markets one cannot deny the existence of certain difficulties, said the editorial.

These difficulties are mainly due to the limitations of our own salesmen or due to special restrictions imposed by foreign countries. But it must be said that these problems are not insurmountable.

Our traders can overcome these difficulties by paying heed to the advice and instructions of the Ministry of Commerce and by observing international rules, regulations and standards.

Our carpet exporters, it said, should be aware of the fact that foreign trade is a changing phenomenon and any hope of trying to keep it static is bound to be frustrated.

Although Afghan carpets do have competitors in foreign markets yet they are unique in as much as they are all hand made and as such represent a classic art. However, neither the quality nor the design of our carpets has been changed over the years and the editorial expressed the hope that the carpet industry will be given more attention in the future.

Yesterday's Anis, carried an editorial on the development of tourism in Afghanistan. It said the activities of the Afghan Tourist Bureau on the one hand and the existence of transportation and lodging facilities on the other has led to a marked increase in the number of tourists visiting this country each year.

According to statistics published by the bureau, it said, last year 100,000 tourists visited this

### Food For Thought

We are no other than a moving row of magic shadow-shapes that come and go.

Omar Khayyam

### Manila impressions:

#### How to prepare information campaigns

By Shafie Rahel PART XIII

Every information campaign is prepared with certain objectives, or only one objective in mind.

Objective is the criterion by which the success of the programme itself is being measured.

Once the objectives are set, the strategy for the information campaign is being set.

In planning the strategy such factors as proximity to the media, the traditional roads, and transportation facilities, the audience (such as it is family planning the husband or the wife is the aim), functional literacy level, and the nature of the message and its method and time, and activities involved in this information strategy.

I think one must really really a scientific programme of information campaign strategy could be drawn and taken on hand for execution is the literacy campaign project of the Ministry of Education.

Apparently the project now on

hand aims at villages in the countryside. For this a strategy is needed.

Evaluation is the most important stage in any information campaign strategy. There are two types of evaluation: formal and informal. In the first instance, scientific, approach is adopted to find out the effectiveness of the whole project and its success.

But evaluation can also be done through informal means; by talking to the target audience casually and finding out the results.

In the seminar there was also one proposal from one of the young delegates from the Philippines who was trying to develop a new theory in mass communication. He suggested two types of strategies: compulsion strategy and voluntary strategy.

He believed that in some cases in every society, compulsion strategy should be adopted.

His proposal was severely attacked by the delegates. There was unanimity among the participants that compulsion strategy in mass media was only for those countries and nations where ideology was the main consideration, and where institutional values were more important than individual integrity.

It was regretted that he had

proposed a cure for some short-comings in the field of mass media which went beyond democratic means.

I reminded the meeting of a new strategy which is being actually applied in Afghanistan: incentive strategy. In order to raise production of cotton in the country, the government of Afghanistan during the past four years has twice raised the price of cotton, and to secure the channelling of the profit to the farmers and producers who actually do the job, the government has appointed a commission to actually supervise payment to the farmers, and thus eliminate the middle men and brokers who pocketed the money.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been encouraging some farmers in Balkh province, the paper went on, by using the farming tractors have been used to increase their productivity.

Over a year ago the Ministry put on experimental use a number of wheat threshing machines, produced at Jangalak Factories, some of which proved to be useful in helping the farmers to clean their wheat in a short time.

In an effort to further help the farmers the Jangalak Factories manufactured ploughing machines, another step forward towards mechanised farming, and distributed to farmers.

Some of these ploughing machines are put at the disposal of the farmers in Badghis which have been received with great interest by farmers, asserts the paper.

The daily Faryab of Faryab province in an editorial discusses the need for establishing cooperatives in districts of Faryab province, assigned with the task of distributing essential commodities to the people on fair and fixed prices.

As is now, the paper claims a few local businessmen and profiteers, bring in essential goods to the villages and sell them at exorbitant prices and nothing has been done so far to stop these people from such unfair business.

The paper believes that if a number of well-to-do people join hands with the help of the authorities a cooperative can be established through which wheat, sugar and other needed commodities can be provided to people with a small percentage of profit to pay for the expenses to run such cooperatives.

The daily in another editorial entitled "The Export of Citrus Fruits" says that the Afghan dried and fresh fruits are fast opening way to new markets as a result of improved and standardised sorting and packing.

The export of both dried and fresh fruits has a prominent place in the traditional export items of the country, adds the paper.

The state farms of Hadda and Ghazniabad within the framework of Nangarhar Development Program are undertaking with the assistance of the friendly and neighbouring Soviet Union, have now reached exploitation stages.

These farms, which have been enabled this country to export orange and tangerine.

Only a few years back, "recalls the paper, the country imported oranges and tangerines. Now that the state farms have started giving fruit, in addition to meeting local demands, some surplus fruits will be exported, thus adding another item to the export list of the country.

The amount of oranges and tangerines to be exported, though not very much, will be larger once the two state farms are fully utilised.

The daily Nangarhar of Nangarhar province in an editorial welcomes the establishment of a carpet weaving plant in the Ghazni district of Nangarhar province. The plant, has been set up through an initial capital of Af. 50,000 pooled by a number of local people, eight girls run the plant under the supervision of one instructor.

Though traditionally the people in north and western Afghanistan have been engaged in carpet weaving for centuries, in the last several years this industry has also spread to other parts of the country.

Even inmates in the prisons has been learning this industry and once they leave the prison some of them will try to install their own looms in their respective districts.

Such tendency not only helps some people to get employed, it will contribute to further extending and development the traditional carpet industry, says the paper.

Innermost in Canberra's mind is the thought that Peking may decide to do without Australian wheat in view of the Government decision to vote against the admission of China to the United Nations, and to continue its refusal to recognise the Mao Tse-tung's regime as the legal Chinese Government.

Canada was able to sign an \$80 million contract for wheat exports shortly after it was recognised Peking last year; this, coupled with a bumper harvest reported by the New China News (Continued on page 4)

Apart from this, the Soviet Union will "stun the world by a completely new weapons inventory."

For the United States, on the other hand, the new war will bring more positive events: Nixon will get a grip on the negro problem and unemployment—the months of June and July will be favourable for the U.S. America will also fare better economically.

Chairman of the dollar one more, he fore, casts.

Nixon will even travel to the Soviet Union in May or June "to save world peace" Hanussen asserts; explaining that Washington—Moscow relations will go through a period of considerable strain in February.

Lambotte said: "I left Conakry Tuesday morning, and since my return to Paris I have read many reports which are incorrect, and which only serve to feed the international campaign unleashed against Guinea following the death sentences awarded by the national assembly, and also following the five executions of which we have been officially informed: four in Conakry last Monday while I was still in Guinea, and one in India announced by the voice of the revolution."

The special correspondent explained in the newspaper "that the Guinean people was traumatised by the aggression of last November 22."

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### Provincial press

By A Staff Writer

Along with the comprehensive projects undertaken throughout the country aimed at developing agriculture, mechanised farming has also been the focal point of the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, says the daily Bedar of Mazare Sharif in an editorial entitled "Ariana Plough" made by Jangalak Factories.

A few years ago, recalls the paper, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in line with its developmental programmes and for the purpose of introducing mechanised farming imported a number of tractors and distributed them to farmers on easy credit terms.

Some farmers in Balkh province, the paper went on, by using the farming tractors have been used to increase their productivity.

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Even inmates in the prisons has been learning this industry and once they leave the prison some of them will try to install their own looms in their respective districts.

Such tendency not only helps some people to get employed, it will contribute to further extending and development the traditional carpet industry, says the paper.

Innermost in Canberra's mind is the thought that Peking may decide to do without Australian wheat in view of the Government decision to vote against the admission of China to the United Nations, and to continue its refusal to recognise the Mao Tse-tung's regime as the legal Chinese Government.

Canada was able to sign an \$80 million contract for wheat exports shortly after it was recognised Peking last year; this, coupled with a bumper harvest reported by the New China News (Continued on page 4)

Apart from this, the Soviet Union will "stun the world by a completely new weapons inventory."

For the United States, on the other hand, the new war will bring more positive events: Nixon will get a grip on the negro problem and unemployment—the months of June and July will be favourable for the U.S. America will also fare better economically.

Chairman of the dollar one more, he fore, casts.

Nixon will even travel to the Soviet Union in May or June "to save world peace" Hanussen asserts; explaining that Washington—Moscow relations will go through a period of considerable strain in February.

Lambotte said: "I left Conakry Tuesday morning, and since my return to Paris I have read many reports which are incorrect, and which only serve to feed the international campaign unleashed against Guinea following the death sentences awarded by the national assembly, and also following the five executions of which we have been officially informed: four in Conakry last Monday while I was still in Guinea, and one in India announced by the voice of the revolution."

The special correspondent explained in the newspaper "that the Guinean people was traumatised by the aggression of last November 22."

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English Rhyme "If I had a penny, I'd add up and ride on for from this point to come, the you had come."

THAT'S A GOOD WAY TO GET A D-MINUS!

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THAT'S A GOOD WAY TO GET A D-MINUS!

## A GLANCE AT ANCIENT AFGHANISTAN

Editor's note:

Following is the second and last part of the article by Mohammad Hassan Fakhri, directed for general in the Ministry of Information and Culture which was originally published in Tien-ming monthly.

The envy of Afghanistan's enemies over the achievements of the country, social irresponsibility of the people, and lack of cooperation of the people with the true leaders of the nation, brought about a series of crises in various parts of the country.

As a result of the civil war of 1928 the government of the time fell and for a period of nine months it was all chaos in Afghanistan. All the constructive work and achievements, were undone.

It was in this dark period in the history of modern Afghanistan when the savior son of the nation, Shah Salazar, Mohammad Nader Khan, who had defeated the greatest of the colonial powers in the independence war, came to the rescue of the people.

In 1929, with the cooperation of the national forces, and his valiant brothers Sardar Shah Wali Khan, Ghing, the Victor of Kabul, and Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, Ghazi, Sardar Mohammad Nader Khan brought down the regime of Eche Saqan and ended the crisis.

It was in recognition of this service that nation asked him to ascend to the throne of Afghanistan.

From the very beginning of his reign, His Majesty the late Mohammad Nader Shah launched far-reaching reform programmes, for the benefit of the people.

During the late king's reign were unprecedented in the history of the country.

It was a military as well as a political genius. Just one year before his martyrdom he turned his Royal attention to the Kabul Citadel which was devastated by the British in trying to avenge the death of their political agent in Afghanistan, Cavenary.

He inaugurated the reconstruction of the citadel, the presence of officials, dignitaries, militarymen, and school students giving the first shovel with his own hands.

Not long after, there rose the premises housing the Military Academy and military schools on the ruins of the historic citadel, and the citadel became once more a symbol of national might, and determination.

In 1933, less than four years after his ascension to the throne, His Majesty Mohammad Nader

Shah was dastardly assassinated, while many of his wishes for the advancement, and rebuilding of Afghanistan remained unfulfilled.

With the loss of His Majesty, the late Mohammad Nader Shah, the country lost one of her most valued, and accomplished sons, a great political and military personality.

After the martyrdom of His Majesty the late Mohammad Nader Shah his only son, Mohammad Zahir, was ushered to the throne by the nation. His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, endowed with unmatched vision, and wisdom pursued the footsteps of his father, and further consolidated the foundation of progress and development of Afghanistan.

During the second world war, 1939-1944, when vast areas of the world were engulfed by violence, and devastating conflagration, Afghanistan retained her friendship with all the countries, and her policy of neutrality was respected. The country owes the tranquility she enjoyed during these troubled years to the astute statesmanship of His Majesty.

In 1946 Afghanistan became a member of the United Nations Organisation. In 1955 Afghanistan reiterated Asia's objectives for peace, progress and coexistence in the Bandung gathering.

Today Afghanistan is one of the vanguards of the policy of non-alignment, and a foremost proponent of non-participation in the military groupings and no interference in the affairs of nations.

Pursuing a policy of nonalignment Afghanistan has had a significant role in working for peace in the world and in the region particularly. As a faithful member of the United Nations Organisation, Afghanistan has been the right of self-determination of the people of Pashtunistan, our kin brothers, and for the independence of other peoples and nations still living under the yoke of colonialism, and for the elimination of the policies of racial discrimination.

During the reign of His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah great changes occurred in the economic front in the nation. The government embarked on planned development, drawing up five-year development plans, seeking foreign investment, and acquiring foreign assistance with no strings attached.

These plans played a paramount role in changing the face of the country, and with their implementation Afghanistan entered the ranks of nations in possession of

modern all-weather highways, modern health, and communication, and the initiative of educational institutions of various levels.

The Nangarhar Project and the Baghlan Project, ensuring the people of Nangarhar and the eastern provinces a bright future. The Helmand-Arghandab project when fully completed shall not only render Afghanistan self-sufficiency in food products, and agriculture based raw materials, but will also produce adequate quantities for exports.

Although Afghanistan regained her independence in 1919, she became an active member of the community of nation during the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah.

During the last 13 years a large number of heads of state and government have visited Afghanistan. Afghan leaders in their turn have been paying friendly visits abroad.

The high number of dignitaries visiting Afghanistan, not only from Asian countries but also from areas in the world signifies Afghanistan's position of Afghanistan in the international scene, which has been achieved under the wise leadership of His Majesty the King.

Among other achievements of Afghanistan during the reign of His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, the active entry and women in social life of the country. The lifting of the veil in 1960 signifies one of the historical successes of the government of His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah.

Then the Afghan women have had an active role in all facets of Afghan life.

The wise policy of positive non-alignment drawing up of five-year economic and social development plans, fostering of amicable relations with various countries, primary, secondary, and higher levels, construction of modern all-weather highways throughout the country, bringing of international airports in Kabul and Kandahar, training and maintaining of a well-equipped and well-supplied army to ensure the defence of national integrity and sovereignty, and independence have resulted in highly desirable evolutionary changes in Afghanistan, and the country is advancing rapidly.

These changes have been achieved ever faster under the patronage of His Majesty the King.

His Majesty the King found the old governmental system in Afghanistan incompatible with modern times and conditions, and seeking the initiative of educational institutions of various levels.

To make way for this change His Royal Highness Sardar Daud stepped down from premiership in February 1963, and submitted his resignation to His Majesty the King.

His Majesty assigned Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, one of the educated sons of the country, who was not related to the Royal Family to form a new government, and draft a new constitution. With the passage of the two-year tenure of office of the interim government, and the promulgation of the new constitution, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf stepped down.

The new constitution brought in the country the spirit of democracy, and the powers of the state emerged independent of one another. The rights and obligations of the people and the state were also pinpointed.

During the tenure of the interim government, in view of the administrative difficulties faced by the government, the basic organisation of the country was changed, and the nation was divided in 28 provinces.

These are Kabul, Ghazni, Parghlan, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Badkhan, Farkh, Herat, Uruzgan, Takhar, Faryab, Jozjan, Wardak, Kunduz, Zabul, Balkh, Bamyan, Kapisa, Badakhshan, Kunar, Chitral, Badghis, Helmand, Farah, Logar, Laghman, Samangan, and Nimroz.

During the term of the same government free elections for the parliament were also held, and the press in the nation acquired new freedom. The judiciary was separated from the executive, and the government became responsible to the legislature.

In short the reign of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah has produced a good reference book not only for the casual readers but for the students of history both in the University of Kabul and elsewhere.

The preface of the book states that during the 19th century and early 20th century there was one independent country in Asia, and that it was to be losing to western dominion.

The author states that due to the struggle of the people of Afghanistan, and many other factors which he elaborates in the book, the country survived the western onslaught.

The most important point he makes is that there are several reference books on the history of Afghanistan but very few on the Afghan personalities. Thus there is a lack of information on their political shrewd



## OPEC plans

(Continued from page 1)

Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran are negotiating on behalf of six Gulf producers for higher revenues. The oil companies have offered a five year "global" deal with all 10 OPEC members, whereas the OPEC side wants a regional (Gulf) settlement, as envisaged by last month's OPEC ministerial conference in Caracas, Venezuela.

The OPEC team is Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his Iraqi counterpart, Saadun Hamadi, and Iranian Oil Minister Jamshid Amouzgar.

The oil companies, negotiators, are Lord Strathmaird of British Petroleum and George Piercy, of Standard Oil, New Jersey. The OPEC team must report on the negotiations to an extraordinary OPEC ministerial conference here next Wednesday. If the talks fail the conference will decide on what joint, co-ordinated action the OPEC members should take against the oil companies.

The Shah of Iran this week warned that if the oil companies rejected the demands of the Gulf producers, they would follow the example of Venezuela which had unilaterally raised from 52 to 60 per cent the income tax rate and increased the oil price of her crude.

Nothing has been revealed about the oil experts' work, nor whether their calculations also considered the rate of increase demanded for the Gulf.

None of the four Japanese oil firms, all independents operating in the Gulf has sent a representative to the Tehran talks, although western sources say they are "positively" thinking of joining the western group.

The association of the Japanese firms could strengthen the group's bargaining position, but it might also upset Japan's neutral position in the Arab world, observers said.

It was likely that the Japanese government, to avoid political problems and preserve its profitable economic relations, might ask the Japanese firms to stay aloof, the observers said.

The Gulf supplies 90 per cent of the oil needed by Japan, which is the third biggest oil consumer after the United States and the Soviet Union. Japan consumes four million barrels of oil daily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—President Nixon today announced that a national centre for research into biological effects of chemicals will be set up at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The site is currently an army depot which has been used to store biological weapons. The stockpiles are being destroyed following the U.S. renunciation of germ warfare announced 14 months ago.

The new centre will carry out toxicological research into the effects of such things as pesticides, food additives and therapeutic drugs.

## New plants in Herat

(Continued from page 3)

ain, in those higher regions there is less grazing of mountain pastures than at lower altitudes, so that the kind of bulb plants which are apt to be grazed off before they can be found, have a better chance of survival.

What is more, the plants do not die. We team expect to find? Because their part of Afghanistan, the mountain and semi-desert regions of Qorno and Ghorat, is so little known, at least botanically, there is an exciting element of gambling involved: perhaps some hitherto unknown horticultural treasures will be found. But apart from that possibility, expectation can be based on known facts about the flora, at least as regards a number of genera.

The regions to be explored are thought to be quite rich in alpine plants of many kinds, and probably many of these will turn out to have been uncollected to date, so that alpine and rock gardeners should be particularly interested.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, have asked the team to keep a sharp eye open for Labiate and Dipsacaceae—both likely to be of interest to gardeners as well as botanists, and they have also suggested that dwarf Prunus species may well be found at high altitudes.

Afghanistan is only less rich in Evergreen species than the USSR, and it is suggested that at least three already known ones could become good garden plants—*Emmenanthe*, *E. Kaufmannii*, and *E. fuscum*.

Both the mountains and lower

SANAA, Jan. 28, (Reuters)—A three-million dollar Libyan aid programme to the Yemen will be used for agriculture mechanisation projects, it was announced here today.

The aid was agreed upon during Prime Minister Mohsen al-Aidi's visit to Libya last September.

## U.S. Saigon forces resume fighting after Tet truce

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—U.S. and South Vietnamese forces ended their 24-hour Tet truce on Wednesday after one of the quietest cease-fire periods since holiday truces were initiated in 1965.

Offensive operations were resumed at 1800 local (1000 GMT) and first reports said the Viet Cong, whose announced four-day Tet truce overlapped the 24-hour period, had initiated 60 incidents, according to U.S. and South Vietnamese military spokesmen.

The U.S. command accused the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese of violating the truce 14 times in the first 18 hours. During that time three Americans were wounded and four guerrillas died.

This was considerably below the level of battlefield activity during the last year's Tet truce when in the same period there were 89 violations involving U.S. forces which left three Americans and 72 guerrillas dead.

The U.S. command said the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in their best clothes on the day of the three-day Tet festival did not affect government operations.

in Cambodia nor U.S. air activities in Cambodia and Laos.

The South Vietnamese military command said 37 government soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded in the first 10 hours of the 24-hour truce.

In the 46 incidents initiated by the guerrillas during the period the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were seen at vantage points throughout the capital as Saigon citizens strolled the streets in their best clothes on the day of the three-day Tet festival to welcome the year of the boar.

Both American and South Vietnamese troops remained on full alert during the truce period and defensive patrols were mounted to safeguard American positions, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Additional government soldiers were sent at vantage points throughout the capital as Saigon citizens strolled the streets in their best clothes on the day of the three-day Tet festival to welcome the year of the boar.

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## Cambodia

(Continued from page 1)

between Phnom Penh and the deep water port of Kompong Som and pushed the guerrillas farther back from the capital.

The Cambodian command says guerrillas still in the area have been dispersed into small groups and are incapable of launching an attack in strength.

Security in Phnom Penh itself has also been tightened, and lunar new year celebrations began in subdued fashion yesterday for the Chinese and Vietnamese minorities in the capital.

Tanks moved through the streets during the night and roadblocks were set up in many parts of the city as a precaution against terrorist attacks.

Police carried out house-to-house searches for arms and explosives.

As dusk the streets had been completely cleared by the nightly curfew, and no terrorist attacks had been reported.

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad is flying to Saudi Arabia today to confer with King Faisal and hand him a message from President Anwar Sadat on the present Arab situation, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported here.

Riad is due back on Saturday and will probably fly to Kuwait on Monday on a similar mission, the newspaper added.

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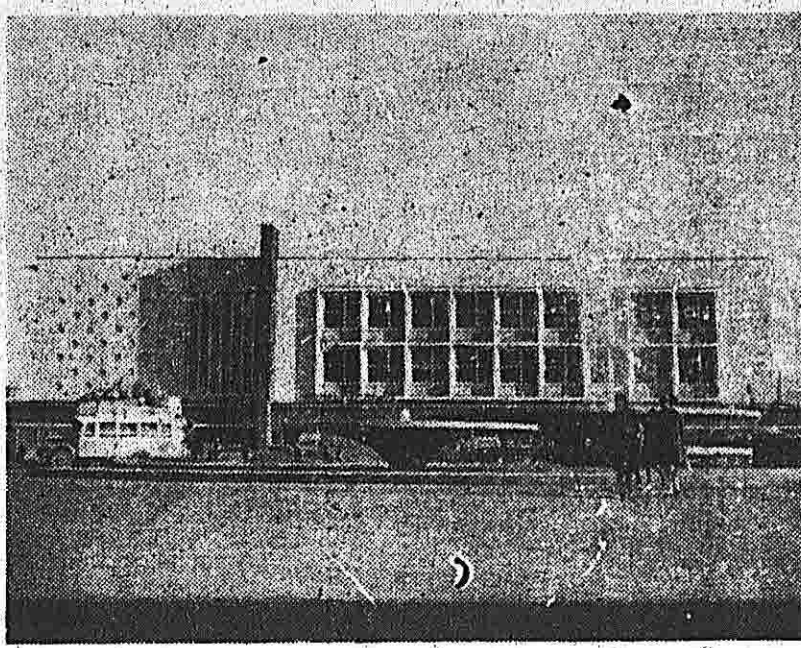
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VOL. IX NO. 255

KABUL SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1971 (DALWA 10, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF 4

## Survey on Afghanistan's link with Asian railway grid begins

KABUL, Jan. 30, (Bakhtar).—Survey work on the possibility of constructing a railway, line in Afghanistan has started by two experts.

The experts, Sugawar and Okada, members of the Trans-Asian Railway Survey Team arrived here Wednesday to study the possibility of linking Afghanistan in the proposed international railway network.

The idea is to extend the railway line from Meshhad in Iran to Islam-Qala on the western border of Afghanistan and from Chaman to Kandahar. The two lines then could be connected, thus bringing Afghanistan within the inter-Asian Railway grid.

The total length estimated at 1,200 km, and if built will be the first railway line in this mountainous country.

Following the constructing of the Asian Highway, ECAFE has prepared a project for connecting the countries of the highway through a railway line. It will extend for thousands of kilometers, passing through Afghanistan.

The Trans-Asian Railway project is expected to be completed in the current decade of 1970s. In the ECAFE meeting held in Delhi last year, the Afghan delegate, Eng. Mirajuddin Nouri expressed Afghanistan's acceptance of the Asian Railway project, which will have great positive effect on the development of the country's trade and commerce.

In that meeting Afghanistan also called for aid in building the Asian Railway sector in Afghanistan.

The two Japanese experts will go to Herat and Islam Qala and also Chaman and Kandahar for survey work.

The governor in his speech said that he was glad to lay the foundationstone of the new building during the auspicious reign of His Majesty.

He recalled that during the

Foundationstone of new hospital in Farah city laid

FARAH, Jan. 30, (Bakhtar).—The ground breaking ceremony of the new hospital here yesterday was presided over by Governor Sayed Mohammad Qasim.

The hospital, at a cost of af. 35 million will occupy a six acre area and will have various sections.

The hospital is expected to be completed in eight months by the Helmand-Arghandab Construction Unit.

The governor in his speech said that he was glad to lay the foundationstone of the new building during the auspicious reign of His Majesty.

He recalled that during the

Justice Ministry forms General Advocates Dept.

KABUL, Jan. 30, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Justice has established a General Advocates Department, following the signing of the August Administration, this is the most important step taken by the Ministry.

The Ministry authorities believe that in line with Article 109 of the Constitution and 72 of the Basic Organisation Act, the Ministry reorganise itself in order to meet the requirements of the Constitution and the separation of powers.

The most important duties and functions of the Ministry, in accordance with the above mentioned articles are:

Pursuance and investigation of crimes and criminal cases in the courts, execution of the orders of the courts and supervision of their implementation; defending of state cases in commercial and civil cases, drafting and considering of laws; providing adequate number of personnel and equipment for judicial authorities; regulating of legal affairs between the people.

With due consideration to these functions, the need for reorganisation of the Ministry is being clearly noticed; a source of the Ministry said.

The Ministry has also established a Crime Investigation Department, and a Provincial Attorneys Department.

The Ministry will also have a Crime Statistics Bureau which will collect data on crime and offences in the country and report on their conditions to the Prime Ministry, Interior and Justice Ministries.

The Ministry also hopes to have a well developed Forensic Medicine Department.

A team of the Ministry officials in which a representative of the Attorney General's Office will be included, will inspect prisons in the country and report on their conditions to the Prime Ministry, Interior and Justice Ministries.

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## ALEKOZAI'S BODY LAID AT REST IN KANDAHAR

KABUL, Jan. 30, (Bakhtar).—The body of the late Abdul Rashid Alekoza, the former President of the House of the People was laid at rest in Kandahar at his ancestors' cemetery Thursday afternoon.

The first Deputy President of the House of the People, Abdul Ahad Karzai, Kandahar Governor Mohammad Siddiq, Kandahar Garrison Commandant, General Mohammad Sayeed, Kandahar caretaker Mayor, Uroozgan Governor, some deputies from Kandahar and Uroozgan provinces, in the House of the People, high ranking officials and many people attended the burial rites.

Karzai read out the biography of the late Alekoza and the views he has rendered to the country.

On behalf of the bereaved family of the late Alekoza, Azizullah Wasefi, deputy from Arghandab thanked His Majesty, the government and the House of the People for the deep sympathy shown over the loss of the late Alekoza.

The two Japanese experts will go to Herat and Islam Qala and also Chaman and Kandahar for survey work.

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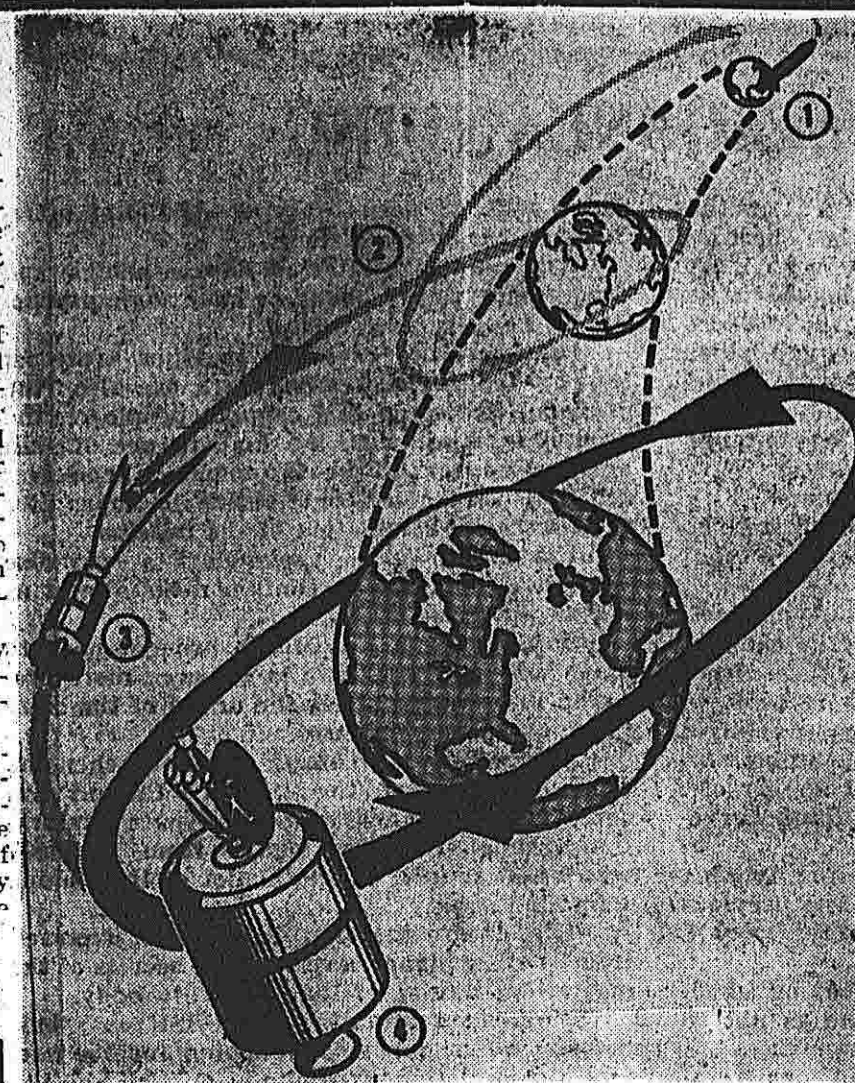
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Drawing shows the flight of Apollo 14 communications satellite from the left, off at Cape Kennedy, Florida (1) into a parking orbit (2) and after the firing of an on-board rocket (3) to a synchronous orbit some 36,000 K.M. above the quarter (4). The new spacecraft has a communications capacity more than seven times as large as present operational Intelsat-3 satellites.

And more than 35 times as great as Early Bird, the world's first commercial satellite, which was launched less than 6 years ago.

The summit, proposed by Libya, was first envisaged before February when the ceasefire along the Suez Canal expires.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, a summit conference to fully bring about peace, would have even more force of Arab leaders gathered here.

While granting Arab countries directly concerned the right to settle as they wish their own territorial problems with Israel, Algeria is opposing any negotiated solution which could be detrimental to the Palestinians' cause.

Observers here believed that Algeria would take advantage of the highest level.

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## Tough bargaining

## OPEC, oil companies talks progress slowly

TEHRAN, Jan. 30, (Reuter).—The negotiations between the western oil companies and Gulf producers are proving difficult and have shown a number of gaps between their respective positions, spokesmen said here Friday.

John Collins, spokesman for the companies, and Jamshid Amouzgar, the Iranian Finance Minister for the producers, agreed that there were gaps between the positions of the two sides. Asked how dangerous were the gaps, Amouzgar replied: "It depends on what you consider as dangerous".

Collins said the talks were still in their early stages and added: "There is this gap, which is going to be hard to negotiate. Both sides are carrying out friendly negotiations and a successful outcome is still possible".

He said no date had been set for the companies' representatives to return home and added: "We are here to negotiate. These are very heavy negotiations. You can't set a timetable. Both sides are eager to get a fairly quick result".

Questioned further about the gaps between the two sides, Collins said they existed on a number of items in the proposals by both sides.

Asked if there was a gap on the price issue, he replied: "You can presume that one of

## Bone.

(Continued from page 3) home they have found out that the two ends of the fractured bone do not meet. They had to come back to the hospital and undergo another operation.

Of course this is not a fault of modern medicine but notwithstanding it has given the public a wrong impression of efficiency of modern orthopedics.

I think it would be advisable for our orthopedists to find out what the local sheksta hands do which proves so effective and takes so little time.

They could probably hire one in each hospital to treat the outpatients and so on and it would take a lot of their hands.

## U.S. URGES EXTENSION OF MIDEAST CEASEFIRE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, (AFP).—Secretary of State William Rogers called yesterday for extension of the Middle East ceasefire beyond the present February 5 deadline.

At a press conference, Rogers appeared at the American Embassy in Tel Aviv, where he was negotiating with the Israeli and Arab sides. Rogers expressed Washington's satisfaction that the exchange of documents to date had been "non-committal" and he praised United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring for "constructive" work.

But "exchanges of documents are not enough," he added. "We think that some verbal exchanges should now take place."

Rogers said there was now "serious hope" of a solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict. Listing fields in which the two sides had come closer together, he mentioned: recognition by Israel of the principle of a withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and recognition by Egypt of the existence of the state of Israel.

He added that there were other fields in which agreement was possible but he refused to disclose them.

Referring again to the approaching end of the current ceasefire, Rogers said, "We hope for an extension of the ceasefire." While awaiting this and a real dialogue in New York, "we shall continue to work behind the scenes," he said.

In conclusion, Rogers said: "We think it is time for quiet diplomacy and restraint of arms."

Referring to Indo-China, Rogers declared that the Nixon administration was determined to use all required air power anywhere there.

"The use of air power is to give our men in South Vietnam maximum protection while they withdraw."

"Most of this year's activity is now in Cambodia and South Laos. This is why we use our air power there."

Our main objective is to prevent the enemy from re-establishing his bases and sanctuaries to threaten the American forces in South Vietnam.

Rogers vigorously denied that U.S. air intervention in Cambodia and southern Laos constituted escalation of the war.

He recalled that 50,000 more U.S. troops were due to leave Vietnam before May 1, by which time, he said, the American combat role in Vietnam would be all but over. The purpose of aerial action would be to protect the U.S. withdrawal, Rogers added.

He also denied that the United States was committed to defending the Phnom Penh regime against Communist attack, although he admitted that American aerial intervention would in fact help the Lon Nol government.

"We would obviously consider

## WHO board meeting

## Candau honoured for role in fighting cholera

UNITED NATIONS, Geneva, Jan. 30, (AFP). The executive board of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which ended its 47th session here Friday, unanimously approved the recent action of WHO Secretary General Dr. Marcelino Candau to prevent a widespread cholera outbreak.

Friday's decision followed the discovery by WHO epidemiology experts late last August that a number of governments had violated international sanitary regulations by failing to

discuss the success of the world campaign to eradicate smallpox. The incidence of the disease was dropping throughout the world, the meeting heard, but full information was not yet available on the efficiency of the campaign.

The board discussed the problem caused by the anti-cholera vaccine which had only an "average" efficiency, and which, only gave protection against cholera for a maximum period of six months.

The meeting heard reports on research currently being carried out in various countries, notably in the United States where experts are reportedly on the point of discovering a more active vaccine which would provide a longer period of protection.

On the other hand, the board discussed the success of the world campaign to eradicate smallpox. The incidence of the disease was dropping throughout the world, the meeting heard, but full information was not yet available on the efficiency of the campaign.

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## Song -birds

## ADVERTISEMENTS

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has received an offer for HERMES typewriter with 47 cm carriage at Af. 19, 800. Local and foreign firms with better offers should report to the General Service Department of the Ministry on February 2, 1971.

## To Newsweek readers

Latest issue just arrived. Available at the Ebnl Sena Bookshop.

Address: Jodi Mandawee, behind the Art and Culture Department.

ent.

## Kabul Florist

Roots from Beirut Af. 16-18 each, and Gladioli Af. 25. Corsages and flower wreath made to order. Open even on Fridays. Address: Near Blue Mosque. SHARE Nau. Tel: 30819.

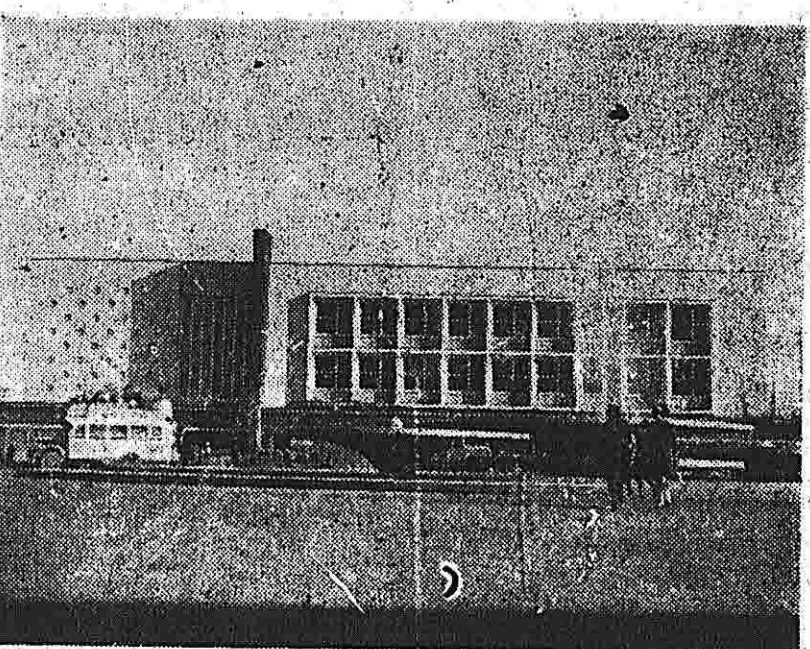
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## Self Service.

The best breakfast, meals.

Open from six in the morning

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THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION HAS RECEIVED

AN OFFER FOR THREE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

JAPANESE TABLE MICROPHONE WITH STAND AF. 3,200 EACH.

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AMPLIFIER 20 TAB AF. 22,000 EACH.

LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR TENDERS TO THE GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT BY FEBRUARY 3, 1971.

## BIDS WANTED

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 400

KW COMPLETE TRANSFORMER C.I.F. HAMBURG PORT AT DM 43845 FROM THE SIEMENS. LO

CAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD COME TO GENERAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY BY FEBRUARY 3, 1971.

FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI from KABUL Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 256

KABUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1971 (DALWA 11, 1349... S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## ARAB ARMIES ON MAXIMUM ALERT

Mock air raids staged over UAR towns, black-out marked

BEIRUT, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Five days before the expiry of the Suez Canal ceasefire, Arab armies on Israel's eastern flank stood on maximum alert today. But there was no evidence that Arabs planned to take the initiative in renewing the 23-year-old struggle.

Such troop movements which have been reported behind the Jordanian, Syrian, and Lebanese lines appear to have been on a minor scale and there was no backing for reports that Iraq had halted or even reversed its withdrawal of troops from Jordan.

All the signs were that the Arab governments were taking precautionary measures against the possibility of a flare-up of fighting rather than planning to initiate such fighting themselves.

Pro-Egyptian newspapers apart, the Beirut press has generally adopted a sceptical approach to the sabre-rattling from Tel. Aviv and Cairo, expressing the belief that even if not formally extended, the ceasefire will be tacitly prolonged after February 5.

Observers here do not, however, exclude the possibility of localised incidents along the ceasefire lines, especially as there is one party to the conflict which has an interest in seeing the fighting resumed.

The Palestine command's position of strength in Jordan has been steadily eroded since the heavy fighting with the army last September.

If the ceasefire continues, they face the prospect of having their capacity for independent action still further weakened by the Jordanian security forces.

It would be in their interest, therefore, to provoke clashes along the river Jordan which would involve Israeli and Jordanian troops for the first time for six months.

According to well-informed Arab sources, the movement of Jordanian reinforcements in the valley in the past week is intended as a precaution as much against guerrillas attempting to start trouble as against Israeli aggression.

A Jordanian military mission is currently in Cairo having talks with the Egyptians as part of the current attempts to reactivate the eastern front against Israel.

But nothing that has happened since the September fighting in Jordan smashed the last illusions about the effectiveness of the eastern front as a joint command gives the Arab militants any encouragement to hope for real cooperation in the foreseeable future between Jordanian, Syrian, and Iraqi forces.

A strong indication that Syria at least was not expecting a renewed flare-up next Friday, along the Golan Heights front, was the fact that it was not involved in the fighting.

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## Public health Ministry sums up 9-month activities

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—About three million people have been vaccinated against various diseases in the past nine months by the units of the Public Health Ministry. The protective measure of the Ministry is unparalleled so far. The vaccines consist of BCG cholera, small pox and typhoid.

Thirty one new pharmacies have been opened throughout Afghanistan during the period.

A source of the Ministry said give a breakdown of its projects as follows during the past nine months:

1. Completion of the X-ray unit work in the Wazeer Akbar Khan hospital.

2. Completion of the X-ray unit in Kandahar civil hospital.

3. Completion of Yakao Lang hospital.

4. Completion of the construction work of the new hospital in Kajal Nau, Badkhis province.

5. Completion of the construction work of Samanatan hospital by 75 per cent.

The source, commenting on the construction of health clinics in Afghanistan said:

Work on the construction of the health clinic in Shukar Darah has been completed by 90 per cent, in Bagram 95 per cent, in Qara Parth, 30 per cent, in Kohistan 20 per cent, in Sorik, Paria 25 per cent, in Nahrean 30 per cent, in Arakash 30 per cent, in Bokra 30 per cent, in Dushi 40 per cent, in Andrah 40 per cent, in Deh Salah 35 per cent, in Shinkai 80 per cent, in Keshm 40 per cent, and in Sia Gerd 80 per cent.

So far 33,712 children have been vaccinated against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

Space flight Apollo-14 ready to set on moon trip today

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Man's fourth lunar expedition, carrying two astronauts on their first space flight, a millionaire and a 200,000 dollar hand-cart, blasts off today at 3:23 p.m. est (20:33 GMT).

The three astronauts for the Apollo-14 flight are commander Alan Shepard, Lunar Module pilot Edgar Mitchell and command module pilot Stuart Roosa.

The command module has been named the Kitty Hawk after the beach in North Carolina where the Wright Brothers made man's first flight.

Helium, used for pressurisation, was pumped into the Antares' gas new stage rocket, which will be used for soft landing on the moon.

There were also final checks on the Saturn rockets' emergency detection system. The power supply for the automatic moon base will be left behind on the moon.

The expensive hand-cart, called a Modular Equipment Transport (MET), will be used by the astronauts to pull tools and samples around the moon's surface.

Stuart Allen Roosa, 38, an air force major, Roosa, a test pilot, was backup crewman on Apollo-9 but has never been in space.

—Edgar Dean Mitchell, a U.S. navy commander, He is also a test pilot and this is his first space flight.

Crew training officially ended Friday but Shepard elected to go back in the Lunar Module simulator yesterday for more practice while Roosa will make a flight in a jet trainer to sharpen his reflexes.

The astronauts' families and friends were expected to visit them yesterday—but they will be kept away from the moon base to preserve a strict medical quarantine.

Apollo-14 should reach the moon on Saturday and go into lunar orbit shortly after the empty top stage of the Saturn rocket which will follow the spacecraft to the moon, is scheduled to crash into the lunar surface to set up a seismic quake a few minutes after Apollo-14 goes into orbit.

Buttho, Mujib make last attempt to reach accord

DACCA, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—Pakistan's two political strongmen took a river cruise Saturday in what observers saw as a last-minute attempt to narrow a gap between their views which could delay the end of martial law.

Party sources insisted that official talks between East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujib Rahman and West Pakistan leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, ended Friday.

But Bhutto Saturday delayed his planned return to West Pakistan from a four-day visit here and set sail with Sheikh Mujib instead.

President Yahya Khan, who has emphasised that he holds the country under martial law, insisted on the need for national unity and threatened to veto any constitution which tends to divide the Eastern and Western wings of the country.

The two political leaders looked arid when they emerged from Friday's late night session. Sheikh Mujib has restated his view that his Awami League holds a majority in the forthcoming national assembly as a whole, and not just in East Pakistan.

Observers here fear that Sheikh Mujib has decided to try to get through the assembly a constitution giving East Pakistan an autonomy falling just short of complete freedom.

The talks here have tried to reconcile this view with that of Bhutto, a former foreign minister who believes in a stronger central government.

At present Bhutto's people's party holds 33 seats in the national assembly—all won in West Pakistan—while Sheikh Mujib's Awami League holds 151, giving him a narrow overall majority in the assembly.

The surrender call said the "un-

## Arms cache found in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 31, (AFP).—Nine tons of weapons belonging to the Palestine resistance were discovered Friday night in Amman, an interior ministry spokesman said here yesterday.

Discovery was made while a truckload of weapons was being unloaded in the Al Mahatta quarter, the spokesman said, adding that a man had been arrested in connection with the arms.

Giving details of events leading to the discovery of the arms and explosives, the spokesman said a security patrol on duty at Mahatta (railway station) road, near the centre of the city, noticed a tipper truck repeatedly stopping in front of a building in the area.

Suspecting an illegal operation, the patrol raided the building and arrested one of the three men unloading the arms.

The other two managed to escape, the spokesman added.

Security forces immediately searched the area and "large quantities of automatic arms, rockets, explosives and anti-armour mines were uncovered," the spokesman added.

The arrested man confessed that he and the other two men had transported the weapons from an Amman suburb to Mahatta road on the instructions of the Fatah commander.

Prime Minister Wasfi Tell, in a statement issued on Monday in his capacity as military governor, general, announced that the deadline for implementing agreements to end fighting between Jordanian troops and Palestinian commandos had ended.

House of people committee meets

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—The Law and Legislative Affairs Committee of the House of the People met yesterday and after thorough consideration of the proposed regulations by the Helmand Valley Authority approved the same.

The proposals include the financing of the Shamalan Project.

Home Brief

KABUL, Jan. 31, (Bakhtar).—A postgraduate seminar of English language for current winter was opened in Kabul University by Rector Baha yesterday. In the seminar which is being held by the Cultural Centre of U.S. Embassy 32 graduates have enrolled.

Brandt determined to reach accord on "Berlin question"

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 31, (AFP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today assured West Berliners of his government's determination to reach a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin question that would "guarantee indissoluble links" between the city and West Germany.

Opening the municipal election campaign of his social democratic party in West Berlin, the chancellor also proclaimed the right of people abroad to vote there as at any other place where the constitutional authority of the German people is exercised.

Brandt who is himself a former mayor of West Berlin spoke as East German authorities continued holding up traffic on road links between West Germany and the former German capital.

This latest partial blockade was triggered by the visit to the city of West German President Gustav Heinemann and a meeting held with the West German liberal party.

East Germany has persistently rejected any suggestion of West German sovereignty in West Berlin. The four occupying powers, the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, are currently negotiating for an agreement about the city's status.

Chancellor Brandt told his audience the implementation of the Bonn-Moscow treaty negotiated last year was linked to a satisfactory settlement in Berlin.

Palmy, Italy, Jan. 31, (Reuter).—A gunman today shot and seriously wounded a prisoner at exercise in the prison courtyard here. He fired from a building opposite the prison.

Police believe the gunman was negotiating for the release of a prisoner.

The prisoner, Giuseppe Italia, 27, who was taken to hospital with a chest wound, faces charges of murder and attempted murder.

After landing safely, the 26 passengers and four crew of the aircraft, an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship, disembarked.

But the hijackers—so far unidentified—refused to leave the plane. A Civil Aviation Ministry spokesman here said.

The aircraft was on a scheduled flight from Srinagar to Jammu in Kashmir when the pilot radioed that he was being forced to change course for Lahore, West Pakistan, 80 miles (120 kms) away.

The responsibility for the action was claimed by the anti-Indian "Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front."

A Karachi radio report here said the plane took off again without the hijackers.







## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

### Regional trade, transit, govt. purchasing rules

The government issued a directive during the week instructing all its departments and public enterprises to refrain as far as possible from importing goods and commodities which are available locally.

The new directive lays stringent rules on imports by government departments and public enterprises, and urges giving preferences to local products and commodities.

The decision was taken in a bid to help the local industries. The young industries in Afghanistan have been facing tough competition from foreign producers, some of which have been dumping products here to cripple local industries.

This coupled with the flow of smuggled goods have resulted in near bankruptcy of some of the industries. Earlier in the year a series of new measures were taken to curb smuggling, and during the recent months large and numerous consignments of smuggled goods have been intercepted by anti-smuggling squads.

During the week Afghanistan and the Soviet Union signed a new transit protocol, which provides for allowing traffic of goods between the Soviet Union and Pakistan through Afghanistan.

The new agreement signifies

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 31, (Reuters).—A Chinese diplomatic mission arrived here today to set up a Chinese embassy in South America.

The government of President Salvador Allende established relations with China on January 3, two months after taking office.

The new Chilean government said it would recognise all countries and immediately renewed relations with Cuba, broken off in 1964 by all members of the Organisation of American States except Mexico.

### Brain player

(Continued from page 3) wave patterns on the oscilloscope.

But most of the audience had an excellent idea that they were seeing what one pioneer in the field calls "incredible, new-frontier stuff."

Rosenboom had planned to wire up several dozen participants and use their collective brain waves as what he called an "energy source" to provide changing patterns of sound through the ARP.

For example, if people could produce acceptable musical sounds by changing their brain wave patterns, Rosenboom would try to induce other players to do the same. The result could be heard at the start of his performance when he used the ARP (which was then working) to produce variations on a single musical interval, a chord of octave and a fifth.

What came out was what you might imagine hearing if you were walking around in the echoing chamber of your skull.

The procedure is that two silver electrodes are taped to the top and back of your skull, and a third is clipped to your ear. The lead wires are plugged into the portable brain wave amplifier and wires from it are patched into the ARP. Rosenboom can work the ARP and his other computer so that snippet of alpha you change the harmonics of a tone he assigns to you. Each "brain player" has his own tone.

The more alpha. A player generates the more his tone warbles, pulses and resonates. At first, you make the same kind of uncontrolled noises you might make tooting around with a saxophone for the first time.

With practice and discipline, however, a player can modulate, turn off and turn on his alpha wave output in a controlled way. If anyone can get full control, and can learn to be agile enough with his brain waves to shift from, say, delta to alpha and back to theta with a pause at alpha, he will be well on the way towards brain melodies, if that's where he wants to go. (W.P.)

### Cold war

(Continued from page 3) Catalan movements, and so on, makes the fascist regimes more jittery.

In Poland, where rebellion at the grass roots has already overturned two governments—in 1956 and, for different reasons, in 1970—the prospects of change seem rather good although the regime so far has been able to utilise such revolutionary pressures to its own advantage.

A few rays of hope, thus glimmer in the darkness of the opening days of 1971, marred by oppression in both the East and the West. (Lee Monde Weekly)

Afghanistan's efforts for promotion of regional trade, and ensuring of free flow of goods within the countries of the region.

Afghanistan has called for not allowing political differences to stand in the way of trade and transit in every international gathering.

In 1967 Afghanistan tried to convene a transit conference in Kabul in which the Soviet Union, India and Iran would participate. The strained relations between India and Pakistan was the major cause that prevented the convening of the conference.

Since then however some progress is made toward promotion of regional trade and transit. The ECAFE Ministerial Conference which met in Kabul last December explicitly noted that political differences between two countries should not be allowed to affect trade and transit of third countries.

Given the volume of trade between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, and considering the fact that the route through Afghanistan is the shortest between the two countries will no doubt benefit both countries. Afghanistan has modern all-weather highways

which are underused, and this country is willing to put them in the service of the region.

It is hoped that in the future Afghanistan will also be linked by railway with her neighbours. Then she will be able to make better contribution toward expansion of regional trade, and facilitating of transit traffic.

Two experts, who are members of trans Asian railway survey team arrived in Afghanistan during the week to study the possibility of linking Afghanistan in the proposed international railway network.

The idea is to extend the railway line from Meshad in Iran to Islam Kala on the western border of Afghanistan and from Chaman to Kandahar. The two lines then could be connected thus bringing Afghanistan within the interAsia railway grid.

In the ECAFE meeting held in Delhi last year, the Afghan delegate expressed Afghanistan's acceptance of the Asian railway project, proposed by the ECAFE, which will have great positive effect on the development of the country's trade, and commerce, and will promote regional trade and transit.

### Cambodia

#### Machinegun, fire breaks out in Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 31, (AFP).—A battle that eventually involved heavy machineguns and mortars broke out here yesterday between South Vietnamese sailors and Cambodian troops. One Cambodian soldier was killed and three, including a Lieutenant-Colonel, were wounded. It was not known if there were any Vietnamese casualties.

The clash took place along the river when Vietnamese sailors from boats anchored nearby

stopped some Cambodian riding on motorcycles. But all was soon calm, while Cambodian and South Vietnamese officers conferred on the scene.

There have been a number of clashes between Cambodian and South Vietnamese forces, but this was by far the most serious. A French photographer who came to the scene was roughed up and had his equipment seized by South Vietnamese servicemen. Friday evening, a river convoy fought off a Communist attack by mortars and automatic weapons on the Mekong river about 15 kilometres (nine miles) southeast of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian High Command announced.

(In Saigon, the South Vietnamese high command reported yesterday that, in the nine months Vietnamese forces have been fighting in Cambodia, they have had equivalent of four regiments put out of action: 1,238 men killed and 7,605 wounded. (Enemy losses were put at 14,661 killed and 2,030 captured, the high command said. Mystery rooftop sniper fire broke

out at the height of the exchange but military police said they did not know the cause.

They arrested some thirty Chinese civilians after the battle and military police backed by armoured cars cordoned off for the civilians' detention.

Cambodian military sources said five Cambodian soldiers were wounded including a lieutenant colonel and three civilians. South Vietnamese officials denied that any of their sailors were hurt. The other version, backed by independent witnesses was that the battle broke out after South Vietnamese sailors had robbed Cambodian travelling on pedicabs.

Official sources said it was too early to say whether the Cambodian government would protest to Saigon over the incident.

Cambodian and Vietnamese have a traditional hatred for each other and Friday's quarrel once again confirmed that they are "allies of convenience" some western observers said.

Western observers remarked that even the Vietnamese-Communist spectacular mortar, rocket and commando raid on the city's airport eight days ago which destroyed most of the Cambodian airforce caused less visible panic than yesterday's gun-battle.

### Over 22 m. rural residents in Soviet Union use gas

MOSCOW, Jan. 31, Over 22 million rural residents in the Soviet Union are now covered by the gas supply system. This is eight times as much as in 1965.

The rapid development of the gas and petrochemical industry has made it possible not only to build rural gas supply systems by industrial methods, but to extend them to all regions of the country. In 1970 alone gas supply was provided for about 5,000 big production projects. Gas is now used in all branches of agriculture. Gas heats animal breeding farms and poultry factories, dries grain and cotton, creates microclimate in hot-houses, warms engines of machines and tractors.

All this produced a tremendous economic effect. The heating of animal-breeding premises, for instance, with the help of infra-red radiation burners increases the safety of keeping of young stock by 60 per cent, the weight gain grows 15-20 per cent. The use of gas is highly efficient also in the houses. The cost of maintenance of hot-houses goes down 90-93 per cent, while the vegetable yield grows 50-100 per cent.

Gas supply is now being provided successfully to rural areas of Kazakhstan, Armenia, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Baltic Republics, a number of areas in the Russian Federation. Gas fuel is now used at distant pastures, highland and semidesert areas in central Asia, Siberia, the extreme north.

Under the state plan of development of the national economy of the USSR in 1971 it is planned to bring gas to over a million more flats and to about 3,000 agricultural production projects. The agriculture will require 4,000 million cubic metres of natural gas and about 600,000 tons of liquefied gas. 5,000,000 collective farmers

and state farm workers will get gas supply this year which will improve their living conditions. Half of the rural residents of the country will be covered by the gas supply system by the end of the five-year period (1975).

CAIRO, Jan. 31, (AFP).—A lion at Cairo Zoo tore his keeper to pieces yesterday and devoured him as horrified visitors looked on.

Father-of-life Yussef Chaurawi locked the lion's cage while he placed food for it in neighbouring cage.

But the lion pushed up the gate latch with its paw and sprang on its keeper.

Visitors fainted as the beast tore him to pieces, it was reported.

### Guinea coup

(Continued from page 1) Amin's headquarters staff refused to confirm reports of fresh fighting at Gulu.

The surrender message said troops, including some senior officers of the Acholi and Dr. Obote's own Lango tribe, had taken to the bush "misled by a few Lango officers".

It added: "I would strongly advise those who have taken refuge in the bush to surrender".

Meanwhile General Amin yesterday met leaders of all Uganda's religious communities at his residence here and assured them that his government would allow complete religious freedom.

The new republic, he said, would be a firm belief in the equality and peace.

For that reason, he went on, the new republic would allow everybody to worship without fear.

"A few months ago he said 'I stated publicly that I did not fear anybody or anything but God. Some politicians took this as an insult and began planning ways of removing me from this earth. I wish to state that I have not changed from this belief'".

Gen. Amin recalled that in the past there had been problems of religious conflict between different religious or followers of the same religion.

### Middle East outlook

(Continued from page 1)

Came today with the news that the Syrian prime minister and defence minister, Lieutenant-General Hafez Assad, was flying to Moscow on Monday for talks with Soviet leaders.

The USSR has consistently supported moves towards a peaceful settlement over the past year and sharply criticised the intransigent militancy of the former regime in Damascus overthrown by General Assad in a coup last November.

General Assad, who would hardly leave his country if he thought that war was imminent, is not expected to endanger Syrian chances of getting badly needed Soviet economic aid and weapons for his troops by pursuing a policy of military brinkmanship with Israel at this stage, observers said.

Meanwhile, mock air raids were staged on Egyptian towns today and people asked to observe the black-out regulations as the country prepared for the end of the Suez Canal ceasefire with Israel.

Despite latest reports from Washington indicating signs of progress in peace contacts, Egyptian officials have warned the army to be ready for all emergencies, including a possible new outbreak of hostilities along the canal.

So air raid sirens sounded in towns for the first time this year to test the efficiency of the civil

defence system.

Citizens were advised to go to the shelters and stay there until the all-clear sounded.

### Cairo radio raps

#### Rogers for recent statements

CAIRO, Jan. 31, (AFP).—Cairo radio Saturday fiercely attacked United States Secretary of State William Rogers for the statements he made Friday on the Middle East situation.

The radio commentator said Rogers' call for an extension of the ceasefire and direct negotiations had two purposes:

1)—To make the world believe that the Middle East situation justified optimism and that the Arabs would therefore be responsible if the situation deteriorated.

2)—Within a few days of the ceasefire's expiry, Rogers was flying to convince world opinion that the next step in the Middle East must be direct negotiations.

"These statements," the commentator said, "betray the Americans' intention to try to force the Arabs to capitulate."

"The American government knows very well that the only way of establishing peace in the region is to get Israel to accept the United Nations Security Council resolution (on the Middle East).

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has received an offer for HERMES typewriter with 47 cm carriage at Af. 19, 800. Local and foreign firms with better offers should report to the General Service Department of the Ministry on February 2, 1971.

### Kabul Music Society

PRESENTS

ADELE AURIOL, VIOLIN  
BERNARD FAUCHET, PIANO  
RADIO AFGHANISTAN  
2 FEBRUARY  
8 P.M.  
TICKETS: AFS. 100  
AT THE DOOR

### Situations available

VACANCIES EXIST FOR SALESMEN WILLING TO TRAVEL EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT AFGHANISTAN. APPLICANTS SHOULD PREFERABLY HAVE SOME SALES EXPERIENCE TOGETHER WITH A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH. ONLY AFGHAN NATIONALS SHOULD APPLY. CONTACT AZIZ SUPER MARKET TEL: 20447 DAILY BETWEEN 3 P.M., 5 P.M.

## BIDS WANTED

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR THREE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

JAPANESE TABLE MICROPHONE WITH STAND AF. 3,200 EACH.

PORTABLE AMERICAN MICROPHONE AF. 4,400 EACH.

AMPLIFIER 20 TAB AF. 22,000 EACH.

LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR TENDERS TO THE GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT BY FEBRUARY 3, 1971.

## BIDS WANTED

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION HAS RECEIVED AN OFFER FOR 400

KW COMPLETE TRANSFORMER C.I.F. HAMBURG PORT AT DM 43,845 FROM SIEMENS. LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WITH BETTER OFFERS SHOULD COME TO GENERAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY BY FEBRUARY 3, 1971.



**FEBRUARY**



## APOLLO-14 MISSION ON Astronauts heading toward moon orbit after delayed blast off

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 1, (AFP).—Three American astronauts aboard Apollo-14 headed for the moon early this morning Kabul time after breaking out of earth orbit on schedule when the third stage of their Saturn rocket booster was successfully fired—putting them on their final lunar course.

The manoeuvre followed blastoff from Cape Kennedy, Fla., forty minutes behind schedule because of a heavy cloud cover that momentarily interrupted countdown.

NASA Operations Director at Cape Kennedy, Dr. Walter Kapryan, said the forty-minute delay would probably be picked up by the time the astronauts reached the moon. It was probable they would land on the moon at 0916 GMT Friday as scheduled, Dr. Kapryan said.

Apollo-14 fired its third stage rocket engines today to hurl astronauts Alan Shepard, Edgar Mitchell and Stuart Roosa out of earth orbit and on their way to the moon.

The rocket, being fired for the second time since launch two and a half hours earlier, burned for nearly six minutes to boost the spacecraft's speed to more than 24,200 miles an hour (about 38,700 kms per hour).

Mission control here said the cut-off "appeared to be right on time. It looks like a good burn."

So far everything had gone smoothly with the mission, apart from a 40-minute delay in launching caused by bad weather.

After completing the third-stage burn, the astronauts changed seats to put Shepard in the centre couch, Roosa on his left and Mitchell on his right, ready for the next manoeuvre.

Later the Apollo-14 spacecraft "Kitty Hawk" separated from the third stage of the Saturn-V rocket that had thrust it out of earth orbit and on course for the moon.

The astronauts earlier circled the earth after weather-delayed start to their mission to the Fra Mauro highlands of the moon.

Thunderclouds which closed in over the launch base at Cape Kennedy only minutes before the scheduled blast-off forced a 48 minute "hold" in the countdown.

But the launch, at 2103 GMT went smoothly, streaks of red from the glare of the Saturn-V rocket tinting the sombre cloudbank.

Shepard and Mitchell are due to touch down on the moon on Friday morning in the lunar landing ship "Antares" and spend about 33 hours there conducting experiments and collecting what it is hoped will be some of the oldest rocks on the moon.

The normal drama of blast-off was made even more tense by the last-minute "hold".

Black thunderclouds rolled in from the west and lightning played a few miles away. Mission planners decided not to take the risk of having the spacecraft struck by lightning as Apollo-12 was in November 1969, which caused a four-second blackout.

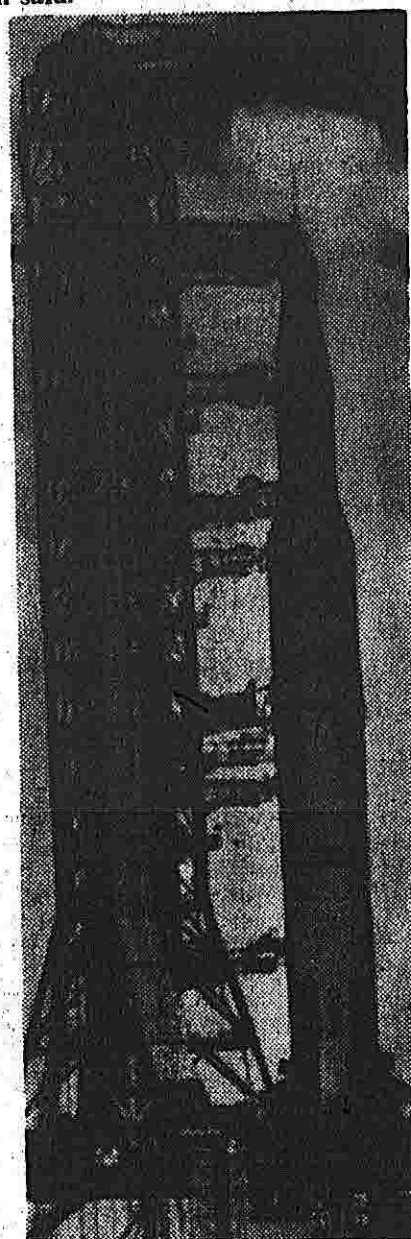
Shepard and his companions are the fourth American team to leave for the moon and will be the third to get there if all goes well.

Two Apollo-11 astronauts—including Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon—landed in the Sea of Tranquility in July 1969. Apollo-12 flew two more Americans to the Ocean of Storms the next November.

An oxygen cell exploded aboard Apollo-13 last April forcing its three-man crew to turn it around and limp home well before reaching the craggy Fra Mauro region, which remains the target of Apollo-14.

### Timetable for Apollo-14 moon landing from Cape Kennedy

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 1, (Reuters).—The timetable for the Apollo-14 moon landing mission is as follows:  
Sunday 3:23 p.m. (est) 2023 (GMT) launch from Cape Kennedy  
3:34 p.m. parking orbit around earth  
5:35 p.m. 2253 translunar injection to moon begins  
5:14 p.m. 2314 command module and lunar module join nose-to-nose  
Monday 2:53 a.m. 0753 midcourse correction 1  
Tuesday 9:59 p.m. 0259 (Wednesday) midcourse correction 2  
Wednesday 4:01 a.m. 0901 midcourse correction 3  
9:01 p.m. 0201 (Thursday) mid-



The giant Saturn-V rocket as it stands on the launch pad at Cape Kennedy, Florida, ready to send the Apollo-14 astronauts on their way toward the moon.

course correction 4  
Thursday 2:01 a.m. 0701 lunar orbit insertion  
2:26 a.m. 0726 Empty Saturn rocket upper stage hits moon to trigger moonquake  
5:14 a.m. 1114 descent orbit: both modules drop  
11:50 p.m. 0450 (Friday) spacecrafts separate  
Friday (Feb. 5) 4:05 a.m. (est) 0905 (GMT) lunar module (Antares) begins descent  
4:16 a.m. 0916 touchdown stands on moon  
9:10 a.m. 1410 Alan Shepard followed after 20 minutes by Edgar Mitchell  
1:08 p.m. 1808 first moon-walk ends  
(Continued on page 4)

## Afghan, FRG archeologists to explore Seistan ruins

Special For The Kabul Times  
The Afghan Institute of Archaeology and the Department of Oriental Art History, University of Bonn, have agreed that German Archaeologists and Orientalists explore during the next five years ruins of Seistan, especially in the environs of Chakhansor.

Afghan students of archaeology me. During the campaigns of the Afghan Institute of Archaeology the antiquities of Seistan have since long attracted the attention of Eastern and Western scholars. One realises that no other part of the world contains so many ruins and artistic vestiges of a rich past. Scientists and historians have to join in order to find out which were the sources of prosperity and when they ceased to exist. We observed large towns of Ghaznavid and Ghori periods. Some of them seem to have been abandoned when the rivers changed their courses and traditional canals fell into decay. Others were destroyed by the Mongol invasion. Furthermore many extensive ruins indicate a revival of city civilisation during the Timurid period of the fifteenth century.

Quaternary geologists, botanists cooperate in order to find out traces of the natural history of Seistan. They recognised the extent of the Hamun-i-Seistan the great Seistan lake the contours of which change continually according to the snow fall and the rains feeding the Helmand, Khushk, Khas and Farah rivers. According to relics and fossils one can study the flora and fauna of one or two millennia ago.

Thereby we learn about the background of the pre-Islamic and early Islamic periods of South-western Afghanistan.

Old local literature of Avesta times refers constantly to the mythical and real lakes of Seistan. The oldest Sanskrit scripts report

## Afghan Art Gallery to open here tomorrow

By A Reporter

The Afghan Art Gallery, which is a permanent exhibition of arts work by 25 Afghan artists will be opened at 4:30 tomorrow evening.

It is situated above Marks and Sparks, in Char-Rahi Ansari, Share Nau. It aims at financially helping the Afghan artists.

There are paintings, sculptures, miniatures and calligraphic works. There will be 200 pieces on exhibition.

All the pieces are for sale. Contemporary as well as old art works are for sale.

Prices range from Af. 200 to Af. 36,000.

The idea for establishing the gallery was originated from some Afghan artists and later promoted by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Artists meet once a week and consider matters related to the sale and promotion of arts.

The gallery hopes to arrange exhibitions of Afghan artists abroad.

## HM visits new army hospital

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King yesterday morning inspected the progress of work on the new four hundred bed army hospital in Kabul. His Majesty instructed engineers and officials working on the building.

During His Majesty's visit which began at 11:00 a.m., Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad, President of Construction in the Ministry Lt. General Murad Ali Naseri and the director of the hospital Br. General Abdul Qahar were present.

His Majesty was familiarised with various sections of the hospital by the head engineer and engineers of the project.

His Majesty also instructed Mohammad Hasan Keshtyar, the president of forestry in the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry on the building of the park of the hospital.

His Majesty expressed his satisfaction on the progress of work to the Afghan and Soviet engineers and experts and others working on the project.

His Majesty expressed his satisfaction also to the Minister of National Defence and Lt. General Murad Ali.

## Home Brief

KANDAHAR, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Kandahar Transport Union and bus companies have donated Af. 100,000 to the blood bank here, it was announced yesterday.

## UK may help train Afghan legal personnel

By A Reporter

Talking about examination and cross examination procedures in the British legal system last night, a legal expert from UK said a lawyer should

under this system not insist on examining the witness in detail.

He then gave this example:

A lawyer was cross-examining one of the witnesses who had claimed to have seen a prisoner biting the ear of a guard. The lawyer asked: "Did you see the prisoner bite his ear-drum?" The witness said, "no". Then the lawyer asked: "Did you see his ear bleeding?" The witness again said "no". He again asked: "Then why have you claimed to have seen his ear being bitten by the prisoner?" The witness said: "Because I saw him spit it out."

The British legal expert John Frankenburg told a selective audience of ministers, judges, officials of the Ministry of Justice and journalists that one of the virtues of the British legal system, evolving since 1066, is the

## NIC approves launching of 12 enterprise

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—The National Investment Committee has approved the establishment of 12 new industrial projects in the private sector.

The total capital for all these projects which will employ 569 workers is Af. 335 million.

The new projects are:

Two metal works plants, two plastic bags producing plants for packing, three ice freezing factories in Kandahar, Herat and Nangarhar; one iron-rod producing plant, the project for establishing statistical and accounting machines centre, and the Hoechst medicine producing plant.

## India offers to help with power projects

KABUL, Feb. 1, (Bakhtar).—India has agreed to help Afghanistan in the implementation of small hydro-electric power projects and to train the personnel needed in the field.

This was disclosed by Hamidullah Hameed, the president of the Afghan Electric Institute who returned here after a two week tour of India and holding talks with Indian officials.

## Kashmiri hijackers demand political prisoners release

LAHORE, Feb. 1, (Reuters).—Two young Kashmiris who hijacked an Indian airliner to Lahore Saturday said yesterday they would not release the plane until "all political prisoners rotting in Indian jails" because of the Kashmir dispute were freed. Mohammad Ashraf, guarded the plane.

The two men told reporters they were members of the Jama'at and Kashmiri Plebiscite Front, headed by Maqbul Ahmed Butt.

Ahmed Butt, who conferred with the hijackers yesterday told a news conference later that they would blow up the plane if India did not free 36 Kashmiri plebiscite activists and allow them asylum in Pakistan.

The 30 passengers and crew from the plane stayed here during the night while they waited for a flight out.

Meanwhile the two hijackers were informed that the Pakistani government had given them political asylum.

The government has also authorised an Indian plane to come to Lahore to fetch the passengers and crew of the hijacked airliner.

West Pakistan political leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, also spoke with Qureshi who explained the hijack mission while his partner,

## EGYPT TESTS HER CIVILIAN PRECAUTIONS

CAIRO, Feb. 1, (Reuters).—The Egyptian capital was plunged into sudden darkness last night as the second mock air raid of the day was staged to test civilian precautions against enemy action.

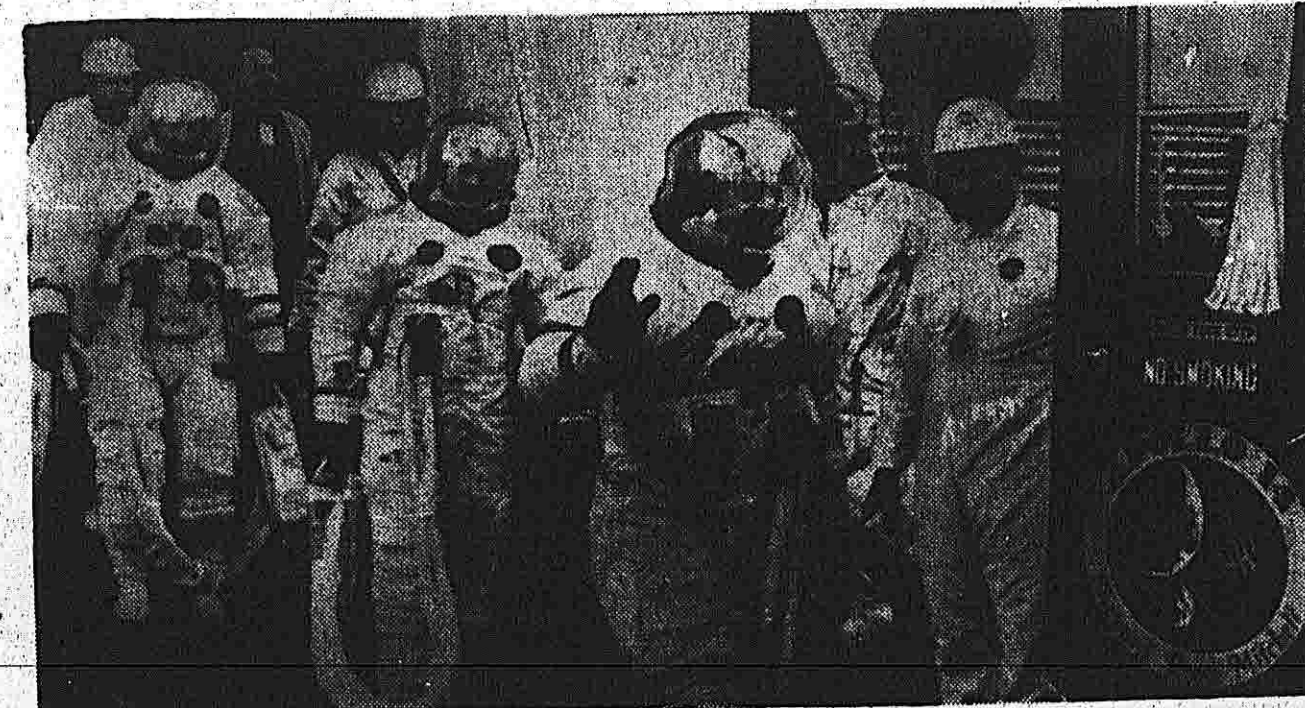
The 15-minute blackout was more rigidly applied than in previous "dimouts" since the 1967 six-day war.

Cars were stopped and civil defence workers toured each area warning householders and office workers to douse all visible lights under pain of fines.

Egyptians were meanwhile warned that real possibilities existed of a renewal of fighting with Israel when the current ceasefire expires on February fifth.

"Israel feels her lightning victory of 1967 is now evaporating," said Dia Eddin Daud, a leading member of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party.

Daud told a political meeting that Egypt insisted on Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, and its armed forces were ready to fight if necessary to achieve this.



Apollo-14 commander Alan Shepard waves as he leads fellow crewmen Stuart Roosa (center) and Ed Mitchell.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### WAR SIRENS AGAIN SOUND IN MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

The Middle East is once again the scene of arraying armies, getting ready in their trenches and fortresses for another round of war in the 23 years old struggle.

The Egyptian, Jordanian, Syrian and Iraqi armies are on maximum alert, and Israeli troops are preparing for war.

Tension manifests the same tempo for war which preceded conditions in the six-day June, 1967 conflict.

Heightened tension will mark the approaching deadline—February five. No one knows, not even the parties in the conflict, about the nature of political and military developments after the expiry of the second ceasefire on that date.

Preparations for war may be aimed at a tactical approach to force a peaceful solution, may be the start of another war, may be a deliberate attempt to break the current negotiations in New York.

Whatever the objectives of the war preparations, they are not useful to the slight optimism which exists and may do more harm than good.

Granting that there is another war, will it achieve the political aims of Israel?

It is very doubtful. If the past three rounds had proved meaningless to Israeli expansionism, the fourth would do the same. God forbid it, but if there is a chain of wars, resulting in further occupation of Arab territories, even then Israel would be the loser. They are the victors who have a right to claim their own rights.

This is a common, well understood logic.

### Food For Thought

No man ever became extremely wicked all at once.

Andoche Junot

### Relations!

#### Uneasy calm in Sino-Soviet feud

PART II

All this apparent schizophrenia occurs because for China's relations between Moscow and Peking are necessarily split level. As ideological rivals for the mastery of the world communist movement—if not the world itself, they are at war; as capitals of neighbouring states they are at peace. The war is unqualified and a matter of conviction, the peace is qualified and a matter of convenience.

Strong on argument, weak on arms, the Chinese have thrown themselves into a world-wide political offensive to win friends and influence people, to reject the Russians as "revisionist" traitors and colonial bullies, while taking the critical heat out of formal Sino-Soviet state-to-state relations until they are correct if cool. But this delicately-balanced dichotomy rests upon soft quicksands of distrust.

To the Chinese the Russians were the most rapacious imperialists of the 19th century. In all, they say, the Tsarists filched about 700,000 square miles of territory from the Celestial Empire under a series of "unequal treaties".

Chinese communists are still Chinese and their hostility towards Moscow did not spring fully armed from the head of Mao when the ex-Premier Nikita Khrushchev came to power, as some believe. It had simply been concealed as a matter of sound pragmatic policy. For before that China was weak and Stalin's Soviet Union was strong. No Moscow-trained Marxist Messiah survived to hold power in a communist Peking.

After their second armed clash on the Manchurian border in early 1969, the Soviets claimed to have killed thousands of Chinese. The Chinese threaten to pay off this "blood debt", yet have done nothing but talk ever since. Once more they are biding their time.

In October, the Chinese exploded

a device which took them another step towards the day when they can threaten to wreck Moscow with thermo-nuclear missiles. Some 30 divisions of the People's Liberation Army defend the 4,000 mile frontier with the USSR, supported by more than two million militia and one million men of the military pioneer organisation, the "Production and Construction Corps".

The Chinese think of their nuclear potential purely as a deterrent and of their numbers on the ground purely as a defence. But the Russians, with 36 divisions along the border against half that number two years ago, are in no mood to take this on trust. On their side, the Maoists in Peking are aware that a collapse could bring premature trouble on the frontier.

No real rapprochement is possible as long as Mao lives. The Chinese suggestion that Sino-Soviet relations could be normalised on the basis of the five principles of co-existence was batted that away as long as Mao lives. For "peaceful co-existence" is a live-and-let-live formula for smooth dealings between countries of different political systems—notably between communist and capitalist states. Peking today places Moscow beyond the communist pale.

The Chinese have seen the Russians ally themselves with the Anglo-American capitalists in order to fight Fascism. Now Moscow Radio accuses the Maoists of stirring "an anti-Leninist political current" poisoned by "right Han chauvinism". In ideological terms Fascism did no worse. But it is to be hoped that both parties will remain suspicious of each other's intentions.

China's sincerity is therefore easily overestimated for, although she is going through the motions of making it up with Moscow, here is a case of warm hand cold heart.

For the first time since Khrushchev died and all aid to Peking in 1960 and withdrew all technicians, it appears that Moscow has

agreed to supply spare parts for immobilised Soviet plant and machinery in China. But the Russians remark scornfully that China now does 80 per cent of her foreign business with the capitalist world. Behind this lies the bitter memory of the day the Soviets absconded and Chinese determination never to depend on Moscow again. Sino-Soviet exchanges may be worth more than £55 million this year but in 1969 they were worth 16 times as much.

Suslov of the Soviet Politburo has confessed that the negotiations for settlement of the Sino-Soviet border dispute, which has dragged on for 15 months, "cannot be said to be easy". No match for the Soviet military, the Chinese are keeping the talks going since a collapse could bring premature trouble on the frontier.

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(OFNS)

### Apollo-14

#### Results of space flights in past 18 months

PARIS (AFP).—The American Apollo flights and the Soviet Union's Luna-16 and Luna-17 landings have brought a new impetus to the study of the moon during the past 18 months.

Thanks particularly to the 50,165 grammes of rocks and moon dust brought back to earth by Apollo-11 (21,684 grammes), Apollo-12 (34,389 grammes), and Apollo-14 (43,698 grammes), the scientific study of the moon has been taken out of the laboratory and placed under the microscope.

The bringing back of the first samples of moon dust in June 1969 was a fundamental step in the advancement of lunar science.

Further, the moon landings have enabled scientists to begin a series of experiments on the spot, such as the seismometric measurements of the impact of the space craft when they hit the moon's surface.

The moon has become a laboratory on which astronauts have left scientific instruments and have conducted experiments in geology, making studies of the chemical composition of the lunar soil and its mechanical properties.

Knowledge obtained from actually being able to study the moon at close range has brought more scientific advance in the past 18 months than astronomers were able to achieve in three centuries of observation from afar.

Astronomers are now almost certain that the moon is a dead star from the geological and biological point of view.

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PARIS (AFP).—The American Apollo flights and the Soviet Union's Luna-16 and Luna-17 landings have brought a new impetus to the study of the moon during the past 18 months.

Thanks particularly to the 50,165 grammes of rocks and moon dust brought back to earth by Apollo-11 (21,684 grammes), Apollo-12 (34,389 grammes), and Apollo-14 (43,698 grammes), the scientific study of the moon has been taken out of the laboratory and placed under the microscope.

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## Mrs. Qamar Gol, most famous Pashto language singer in Afghanistan

By A Reporter

If you ask a layman in Afghanistan who the most popular Pashto language singer, he will immediately tell you "Qamar Gol".

The name is as fascinating as the voice, (Qamar means "Moon" and Gol means "flower"). Moon-flower is normally a poetic term applied for the most beautiful faced women and girls.

Her voice is so melodious that even those who do not understand Pashto love it.

Mrs. Qamar Gol has a deep, penetrating, rich and melodious voice. There has never been such a pretty voice among Pashto language singers ever before.

Her most popular song "Sharang deh Paizab" and "Zeh Entezar Ka-wom Staso Stergo" are hit pops, and always the most wanted on the request songs list, broadcast for one hour every evening.

Her voice was first heard over radio about two years ago. Then Qamar Gol had just come down from her village in Nangarhar to Kabul and had just joined the Culture Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The 24 year old Qamar Gol, comes from an artists family. Her father and elder brother were also singers.

I used to listen to them sing. I too was encouraged at times to join them in their choruses," she recalls.

That was it. She gradually developed the habit of singing, and her voice got the necessary training.

I used to sing with my girl friends. They too liked my voice and encouraged me sing," she says.

Her reputation gradually began building up. Once she was invited to sing to a wedding audience. There were all women, I sang and they liked it. I was encouraged in my first confrontation with a large, selected audience, consisting of grown ups," she says.

As a young girl, who was a student at the Kabul University, has been in love with a girl who is a close friend of mine and never divulged her secrets from me. This love has developed to the stage that the boy and the girl visit each other families.

"However, there is only one flaw on the part of the boy. He is not well off and comes from a middle class family. The girl has not been able to make up her mind to marry him because of the discovery of the origin of the whole universe, it is clearly of the utmost importance that lunar

littered with basaltic rocks. However, the moon has not yet yielded up all its secrets, above all the mystery of how it got there in the first place.

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She then attended several other weddings and in each her singing was greatly appreciated.

Four years ago, she along with another few artists, was invited by the Mayor of Nangarhar city to participate in the entertaining show which was arranged on the occasion of the national independence anniversary.

When she sang there, she got such an ovation that she decided to come down to Kabul and to try to make her way.

On arrival in this capital city, she went to the Culture Department where her voice was tested, and she was sent to Radio Afghanistan to become a Pashto language singer.

It was about two years ago that she signed her first contract as a singer with Radio Afghanistan. She was married to her present husband, Za Khal, last year. She got her divorce from her first husband then to marry her present mate.

Her husband is also her teacher. He taught her how to play harmonium, tune her voice with the requirements of the radio, and build her reputation by singing better and new composes.

Her husband is a composer. Mrs. Qamar Gol is expecting a baby shortly.

Press on women

THE TRUE MEANING OF LOVE

By Staff Writer

Now that with the explicit wishes of our progressive benevolent king the country marches towards positive changes and development the women are given equal rights with men and their role has not been less than men in uplifting the country towards a bright and prosperous future.

With these virtues



## Space voyages

(Continued from page 2)

The following month, Russia's Soyuz 4 and 5 brought off the first docking of manned spacecraft and transfer of personnel. America's Apollo 5 and 10 made round-the-moon flights in March and May, 1969, to prepare for a moon landing.

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And in November, Luna 17 set down the first lunar vehicle, the eight-wheeled Lunokhod 1, which trundled across the barren lunar landscape, transmitting the television pictures back to its controllers in the Soviet Union.

(Reuter)

## High cost of moon dust

(Continued from page 3)

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However, this dust is also dense enough to sustain a man's weight without his running any risk of sinking.

Consisting of regolith, the dust is made up of tiny particles, with a diameter of less than 60 millionths of a millimetre, which are slightly adhesive.

This dust clung to the boots and helmets of the astronauts turning them from their original white into a dirty grey.

The dust is formed from shattered meteorites which bombard the moon's surface and from basaltic rocks which are broken up by the exploding meteorites turned into microscopic glass balls.

One of the greatest discoveries has been this carpet of glass balls which lie among large rocks whose diameters reach to several metres.

Scientists concluded that even if lunar conditions are not favourable to life and bacteria do not multiply on the moon's surface, at least they do not die out completely.

Another aspect of the problem of life to live on the moon is that life is generally held to be tied to the existence of water. None has been discovered on the moon, but some scientists are now wondering whether there are pockets of frozen ice beneath the lunar surface.

Radio-isotope studies have enabled scientists to fix the age of moon rocks at some 4,600 million years, roughly the age of the solar system itself.

The use of the rocks suggests that the moon was not once part of the earth as George Darwin, believed, but was probably formed at the same time quite independently. And that the earth's magnetic field.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 1. (AFP).—Police have found documents showing that a number of prominent Uruguayan are implicated in Tupamaro guerrilla activities, informed sources said here.

Despite official denials, the local press said today that publication of their names would cause a public outcry, "because of the public offices they hold".

The documents were found during police searches in a major operation on Friday, the sources said.

The authorities are not saying anything about the operation, but the sources indicated that about 20 people were still being held by the police today.

## To Newsweek readers

Latest issue just arrived, available at the Ebn Sena Bookshop. Address: Jodi Mandawee, behind the Art and Culture Department.

## Oil companies negotiators receive new instructions

TEHRAN, Feb. 1. (Reuter).—Representatives of six Gulf oil producing states and international oil companies resumed negotiations here Sunday, despite the companies' failure to have parallel talks in Libya.

The negotiations got underway again after a 48-hour recess during which two top oil executives flew to London to report on the vital talks with the Gulf states on demands for higher prices.

The executives, Al de Crane, of Texaco and Dr. John Kircher, of Continental, returned here with what were believed to be fresh instructions which might narrow the gap in the bargaining between the two sides over the price of crude.

The companies' team of four negotiators is having talks with a three-man ministerial team from Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia who were authorised by last month's OPEC—Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries—conference in Caracas, Venezuela, to hold talks on their own behalf and on behalf of Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

Yesterday's meeting here was the fourth since formal talks began last Thursday after the companies formula for parallel negotiations in Tehran and Libya was accepted by the OPEC negotiators.

Libya, however, is insisting on negotiating individually with the companies operating there and not with the international combine of 22 firms.

The official spokesman of the companies' delegation to the talks said, "I don't think the situation in Libya makes any difference in the negotiations. A relayed world eventually saw a graphic television relay of their splashdown in the Pacific."

But observers said the Libyan stand was a tactical setback for the companies.

Another question which intrigues astrophysicists is whether the moon's "seas" are volcanic craters which cooled and solidified. Although little seismic activity was registered on the instruments placed on the surface by the Apollo-11 and Apollo-12 crews, astronomers are puzzled by the emissions of gas since 1959 in two of the moon's craters. These could explain the existence of rocks younger than the average.

Despite the apparent stillness of the moon, one aim of the Apollo-14 flight will be to establish the point below the surface at which the moon becomes rigid.

The fact that when the final stage of Saturn five hit the moon, it unleashed a wave of seismic vibrations demonstrate that the inside of the moon, "different from the inside of earth. But, even so, this is also one of the questions Apollo-14 will try to answer."

The American astronomer, Leonard D. J. has spoken of a "geological puzzle" arising from the way the distribution of the surface rocks is continually being changed. He said that this is an example of the way in which the moon is far from simply a "museum", but is a constantly changing phenomenon which we have only just begun to understand.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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## U.S. B-52 bombers raid Ho Chi Minh trail near Laos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. (Reuter).—American B-52 bombers yesterday dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos, but U.S. government officials refused comment that the bombings might be a prelude to a South Vietnamese invasion.

Yesterday's raids were the 114th straight day of heavy saturation raids on the North Vietnamese supply line.

U.S. State and Defence Department officials refused to be dragged into comment that the bombing attacks might be the prelude to a South Vietnamese invasion of communist base areas in Laos, similar to the operation against Cambodia last May.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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### AFGHANISTAN'S TIES WITH ARAB WORLD

The decision to establish diplomatic relations with Tunisia is yet another sign of Afghanistan's growing interest to establish closer contacts and further strengthen the bonds of friendship and brotherhood with the Arab and Islamic countries.

This decision follows the news that the Afghan ambassador in Iraq presented his credentials to the Amir of Kuwait as His Majesty's non-resident representative to that country.

Although these steps are highly important in stimulating greater economic and cultural exchanges between Afghanistan and the Arab countries concerned, yet due to the sharing of the common faith of Islam all the Arab countries whether we have official diplomatic relations with them or not, have been our friends and brothers.

The government and people of Afghanistan have never been indifferent as far as the affairs of the Arab world are concerned. It may be recalled that Afghanistan was rendering all moral support to Algeria in its long and protracted struggle against France during its war of independence.

This we did despite the fact that we did not have any official diplomatic relations with that country. The Afghan people as well as the press resolutely supported the struggle of the Algerian people and condemned the French colonialism in that country.

Similarly our people and government were greatly relieved when the struggle of the Algerian people was crowned with success by the

## Food For Thought

Too much rest is rust.  
William Scott

attainment of independence from the French. The same is true of Afghanistan's interest in the cause of the people of Palestine and Arab nation as a whole in the struggle against Israel.

Our people and government have always resolutely supported the cause of the Arab and Islamic countries. During the recent years Afghanistan has actively participated in the affairs of the Islamic countries.

We attended the Islamic summit conference in Rabat with a high level delegation headed by the Prime Minister. Similarly we attended the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conferences in Jeddah and Karachi.

The next such conference will be held in Kabul. This in itself shows how much our people and government are interested in the affairs of the Islamic world and how much this country is held in high esteem in the Islamic community.

Now that the next Islamic conference is going to be held in Kabul it is possible that similar diplomatic ties will also be established between Afghanistan and a number of other Arab and Islamic countries.

In welcoming the establishment of diplomatic ties between Afghanistan and Tunisia, and hoping for the continued strengthening and expansion of these ties, we are confident that through such an approach the bonds of friendship and brotherhood will be further consolidated among Islamic countries in the future.

## Expansionism

### Creating "facts" in Israeli occupied lands

From Walter Schwarz  
A group of young Israelis recently moved into new homes in a collective settlement in occupied Sinai. It is only a few miles from the Gaza Strip town of Rafah. They called it Pithat Rafah (Gateway to Rafah).

The settlers were not soldiers, as they are in other new farms established in occupied territories. Army camps are designed to be dismantled at a moment's notice when they have served their purpose. Civilian farms mean a stay where they are.

Two weeks ago Israeli Cabinet finally decided to return to the Arab-Israeli peace talks, under the wing of Dr. Jarring the United Nations envoy. Since the settlement had been planned for months it was possible to announce it. But now, and apparently permanent, settlement in northern Sinai lent credibility to Arab arguments that Israel was not serious about peace talks because she had no intention of evacuating the territories she holds.

Israeli Ministers had long insisted that they had no intention of giving up the Sinai. The outpost at the southern tip of Sinai which commands vital shipping routes. Nor would they budge from a route connecting the outpost with Israel "proper". But Pithat Rafah was 250 miles to the north and the Arabs could point out that this was not an "advance" but a "fact created" occupied territories.

Three other settlements have been established in northern Sinai. The first hotel accordingly consisted of caravans and an inflatable and removable dining room. But last year the order was changed and a permanent hotel is going up.

In northern Sinai, an area Israeli leaders are not pledged to keep, the Jewish settlements are claimed to be the only bulwark against terrorist landing by sea, against infiltrators from Egypt. Pithat Rafah appears to be the beginning of a chain of settlements around the Gaza Strip.

Settlements have been established in the valley: five para-military and two civilian. In two more near the Arab town of Hebron and an urban Jewish community has been replanted at Hebron itself.

In the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in the 1967 war, 11 settlements have been set up of which nine are civilian. In East Jerusalem, which has been "incorporated" into Israel, the "creation of facts" has taken the form of "fact apartment blocks" matching eastward from the Jewish into the Arab sector of the city.

The building is continuing with gathering momentum. There is not the slightest sign that anyone is calling a halt in deference to Dr. Jarring.

Precisely what policy governs the creation of settlements, and other "facts" in occupied territories is not easy to discover, even for Israelis. The Minister in charge of a Cabinet committee on settlement in these areas, Israel Galili, is not communicative on the matter. Officials at the Jewish Agency, which manages the settlements in their initial stages, are helpful with details but not authorised to speak "on policy".

At Sharm esh-Sheikh, tourist operators, were initially instructed to build nothing "permanent". The first hotel accordingly consisted of caravans and an inflatable and removable dining room. But last year the order was changed and a permanent hotel is going up.

In northern Sinai, an area Israeli leaders are not pledged to keep, the Jewish settlements are claimed to be the only bulwark against terrorist landing by sea, against infiltrators from Egypt. Pithat Rafah appears to be the beginning of a chain of settlements around the Gaza Strip.

—which the Israelis are pledged not to hand back to Egypt. The implications of Pithat Rafah are that if and when Israel returns to Egypt, she will ask for marginal frontier modifications in the north as well as in the south.

Another part of the process of "creating facts" is exactly what the Arabs say it is: annexation. Nobody conceals the fact that Israel has no intention of giving back East Jerusalem to Jordan or the Golan Heights to Syria. In these places settlers and apartment dwellers have every expectation of staying on for good.

Elsewhere, the decisive factor is the influence of private initiative and pressure groups. The first settlers in the Golan Heights were scouts who arrived without authority, determined to make sure that area stayed Israeli. The urban settlement in Hebron, passionately resisted by the local Arabs, began in the same way. There the settlers were religious zealots, anxious to re-establish a Jewish enclave in Jordan- or Palestine.

Settlements along the Jordan river are said to be an enactment of the "Allon Plan"—an idea war by Israel's Deputy Prime Minister, Yigal Alon. His idea was, and remains, to give back the West Bank with a string of Israeli settlements along the river, inside the areas given back to Jordan. The plan, never spelled out in writing but repeated often enough, is never to give back at least East Jerusalem the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and Sharm esh-Sheikh.

However, the expansionists now constitute a big and vociferous opposition. Nobody can gauge its real strength, because the public, never having been presented with a convincing prospect of peace, cannot make views known.

OPNS

## Deep space

### More galaxies reported discovered

By Georg Getze

University of California astronomers announced last week that there are two huge but previously undetected galaxies in earth's neighbourhood of space.

The new galaxies have existed for billions of years but were overlooked by astronomers because they are obscured by clouds of interstellar dust.

The discovery, according to Robert Landau and Hyron Spring, increases the number of galaxies in the local group, called the "local group". It comprises those galaxies that are comparatively close to our solar system, and until now has included only the Milky Way, Andromeda, the Milky Way's twin, and three small satellite galaxies.

Astronomers can see tens of billions of galaxies, but those outside the local group are much farther away from us. The new galaxies in the local group appear to be about 3 million light years from earth. This means they are about twice as far away as Andromeda, the most familiar and most photogenic of galaxies and our nearest neighbour.

The brighter of the two new ones, according to Spindard and Landau, may be bigger than Andromeda. If so, it is the biggest galaxy in the local group. Astronomers have confirmed in recent decades that galaxies are usually great wheeling armies in the universe in which

there may be a trillion stars like our sun, as well as vast amounts of dust and gases. They are usually found in groups. The new galaxies have been designated Maffei I and Maffei II after Paolo Maffei, an Italian astronomer who first reported on the two strange objects on infrared photographs made at the Laboratory of Astrophysics, Frascati, Italy.

Maffei's brief note of his discovery appeared three years ago in a publication of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, where it was seen by Landau, a graduate student in astronomy at Berkeley.

Landau was struck by the faintness of the galaxies, which is very fine, was sold between \$60 to 65 per square metre.

The Afghan carpet exports during 1970 increased 20 per cent compared to 1969 and as far as the value is concerned there has not been any fall in the market for Afghan carpets.

Expanding on Afghan trade scene in general, Siddiqyan said that contacts with foreign countries and markets have increased in the last several years. Generally speaking they will affect the country's trade. In other words, the Afghan traders and exporters have no choice but to comply with the modern requirements in trade and coordinate their efforts accordingly.

Siddiqyan further believes that most of the Afghan traders and exporters are doing business following traditional system prevailing in the country for centuries and as is now most of the Afghan businessmen are under the impression that to buy cheap and sell for higher profit is what business means. This is where it ends.

While in the modern trade system the only point at which the businessman should not concentrate all their efforts towards this end, a businessman has to have wide vision and should take all facets of business into consideration.

Businessmen have to be fully trained in their specialised field and also to seek the help of educated class in carrying out their business and in accordance with today's requirements. In this connection Siddiqyan has pointed out to the need that the Afghan businessmen should keep proper accounting and statistics of their daily, monthly and yearly business, which can be done with a meagre expenses and little effort.

Referring to the reported slackness in the Afghan carpets trade in the world markets, Siddiqyan said that fortunately from the Commerce Ministry's point of view there has not been any decline in the sales of carpets and the statistics at the disposal of the Ministry are good and vivid witness to this reality.

In response to the criticism of some circles regarding the 200,000 square metres carpets stored in the warehouses of Federal Republic of Germany during 1969-1968, Siddiqyan attributed this unfortunate state of affairs to miscalculation of the exporters.

According to a recent report, dated January 7, 1971, sent by the Bank of Hamburg to various sources—concerned—the Planiffs and Commerce Ministries, Da Afghanistan Bank, Chamber of Commerce and the Afghan Carpet Exporters' Guild—more than 60,000 Swiss francs to be paid to the exporters to publish the Afghan carpets through press and television.

Unsold carpets and rugs as of November 1970-1971 pieces equal to 46,192 square metres, new consignments arrived in December last year 3270 pieces equal to 7260 square metres.

During December last year 12707 square metres carpets were sold for \$260,432 and that means that on an average each square metre was sold for \$16.50.

Further elaborating on unsold carpets Siddiqyan gave the following figures and statistics.

During January 1967 there were 85,743 square metres unsold carpets in the London warehouses and this was reduced to 70,168 in January 1968, a 18 per cent reduction. The unsold carpets were reduced to 41,552 square metres only in 1969 and as a whole there has been a 53 per cent reduction in the volume of unsold carpets from 1967 to 1969.

Like-wise in January 1967 there were 120,442 square metres unsold carpets in Hamburg warehouse and by January 1968 was reduced by 20 per cent and got down to 96,136 metres. As a whole there has been 33 per cent reduction in the stock of the carpets in Hamburg. According to Bank of Hamburg the present backlog is only 40,754 metres and this amount is considered a needed stock in order not to disrupt the continuation of sales. And centrally to the volume of export the backlog in Hamburg is in no way a source of concern.

Furthermore, the stock of Afghan carpets in Hamburg is not only meant for the market in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is also a sale outlet for buyers in other nearby northern European countries such as Holland, Belgium, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

During 1970 there has been a decline of 18 per cent in the sales of Afghan carpets in the Federal Republic of Germany compared to 1969, and this was brought about by reasons of conditions and circumstances which are special to the FRG market, reported Siddiqyan. The main factors, he said, are the expansion of the FRG among the Common Markets countries and the increased export duties on Afghan carpets.

And because of the marked rise in the living standards in FRG the cost of warehouses, also shot up. These limitations in trade resulted in flow of carpets from other countries particularly from some countries of northern Africa, into the FRG markets. These countries, he said, are Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Senegal. France have been given some privileges.

However, Afghanistan's sale of carpets has maintained its good position in other European countries and the Afghan businessmen are not at all discouraged by the increasing demands for Afghan carpets to Switzerland reached carpets in Switzerland which is not a member of EEC and is not bound to its tariff rules. In 1970 the export of Afghan 150,000 square metres fetched \$2.5 to \$4 million.

Unlike to the claim of one of the newspapers in town, in Switzerland there are a great number of businessmen who want to import Afghan carpets and the trade is not conducted by a handful of individual traders or firms as the papers have claimed.

There are a number of furniture firms in Switzerland who have taken interest in Afghan carpets and use them along with the sets in living, dining and bedrooms. Last year a famous Swiss furniture-making firm arranged an Afghan Week and spent more than 60,000 Swiss francs to publish the Afghan carpets through press and television.

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However, Afghanistan's sale of carpets has maintained its good position in other European countries and the Afghan businessmen are not at all discouraged by the increasing demands for Afghan carpets to Switzerland reached carpets in Switzerland which is not a member of EEC and is not bound to its tariff rules. In 1970 the export of Afghan 150,000 square metres fetched \$2.5 to \$4 million.

Unlike to the claim of one of the newspapers in town, in Switzerland there are a great number of businessmen who want to import Afghan carpets and the trade is not conducted by a handful of individual traders or firms as the papers have claimed.

There are a number of furniture firms in Switzerland who have taken interest in Afghan carpets and use them along with the sets in living, dining and bedrooms. Last year a famous Swiss furniture-making firm arranged an Afghan Week and spent more than 60,000 Swiss francs to publish the Afghan carpets through press and television.

According to a recent report, dated January 7, 1971, sent by the Bank of Hamburg to various sources—concerned—the Planiffs and Commerce Ministries, Da Afghanistan Bank, Chamber of Commerce and the Afghan Carpet Exporters' Guild—more than 60,000 Swiss francs to be paid to the exporters to publish the Afghan carpets through press and television.

Unsold carpets and rugs as of November 1970-1971 pieces equal to 46,192 square metres, new consignments arrived in December last year 3270 pieces equal to 7260 square metres.

During December last year 12707 square metres carpets were sold for \$260,432 and that means that on an average each square metre was sold for \$16.50.

Further elaborating on unsold carpets Siddiqyan gave the following figures and statistics.

During January 1967 there were 85,743 square metres unsold carpets in the London warehouses and this was reduced to 70,168 in January 1968, a 18 per cent reduction. The unsold carpets were reduced to 41,552 square metres only in 1969 and as a whole there has been a 53 per cent reduction in the volume of unsold carpets from 1967 to 1969.

Like-wise in January 1967 there were 120,442 square metres unsold carpets in Hamburg warehouse and by January 1968 was reduced by 20 per cent and got down to 96,136 metres. As a whole there has been 33 per cent reduction in the stock of the carpets in Hamburg. According to Bank of Hamburg the present backlog is only 40,754 metres and this amount is considered a needed stock in order not to disrupt the continuation of sales. And centrally to the volume of export the backlog in Hamburg is in no way a source of concern.

Furthermore, the stock of Afghan carpets in Hamburg is not only meant for the market in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is also a sale outlet for buyers in other nearby northern European countries such as Holland, Belgium, Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### THE PARLIAMENT WINTER RECESS

The House of the People closed its summer session this week. The representatives of the nation began their winter vacation which will be about forty days after extending the normal working session by about one and a half months.

The House of the People itself decided, in a resolution adopted unanimously, to continue the general meetings and those of the committees to finish consideration of the annual state budget and urgent legislations.

It approved the bill on the Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan, which was urgently requested by the government. After passing its other stages of legislation, the bill will become effective, thus paving the way for the operation of the bank which is much needed for the country's industrial growth.

The budget, too, after thorough consideration by the Financial and Budgetary Committee was approved, but with a reduction.

Any budget reduction at this stage of Afghanistan's development is undesirable. National budgets have to be progressive, indicative of new sources of income, rise in development expenditure, and proportionate to the rate of progress.

Some proposals on new income manifests not only a desire to raise the state income but also the need to immediately revise the old system of revenue earning.

For instance, the land revenue is completely outdated. Land taxation was levied on the calculation of ownership fifty years ago, and

### Food For Thought

I have made a great discovery. What I love belongs to me. Not the chairs and tables at my house, but the masterpieces of the world. It is only a question of loving them enough.

Elizabeth Asquith Biscoe.

### World Court Must rule again on South West Africa

The case of South-West Africa-Namibia to give it its official United Nations name—came, up again at the International Court of Justice at The Hague on January 20. It is for the fifth time since 1950, when the court decided that supervisory which had been held by the old League of Nations had devolved on the United Nations. In other words, South Africa, the mandatory power, was required to submit an annual report to the United Nations on her administration of the territory. This the South Africans refused to do.

The long series of legal decisions on the subject, which the World Court has since handed down has been extremely complex and in some ways bizarre. For instance, in 1962 the Court held that Ethiopia and Liberia had a legal right to institute proceedings against South Africa. It was on the subject of this same Court found that these two states had not established a legal right of interest, but relating to them in the subject matter of the claims.

This direct contradiction can be explained by lengthy legal arguments but in fact the 1962 decision had been carried by only one vote. In 1966 the president of the World Court, who happened to be an Australian disqualified one of the judges, Zafulla Khan of Pakistan on technical grounds thereby eliminating the vote which would have carried the United Nations' Britain, by contrast, has entered into a big uranium deal with South African Industrial Development Corporation in South-West Africa at a cost of more than £150 million.

It so happens that Zafulla Khan is now himself president of the Court and the case has come

up before him. Not surprisingly South Africa is already objecting to his presence on the bench on the grounds that he had been a member of his country's delegation to the United Nations. At a time when South Africa came under attack for apartheid policies, two other judges, a Mexican and a Russian, are subject to similar South African objections.

But World Court judges do not necessarily act in accordance with the policies of their home countries. For instance, in 1962 and 1966 the Polish judge voted in favour of South Africa apparently oblivious of the act that this was not what the West expected of the legal representative of a communist country.

The case which opened this month is different from the actions brought in 1962 and 1966. This time the UN Security Council has asked the Court for an advisory opinion on the question of the legal consequences to United Nations refusal to withdraw from the territory after the General Assembly terminated the mandate in 1966. The majority of UN members declared that South Africa had failed to perform its duties under the mandate and that the mandate was therefore revoked.

In May last year President Richard Nixon declared that the United States would "actively discourage American investment in South-West Africa as long as South Africa continues to rule in defiance of the United Nations". Britain, by contrast, has entered into a big uranium deal with South African Industrial Development Corporation in South-West Africa at a cost of more than £150 million.

A German uranium company (Continued on page 3)

### Turkey: Winter of discontent shows signs of distress

Turkey, in this winter of discontent, is undergoing a political crisis which may determine whether democracy can survive in this brawny nation of 35 million.

The Turkish army has considered taking power but, reliable sources hope that constitutional institutions will prevent this. Turkey's problems are many: A near runaway inflation, turmoil in the universities, increasing political extremism of both the right and the left and an elected government whose working majority in Parliament has shrunk to the point where it is questionable whether it can govern.

"We need another Atatürk," says one college professor. "We need a man of vision and we don't have one."

Instead Turkey has an embattled Prime Minister, Süleyman Demirel, who is under strong pressure to resign despite the fact that his term has another 15 months to run.

"Should I resign?" said Demirel in an interview. The government is supported by the people, not by the discontented, and it is working according to the constitution.

The function of the army is to defend the republic and its institutions, many supporters in Parliament say that the army should be reduced to the role of the

Justice Party of the far right-wing that was opposed to the much-needed reforms he planned to enact.

In any event, the prime minister's majority has dwindled to one in the Senate and two in the 450-member assembly.

Unable to form a coalition with the opposition Republican People's Party, the Justice Party cannot pass legislation.

Given Demirel's intransigence, many observers expected the army to step in and take over (Continued on page 4)

### ARIANA CARRIES OVER 5000 PILGRIMS TO HOLY JEDDA

During the last two years Ariana Afghan Airlines has been able to handle the Haj operations with its own fleet of air planes without leasing airplanes, as reported by Mohammad Basir Rafiq and published in the daily Ishtar. Ariana conducts 24-hour flights in order to transfer 5,000 pilgrims to Jeddah in Saudi Arabia and the last group of this number, some 120 pilgrims left Kandahar Monday night by Ariana Boeing 727.

In addition of fulfilling this seasonal operation by its own fleet, bringing all the revenues into Ariana, this operation is run entirely by Afghan personnel, including pilots, ground and air operation personnel.

While carrying out the seasonal Haj operation Ariana has been able to maintain its scheduled international and domestic flights. Ariana has been using its Boeing 727 and DC-8 planes in giving air lifts to Afghan pilgrims to Mecca.

In the last two years Ariana has been making use of Kandahar International Airport, which renders service round the clock for its Haj seasonal operation.

The first and second phase of Haj operation takes some two months. Kandahar airport terminal is equipped with all necessary facilities for night flights and the weather there is more dependable.

In November last year Ariana Afghan Airlines, the first national carrier in the country and only 11 years old, entered the membership of International Air Transport Association (IATA). Many well established and famous airlines are the members of IATA and Ariana after 11 years successful service found the opportunity to get into the membership of this international organization and thus take a position along with well experienced airlines of world repute.

By entering into IATA membership Ariana will also get the facilities in account clearing which is the most difficult part of airline's business. In the past Ariana had difficulties in getting paid by other airlines and usually it took long before Ariana could clear its accounts with airlines whose passengers used Ariana's planes. Now that Ariana

has become a member of IATA, this clearing of accounts will be done through the Clearing Houses.

Through membership in IATA Ariana will be further introduced to air travellers. IATA members have obligations among other things to help each other in channelling passengers in each others' route.

Ariana, which has taken its name from the ancient name of this country, recently took another step and that is devising uniform for its air and ground hostesses which has a touch of Afghan national costume. The new uniforms are attractive. Some of the Ariana hostesses took part last year in the Osaka Ex-70 international fair where they carried with Afghan flag at the opening ceremony of the fair.

Ariana Afghan Airlines entered partnership with the world's most experienced Airlines, Pan American, in 1969.

In addition of buying the 49 per cent share of the Ariana Pan Am also took the responsibility of training Afghans in all technical and administrative staff who have now taken up the whole operation of their national airlines.

The Ariana jet and other aircraft are piloted by Afghans, the ticketing, cargo and accounting are all done by Afghans.

At the end of a seven year contract the Pan Am personnel left and handed over the whole operation to Afghans. Pan Am only has maintained one representative who acts as the vice president of the Ariana Afghan Airlines. Pan Am sends every year another representative to the annual meeting of board of the directors.

In the span of 11 years Ariana has been able to expand its routes to London, Moscow, New Delhi and other major cities in Europe. Ariana has its own people in major cities such as London, Frankfurt, Beirut, Moscow, Istanbul, Tehran, New Delhi, and other cities served by Ariana's scheduled flights.

Secondly, at the ministerial level, the representative also declared that Japan will endeavour to raise the ratio of official development assistance (ODA) to GNP.

Thirdly, at a high-level meeting of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) held in Tokyo in September, the Japanese representative expressed itself in favour, in principle, of abolishing the "tying of aid".

The first of these announcements represented a public commitment to the quantitative expansion of aid. The second, which aimed at improving the content and quality of foreign aid. In other words, Japan announced that it was its resolve to expand and improve its assistance to developing nations both quantitatively and qualitatively in the 1970s.

Japan's foreign aid doubled from \$251 million dollars to 1,263.1 million dollars between 1960 and 1969. As a result from new ranks fourth in amount of aid in the Western World after the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and France. Such a sharp rise in aid volume is very remarkable among the member nations of DAC. Japan's aid ratio to GNP increased from 5.62 per cent in 1966 to 0.76 per cent in 1969, while the ratio to national income also climbed from 0.77 to 0.86 per cent in that period. These figures indicate that Japan's foreign aid has been expanding at an even faster pace than its strikingly rapid economic growth.

Nevertheless, international aid to developing nations, promoted in the 1960s under the slogan of the "UN Development Decade", failed to produce the desired substantial results because of the lack of concrete policies and effective reflection by the international community on that score. In 1969, the nation's official development assistance totalled 435.6 million dollars or 0.26 per cent of GNP. It will be far from easy to raise the ratio to the international target of 0.7 per cent at one stroke.

However, the Japanese government, fully cognizant of the importance of official development assistance, has expressed its determination to expand such aid to the maximum extent possible. Therefore, Japan must stop governmental aid further, while overcoming difficulties due to strong competing requirements for fiscal funds in such fields as the expansion of social overhead capital and the fight against environmental pollution in this country.

Thirdly, the question of abolishing the "tying of aid" is not without difficulty, either. It cannot yet be said that Japanese-made plant equipment has sufficient competitive power on the world market, and Japan's share in the world's plant exports is very small compared with those of other advanced countries. Moreover, the greater part of Japan's plant exports are destined for developing nations, particularly in Asia, and a considerable part of them are supported by Japan's "yen" credits to these nations. In 1969, the government established certain objectives relating to terms with a view to increasing the proportion of aid in the form of grants. The opinion grew among the DAC members that the committee should go a step further and abolish the "tying of aid".

In spite of these expected difficulties, Japan is now taking a fresh step forward in its efforts to expand its economic assistance to developing nations.

Thus far, Japan's official development assistance has consisted primarily of governmental loans as well as some reparations and reparations-type grant payments. Governmental loans have accounted for the largest proportion of official development assistance and should, needless to say, be expanded further. But, war reparations and reparations-type grant payments are now tapering off in their place, therefore, Japan is contemplating a sharp increase in non-repayable economic aid for development projects in developing nations.

The strategy, embodying guiding principles for the next decade, calls on the developed nations to strive to attain the target of "one per cent of GNP" by 1972 (or 1975 at the latest) and another target of raising official development aid to 0.7 per cent of GNP by the middle of the decade. As for aid terms, it calls for implementation of DAC's recommendation of 1939 by the end of 1971 as well as a further relaxation of aid terms by the end of this decade.

First, as for the goal of expanding to one per cent of GNP by 1975, if the present high rate of economic growth continues, Japan's GNP for the target year would reach about 400,000 million dollars. Therefore, the nation's aid amount have to be 4,000 million dollars. This corresponds to about 0.5 per cent of the total U.S. economic aid for 1969. To achieve the goal Japan's aid total, standing at 1,263 million dollars in



The pilgrims boarding Ariana Boeing 727 jet at Kandahar International Airport.

### Japanese government doubles foreign assistance in three years

Japan has made three important announcements regarding its overseas economic aid during the past six months or so.

First, at a meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris on May 21, Japan announced efforts to attain by 1975 the target of devoting one per cent of its gross national product (GNP) to official development assistance.

This intention was shortly after reaffirmed by Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi at the Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of Southeast Asia on May 23 and then by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato himself at the United Nations General Assembly on October 21.

Earlier in October 1969, the Prime Minister, setting forth his proposals for the development strategy for the 1970s, was published and greeted by a favourable reaction all over the world.

1969 will have to be increased at an annual pace of 21 per cent or faster than the 20.4 per cent registered from 1968 to 1969.

Secondly, the promise to increase the proportion of official development assistance to GNP also faces a number of difficult problems. In 1969, the nation's official development assistance totalled 435.6 million dollars or 0.26 per cent of GNP. It will be far from easy to raise the ratio to the international target of 0.7 per cent at one stroke.

However, the Japanese government, fully cognizant of the importance of official development assistance, has expressed its determination to expand such aid to the maximum extent possible. Therefore, Japan must stop governmental aid further, while overcoming difficulties due to strong competing requirements for fiscal funds in such fields as the expansion of social overhead capital and the fight against environmental pollution in this country.

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The air hostesses of Ariana in their new uniforms.

### Maternity Hospital gets 100 bed annex

If one could keep in touch with the doctors at the Maternity Hospital in Kabul one could get interesting reports of births there.

Last year a woman gave birth to a child which was "looked like a donkey and very fearful. The child died a few days later, and the parents were naturally relieved that the newly born has left them forever.

Another interesting case was reported this month. A mother gave birth to a quadruple.

But what was strange was that all the four births did not take place at one time and at one place.

Her first baby was born in Laghman, the second in Jalalabad (en route to Kabul)—the third in Samkani (hundreds of miles away from Kabul) and the fourth in Kabul.

All the four babies and the mother are in excellent health, and apparently there were no complications in the birth.

The present building is not adequate to meet all the demands. There were 4826 births during the first three quarters of the current Afghan year, out of which 4124 were naturally born.

Considering this figure, the hospital is small. Steel carts have been placed in the corridors and even in the classrooms of the nursing school to accommodate mothers giving birth to the hospital. The hospital is situated in the heart of the city and cannot turn down patients. Many come from outside Kabul and one can not, on humanitarian grounds, reject them.

A 100 bed annex next to the existing maternity hospital is under construction by former Prime Minister Sardar Mohammad Daoud. The building is situated to the right corner of the Shahrara junction, and has been there for a long time. Renovation and

repair has been going on for some time now and it is hoped that by the end of the current Afghan year it will be handed over to the Kabul Maternity Hospital for use.

Sardar Daoud in the past two years has been spending on this because of lack of space. It occupies a two acre area and will be an excellent addition to the existing hospital.

"As present we have such shortage of space that we can't keep the mothers for the minimum days medically required," Mrs. Nazifa Ghazi Nawaz, the director of the hospital said.

"Every mother after giving birth should stay in the hospital for at least six days. We can't do this because of lack of space. We discharge the patients after three days," she said.

The Kabul Maternity Hospital also has shortage of technical means to attend to the newly born babies.

"Premature babies are kept in incubators in foreign countries, but we can't do this as we have no incubators," she said.

Commenting on the training of nurses, she said: "Once upon a time few women and girls took interest in becoming nurses. But now the situation has reversed. As soon as word is heard over the radio, hundreds apply," she said.

The Ministry of Public Health has also been extending help to the Kabul Maternity Hospital. Many nurses are being sent abroad by the Ministry every year for further training.

### Namibia case

(Continued from page 2)

was to have participated in this case. West Germany hopes to derive a quarter of its power supplies from atomic energy by 1980 and this will require vast supplies of the ore. But an announcement in Bonn this week indicates that the West German government may refuse to allow the use of its nuclear power to produce electricity for the enrichment of uranium ore.

It is the impending hearings at The Hague were to result in an advisory opinion counselling UN member states to desist from investing in Namibia as long as South Africa remains in illegal occupation. West Germany, despite the fact that it is not a member of the world body, would almost certainly decide to withdraw. This would leave Britain once again in an awkward position.

While supporting the United Nations in its contention that South Africa's exercise of the mandate is illegal, the British government has been reluctant to force the British government now over the South African arms issue will keep on reappearing as apartheid is seen to be getting Western support. The case of Namibia before the World Court so soon after the Commonwealth confrontation in Singapore is a timely reminder of this.

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### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Islah and Helwud both welcomed the undertaking of repair and renovation work of the holy Khwaja shrine in Kandahar by the National Defence Ministry Construction Department under the instructions of His Majesty the King.

The Department had new door and windows and the shrine at the Pule Charkhi workshops.

Some of the plywood and metal doors and windows have already been delivered to Kandahar City Municipal Corporation, and the rest will be ready shortly for installation.

During the past several years extensive repair and renovation work on the shrine, built during the reign of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, has been carried out. The shrine is not only one of the important religious sites in the country, but also one of the prominent city buildings in Kandahar displaying the art and architecture of 18th and 19th centuries Afghanistan.

Yesterday, Anis in an editorial commented on the endorsement by the National Investment Committee of 12 proposed industrial projects. Nearly 200 million Afghans will be invested in the projects, and all will be in the private sector.

One of the new projects will be the establishment of a computation and calculation centre. Data gathering, processing and assessment, as in the other countries of the world, is assuming a more important place in the country. The services of a computation centre is now needed by a host of governmental, business, and academic organisations.

A number of ministries, the Kabul University, and some other organisations have been sending data for processing to computing centres.

The necessity for the establishment of such a centre stems up from the fact that hardly any business in Afghanistan is rich enough to afford purchasing and operating of sophisticated and expensive electronic gear for data processing. Yet such service is needed by many of them.

### World Press

President Boumediene of Algeria has been reported as saying that in time there would be real peace in the Middle East—but not through a ceasefire or a United Nations resolution.

The real solution was to take Palestine question was to impose co-existence of Arabs and Jews in Palestine, he said in an interview published in The Times yesterday.

The Times article, by Charles Hargrove in Algiers, quoted the president as saying that if a solution which was not a solution was imposed there would be another war.

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### Middle East Will Big Four powers impose a settlement

Officials here are coming to the conclusion that the Arab states in the Middle East, despite their denial, want the Big Four powers to impose a settlement on them and the Israelis.

This belief was reinforced recently by a report that the Arab states have called on the Big Four—United States, Russia, Britain and France—to set up a peacekeeping force in the area and has asked for a United Nations Security Council meeting before February 5 when the current truce expires.

Israel had adamantly opposed Big Power intervention. It argues that Big Power guarantees in advance of a settlement will encourage the Arabs from accepting a real peace.

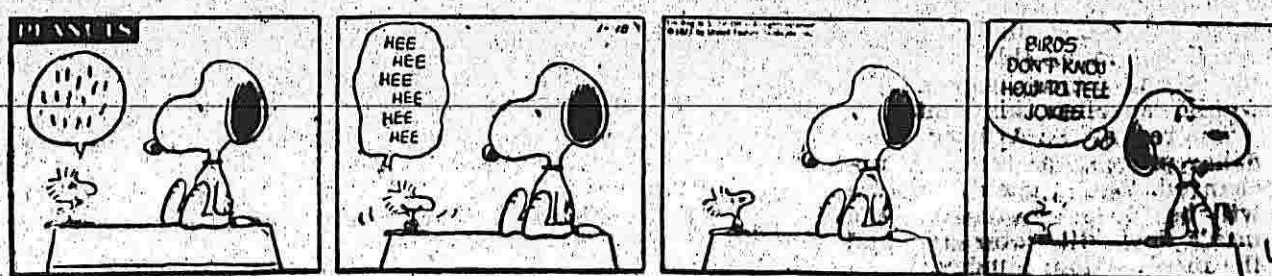
The Arabs could more easily rationalise breaking an imposed settlement than they could a direct, contractual peace treaty among Mideast nations; it was

its discussions with Jarring. It outlined what it means by peace by describing to Jarring in substantive detail, its principles for future borders, for withdrawal, for refugee return and for freedom of international waterways.

Cairo's response to these points will be crucial to the success of the Jarring mission. If its reply is limited to the recent public call for a Security Council meeting and a Big Four police force the end of Jarring's efforts was foreseen.

That would probably suit the Egyptians, for the matter would then inevitably go to the Big Four where the Arabs believe they can get a better deal. But the Israelis would do if they felt an unacceptable solution was being forced down the throats of their people.

The quality of peace that Cairo envisages was the fundamental question asked by Israel in



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## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

What cannot be cured must be endured.

### Last hour attempts for peace maintenance in Mideast

The UAR assures that U Thant's appeal for ceasefire extension is under study, the meeting today of the four power ambassadors at the United Nations to work out an appeal of their own, and Mahmoud Riad's prompt answer to Rogers' latest communication point out to the possibility, that after all, the ceasefire along the canal may be extended.

Another ceasefire—if there is one at all, is to be shorter and will only set back the clock for outbreak of hostilities for brief period.

The UAR government has been engaged in intense diplomatic activities during the last few months aimed at normalisation of the situation in the Middle East.

President Anwar Sadat remained committed, as his predecessor, to a peaceful settlement of the crisis; that is through the implementation of the November 1967 Security Council Resolution.

The fact that Sadat never ruled out extension of the ceasefire in the event Israel set forth a timetable for the vacation of the occupied Arab territories, is a telling witness to Cairo's intentions.

Israel considers this an unreasonable precondition only because she is merely interested in ceasefires not in settlement.

Israel seeks to freeze the status quo through a succession of ceasefires. As long as things are quiet the Israeli occupiers can carry on

with consolidating their hold on the occupied territories.

The Arab governments, however, are not, and should not be expected to be prepared to grant the Israelis the security of a continued ceasefire. To them the ceasefire is only a means to Israel it is an end.

No objective thinker could judge the Arab governments as demanding, or unresponsive. It is the will of the Arab masses to secure their lost territories, and to see their Palestinian brothers compensated, or repatriated to their fatherland.

Should any Arab government or leader fail to serve for the realisation of this objective, it will be doomed by the Arab masses.

It is in view of this that preparations for war have been going on in the Arab world, and are being accelerated with their diplomatic activities for ensuring a peaceful settlement.

Israeli forces have gone on alert believing this would affect the Arabs' decision on a ceasefire. This however is nothing but wishful thinking on their part.

The Arabs have also maintained a state of complete preparedness. In their fight for the restoration of their usurped territories, and defending their honour, they are prepared for any eventualities.

Israel may win a fight here, a battle there. She can never win in her war against the Arabs.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The daily Anis in its editorial yesterday comments on the approval by the House of People of the state budget of 1969. Finally, after long deliberations the House of the People approved the budget in its general meeting.

From the beginning of the session the parliament, among other legislations, was presented with the regular and developmental budget for 1969. The related committee deemed it necessary to go through it with utmost care. Since the House had before it other legislations for deliberation and at the same time the consideration of the budget required enough time, the House unanimously decided to extend its sessions until the budget was thoroughly studied and approved.

The paper expresses pleasure over the fact that the three organs of the state sincerely cooperate in fulfilling the objectives aimed at developing the country in all fields of life. The fact that the House decided to cut its winter recess is a manifestation of the spirit of cooperation, asserts the paper.

The paper hopes that the deputies during their winter recess will find time to get in touch with their electors in their related constituencies and find out for themselves their problems and desires.

The paper further hopes that in the next session the deputies will speed up their work since there are scores of other legislations before them.

The daily Anis in its editorial today comments on the Eid ul Adha. Tomorrow is Arafat day and after tomorrow the first day of Eid.

On this occasion millions of Muslims gather in Holy Mecca to perform the Hajj rites and this religious gathering is based on one of the philosophies of Islam religion which is sociability. Saying prayers five times a day, in the mosque and Eid praying by millions in the mosques are also another way of gathering Muslims where they find time to meet each other.

Another philosophy of Eid ul Adha is giving sacrifice. It was this day the prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) became ready to sacrifice his son as he was ordered by Almighty God.

The procession also has another philosophy. It is on this day, the people of the world are reminded of the unity of mankind.

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### Captain Shepard

#### The U.S. astronaut who became a millionaire

Captain Alan Shepard, the first American to fly into space, is now a millionaire. He has played a role in the high dominating force in the space agency's office politics.

This and punishing gymnastic workouts, ensured his ticket to the moon while younger astronauts, notably the scientists, have queued in vain.

They may have resented his selection but Shepard has never sought popularity beyond a close circle of like-minded friends. Behind his back, he was known as Professor Al because he invariably fielded all the questions addressed to his fellow astronauts at Press conferences.

To console himself during the years of frustration behind his LSD (NASA initials for Large Steel Desk) Shepard decided to make money. Time-Life had already sold \$500,000 between the Original Seven for their exclusive stories but Shepard judged, shrewdly, that there was scope for more.

His opportunity came through Bill McDonald, a self-made Texan car dealer whose big Oldsmobile business supplies the early astronauts with their cut-price cars. McDonald is now dead, but his nephew Dan Boone, who inherited the business, remembers the early deals. "Right after Shepard made his flight," Boone says, "it became known they were moving NASA to Houston."

Then in May, 1968, he swallowed a Christian Scientist and slipped his distrust of doctors. The pel away for his operation, he was successful and NASA reinstated him to flight status in 1969.

But Shepard has had a little more than luck working for him. As a member of the Original Seven, the first group of American astronauts, he was paid \$10,000 a month by NASA's manned spacecraft.

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### Provincial press

By A Staff Writer

In human society any conflict and dispute, no matter where it occurs, becomes a source of concern for all mankind, says the daily Bakhsharan in an editorial entitled 'The Middle East Crisis'.

The paper mentions the bloody wars in Indo-China and the state of war in the Middle East, as examples where people live under miserable conditions.

The paper sees as causes of unrest the intervention of colonialism under different forms trying to spread domination, no matter the cost. This ominous plan is being carried out by Israel, a puppet of colonialism, in the Middle East, says the paper.

In the six-day June of 1967 war Israel forcefully occupied a great portion of Arab territories, including some important strategic points, and despite selfless efforts by Arab states and the rest of the world, the situation has not changed its attitude and strategy to end the impasse.

It is not only willing to withdraw from the occupied territories of Arabs, she also wants to perpetuate her rule over the occupied lands by bringing changes in the social, cultural and educational structures of the area, asserts the paper.

The paper sees two ways in solving the Middle East problem. Regaining the usurped lands by force from Israel, which could very well lead to larger conflagration and more deaths, and other countries into the battle field and by creating of a demilitarised zone between Israel and Arab nations.

The paper expresses hope that the efforts of the United Nations through its special envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring and also the activities of the four big powers will be crowned with success.

The daily Etefaki Islam of Herat in an editorial comments on the Industrial Development Bank Bill, in six articles, the draft of which was recently approved unanimously by the House of People. The paper is appreciative of the efforts being made towards developing industries in the country.

The paper mentions the progress of the Private Local and Foreign Investment Law which has been instrumental in setting up a considerable number of private industries since it became effective five years ago.

Under this law so far more than sixty plants in which investment have been made both by local and foreign investors have been operative and more such projects have been approved by the National Investment Committee.

Through establishment of small industries not only a good number of consumer goods are being produced within the country which previously were imported through spending hard earned currency, asserts the paper.

When the Industrial Bank begins operation, the private investors will have a reliable source where they could get financial aid when in need to further improve their related industries.

With going into operation of the Industrial Bank, more and more local and foreign private investors will be encouraged to invest in other necessary projects, concludes the paper.

In another editorial the daily Etefaki Islam discussed the important role of the local development projects in helping the masses of the people to raise their social, economic and educational standard.

The Local Development Department, the paper went on, recently completed a comprehensive survey of rural areas throughout the country. Through this survey the Department has pinpointed localities where during the fourth Five Year Development Plan some social and construction projects will be undertaken.

Through collaboration and moral and financial help of the people themselves.

To give an example, says the paper, the Department, during the next five years will build some 200 bridges, 13,000 wells, 270 dams and diversions and siphons and more than 300 drinking water networks and more than 8,000 kilometres feeder roads in 22 different provinces. Similar survey and studies continue in remaining provinces.

With the completion of these projects many districts will be linked and the flow of goods and particularly the food stuffs will be facilitated from one area to another and more arid land brought under farming. Clean water will be provided and peoples' health safeguarded.

Both sides claim to be taking their stand on the Security Council resolution No. 242 of November, 1967. On the question of (Continued on page 3)

### New road cuts travelling time to Kapisa

The ancient province of Kapisa, located about 100 kms north of Kabul, has a population of 426,021. It covers an area of 4,698 square miles. It ranks 18th in area and 29th in population among the 28 provinces of the country. The provincial centre, Mahmud Raqi, is situated on the southern slopes of Hindu Kush mountains.

Among Kapisa's rivers, Panjshir, Shituli, Najrab and Tagab are worth mentioning. These rivers flow throughout the year and are the main sources of irrigation.

Kapisa is bordered to the north by Badakhshan, to the south by Sarobi of Kabul province, to the west by Parwan province and to the east by the Laghman province.

The famous mountains of Kapisa, apart from the Hindu Kush mountain ranges, are Safi Asnuhan, Regrawan, Najrab and Tagab mountains. Its famous passes are Khawak, Anjuman, Barani, Chemar, Tal and Rajal.

Kapisa is considered to be the place for hunters and some eighty per cent of the people in the province are hunters themselves. Most of the people are living through hunting birds, deer and ibex. In the jungle covered mountains of Kapisa wild animals such as tiger, wolf, fox, jackal, black deer are also found.

Kapisa acquired the status of a province only a few years ago, yet it has made great achievement in all fields of development. The governor of Kapisa, Abdul Wahid, in an interview with the Kabul Times has given a detailed account of the development programmes undertaken in the province.

Referring to educational development programme Wajid said that this year three secondary schools have been upgraded to high school and three primary schools were promoted to secondary schools and three village schools have been turned into primary schools. This province now has 96 schools, including four high schools, a teachers' training school, eight secondary schools, 20 primary schools.

More than 60,000 herds of land were sown this year with improved wheat seeds, which constitute 40 per cent of arable land in the province and the results have been very satisfactory, and in some instances the farmers' yields have been doubled, said Wajid.

Explaining the construction activities in the province, the governor said that the new town of Mahmud Raqi is being constructed and that some of the governmental offices have already been completed. The construction work of new 60-bed civil hospital in the provincial centre is 80 per cent completed and is expected to be opened in March this year, he said.

Also the construction of the health centres in some districts of the province are being constructed and some other construction projects will begin soon, said the governor. These health centres, built under the development programme of the Ministry of Public Health, each will have ten beds with all necessary amenities and with surgical, internal and other services.

Among other measures taken towards the development of the province, the governor mentioned the Abdullah Bridge which will be completed in April and will shorten the distance between Kabul and Kapisa by more than 25 kilometres and will link major districts of the province.

The largest textile mills of the country is also located in the Kohistan district of Kapisa province and this provided employment opportunity for a considerable number of people in the district and nearby areas.

In recent years, the Family Planning Programme too has been given a high priority. The Family Planning Centre, and this makes the burden of the Ministry of Public Health even heavier.

The Ministry has much far reaching responsibilities, that family planning could be considered an added burden for it, he says.

In fact the Family Planning Centre was established as a welfare institute and its expenses were being met by the government and Bankie Millie.

Dr. Seraj also gives another example. The Rural Development Department was dismantled by the government, and for some time one of the main problems happened to the equipment and offices it had. This Department worked for a time as an independent organisation.

Finally the name of this department was changed to Local Development Department and was made a part of the Interior Ministry.

The writer asks his favourite question once again: "don't the functions of this department add to the responsibilities of the Ministry of Interior?"

He criticises the department on unambiguously the role of building culverts and bridges. He asks whether social work does not fall within the domain of this department.

He calls for a more concerted action on the part of this department to uplift the social life of the people in the villages.

Dr. Seraj gives the example of the Women's Institute in extending its point for the establishing of a social Welfare Ministry.

The Women Welfare Institute has worked sometimes as a state enterprise, and some other times as a semi-independent organisation managed by a Supreme Council consisting of some ministers, and now it is working under the guidance of the Ministry of Education.

The Ministry of Education has enough of its own to do, Dr. Seraj says. He foresees a confusion of work by the Women's Institute in the future. It has established a kindergarten and a pre-nursing for mothers. He believes that both of these fields are already covered by the Mother and Child Care Centres, and is thus a waste of money.

He also says that one of the reasons our literacy campaign does not succeed is that programmes connected with it are not within the domain of any Ministry. He also complains about the lack of exact relations of the Patrons of Scout Organisation to any specific department.

The Women's Institute has literacy courses, while on the other hand the Ministry of Education has its own literacy promotion department, Dr. Seraj says.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation too has planned literacy campaign for the farmers, he adds.

Dr. Seraj then calls for the establishment of a Social Welfare Department and social services should be organised.

He thought the proposals of Dr. Seraj were of some interest to the officials as well as the readers of the Kabul Times.

### THE AFGHAN DIARY

By Nokta Cheen

A reader of the Caravan Daily in a long letter published this week has elaborated on the need to have a Ministry of Social Services established.

The writer, Dr. Mohammad Aziz Seraj, the President of the Public Health in the Kabul Municipal Corporation, and the former president of the Public Health in the Public Health Ministry is himself a noted social worker.

He is connected with the Patron of Scouts Organisation, is a founder of the physically handicapped rehabilitation centre and takes part in many other social works. (There are also rumours that he may be a candidate for Kabul Majority when elections take place).

Dr. Seraj first elaborates on the work of the various ministries, and also the problem of bringing departments operating independently within the framework of ministries.

He complains that the Mother and Child Care Department once worked within the framework of the Public Health Ministry, but now works as a government enterprise.

On several occasions the issue of re-organising the kindergartens was raised in the Public Health Ministry. Some thought it should be a part of the Education Ministry, but this too was rejected, he says.

Kapisa province has also made marked improvement in the field of communication and through a network of roads, bridges and culverts and establishment of some small projects which are aimed at improving living conditions of the people.

The largest textile mills of the country is also located in the Kohistan district of Kapisa province and this provided employment opportunity for a considerable number of people in the district and nearby areas.

In recent years, the Family Planning Programme too has been given a high priority. The Family Planning Centre, and this makes the burden of the Ministry of Public Health even heavier.

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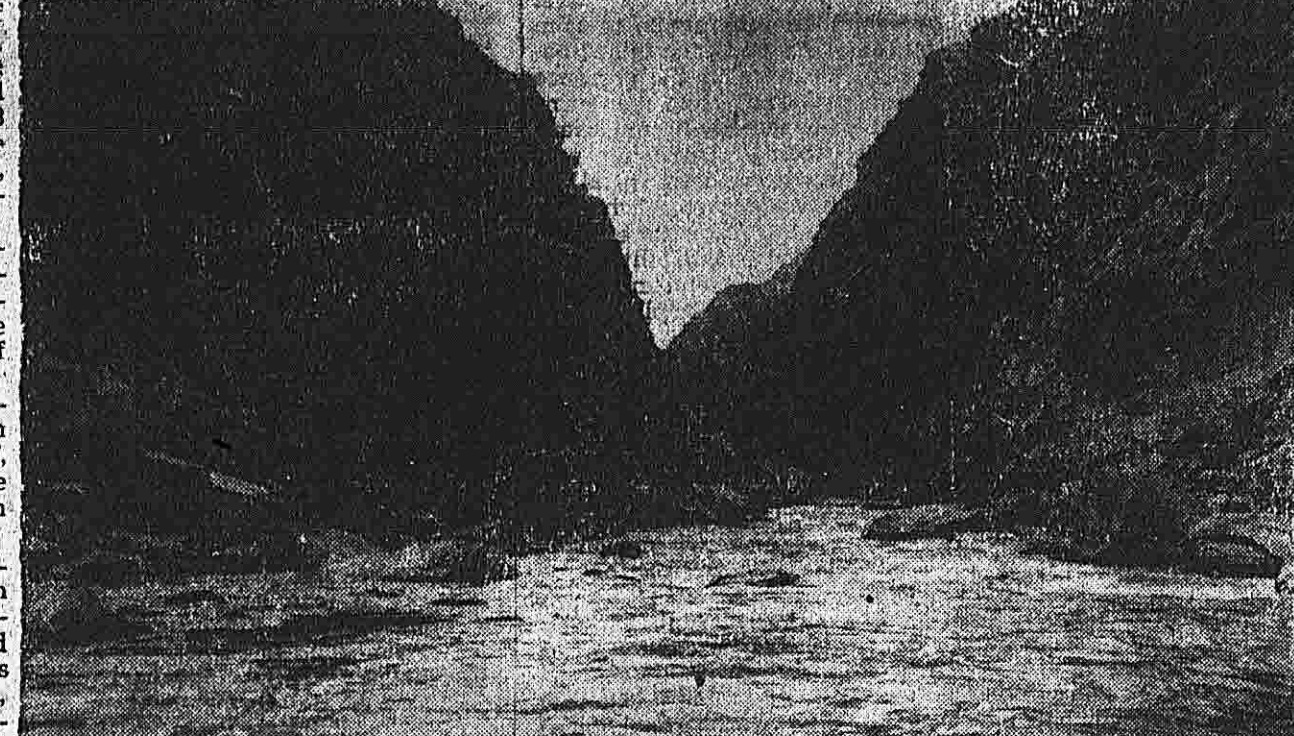
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A valley of Panjshir in Kapisa province.

hunts and 68 village schools, and adult courses. All together 19,000 students are enrolled and the teaching staff members about 500.

As regards the agriculture development programme the governor mentioned the irrigation project of Nahr Khawaja in Kohistan district which when completed will bring some 21,000 acres of arid land under irrigation.

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## Auriol and Fauchet at Radio Afghanistan

The Kabul Music Society seems to be making up for lost time. Only one week after its first concert in a new season, it offered us, again in the Auditorium of Radio Afghanistan, a violin and piano concert performed by Bernard Auriol and his wife Adele Auriol.

The sight of a piano and a violin on performance-stage, not in

frequently provokes timorous tremors in the mind of an audience endowed with imagination: are the pianist and the violinist going to play together, or are they just going to play at the same time? or—worst of all possibilities—are they going to play against each other, sacrificing their music to their personal vanity? and Auriol took no more than

the first few bars of the first item on their programme to calm any fears the audience might have had. We were in the presence not of two conflicting statements, but of two sensitive musicians who were bringing artistic perception and superb technical skill to the presentation of what the music was intended to express. Their respective sensibilities and talents were fused and integrated into one superbly disciplined act of expression.

## Nixon reportedly favours hitting Ho trail in Laos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. (Reuters).—President Nixon will be embarking on a bold political and military gamble to achieve decisive results if a major allied thrust in the northwest corner of South Vietnam spills into Laos. Enough of a thick curtain of secrecy has been lifted around events in Indo-China to indicate that his goal is to seal off the Ho Chi Minh infiltration trail from North Vietnam and smash any threat to American troops withdrawing from the South. The President's aim is the destruction of communist troop and supply build-ups not only in the current dry season—which the administration confidently feels it can handle—but for the spring of 1972.

At that time, U.S. troops strength is expected to be at a very low level, possibly no more than 100,000 air force and logistics personnel, leaving South Vietnamese forces to face the severest test of their ability to handle ground combat on their own.

According to widespread reports linked to congressional sources, about 26,000 South Vietnamese and 9,000 American troops are now trying to choke off the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which feeds Communist troops in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Despite the tightest news blackout of the Indo-China war, there are apparently authoritative reports that President Nixon is weighing a decision about an invasion of southern Laos to attack the complex of North Vietnamese trails, supplies dumps and communications lines there.

It is assumed that any crossing will be undertaken only by South Vietnamese troops backed by American air power, since the administration has publicly pledged that it will not initiate a congressional ban on the introduction of U.S. ground troops into Cambodia and Laos.

## World-Briefs

ALGERIERS, Feb. 4. (Reuters).—France will receive 3,500 million cubic metres of Algerian natural gas a year for the next 15 years under a contract signed here yesterday.

MANILA, Feb. 4. (Reuters).—Military students and striking minibus drivers barricaded city streets and hurled home-made bombs at riot police here yesterday in the third consecutive day of clashes over increased fuel prices.

But the clashes were not as serious as yesterday when police opened fire on the protestors and killed two students and a 12-year-old boy. Police said there were no reports of any casualties yesterday.

MOMBASA, Feb. 4. (AFP).—Congolese President Joseph Mobutu will arrive today at Mombasa for talks on the Uganda situation with Kenyan head of

state Jomo Kenyatta, an official source announced here.

General Mobutu, who is currently on a state visit to Khartoum, will arrive at Mombasa after a stopover in Nairobi.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. (AFP).—Mrs. Richard Nixon caused some raised eyebrows here yesterday when she invited members of the Pakistan Relief Committee to the White House and thanked them for their efforts in amassing aid for victims of last year's East Pakistan "earthquake".

"The earthquake struck and I don't think we have recovered from it," she said.

Mrs. Nixon was apparently confusing the disastrous cyclone that devastated East Pakistan with the earthquake disaster in Peru, a country she visited in the summer of last year to boost relief efforts

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one that devastated East Pakistan with the earthquake disaster in Peru, a country she visited in the summer of last year to boost relief efforts

## CONGRATULATION AND APOLOGY

Due to official engagement during auspicious day of Eid, I will have no time to personally congratulate friends and well-wishers. Thus I extend my best wishes to them and wish them further success and prosperity. And thank those who have honoured me with sending congratulations. The same to them. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari President of the Government Printing Press

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Sheep and goat casings, products of Kabul Slaughter

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to the Slaughter House and report in person on February

16, 1971, the bidding day.

The specification can be seen. License will be needed and

necessary guarantees will be obtained.



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It sums up the quietest jet in the sky. The VC10. Only our Rolls Royce engines could give you a cabin as quiet as an exclusive club, simply because they are mounted right under the tail, so their sound is left behind. And the advantages don't stop there.

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puts you down more gently too. We staff our VC10 with people who are out to prove traditional BOAC service is no myth. And we give you an economy class seat with legroom for a 7 footer. Enclosed roof lockers that take the gear other airlines leave on your lap. Altogether it's a lot to keep quiet about.

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VOL. IX NO. 260

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1971 (DALWA 21, 1349 S.H.)

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## HM prays for prosperity of entire humanity in Eid message

### Eid prayers said in Royal mosque Saturday

KABUL, Feb. 9. (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King said the Eid prayers led by Kari Abdul Basir at 10 a.m. Saturday, the first day of Eid, in the Royal Mosque.

—His Majesty prayed for the prosperity of his loyal nation, the Islamic world and the entire humanity.

Present also at the prayers were His Royal Highness Sardar Abdul Wali, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Khamadi, Chief Justice Abdul Hakim Ziaee, House of the People President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, Senate President Abdul Hadi Dawl, members of the cabinet, generals of the Royal Army, Kabul Governor and Kabul Caretaker Mayor.

After the prayers His Majesty went to Gulistan Palace and accepted Eid felicitations from the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, the heads of the two chambers of the parliament, the generals of the Royal Army, and the cabinet members.

The Royal Protocol Department said that the heads of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the cabinet and members of the Royal

prayers were said in congregational mosques in all cities and towns throughout the country at the same time Saturday.

The governors read out to the people the text of the message of congratulations issued by His Majesty the King in the name of the nation after prayers were conducted.

Following is the text of His Majesty's Eid message: "I congratulate my dear nation and the entire Moslem community on the occasion of the Eid-ul-Adha."

These auspicious days are marked to commemorate the sacrifice which has been praised by the Almighty God in the Holy Koran and the faith, uprightness and selflessness thereof commended.

By the same token thousands of people who share with us the holy faith of Islam gather in Mecca to perform the Hajj rites,

and pray for their own, and the entire Moslem community's self-salvation.

All Moslems of the world spiritually accompany them in these acts of worship, and mark the occasion of Eid-ul-Adha, with this firm faith:

"I pray to Almighty God to bestow the strength to the faithful Afghan nation to understand these great facts and in the light of the same succeed in consolidating their unity, in strengthening the spirit of brotherhood and friendship with one another, to surge ahead on the road of all round progress of Afghanistan and the world's Moslems to succeed in their efforts for achieving peace, and international cooperation with honour."

His Majesty also pardoned a number of prisoners from completing the terms of their imprisonment on the occasion of Eid.

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## UN schedules conference on environment, pollution in 72

GENEVA, Feb. 9. (AFP).—The need for a universal environmental declaration on the Human Rights was the dominant topic at Monday's opening meeting of the preparatory committee for the UN environmental conference to take place in Stockholm in June 1972.

The meeting to conclude February 19, also concentrated on the necessity to protect the human environment, and in particular from pollution.

Delegates stressed that pollution now affected highly-industrialised states as well as the developing world and that this was the main reason for the global declaration.

The Swedish delegate, Olof Rydbeck, suggested the setting up of an inter-governmental working group to prepare an international programme pollution of the sea.

The Japanese government officially decided last week to establish an "Environment Agency" headed by an independent minister of state.

The agency is scheduled to come into being on July 1st and preparations for its establishment are already underway, said Hideo Kitahara, representative of Japan at the session.

Kitahara expressed the hope that the worldwide campaign to protect human environment would be pushed forward through international cooperation, on a regional and global scale under the United Nations leadership.

He stressed that his government would support strongly a declaration of principle on human environment.

The Japanese ambassador suggested three types of action that should be initiated or accelerated on the field of international cooperation.

1—Promotion of basic studies and research through the United Nations.

2—Promotion of intensive information exchanges and experts and specialists.

The Japanese government, he said, is willing to extend technical advice and assistance to countries which need it.

TUSCANIA, Italy, Feb. 9. (Reuters).—Italian President Giuseppe Saragat yesterday arrived by helicopter at this winter hill city 80 miles (130 kms) north of Rome to see the damage caused by Saturday's earthquake in which 16 people were killed and more than 200 injured.

Prime Minister Emilio Colombo was there to greet him, having arrived a few minutes earlier in a separate helicopter.

## HM receives Nangarhar dignitaries

JALALABAD, Feb. 9. (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received the dignitaries of Nangarhar in Shahi garden here yesterday.

Present at this time were also Nangarhar Governor Sultan Aziz, Nangarhar Senator, and Nangarhar deputies to the House of the People, and other dignitaries.

The dignitaries and deputies of Nangarhar offered their felicitations on the occasion of Eid, and expressed his gratitude to the King and loyalty of the Nangarhar citizens to His Majesty.

They expressed their wishes for further progress and prosperity of Afghanistan under the wise guidance and patronage of His Majesty the King.

His Majesty the King in his own turn expressed benevolence towards them, and expressed happiness and satisfaction over their sentiments.

In a speech Kama deputy to House of the People, Fazlullah Paliz expressed his gratitude on behalf of others for the constructive steps being taken under the instructions of His Majesty the King for ensuring improved standard of living for the Afghan people.

According to another news, His Majesty also received a resident of Nangarhar, a member of the Pashtunistan tribes in various Pashtunistan tribes in the region of Nangarhar.

He expressed his gratitude to His Majesty the King for the improved standard of living for the Afghan people.

Smuggled goods warehouse found in Logar town

KABUL, Feb. 9. (Bakhtar).—Police has discovered a warehouse maintained by some smugglers in Mohammad Agha, Logar province.

The anti-smuggling squad in a raid of the warehouse in Mohammad Agha, some 30 kilometers from Kabul, destroyed more than 27,000 bolts of illegally imported cloth.

Three people, Haji Gerdi, Dastar Khan, and Abdul Rahman, are being questioned.



His Majesty on way to Gulistan Palace after saying Eid prayers in the Royal Mosque (Photo: Bakhtar).

## Home news roundup

KABUL, Feb. 9. (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Ambassador to Indonesia Ghulam Hassan Safi came to Kabul Thursday for a vacation. He is accompanied by his family.

KABUL, Feb. 9. (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Aziz, Secretary General of the Family Guidance Association, returned to Kabul from Beirut Friday where he attended the meeting of the General Assembly of International Parental Association.

KABUL, Feb. 9. (Bakhtar).—The three member Education Ministry delegation to the UNESCO-sponsored seminar on audio-visual education in Italy returned to Kabul yesterday. Members of the delegation were Abdul Majid Dastar, Safiullah Seraf, and Raza Ali.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### REOPENING OF SUEZ CANAL

If the proposal of the United Arab Republic President Anwar Sadat is accepted by Israel, the Suez Canal will be opened to international shipping traffic once again after almost three years of closure.

The reopening itself needs a technical operation, which may take a matter of two or three days in good shape for handling of transit shipping.

There are fourteen vessels from nine nations stuck between Ismailia and Suez Lake. When war broke out on June 5, 1967, these vessels were sailing in the area.

Had politics, unexploded bombs, and the arraying armies at the two sides of the canal resulted in moving the ships alongside in the canal zone.

Every ship has a story of hardship to tell, nine of them have been abandoned entirely. Only one ship, belonging to German Federal Republic has a captain who tries to keep his vessel in operative shape.

The few crews on the abandoned ships share responsibilities for those which have been abandoned.

To reoperate these jilted ships is no easy task. And what about the unexploded bombs, debris of war arsenal, and the gunboats of war-torn countries which have been sunk in the zone area?

Unless peace is secured at both sides of the canal, reopening operation is tedious, and probably none can risk commencing it. Egypt has reopened the canal which was

### Food For Thought

That man may last but never lives.  
Who much receives, but nothing gives.  
Whom none can love, whom none can thank.  
Creations blot creation's blank.  
Thomas Gibbons.

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## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's Islah carries an article translated from a Czech publication on the work of Obedka Kater on the studies carried out in Czechoslovakia on Dali language.

It was in 19th century cultural and educational awakening that scholars in Bohemia and Slovakia turned their attention to the study of the oriental languages and culture.

The study of Dali poets and literature had a special place among these languages, says the article.

The works of a number of romantic and epic poets such as Hafiz, Jami, Omar Khayyam were translated in the second half of 19th century.

Later on scholars in Charles University, Prague, set up, and followed a thorough programme for continuing study of the Dali language.

Prof. Yermir Gasout and Marcel Warkshitz published an anthology and criticism of the 19th century Dali poetry in the Divan of Hafez.

This work held a special place in the literary world of Czechoslovakia for several decades, and soon many Czechoslovakian poets began to incorporate and imitate Hafez's literary and poetic techniques.

It was as a result of publication of this book that composing of Dali poetry was introduced in Czechoslovakia, and Czech poets liked this form of poetic expression, and began to imitate it. Later on a number of poets, some 2000 couplets of the great epic poem of Shahnameh, some works of Nizami, Aflak, and Amir Khusrau were also published.

Thursday's Heywad carries an article on the development of tanning and leather industry.

Tanning of hides is one of the traditional occupations in this country. However, since the tanning techniques here did not change with the passage of time, and the traditional footwear of saizer (pointed shoes) was discarded leaving its place for modern western style shoes, the country began to import leather from abroad.

Afghan hides were exported in large quantities, and the country began to import leather from abroad.

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### Cyprus

## Makarios losing popularity in political game

By Kenneth Mackenzie

Nicosia: Seven years have passed since Cyprus was plunged into a Christmas week bloodbath, which left 10,000 Greeks and 10,000 Turks to the brink of war. Today a prosperous calm seems to prevail and the beaches of Paphos and Larnaca, now established as major Mediterranean holiday resorts, are crowded with sunbathers and swimmers.

Underneath the surface, tensions are mounting. For both the Greek and Turkish communities—which may indicate that trouble lies ahead for the island in 1971.

Perhaps the most significant development has been the decline in popularity of President Makarios. This should not be exaggerated for the 57-year-old Archbishop is still respected by the villagers. But a detectable mood of anti-clericalism which began to appear a decade ago, and in the handling of a number of issues Makarios has not displayed his old political acumen.

Over the past year three catalytic events have had far-reaching consequences: the melodramatic attempt on Makarios's life last March; the progress of peace talks; and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Golan Heights.

The effect of the closure of the Suez Canal has been felt by all the nations of the world, especially the developing countries which have to pay higher charges for the transport of their goods.

Only South Africa, the radical regime has benefited from its closure: she has made excellent use of the Cape route in transit use by international merchant fleet.

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In this situation Makarios is increasingly tempted to play off the various parties, not least the Communists against the Orthodox and the Archbishop himself. But the inconclusive outcome of the June elections, in which the United Party won only 15 out of the 39 seats, creates a situation where the Communists, with their nine seats, can play an important tactical role. This is a matter of increasing concern to the Western embassies at a time when the whole Middle East is in ferment.

One possibility—although this is essentially no more than speculation—is that Makarios might call a new presidential election some time next year. Whether he can do so constitutionally is perhaps debatable, but if an election were to take place would be in an awkward position. He would probably not want to oppose the President at this juncture; one or two obscure minor candidates might emerge and Makarios would win comfortably. But it is unlikely that he would get the massive 97 per cent vote that he got in 1968.

Another source of tension is the National Front movement which is campaigning militantly against the school (A. C. Y. with Greece). Twenty-one of its supporters were recently given prison sentences for carrying out an audacious raid on the police station at Limassol. This may undermine their striking power, but the Front is by no means finished.

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## Afghan Karakul Institute reports improvement in trade, export

In three karakul pelts auctions this year in London and New York the Afghan karakul fetched more than \$12 million.

For the first time Afghan Karakul Institute succeeded to sell more than 500 karakul pelts in the last September auction in London which has no precedent in the last forty years. This was revealed by Abdul Ghafour Reja, the President of the Afghan Karakul Institute in an interview with the Bakhtar News Agency.

Reja has attributed this success in sale of Afghan karakul to improved breeding, sorting, packing and finally freeing the pelts from dust and other substances.

The Afghan Karakul Institute was set up some five years ago as a non-profit organization. Its sole aims were to develop and further improve the quality of the traditional Afghan export, karakul, and



## Lunokhod-1 resumes work, functions normally

MOSCOW, Feb. 9. (Reuter).—The Soviet moon buggy was back at work yesterday as the lunar Apollo-14 mission sped back to earth.

Tass news agency said all systems and scientific equipment aboard the eight-wheeled machine, Lunokhod-1, were functioning normally.

It had resumed work Monday night, controlled by Soviet operators 240,000 miles (384,000 kilometers) away on earth. Tass said it had Sunday moved 323 metres (yards) away from the landing stage of the Luna 17 mooncraft, deposited it on the sea of rains last November 17.

During Sunday's communications session, Tass said, possibilities were studied for decoding television pictures and observation were made of the optical phenomena of the moon's surface.

Since it landed in November the Lunokhod-1 has been moving about picking up data with its instruments and sending them and television pictures back to earth. Lunokhod-1 has just sat out 14 earth-days in the extremely low temperatures of the lunar night waiting for sunrise to restore the power-source of its solar batteries.

BONN, Feb. 9. (AFP).—A new item of equipment has been ordered for the West German army—helicopters for long-range troops. A total of 300 helicopters have been ordered by the Defence Ministry.

Explained Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt, whose own hair is long: "An army has to follow fashion. Even old soldiers are starting to wear beards."

## Suez Canal

### 14 vessels still await reopening of canal

CAIRO, Feb. 9. (AFP).—The Egyptian government for the first time yesterday escorted foreign journalists on a tour of 14 vessels belonging to various nations blocked in the Suez Canal for 45 months in a move apparently timed with President Anwar Sadat's proposal to reopen the canal to shipping.

President Sadat has proposed that Israel pull back far enough to dredge the artery, blocked to any traffic following the six-day war with Israel in June, 1967. "I thank to shells, unexploded bombs and politics. The only ship whose funnel is still smiling in light, out of the darkness, is the West German vessel, the 'Luis Wind'. It is far the most well-maintained of the rusty fleet. The Egyptian authorities took the journalists aboard a small boat for a tour of the ships trapped hopelessly in the Suez Canal and in the lake.

On June 5, 1967, these ships were waiting to enter the northern part of the canal when surprised by the outbreak of war. They have been there ever since.

## Mideast settlement

(Continued from page 2) Israel will not have a militarized area or international forces on its territory. She distrusts guarantees—especially from the Big Four, of whom she considers only America to be a reliable guardian. She believes her security lies in her own hands and the peace of the peace, the less need for territory for security reasons—so says the Israeli official.

To the Israeli idea of a bilaterally negotiated and signed peace treaty followed by "normal relations" the Arab side has a concept of a multilaterally negotiated peace document, signed by both sides and the Big Four—Powers.

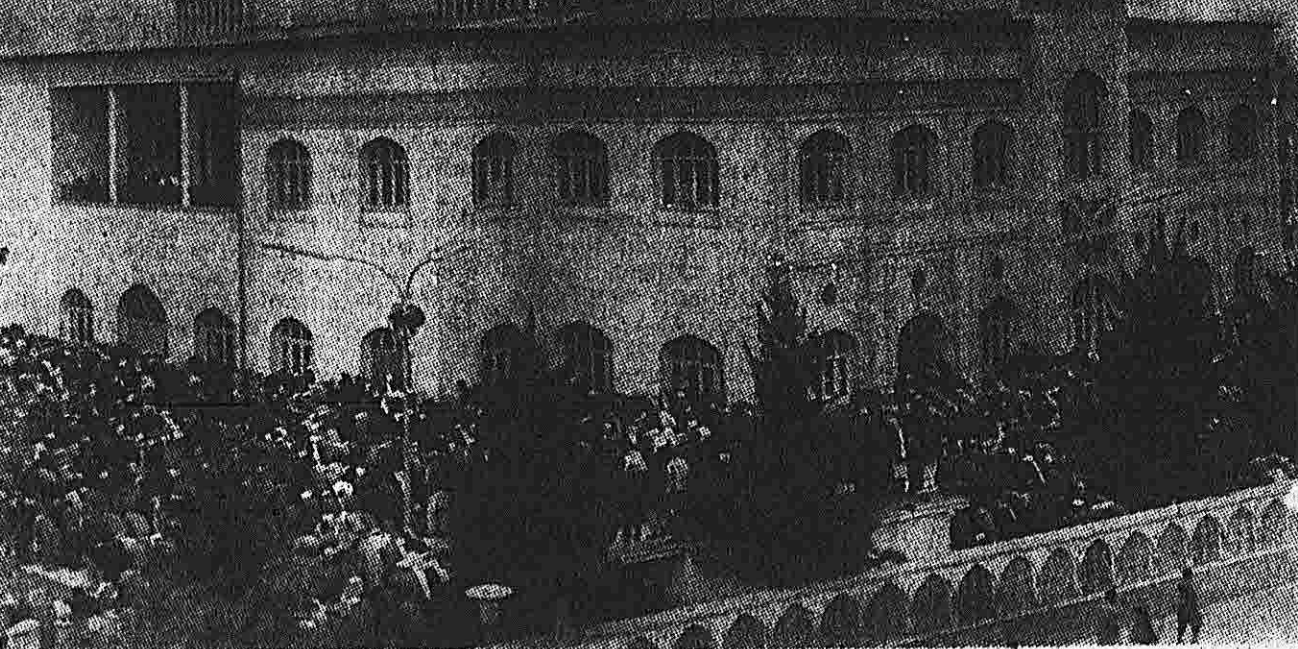
This would commit the Arabs to ending the state of war, recognizing Israel's sovereignty and independence, and refraining from the use of force or the threat of force, but would not obligate them to establish diplomatic relations with Israel.

The United States, which endorsed the Security Council resolution and was the author of the peace initiative leading to the present talks, has adopted an ambiguous position on the question of frontier in a Middle East settlement.

The U.S. Secretary of State, William Rogers, at first proposed that the old international frontier between Israel and Egypt should be restored and that, on the former Jordan border, there should be only "minor rectifications." The Rogers plan did not, however, make concrete proposals about Jerusalem.

It also said that the future of the Gaza Strip and the question of guaranteeing free navigation at Sharm es-Sheikh remain under Egyptian sovereignty, which was left open to negotiation. When the Egyptians asked the Americans whether this meant Sharm es-Sheikh should remain under Egyptian sovereignty, which was left open to negotiation.

Subsequently the British went further. The new Conservative



Thousands of people said Eid prayers in Pule Kheshti congregational mosque on the first day of Eid. The mosque, one of the biggest in Afghanistan, was packed with worshippers. Many prayed, as picture shows at the mosque terraces obeying the Imam through the loudspeakers. (Photo: Bakhtar).

## Apollo splashdown

### Spacemen describe spots, flashes they see

HOUSTON, Feb. 9. (Reuter).—The Apollo-14 astronauts, spend earth in an experiment in which they described spots and flashes believed caused by cosmic rays.

The experiment took place during a period when Alan Shepard, Stuart Roosa and Edgar Mitchell were originally to have made a scheduled mid-course correction as their spacecraft hurtled towards earth and today's splashdown.

But after the "perfect" rocket burn which pushed Apollo-14

out of lunar orbit on Saturday, and one small adjustment Sunday, the mid-course correction was cancelled as unnecessary. In their darkened space capsule, the three moon men relaxed and described the spots and flashes before their eyes.

Mark, small star eight o'clock, left eye," called Mitchell. "Mark, left eye, six o'clock flash," radiated Shepard.

Scientists on the ground, who have been fascinated by the phenomena since astronauts first reported them and marked down sightings and descriptions, AFP adds: Shepard last night told press conference "in space" that the mission to the moon was a "resounding success" and "I expect reentry to be a success, too."

Answering questions from journalists in Houston live on television from the space ship about 118,000 miles (190,000 km) from earth, navy Captain Shepard was asked what his biggest emotion had been so far.

"My big emotion is still to come. It will be to plant both feet on the carrier," he answered. Apollo-14 is expected to land in the Pacific at 4 GMT today (Feb. 9).

Lined up side by side on the screen, the three astronauts—Captain Shepard, navy commander Edgar Mitchell and air force Major Stuart Roosa—appeared relaxed and smiling.

They answered questions which were read to them by mission control. They were asked about problems of fatigue, orientation and visibility around crater cones, which they did not climb, contrary to the original schedule.

"The problem was the amount of time allotted to the excursion," Capt. Shepard said. "We still were not operating at the maximum capacity of our back bags. To me, the most interesting part of working against the clock."

Commander Mitchell said he "agreed with Al, also, it is a disappointment, just on the matter of personal challenge. I think we did achieve our goal scientifically. He said they had been very surprised when they got to what they thought was the edge of the crater and they found that there was another behind it.

Major Roosa, who stayed aboard the Apollo-14 command ship Kitty Hawk while the lunar lander module Antares took his two companions to the lunar surface, said he was able to see the Antares on the moon in his low-altitude orbit.

Asked if photographs he took of the deserts crater would be as good as the detail he saw with his naked eye, despite trouble with the special camera, he said: "I would say the answer is yes. But I cannot answer it completely at this time."

The astronaut was asked if they had ever been worried about the success of the mission because of the troubles it ran into.

"It never doubted it for a minute that we would make it," Commander Mitchell said. "I think anyone who is involved in this kind of research has to be concerned until the mission is over," Captain Shepard said.

Captain Shepard also said there had been no dust problem on this Apollo mission, as contrasted with earlier moon trips.

## Eid teaches us sacrifice, dedication: Premier Etemadi

Following is the text of the message issued by Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi on the occasion of Eid-ul-Adha.

In the name of Almighty, the Merciful and Compassionate, Dear compatriots, brothers and sisters:

At a time when Moslems from all over the world perform an important Islamic rite in Mecca with utmost reverence, I pray to Almighty God for the prosperity of the dear compatriots and the entire Moslem community, offer my most sincere congratulations to His Majesty, her Majesty, dear compatriots, Pashtunistani brethren, and the Moslems of the world.

During these auspicious days Moslems from various nations, including ours, gather to perform the Haj rites. This is accomplished by all at the same time, at the same place, all wearing the same clothing, and under the circumstances that there is no distinction between the chief and the subordinate, white or black, rich or poor.

This Islamic tenet and its inherent philosophy teaches the lesson of sacrifice and selflessness so that we exert more efforts for national and Islamic solidarity, and in doing good.

We revere greatly, Eid-ul-Adha, which reminds us of the heroic action of Abraham, and mark these days with a greater sense of dedication, sacrifice, brotherhood, equality and doing more good unto those who are less fortunate and are living in unfavourable circumstances.

Eids are occasions for renewing and strengthening bonds of friendships, and brotherhood. It is the duty of all of us to derive happiness and satisfaction from coming closer to each other. Real aid is to make the days of others more prosperous, and to take part in the happiness of others.

I pray to Almighty God to give us the power to further understand, the good, the realities, and the philosophies of these auspicious days, and that we shall be able to act more firmly and more persistently on the road to moral and material wellbeing.

It is also my wish that Almighty God may accept the offerings and the warships of us all. It is also my wish that my compatriots will pass the Eid days happily, in health, and remain safe and prosperous in the light of safety and prosperity of our nation, and the country.

## Israel expected to agree to Suez canal reopening

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9. (Reuter).—Israel is expected to agree to an immediate reopening of the Suez Canal for all shipping—including Israeli vessels—but without linking the move to any partial withdrawal of her forces from the east bank of the waterway, usually well-informed sources said here today.

Premier Golda Meir was expected to announce this in the Knesset (parliament) when she replies to Egyptian President Sadat's proposal to reopen the canal if Israel withdrew from the canal's eastern bank.

The sources said it had been Israel's policy since the end of the 1967 six-day war that the canal could be opened for international shipping, provided that Israeli vessels were given right of passage.

They said the only obstacle to this had been Egypt's refusal to have this reopening, and the sources said President Sadat's proposal was merely "a propaganda trick" designed to win international support without bringing peace any nearer.

Any partial withdrawal would be strategically and logistically absurd from the Israeli point of view unless there was a secure peace agreement, they added.

The sources said that Mrs. Meir would probably ask for clarification from Cairo on the manner in which Sadat's idea could be linked to securing a contract.

The sources said the Israeli cabinet felt the proposal and

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VOL. IX NO. 261

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1971 (DALWA 21, S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Apollo-14 returns from nine day space voyage; recovery flawless

### All three astronauts highly content

ABOARD the USS New Orleans, Feb. 10. (AFP).—The three Apollo-14 astronauts, wearing face masks, entered the quarantine box aboard this aircraft carrier today as a military band saluted them on their return to earth from the moon.

They had just splashed down in the South Pacific near this waiting aircraft carrier. After swift recovery by frogmen, they were lifted by helicopter to the ship.

As they entered their quarantine box, the chaplain said a prayer and mission commander Alan Shepard wiped his left eye as though he had just shed a tear.

After wiping his eyes, navy Captain Shepard said "It's nice to be back home again...we've had a terrific flight."

Speaking next, navy commander Edgar Mitchell congratulated the helicopter crews for rapidly displayed in plucking the space travellers from their watery landing pad.

It was a very successful trip, commander Mitchell said. "We had a good time doing it. It was worth all the moments of doubt."

Air force major Stuart Roosa, who commanded the Apollo-14 space ship while captain Shepard and commander Mitchell descended to the lunar surface, said, "One of the most fantastic sights was seeing the recovery force."

Speaking as an air force officer, it was a real pleasure to be part of the recovery force. Answering questions about the mission, captain Shepard said, "The moon looked exactly as we had expected. We were right on the target area...on a little slope. There wasn't a smooth place around here. The trip up Cone crater took us longer than expected. We didn't have any trouble. Just that there were some interesting things to do that we couldn't do them all."

As soon as the "New Orleans" nears the Somoa island, the quarantine laboratory containing the astronauts will be transferred to Samoa for the flight in long range jet to Houston. The astronauts went into the special quarantine laboratory below the New Orleans decks.

A total of 15 persons will live with them in the quarantine laboratory for the 12-day period. But the isolation period began for the astronauts on the moon last Saturday when the three spacemen closed the hatch on their Apollo-14 capsule.

The quarantine laboratory is equipped with medical personnel, cooks, technicians and clean-up personnel. They can all communicate with the outside world by microphone and can see their visitors from the other side of a bay window.

The rock and soil specimens from the moon will be under quarantine. They will remain there from 50 to 80 days, during which time they will be examined for any signs of life.

(Continued on page 4)

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 10. (Bakhtar).—During the last 6 months 16,000 people have been treated in the central dental clinics, maintained by the Public Health Ministry.

The clinic which was established 37 years ago has two departments: one charges for services and the other treats patients free of charge.

The clinic also runs a dentists course, from which 165 have graduated so far.

KABUL, Feb. 10. (Bakhtar).—The Kabul-Kandahar Highway, which was blocked in Shashaw area by excessive snowfalls has been cleared to traffic again.

Reports from Charkhat note that the Salang Highway blocked by avalanches in three different places, at different times during the past three days has been cleared again.

The snowfall there during the past week was two metres, and it was coupled with strong wind storms.

Yesterday's reports noted quieting down of the windstorm but continuing snow falling.

Eighteen vehicles had lost their way on the route. All passengers, and vehicles were saved by the highway maintenance workers.

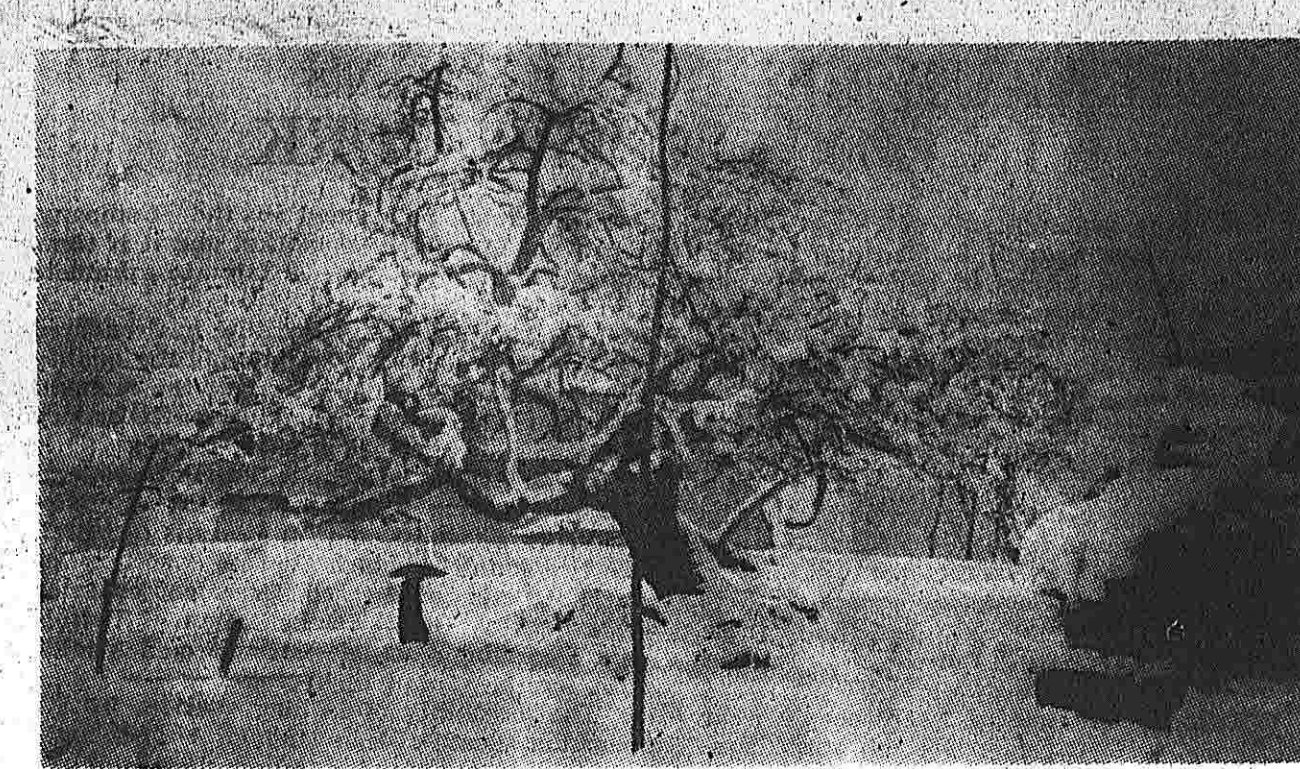
KABUL, Feb. 10. (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent its sympathies to the Italian Red Cross Society over the recent tremors in central Italy which caused loss of life, and material damages.

Simonsfawn accord basis for arms deal, Heath says

LONDON, Feb. 10. (AFP).—British Premier Edward Heath yesterday refused to commit his government to supplying only helicopters and spare parts in any future arms deal with South Africa.

In a debate marked by noisy exchanges between government and opposition backbenchers, Heath said the government would be guided by the Simonsfawn agreement and its conception of the national interest in determining British policy on South Africa.

The debate followed the publication of a whitepaper in which it was argued that the Simonsfawn agreement, which gave a legal obligation to provide helicopters and spares to South Africa, was a presidential commission on international information.



Trees in Zarnegar Park, Kabul, looked blossoming as snow fell heavily on their branches. Today's sunshine has already weathered away the snow blooms. (Photo: Bakhtar)

## New ski slope in southern Salang under survey by ATO

### all states to break ties with Pretoria

THE HAGUE, Feb. 10. (AFP).—Finland believed South Africa's continued presence in Southern Africa (Namibia) was illegal, the International Court of Justice heard here yesterday.

On the second day of its hearings, the court was told by the Finnish government's representative, Professor Erik Castrén, that all states should break ties with Pretoria.

The towering snow-clad mountains of Afghanistan have always fascinated skiers. Throughout the country are many sites for developed ski areas, which would offer some of the finest ski runs in the world.

Several years ago a small area was constructed south of Kabul at Chawki Arghandah, which paved the way for the development of a ski area. A short time ago a team from the Afghan Tourist Organisation and the newly formed Kabul Ski Patrol surveyed the South Salang area and found that this site could be developed into a major ski area.

At first only two trails will be developed, both beginning just below the mountain on the Salang Tunnel and ending at the edge of the road below. At the bottom, Afghanistan vehicles will transport the skiers back to the top for a small charge. These trails will be developed into a major ski area.

(Continued on page 4)

Severe quake hits Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10. (AFP).—Provisional casualty figures in the Los Angeles earthquake disaster rose to 24 dead and 500 injured today as President Nixon declared a state of "major disaster".

Local authorities started to evacuate a quarter of a million people living in the shadow of the Van Norman dam in the San Fernando valley after huge cracks appeared in the dam walls following yesterday's quake.

Los Angeles city officials put initial estimates of damage at "millions and millions" of dollars, but said it would be possibly days before the full extent of the destruction was assessed.

North of Los Angeles, the Van Norman Lake dam was damaged, and people were evacuated from the area for fears it might give way.

An official at the scene, 35 miles (55 kms) from the city, said: "There's a 50-50 chance of the dam going."

Huge chunks of concrete in the face of the dam had been broken away, "and all that's holding it is the earth filling and that's slowly crumbling away," he said.

Authorities were concentrating efforts on lowering the dangerously high water level which they said at present had to be lowered by eight to 10 feet (2.5 to 3.25 metres).

The initial shock, which registered 6.5 on the Richter scale, was followed by several lesser quakes, including one that marked 5.5 on the scale.

According to a photographer who overtook the region the damaged area resembled a war zone.

Seven of the dead were victims of heart attacks, while 11 others were killed in the collapse of one of the two war veterans hospitals razed by the quake, authorities said.

The first major shock came at 6:02 a.m. (1402 GMT). It rocked buildings in Los Angeles and shook a 200-mile (320 kms) surrounding area.

A series of lesser shocks followed, then a second powerful tremor hit at 9 a.m. (1600 GMT). The shock also caused a small landslide, and a major rupture gas mains, starting fires in the streets.

Left a trail of destruction along the foothills north of the San Fernando valley. Two bridges were reported broken in Newhall, 50 miles (80 kms) north of here.

Radio stations, which had been knocked off the air for a time, appealed to listeners to get out into the open to avoid injury from falling debris.

Electricity supplies and the are not creating a situation of

## India asks Pakistan to return hijackers, pay for plane

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10. (Reuter).—India yesterday warned Pakistan that "the situation was deteriorating" and it did not want compensation for the hijacked Indian plane blown up at Lahore a week ago and return the two hijackers to face trial here.

A note handed to Pakistani High Commissioner has accused Pakistan of interfering in India's internal affairs and said it would "be wholly responsible for the consequences of this policy."

The government warned that a "situation of confrontation" could develop over the issue.

Indo-Pakistan relations are already at their lowest point since the 1965 war over Kashmir, following the hijacking of an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship plane to Lahore 10 days ago, by two men who called themselves Kashmiri freedom fighters.

Pakistan has granted political asylum to the hijackers, who blew the plane up last Tuesday after the hijacking, and crew had returned to India.

In its note the government said the hijacking and destruction of the Fokker were "the direct result of the government of Pakistan having permitted their territory to be used for instigating, abetting and encouraging unlawful and subversive activities against India."

The government accused Pakistan of interfering in India's internal affairs and said it would "be wholly responsible for the consequences of this policy."

It said that the measures taken to ensure the safety of aviation and restore public confidence—a clear reference to the overflight ban—would continue until Pakistan "accepts their responsibility and make amends for what has been done and give assurances about the future."

The express was on its way from Munich to Zurich, pulled by a Swiss locomotive.

Eyewitnesses said: "It looks awful here. The coaches are scattered all over."

Screams were heard from overturned coaches as rescue workers tackled the twisted debris with oxygen.

## 15 KILLED IN TRAIN-LOCO COLLISION

ATIRANG, West Germany, Feb. 10. (Reuter).—Fifteen people were killed and 40 injured when the Trans-Europa express train was derailed after a collision with a Swiss engine near this town in Southern Germany, police reported.

The express was on its way from Munich to Zurich, pulled by a Swiss locomotive.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

Public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency  
Published every day except Friday and Afghan New Year

### KARAKUL PELTS AUCTIONS IN LONDON, NEW YORK

While the reported sale of the Karakul pelts in auctions held in London and in New York this year has reached a new landmark, further planning on sales promotion could bring us more foreign exchange.

We should not remain content with the present sales record. For one thing, Afghanistan and South Africa are the only two countries in the world who have this particular type of fur industry.

For another, increase in prosperity in the buyers markets and increase in population expand the demand for Karakul pelts.

In fact, we have not tackled those markets where prospects for sale exist, and the increase in demand of Karakul is not the net result of our own cumulative efforts.

Canada, a cold country where people wear furs, is not a direct outlet for our sales. Brokers from London and New York dump Canadian markets with our furs, and the profit goes to their pockets from reexport.

Even in the United States, markets have fallen, and the previously held auctions in New York fetched more money than in recent years. Our efforts are now concentrated mainly on London and New York, market has been almost lost. Instead of trying to improve sales in both markets, we have shifted ground, from one city to the other.

Remedies can be sought. The Afghan Trading Company in New York ought to gear its efforts for raising sales of pelts there, and the possibility of starting auctions in the Canadian

Copy  
MAR 1 1971

### Food For Thought

The errors of the young should be a lesson for the younger generation.

A Polish poem.

markets should be studied by the Company. Japan too, is a potential market and it is time, as an aftermath of Expo-70 fair to promote contacts.

The Afghan Karakul Institute has rendered commendable services to improving the quality of sorting, packing and tanning of the Karakul pelts. But it has to become an influential agency among fashion circles to promote sales.

In any such business enterprises cooperation of exporting countries purely as an economic venture void of political issues is essential.

The two countries which are sole exporters of Karakul pelts could reach agreement on sales price, just as OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) has formed a joint front for the sale of their crude.

The possibility of holding auctions in Afghanistan should also be studied. As it is now, Afghanistan pays for the freight charges of exported pelts, passage insurance and bears losses. She also maintains trading missions in London and New York which is fairly expensive.

Is it not possible to gradually begin auctions in the country?

No sales promotion can actually succeed without providing better financial incentives to the breeders. The Afghan Karakul Institute has been taking measures to improve the quality of Karakul pelts. It has been strengthening its co-operation with the Government of Afghanistan. These co-operatives will improve the contact of the Institute throughout Afghanistan, and will make purchases of pelts easier.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heyward comments on the extension for 30 days of the Egyptian government of the ceasefire along the Suez Canal.

The UAR gesture was undoubtedly one of extreme good will and shows the determination to leave no stone unturned in her search for peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis.

The editorial expresses the opinion that unless Israel reciprocates this good will and comes forward with concrete assurances that she will avail herself of this opportunity to reach a settlement with the Arab nation, there will be fire and blood again in the East.

The blood will gush more fervently this time, and the fire shall be more engulfing than the 1967, 1968 and 1969 configurations, says Heyward.

The daily Anis also editorially comments on the ceasefire extension.

The two preceding 90 days ceasefires, says Anis, proved not only useless as regards normalisation of the conditions in the Middle East but in giving Israel time to stockpile more arms and enlarging its war machine.

Like Heyward, Anis also expresses apprehension should Israel again fail to take concrete steps toward peace during the next four weeks.

Given the Israeli betrayals, intransigence, it would be impossible for the UAR government to extend the ceasefire again.

The Arab people would not allow the government to stand on their way any more.

They have done all they could to bring forth a peaceful settlement. Now they will take the only other alternative to retrieve by force what is taken from them by force.

Todays' Anis carries an editorial on the 'Mechanism of Agriculture'.

The editorial notes that formidable steps have been taken during the past few years in replacing antiquated techniques and implements of our farmers, with more efficient and modern gear.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry and the Agriculture

Development Bank of Afghanistan on the extension for 30 days of the ceasefire along the Suez Canal.

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### Man itself

#### Is evolution making him out-of-date?

By George Gelze  
Man is not the end product of evolution. In fact, according to a university of California at Los Angeles' biologist, man is already obsolete.

He said the next phase of evolution will be that of superintelligence, superconsciousness, in which man will have faded into the background.

Man will be part of the background, much like animals and plants are part of the backdrop now," said Robert McCracken, assistant professor of anthropology, in an interview.

His idea is that evolution depends on the storage and retrieval of information.

"What works well succeeds and it does so because the pattern in which it grew and developed successfully is preserved and stored for further use," McCracken said.

That is why McCracken thinks man is growing obsolete. The brain, the language that developed to store and retrieve information can no longer do the job. The amount of data that is available and necessary is just too great.

"The first stage of evolution was inorganic," McCracken said.

"Storage of information was on the atomic level. Each atom was able to join with other atoms, but not with all others, in combinations that advanced evolution further along the path toward increasingly complex information systems," he said.

Who could have predicted man's emergence from the primeval sludge, he asked.

"We know, however, that the next stage will have access to

plants and animals. Genes are the racial memory of species, according to McCracken.

In the third phase, spoken and then written language was acquired by man. Language, McCracken said, is the memory system of society and social evolution.

In contrast to the biological phase, where it is difficult to change information once it is locked in the genetic code, the social phase is readily modified by vast amounts of new information and knowledge," said the anthropologist.

This open-ended acquisition of information is at once man's glory and his undoing as earth's dominating evolutionary form.

The highest point of the social phase—the point in history where we are now—the amount of information and the number of possible applications have burgeoned so enormously that the human brain can no longer accommodate them.

McCracken believes social evolution is being superseded by new ways of storing and using information, almost as the uranium atom was bypassed in inorganic evolution and the chimpanzee, for instance, was bypassed in the evolving of the highest primates.

He said the question now is what will the next stage of evolution look like?

It's not possible to say, of course," he said.

"Who could have predicted man's emergence from the primeval sludge, he asked.

"We know, however, that the next stage will have access to

and be able to handle amounts of information vaster than anything we can now contemplate.

We know, too, that some-how consciousness will be retained and enormously increased.

"As the storage and accessibility of information expands, the man must be forms of superior consciousness and superior intelligence to manage such vastness and complexity," he said.

The future superintelligence will not be limited to man's puny scope because it will not be hampered or bound by man's physical weaknesses.

"We are already beginning to take a back seat to the big computer," he said.

"Someday machines will treat us as pets."

He makes no attempt to visualize or describe the physical appearance of the entities that will hold the superintelligence of the future.

"But he thinks perhaps their enormous consciousness may be information systems enclosed in magnetic fields."

"People who think this sounds silly should try to imagine what the world will be like in 100, 1,000, 1 million or 1 billion years," McCracken said.

Let them think of the changes that have taken place in their own lifetimes, and then try to project an arithmetically accelerating rate of change, or even the same rate of change, into the future.

"My ideas won't sound so foolish then."

(LAT)

### Sea power

#### New ships for United States navy

President Richard Nixon is responding to Russia's new surge in sea power with \$23,000 million for the U.S. Navy in next year's budget. The Pentagon particularly wants the Navy to have more funds than the Army and Air Force for the first time in modern history.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has completed extensive preparations for presenting the 1971-72 budget to Congress on Friday. Of a reported \$23,000 million total budget for the year starting July 1, some \$76,000 million is said to be for defense.

This \$76,000 million compares with the current year's \$74,500 million in defense spending, which reflects a \$1,800 million pay rise and a \$9 million inflation increment. Although defense costs will be the year's manpower totals, with the down \$2.5 million from \$2.9 million currently and an expected \$2.7 million by June 30.

A working breakdown of how the \$76,000 million defence pie next year would be allocated goes like this: \$23,000 million for the Navy, roughly \$22,000 million each for the Army and Air Force, and the remainder \$9,000 million or so for the Office of the Secretary of Defense and other budget items.

More than half of the money for each of the services and the defence departments will go as usual, for people. This is across the board—paying them, clothing them, feeding them, housing them, training them, moving them and so on.

But the Navy has been grabbing for years about the obsolescence of its ageing fleet. It is getting desperate, with the fleet almost completely overwhelmed by the frantic ship-building days of World War II. Sea-duty admirals suffer close to physical pain at the sight of the sleek, electronics-laden Soviet warships now spanning out across all waters.

President Nixon apparently reacted to this pressure. It was understood he authorised concentrated emphasis on construction

marines for the Soviets—75 nuclear-powered and 320 diesels, compared with 88 nuclear-powered and 67 diesels for the United States. The Pentagon particularly worries about Russia's "Yankee" class submarines similar to America's nuclear-powered Polaris.

capable of launching nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles from underwater.

Consequently, the emphasis is expected to be on U.S. anti-submarine warfare capabilities with continued research funds for new missile systems and nuclear submarines. (LAT)

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### Soviet woman architect, designer of Mother, Child Care centre to visit Kabul

The buildings of the new Child Centre and Mother Care Centre of the Afghan Women's Institute in Kabul will be completed by the end of March.

The kindergartens of the Institute have already been built and for the past ten months 250 boys and girls have been attending the kindergartens.

The designs for the buildings have been prepared by a Russian architect, Mrs. Oksana Sprantovna.

I will visit Kabul soon to see, as an architect, what I have actually produced on the paper," she said, in an interview with the Mairmon monthly magazine, which is the organ of the Institute.

She has already been to Kabul. After she prepared her design for the buildings, which are located in Shere Nao, Kabul, she flew here. She had several meetings with the President of the Institute, Mrs. Saleha Etemadi and other officials of the Institute and after minor modifications, the designs were accepted, and construction work started.

With the technical and economic cooperation of the Soviet Union, so far forty two projects have been completed in Afghanistan.

The Child and Mother Care Centre is being built with the half a million Ruble aid in grant of the Soviet Union.

A visit to the centre shows that it is well equipped. There are bathrooms for kids, with small showers, toys, and the buildings are equipped with central heating.

The beds offer added comfort to the kids, and the well equipped kitchen is suitable for cooking meals. Milk and lunches are prepared in the kitchens by the

cooks hired by the Institute.

Mrs. Oksana had to bear several factors in mind before designing the several structures for the end of March.

She had to be aware of Kabul city, its mountains, of the locality the Institute was situated, of the type of buildings surrounding it and of the needs the Institute has.

She also had to pay attention to the climate in Kabul, which is very different from that in the Soviet Union, and Moscow where she works.

While explaining designs to her friends in her department, she said:

"Please first permit me to tell you something of the city of Kabul. It is situated in the outskirts of Hindu Kush mountains, it has narrow lanes, beautiful markets, houses made of mud, new

factories and industrial establishments, schools, and many well-known roads with skillful knotted turban and women who still are wearing the veil."

The kindergartens, with five main buildings, are connected with one another by long corridors. Each building has a bold colour, to answer the children's love for colours.

The buildings also have a music hall, an outdoor playing park, and a gymnasium.

Oksana is a seasoned architect, and works with many other experts in a building in Moscow where maps and designs for several schools, cinemas and theatres are being prepared.

(Continued on page 4)

Figure 2: Distribution of Dittonian thelodont fauna. (After Allen and Friend 1968).

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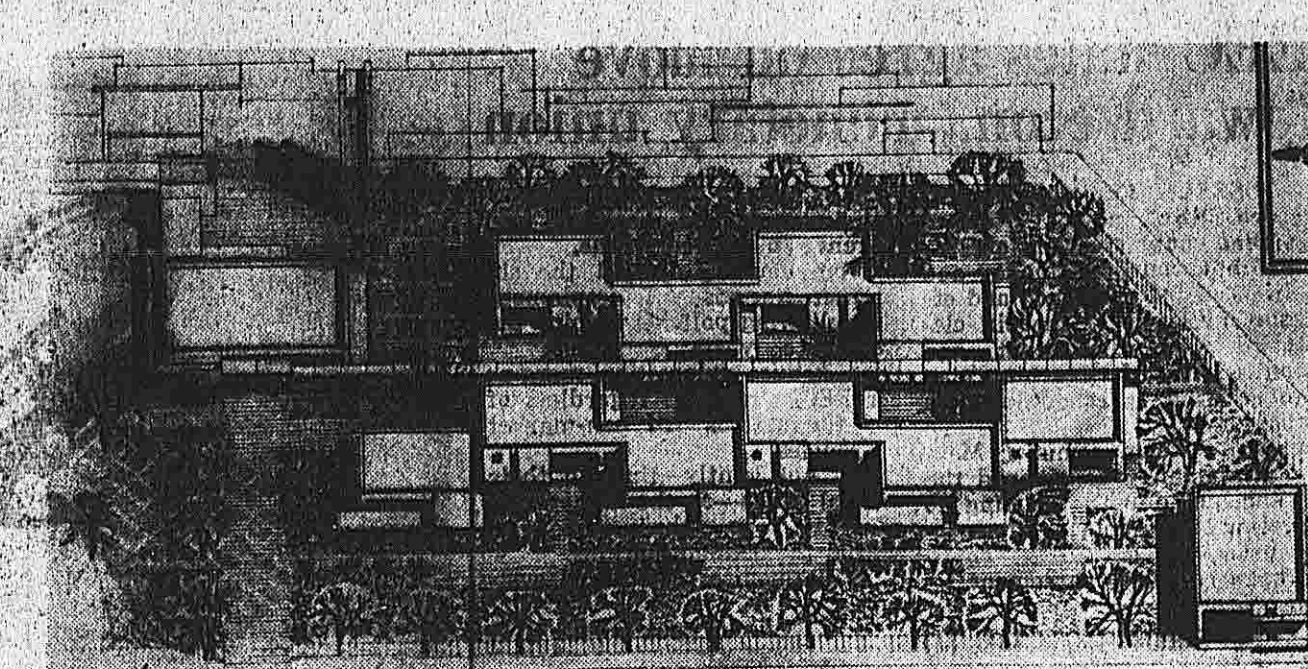
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Blueprint of the Mother and Child Care Centre.

### Zoology Inst. plans expanding Kabul zoo

The Kabul Zoo will, in the near future, be expanded into a park and to fulfill this plan, the Zoology Institute of the Kabul University, the Kabul Municipal Corporation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will have to work in detail the expansion plan of the Kabul Zoo and preparing a design for the observatory which will be built with the help of the Bonn University for the College of Science of Kabul University.

The Kabul Zoo covers a ten-acre area and is located in the bank of the Kabul River in Beshkent. The Zoo was originally planned in 1959, but it was only in 1962 that the area gradually was turned into a proper zoo and in 1963 it was officially opened.

The Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the College of Science are in charge, and from time to time the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation helps with treatment and protection of animals.

Having an affiliation programme with the Bonn University of the Federal Republic of Germany the later has provided help and cooperation in the expansion plan of the Kabul Zoo and preparing a design for the observatory which will be built with the help of the Bonn University for the College of Science of Kabul University.

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The Kabul Zoo covers a ten-acre area and is located in the bank of the Kabul River in Beshkent. The Zoo was originally planned



## EEC states agree on move toward econ., monetary union

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10, (Reuter).—The Common Market Tuesday agreed to move towards full economic and monetary union that could create a single currency in 10 years time.

In 15 of discussion Monday and yesterday foreign, finance and economic ministers of the six cleared all the hurdles that had prevented their far-reaching plan from starting as scheduled on January 1.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who chaired the meeting, came out beaming to be greeted by applause from journalists, and declared: "There has been complete agreement."

## UAR sends note to Thant on Israeli terror in Sinai

CAIRO, Feb. 10, (Tass).—The Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Republic has sent its permanent representative at the United Nations at Zayyat, a note to be handed over to the United Nations Secretary General U Thant.

The note contains evidence on the reign of terror unleashed by the Israeli authorities against the civilian population of the occupied Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Sector, the MEN agency reports.

The note of the UAR Foreign Ministry contains a reference to the Security Council's resolution of June 1967.

This resolution appeals to the Israeli government for a humane treatment of prisoners of war and the civilian population.

The UAR note demands that an end be put to the persecution by Israeli authorities of the Arab civilian population in the occupied territories.



The President of the Government Printing Press Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari gave a luncheon reception in honour of Buchman. Buchman, a technical advisor worked for GPP under the FRG assistance programme. The luncheon was attended by Deputy Minister for Information and Culture, Mohammad Khalid Roushan, FRG Ambassador to Kabul Dr. Richard Breyer and some officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and the FRG embassy.

## Make-believe marriages

(Continued from page 3)

He said he clearly spelled out the conditions and obligations of each of the parties. In most cases they would adhere to them. But occasionally there would be trouble.

Like the "husband" who might decide to exercise his "right" to the marriage bed. Or the "wife" who sought alimony from the "husband" she had pursued to provide a father for her child.

"I was very vigilant," Kazakevich was quoted as saying. "I gave guarantees that were real. If I didn't I would lose the confidence of my clients. I earned my money honestly."

Kazakevich stated his husband-hire career started in 1962. He was a resident of, and wanted to live in Moscow, so he married a girl with a Moscow registration. She thought he married her for love, and was heartbroken when he divorced her a short time later.

To console her, said "Izvestia," Kazakevich bought her a "Volga" automobile.

To recoup the money spent on the car, Kazakevich decided to offer himself as a husband-for-hire now that he had a Moscow registration.

He prospered. "I did not suffer material need any longer," he said.

His first three make-believe wives each paid him up to 1,000 rubles.

But, according to "Izvestia," continuous marriages and divorces became very tiresome for Kazakevich. Besides, he had a "legitimate" wife "somewhere," with whom his relations became "definitely good" as a result of his peculiar occupation.

In later years, he said, he concentrated on arranging fictitious marriages between other men and women.

"Izvestia" did not say how Kazakevich was caught, whether it was due to his matrimonial or other activities.

Nor does it reveal the extent of his sentence. Actually he only got his wife's slapping.

The phony marriages, a violation of article 201 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code, which prohibits filing misleading statements, the penalty specified is only "reformatory labour without imprisonment." "Izvestia" said the law was far too lenient and called for stiffer punishment for such offences.

But Kazakevich is in jail and is likely to remain there for a long time for his role in the far more serious economic crimes, such violations are punishable by long prison terms and in some cases even death by the firing squad.

(LAT)

## Kabul zoo

(Continued from page 3)

min in their diet and therefore extra care is needed to see that they get these needed vitamins.

The animals are fed generally with meat, fish, rice, potatoes, carrots, cauliflower, bread, grains and vegetables and also vitamins.

In preparing the food for the animals the Afghans are working under the supervision of a West German expert. A slight carelessness in preparing the food, said Dr. Jalil, can easily lead to the loss of the animal. Extra care is also being paid in keeping the temperatures of the rooms at different times of the year instant and maintain a hygienic and safe and natural environment, he added.

The revenues received from the admission fees, which are Af. ten for adults and Af. five for children, has not been enough to meet the daily expenses of the Kabul Zoo and thus the balance is paid from the budget of the College of Science, said Dr. Jalil.

During his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Jalil also paid a visit to the Cologne Zoo. At the end of the visit in Cologne Dr. Jalil was presented a Tibetan horse called Poni for the Kabul Zoo. He was also assured of all possible cooperation in the long term of the Kabul Zoo and exchange of specimens between the two zoos, said Dr. Jalil.

## Meir favors Canal reopening independent of withdrawal

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10, (Reuter).—Premier Golda Meir Tuesday offered Egypt support in reopening the Suez Canal for all international shipping without exception.

But she told the Knesset (parliament) in a major policy speech such a move was not dependent on an Israeli withdrawal from the waterway's eastern bank, as demanded by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last week.

Israeli withdrawal could come only with a peace agreement, she said.

Mrs. Meir also expressed grave concern at American readiness to discuss the question of guarantees within the framework of the big four powers, which undermined the mission of United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring.

In a move evidently aimed at putting the responsibility back on Cairo for the next step in the canal proposal, Mrs. Meir implied she would seek further clarification.

Mrs. Meir called for direct talks to clarify all problems and said.

Israel was always ready to discuss with Egypt any suggestion for opening the canal, even apart from other subjects.

"Mrs. Meir said: 'I must make it unequivocally clear that Israel is wholeheartedly prepared to lend its support to the opening of the canal to free international shipping for all states, including Israel. It is not we who are responsible for the blocking of the canal'."

She did not explicitly reject President Sadat's proposal to reopen the canal in return for a partial Israeli withdrawal.

But she stressed that such a withdrawal would be a security and recognition issue, not only be achieved within the framework of a peace agreement. The Egyptian leader had omitted this point, a major clause of the United Nations Security Council resolution of November 1967, from his proposal.

## New ski site

(Continued from page 1)

site are difficult and will be open to experienced skiers only. It is hoped that some novice trails will be added later.

The trails will be patrolled by members of the Kabul Ski Patrol who are trained in first aid and avalanche detection and rescue.

For the convenience of skiers, the Afghan Tourist Organisation is renovating a building at the Salang construction camp for use as a lodge and restaurant. The lodge will accommodate for fifteen people and will be open on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

Work is now underway to prepare the area for opening about February 1. At first, facilities will be minimal, but by expanding them it will be a first class ski resort in a few years time.

At the time of going to press a schedule of charges for lodging, meals, and transport to the trails has not been established. Further information will soon be available and reservations accepted at the Afghan Tourist Organisation office next to the Spinzar Hotel. (From Afghan Radio News).

## Britain ready to open talks with USSR on Laos: Home

LONDON, Feb. 10, (AFP).—The British government, co-chairman of the Soviet Union on Laos, announced yesterday it was ready to open talks with the USSR on Laos: Home.

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FOR TRAVEL TO INDIA NOW FOUR TIMES A WEEK SERVING AMRITSAR & DELHI FROM KABUL

Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 262

KABUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1971 (DALWA 22, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Saigon forces cross Ho Chi Minh Trail S. N. Vietnamese troops stage fierce battle in Laos

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, Feb. 11, (Reuter).—South Vietnamese troops were reported involved in fierce fighting with Communist forces in Laos as the first Saigon units began crossing the Ho Chi Minh supply trail.

In one of the sharpest actions since the intrusion into the ancient Indo-China Kingdom began on Monday, South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese forces Tuesday blasted away at each other with mortars and automatic weapons.

South Vietnamese claimed 22 North Vietnamese killed in the hour-long battle, for the loss of six government soldiers. Exact location of the clash was not given, but it was believed to have occurred just over the border.

In an ambush to the south, government soldiers killed 11 North Vietnamese and captured a number of weapons.

South Vietnamese troops Tuesday began crossing the Ho Chi Minh trail, a spokesman here said.

It is believed they will move back and forward across the maze of dirt tracks and two lane roads which the North Vietnamese use to send troops and supplies down the north of the country. Aboard a second, were senior officers.

One of the aims of the Laos operation was to strike at the Ho Chi Minh trail.

Field reports said helicopters supporting government troops in Laos were meeting considerable anti-aircraft fire, and at least four had been shot down—two American and two South Vietnamese.

A military spokesman in Saigon said an estimated 10,000 G. (Continued on page 4)

One South Vietnamese helicopter contained at least two officers from the Da Nang headquarters in military region one—in the north of the country. Aboard a second, were senior officers.

Weather improved in the battle zone and convoys of supplies and troop reinforcements moved forward again from Quang Tri westward to the Laotian border.

A military spokesman in Saigon said an estimated 10,000 G. (Continued on page 4)

## PM Kosygin denounces Saigon offensive in Laos, U.S. support

MOSCOW, Feb. 11, (Reuter).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin Wednesday denounced the U.S.-South Vietnamese offensive in Laos, Moscow radio reported.

Kosygin's statement came during talks here with North Vietnamese Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi.

Le Thanh Nghi—who is on a completely unannounced visit to Moscow—informally told the Soviet leader of the deteriorating situation in Indo-China, Radio said.

He was quoted as stressing the danger of the expansion of aggression in Laos and Cambodia.

Le Thanh Nghi who is also a member of the ruling politburo of North Vietnam's Workers' (Communist) Party, is the most senior Hanoi official to come here for some time.

First news that he was in Moscow came Tuesday night when Tass News Agency reported that he signed a new aid agreement with the Soviet Union.

The radio said Kosygin denounced the aggression by the United States and its allies in Indo-China and also the intrusion into Laos.

No other details of the talks were disclosed, but it is certain Kosygin would want to hear first hand Hanoi's views on the South Vietnamese thrust into Laos with U.S. support, observers said.

The offensive has been denounced by the Soviet Union, which has the official news agency Tass accusing Washington of violating international law and the 1962 Geneva agreement aimed at maintaining Laotian neutrality.

Two American doctors arrived here yesterday from Saigon to examine him. His condition was said to be "preoccupying."

Since the July 1, 1970 cabinet reshuffle Gen. Matak, who is mainly in charge of civilian affairs has been entrusted day to day running of the cabinet.

The defence council, said the former president confirmed that Schumann saved tens of thousands of lives while he was in Africa from 1961 to 1966, the year he was extradited.

The Frankfurt court has not decided whether to allow the summons.

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## HM congratulates president Nixon on Apollo-14 mission

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Nixon in Washington over the successful launching and landing of the Apollo-14 spacecraft, the Foreign Ministry Information Department said yesterday.

PM Etemadi

hails Apollo-14 success

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—A message of felicitation over the first lunar mission of the United States President by Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the Department said.

Congratulations have also been sent to Houston Space Centre by the Rector of Kabul University.

Spinzar Company sells 12,234 tons

cotton in 10 months

KUNDUZ, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Spinzar Company has supplied local and foreign buyers 12,234 tons of ginned cotton, during the last 10 months.

Over five and half thousand tons of cotton was bought from the Spinzar Company by Bagrati and Puli Khumri Textile plants.

During the same period near 200 tons of cotton were exported to the Soviet Union, 550 tons to Czechoslovakia, 2000 tons to Hamburg, 1200 tons to Holland over 100 tons to England and some 30 tons to Pakistan.

Municipality buys new asphalt mixing plant

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Kabul Municipal Corporation has imported a new asphalt mixing and preparing plant. The installation of the plant will begin as soon as suitable site for it is chosen.

The plant is bought for \$50,000 from the Soviet Union.

The plant is already has an asphalt plant which employs three hundred workers.

Traffic flow in Salang Pass back to normal

CHARIKAR, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—The windstorm which hindered traffic and highway maintenance work in Salang area during the past three days has subsided. The traffic flow is back to normal.

There were seven landslide during the past 48 hours, and although nine vehicles were caught by the highway maintenance workers.

A divorce judge here has declined to go ahead with proceedings for the dissolution of a church wedding between two Roman Catholics on the grounds that Italy's divorce law is unconstitutional.

The judge, Enrico Bricarelli, issued a statement saying the divorce law passed last December infringed article 34 of Italy's 1929 concordat with the Vatican, which gave church marriage regulations the force of civil law.

The law itself is invalidated by constitutional illegality, under the terms of the constitution, only those changes in the concordat mutually agreed between the Vatican and the Italian state did not require an amendment of the constitution, he added.

Judge Bricarelli said he was referring the case, concerning an unnamed couple who separated in 1949 and one of whom has been waiting for the acceptance of the divorce for a long time, taken a new partner.

The Yugoslav press is currently making frequent allusions to Stalinism, and is paying considerable attention to developments in the Soviet Union, such as the recent "self-criticism" by which liberal Soviet economist Evsei Liberman, who developed theories which had begun to be applied in the Soviet economy in 1965, and reshuffles in the leadership of Soviet party local organizations.

Belgrade is also concerned about the withdrawal of the credentials of Tanjug correspondent in Prague which it was feared have may herald a general "hardening" in the socialist countries.

However Yugoslav authorities stress that state-to-state relations with the Soviet Union are "normal" and they point that Soviet Foreign Trade Minister

United Nations, Feb. 11, (AFP).—The Security Council yesterday unanimously recommended the admission of Bhutan as the 129th member of the United Nations.

But formal admission of the high Himalayan kingdom will have to wait until the General Assembly meets in the fall.

Only last week, the agency said, the ambassador travelled to Goteborg to warn local authorities of a danger of activism in the port city.

Two armed Croatian "terrorists" occupied the Yugoslav consulate in the Swedish north sea port city of Goteborg Wednesday, demanding release in Yugoslavia of an imprisoned fellow Croat nationalist, the Yugoslav agency Tanjug reported.

The agency said Yugoslavians demanded the release of Harkae and for payment of 100,000 in ransom, Tanjug said.

It identified Harkae as a Croat nationalist who was sentenced to death in Belgrade last December for bombings which killed one person and injured several dozen in 1968.

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After two days of snowing the air is sparkling clear again in Kabul, and the sun shines brilliantly melting away the snow from the face of the buildings.

## Denuclearisation Big three, 33 others sign seabed accord

LONDON, Feb. 11, (Reuter).—The big three nuclear powers and 33 other countries were to sign today an international treaty on the control of arms on the seabed, the foreign office said yesterday.

The treaty bans the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed outside a 12-mile coastal zone. Within this coastal zone the ban will not apply to the coastal state.

The treaty, based on a joint United States-Soviet draft, will also be signed at ceremonies in Moscow and Washington today.

It will come into force when 22 ratifications have been deposited with the "big three" nuclear powers—Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The countries signing the treaty in London today were: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Norway, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Bolivia, Cambodia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Japan, Poland, Morocco, Bulgaria, South Korea, Belgium, Iran, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, R





## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Kabul Municipal Corporation and citizens expectations

The decision of the Kabul Municipal Corporation to install another asphalt preparing plant to augment the work of its existing but ageing plant is commendable.

The possibility that asphaltising operation would have to be stopped for lack of an alternative mixing plant is now eliminated and the corporation will be able to continue with surfacing of the former roads as well as new ones in the city.

The corporation is also making worthwhile efforts in boosting drinking water supply so that all city districts would have enough.

However, there is still a number of areas where the corporation is lagging behind in meeting the citizens' expectations.

The garbage collecting system still remains inadequate and antiquated. In this sphere the corporation operates as if the city now boasting a population of over half a million, had in fact two or three scores of thousands of citizens.

There is still no news on whether any tangible steps have been taken toward the canalisation, or even drawing up of a canalisation project.

This undertaking would of course be an expensive one. But the corporation can draw on the assistance of a number of organisations.

The House and Town Construction Authority

the Ministry of Public Works and the Public Health Ministry have all helped the corporation in the past and there is no reason they will not do so with this project.

The corporation could even embark on a fund raising campaign for the purpose, and there is every reason to believe that wealthy citizens and international organisations may contribute generously.

The World Food Programme has helped a number of projects in Pakhtia, Nangarhar, and other provinces. Workers in Pakhtia are paid in kind from the foodstuff provided to the Pakhtia Development Authority by the WFP.

An approach by the corporation to the WFP may very likely bring a favourable response so that the same procedure could be adopted in the implementation of the canalisation project.

Another important, yet less expensive, and relatively easy, task expected of the corporation is modernising the naming and numbering of streets, and buildings in the city.

At present it is not only difficult for strangers in a district to locate a house but the distribution of mail is also hindered.

This point has been brought up by more than one paper, in more than one editorial, but the corporation has chosen not to be responsive.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Lash* in an editorial comments on the spilling over of the Vietnamese war into Laos.

On February 8, notes the editorial, the President of South Vietnam ordered a drive into Laos by the South Vietnamese army. The drive was to cut off the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese supply and logistics lines running into southern Laos.

The Americans have said that the offensive is another step toward the Vietnamisation of the war. The South Vietnamese say that the drive will shorten the Vietnamese war, and bring peace nearer.

Laos has, of course, expressed the opinion that the action is a flagrant violation of the action neutrality guarantee under the 1954 and 1962 Geneva accords.

Hanoi, Peking, and Moscow have also condemned the move as a joint South Vietnamese-American aggression on Laos.

We do not propose to assess here the move by the South Vietnamese forces into Laos as to whether it is right or wrong, or whose explanations of the action holds water.

What is important is that the move does constitute an expansion of the conflict. It was South Vietnam first, Cambodia came next, and now Laos is to be drawn into the quagmire of the so-called Vietnamese war.

Once more the peace loving nations of the world are extremely concerned over the consequences of this new development. The editorial expresses the hope that before the move set off a chain reaction among those directly and indirectly involved in the Indo-Chinese conflict, the South Vietnamese forces are pulled back from Laos, and further fuel is not added to the fire, there.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial takes up the question of handicrafts and small scale industries in the country.

Establishment of large scale industries in every locality is not only expensive, says the editorial, but also uneconomical due to a variety of factors such as availability of manpower, raw materials, and the market that would absorb the output.

## World Press

The Times of India in an editorial in its recent issue entitled *Exotic Moonshine* writes:

"Unlike lovers and poets, scientists have been sorely disappointed by the moon. They have produced samples of its rock and dust and would throw light on the origin of the solar system, but the ones brought back by the Americans and the Russians have done nothing of the sort."

The second annual lunar science conference held last week at Houston, Texas, was equally disappointing in spite of the exotic moonshine heard during the four days.

It is clear that uncovering the deeper secrets of the solar system is no child's play: we have to move up considerably to the frontiers of knowledge before we can hope to solve any of the cosmic riddles.

The only thing new that emerged at the Houston conference was that "exotic components" were discovered in some of the lunar pieces, which were considered to be fragments from a primitive crust formed at least 4.5 billion years ago.

"This suggests that when the celestial satellite was formed it had a hot, molten surface, and that when it cooled a crust was formed, somewhat like what apparently happened on the earth."

The analysis of the crust particles showed a high concentration of potassium, rare earth elements and phosphorus, promptly yielding a facious new astro-jarring talk.

Columnist V. Kucharyevskiy attacked the United States for supporting the UN Security Council Resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories while at the same time making power by giving Israel planes and other offensive weapons.

Another columnist, V. Lavrov, said talks led by UN mediator Gunnar Jarring had failed to produce results because of extreme positions taken by the Israeli government during the talks.

The writer said proposals by Egypt and Jordan were an important step toward settlement of the crisis and warned that resumption of talks should not be used for propaganda purposes.

However, Schmidt and others have been using Voigt as a scapegoat to press for disciplinary measures against the troublesome but vocal SPD candidates. Moreover seven of his fellow-Juso seats in the new House parliament.

Already right wingers inside the Party leadership headed by Helmut Schmidt, the deputy chairman and Defence Minister, have blamed the Jusos for losses in recent provincial elections.

They have picked on the example of Karsten Voigt, the 20-year-old Juso chairman, who lost what had been considered a safe seat in the SPD constituency. In fact, Voigt, who fought on a platform far to the left of the official Party line, faced no worse than some of the other SPD candidates.

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## Dolphins

### Scientists on verge of learning their language

LONDON (Reuter). Scientists of western and communist countries believe they are on the verge of learning the language of dolphins.

No expert doubts that the warm blooded mammals, known as porpoises in America, chat to one another by a series of whistles, clicks and other noises made both above and below water.

But researchers have yet to establish that human beings can communicate with these animals. The U.S. navy has been successful in the fictional descriptions of Tarzan and Dr. Dolittle claim that man can converse with lower forms of animal life.

Legends extending from Aristotle to the fictional descriptions of Tarzan and Dr. Dolittle claim that man can converse with lower forms of animal life. Animals talk to one another, say the scientists, even rats and mice.

A Moscow report some years ago said Soviet scientists had even taught a whale to talk to one another by clicking noises.

Dr. Erich Beumer, a West German biologist, claims that dolphins have a language of about 30 sounds expressing such phrases as "I am hungry" or "I want to be alone."

But dolphins are the main hope of scientists for a language breakthrough. One American scientist believes they may even be able to teach the way they help their brains are physically larger than those of human beings.

They react to computerised intelligence tests. Length and weight, dolphins are not much larger than human beings. Millions of years ago they were land animals, but returned to the sea for reasons scientists still have not determined.

Soviet scientists say dolphins possess a strong social conscience. They are known to help one another in their community—and human beings—in times of stress.

In the past six years, Russian fishermen have been banned from catching dolphins. "They may prove to be of great value to mankind," says the government newspaper.

Professor Vsevolod Belkovich, head of a group compiling a dolphin dictionary, doubts whether the animals perform in pools—opened in Florida in 1958. Now millions of spectators at such pools around the world watch the dolphins jump through hoops high over the water, dance on their tails and do many other tricks.

In 1956, a dolphin became friendly with fishermen at the New Zealand coastal town of Opoona. He was employed to herd sheep and even gave rides to children—also recorded on film.

Dolphins became a matter for debate last month in Britain's House of Commons when a bill was introduced to alter a statute of 1324 which established the right of the crown to the ownership of the sea.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany has achieved a uneasy truce with the angry young left of the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

By appearing personally at the annual conference of the Junges Sozialisten (Young Socialists) known as Jusos, he removed the emotional tension which has marked relations between the Party leadership and the under-35s for over a year. The Jusos had become a growing embarrassment to the Party leadership.

For Brandt the Jusos campaign spelled a danger for the Party's future. All experts at SPD headquarters in Bonn are agreed the Party can remain in power after the next general election in 1973 only by gaining an additional three to four per cent of the middle-class vote. Their diagnosis is that the Jusos, by clamouring for sweeping changes, will antagonise and frighten those potential voters who are essential for the survival of Brandt's Government.

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## Provincial

### Balkh: Mother of cities

By A Staff Writer

The daily *Badakhshan* in an editorial welcomed the approval of the House of People of the draft bill on governing the industrial development bank in Afghanistan. The bill was submitted to the House by the government over a year ago and it was only two weeks ago that it was approved unanimously by the deputies.

The paper while considering the bill a step forward in the efforts to develop industries in the country expressed certainty that it will be an added incentive to the potential investors, both domestic and foreign, following the promulgation of the Local and Foreign Capital Investment Law some five years ago.

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The construction work of the headwork of the Sardar Dam was completed in 1967 and with the construction of two main canals and extension of sub-canal, some 137,500 acres will come under irrigation. The two main canals will have a length of 70 kilometres and the total length of the sub-canal will be about 500 kilometres. A 200 kilometres drainage network will also be included in the project.

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## LA quake aftermath

## Toll rises to 48 dead, over 1000 injured

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Three fresh tremors rocked the city during the night, sending strong shock waves through the area where the giant Van Norman dam was cracked earlier. The after-shocks kept rumbling through the ground as rescuers began cleaning up the hardest hit areas—like suburban Sylmar where two more bodies were found beneath tons of broken masonry and twisted hospital equipment. Authorities in Sylmar said 25 to 25 patients and staff were missing still, said an official, "it may be days before we find these people."

## World-Briefs

LISBON, Feb. 11, (AFP).—A priest is among ten people due to appear in court here charged with membership of the outlawed People's Movement for the Liberation of Africa.

MOSCOW, Feb. 11, (Tass).—On February 9, the Soviet Union launched an artificial earth's satellite "Cosmos-384" for space research. It was announced earlier.

PARIS, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—The French miners' strike widened yesterday despite new management offers to tens of thousands of men who are staying out.

## Idealism vs pragmatism

(Continued from page 2)

The SPD, Brandt said, was after all a political party, and not a debating club merely concerned with abstract ideas. He was sympathetic when young people demanded that the SPD should be guided by what they called a "concrete Utopian ideal". But as a party it was necessary for the SPD to retain a sense of proportion about what was possible and necessary.

The 200 Juso delegates gave him a friendly but somewhat sceptical reception. They behaved, as a conference observer put it, like members of a closely-knit family who respect their father as a human being but regard his opinions as ill-conceived and outdated.

The Juso largely on account of Brandt's impact, they exercised restraint so as not to cause additional difficulties for the Government. Like the Chancellor, they wanted to avoid an irreparable breach between the Party leadership and the younger generation, they realise that without the SPD link they are doomed to become a splinter group without the power to influence future developments in Germany.

What Brandt achieved through his presence was to defuse the explosive antagonism between the SPD and its young adherents. The Jusos no longer feel the same anger about the Party leadership while the people at SPD headquarters now take a more restrained view and no longer condemn the Jusos without distinction as "wild young men" who damage Party interests.

A dialogue has been opened, but it is likely to reveal itself as only a relatively short period of coexistence. Inevitably some of the angry young men will be

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—A father of 14 children started customs men at a New Mexico border post by handing over 38 pounds (42 kilos) of marijuana to prevent it getting into the hands of American youngsters.

"I brought you guys a couple of bags of marijuana. They are in the back of the truck," he told the officers.

The man, who was returning from a trip to Mexico, was sent on his way with a "thank you." Customs kept the marijuana.

## The Kabul Times Annual

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features such as articles on

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Contact: Editor

Initial estimates of the effect of the earthquake indicate that damage worth \$125 million was caused to homes and commercial buildings in the immediate surroundings of Los Angeles alone, the city's roads and bridges damaged.

Damage suffered by the city itself had still not been estimated, a spokesman said.

Among buildings belonging to or rented by the Los Angeles County Authority which were severely damaged in the quake was the \$30 million Olive View Medical Centre, which was completely demolished.

The toll of the quake stood at 42 people killed, 25 missing under the debris of two military hospitals and more than a thousand injured.

Most of the casualties were in the San Fernando valley, a suburban residential area northwest of Los Angeles. Evacuation of 3,000 residents was in progress in the valley in view of a flood threat below a badly cracked reservoir dam.

MOSCOW, Feb. 11, (Reuters).—Russia's moon buggy was yesterday reported to be continuing its rambling over the lunar surface, 750 miles (1200 kms) north of the Fra Mauro hills where American astronaut, Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchell on Saturday made the moon's most extensive moonwalk to date.

The eight-wheeled Lunokhod, which has been on the moon for nearly three months, spent the last two days picking its way over and around a rash of old craters, some of them 100 metres across—in the Sea of Rains, Tass News Agency said.

Yesterday Lunokhod headed off north—guided by earth-based radio—towards the moon's Jura mountains Tass said.

It is now 578 metres from where it was set down on the moon aboard the Luna-17 spacecraft on November 17.

Bad weather had grounded U.S. aircraft and helicopters for 24 hours until Tuesday, virtually isolating Khe Sanh by both road and air.

## LEMAR—

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the magazine that comes out at the beginning of every month with contributions from outstanding writers and scholars in the nation, the magazine that is

published under the slogan of God, country, and the King.

The magazine which is published by the Information and Culture Ministry

to strengthen the spirit of national crusade against Social evils, is available

on all newsstands, and the Ebne Sina book shop.

KABUL, Feb. 11, (Bakhtar).—Kabul airport customs police confiscated 12 kilograms of hashish from a Rome-bound passenger this morning. The hashish was hidden in special compartments of two boxes.



## a quiet word from BOAC

Agent or BOAC GSA in Consult your local Travelputs you down more gently too.

It sums up the quietest jet in the sky. The VC10. Only our Rolls Royce engines could give you a cabin as quiet as an exclusive club, simply because they are mounted right under the tail, so their sound is left behind. And the advantages don't stop there.

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## Mehta's message

(Continued from page 3)

al responsibilities. This is what Dean Acheson in his book "Present at the Creation" has to say: "Today, after 20 years of experience in aid totalling billions of dollars from many nations directly and indirectly to underdeveloped ones, the judgement is strong that capital loans in advance of technical and managerial competence are not only a waste but a disadvantage to the borrowing country."

Our countries are going through a social, economic and political upheaval. To an outsider from a very regulated society these developments probably come as a shock and make him despair of viable solutions being found for our problems.

However, to those who belong to these countries, such upheavals are a manifestation of the fulfilment of their hopes. Some of what is happening is negative, but quite a lot has been achieved and the very fact that there is increasing consciousness among the people for great economic and social freedom is a sign of the tremendous forces that are on the move.

I would like to quote from a report of the Commission on International Development which is apt to my central theme: "Even in the best conditions, development will be untidy, uneven and ridden with turmoil. Great forward movements in history usually are."

Afghanistan is fast changing and all friends of this beautiful country look forward to greater prosperity and happiness for the Afghan people in the years ahead. I would like to conclude on a personal note. My wife and I will long cherish the memory of the three exciting, fruitful and happy years we have spent in Afghanistan. We have received in abundant measure the friendship and affection of the people of this country and though we are going to another corner of the world, we shall watch the march of Afghanistan to a better future. Under the wise and progressive guidance of His Majesty the King. And then opportunity presents itself, we shall return again and review the friendships we have made here.

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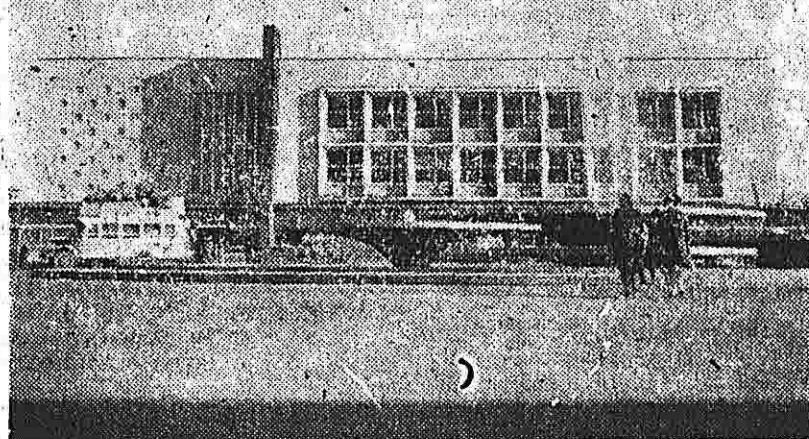
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VOL. IX NO. 263

KABUL SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1971 (DALWA 24, 1349 SH.)

PRICE AF. 4

## NV INVASION COULD NOT BE RULED OUT: PRESIDENT THIEU

KHE/SANH, South Vietnam, Feb. 13, (AFP).—South Vietnamese rangers helicopter into Laos, are forced marching northwards from the 17th parallel towards the North Vietnamese frontier, a senior, South Vietnamese officer said here.

This news coincided with a statement in Saigon by President Nguyen Van Thieu that an invasion of North Vietnam could not be ruled out. "The moment to intervene in North Vietnam has not yet arrived," he said.

The officer said the northbound troops were lifted into Laos a few days before the big interdiction operation in western Laos began on February 8.

The rangers were meeting little resistance, and had constant support from U.S. helicopters who were taking fresh troops to "hot points", he said.

They found Soviet T-26 tanks, probably the same ones used against Lang Vei in 1968, the officer said. They are well camouflaged and in good working order, and were probably abandoned by the main group of North Vietnamese who were believed to have moved into the north and west of Laos.

The South Vietnamese troops are expected to attack North Vietnam in the regions of the Annamite mountain chain and high-land seven and eight leading to the Plain of Jars in Laos, North Vietnamese military sources said.

At the same time, diversionary attacks are expected to be launched in the northwest sector of North Vietnam, and the operation of San La and Lai Chau, inhabited by minority tribes dispersed on mountains and in valleys, the sources said.

These conclusions have been deduced from the regions in which North Vietnamese forces have recently captured and held by Vietnamese communists, teams parachuted into the country, according to the sources.

A Peking spokesman in Hanoi told AFP that China has given the Laotian leftist movement a "blank check" concerning aid

to be received from Peking. The North Vietnamese military sources said that the Americans and South Vietnamese might also land a force on the North Vietnamese coast near Viv.

North Vietnam has alerted world opinion and the capital of the socialist camp to the danger of a U.S. attack through a series of communiques and diplomatic moves, said a Peking spokesman.

Sources in Hanoi said that since the beginning of January, the U.S. has carried out a series of ground and air operations against the North to provoke a situation which could be the pretext for a massive intervention.

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## ICC to meet again

next week in

Vientiane,

Laotian capital

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13, (AFP).—The International Control Commission (ICC) in Laos will meet again in Vientiane next week to discuss ways of preserving the neutrality of Laos, official sources said here.

The ICC met informally yesterday under the chairmanship of India at the urgent request of one of the three members, Canada, the other being Poland. The sources said that the ICC's primary aim was to reconvene a Geneva-type conference.

They said that India was fully aware of the ICC's helplessness in the present Indo-China situation and that during the auspicious Vietnamese incursion into Laos. Nevertheless, the ICC has offered its good offices to the two Laotian factions.

The ICC was in touch with all the parties concerned and hoped they would do their utmost to preserve the neutrality of Laos.

Meanwhile, the commission will continue its efforts to achieve unanimously among the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference (Britain and the USSR) and the other members on how to tackle the spreading conflict.

Official sources also said that the United States had yet made any formal or informal approach to India on the convening of an Asian peace conference on Indo-China.

They were commenting on the reported suggestion two days ago by George Arken, member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Asian countries should organise such a conference.

The Governor pledged every cooperation by the government departments to make it possible

under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King for the upkeep and maintenance of the holy places in the country.

Herat, he said, has a large number of historic, cultural and religious sites which hitherto remained neglected. He expressed the hope that the new established department will enjoy "all out cooperation from the people in the province, as well as from the provincial government.

This undertaking together with other relevant provisions of the Treaty provides the necessary legal protection for the states parties to this Treaty, whether coastal or landlocked, which have themselves no means of emulating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and in the ocean depths and in the subsoil thereof from the danger of these terrible and far reaching weapons.

During the 24th session of the GA the overwhelming majority of the members of the UN expressed the view that the Treaty was an important measure for the reducing of international tensions and the threatening of peace. They were of the opinion that this Treaty should be considered as a positive step towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

On hand to greet them at El-Lington Air Force Base, near the manned spacecraft centre here, were the astronaut's wives and families and a U.S. air force band.

The astronauts arrived at 3:30 a.m. local time (0930 GMT)—almost two hours later than scheduled because of delays along their flight from Pago Pago, American Samoa.

Lightning flickered in the sky from a distant thunderstorm as their giant C-141 jet transport touched down, with the astronauts still in a quarantine box.

They faced another two weeks of quarantine in the space agency's Lunar Receiving Laboratory—probably the last astronauts who will be isolated in this way as a precaution against the possibility of bringing back an infection from the moon.

A first box of their precious moon rocks arrived at the laboratory a few hours before they did.

It was washed down and opened today for preliminary examination by space agency scientists.

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## Eng Matin inspects

Kandahar-Terinkot road work

KANDAHAR, Feb. 13, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Public Works Minister Eng. Ghausuddin Matin yesterday inspected the progress of work on Kandahar-Terinkot road. The road is being built by a unit of Work Corps of the Ministry of Public Works.

The road which has a length of 80 kilometres, has so far been built up to Dare Nour, which is located 30 kilometres from Kandahar.

Oil firms, OPEC make last attempt to solve differences

TEHRAN, Feb. 13, (Reuters).—A measure of agreement between western oil companies and the Gulf producing states was disclosed here by the firms' chief negotiator prior to a showdown meeting on prices yesterday afternoon.

Lord Strathmound of British Petroleum, said the six Gulf states had agreed to a five-year pact but there was still no accord on a number of conditions, particularly on the issue of price "leapfrogs".

(Continued on page 4)

under the wise guidance of His Majesty the King for the upkeep and maintenance of the holy places in the country.

Herat, he said, has a large number of historic, cultural and religious sites which hitherto remained neglected. He expressed the hope that the new established department will enjoy "all out cooperation from the people in the province, as well as from the provincial government.

This undertaking together with other relevant provisions of the Treaty provides the necessary legal protection for the states parties to this Treaty, whether coastal or landlocked, which have themselves no means of emulating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and in the ocean depths and in the subsoil thereof from the danger of these terrible and far reaching weapons.

During the 24th session of the GA the overwhelming majority of the members of the UN expressed the view that the Treaty was an important measure for the reducing of international tensions and the threatening of peace. They were of the opinion that this Treaty should be considered as a positive step towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### NEW COTTON FARMING PURCHASING POLICY PAYS

Cotton exports this year shows a much higher record than the year before. This is due mainly to the new cotton policy adopted by the government.

The policy can be spelled out in three phases: cultivation, purchase and export. A team of French experts during the past several years has been helping cotton growers and farmers in northern Afghanistan in cotton cultivation. With encouragement from the government, the Afghan Jangalak factories have been producing Afghan polyacrylonitrile, which forms four major operations needed for cotton cultivation and harvest.

The polyacrylonitrile, designed by French experts to meet the requirements of farmers, primarily cotton growers in Afghanistan, is a success. Its further popularisation will bear yet greater results.

The government this year adopted a new measure in respect to purchasing cotton from the farmers. To increase cotton farming, the government, on the one hand raised the price of cotton so that more may opt for cotton instead of wheat and grains.

On the other, the Ministry of Mines and Industries this year sent a group of officials to supervise the purchase of cotton from the farmers and growers.

Thus the hand of the go-betweens and brokers who brought the cotton yield from the farmers for lower prices and sold to the wholesale buyers like the Speenzer Company and Edible Oil plants were eliminated from this undue and unjustified profit making.

### Food For Thought

A man that hath friends must show himself friendly and there is a friend that sticketh closer than brother.

Cotton cultivation is more difficult than growing wheat and other grains. A cotton grower has to pay closer attention to the soil conditions and do harder work in keeping a look on his yield.

Developing of a better distribution system between the producing farms and consumers is need of cotton is essential at this stage of cotton strategy. The edible oil plant in Balkh needs more stocks of cottonseed oil to keep all year round operation. It now operates only on a seasonal basis.

The Herat Edible Oil Plant will be commenced shortly, but like its Helmand counterpart it too needs adequate stocks of cottonseed.

A number of textile plants are operating in Kabul and other cities, and the Edible Oil Plant, another big one will be in operation within a few months. Demand for cotton will not only rise this year, but will keep rising in the years ahead.

An objective business to maintain a satisfactory level for export as well as for meeting domestic consumption is required to earn foreign exchange and to keep the machines in the country running.

Our hopes are as much on northern provinces as on Helmand valley. Soil and climatic conditions are favourable for cotton planting in the valley, and the present land allocation for cotton growing is not adequate.

We hope the Helmand Valley Authority will mark more land in the area for cotton. In fact the whole valley could become a bloomers growing plantation, given time and attention.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heyward editorial comments on the successful completion of the Apollo-14 mission. Man's first landing on the moon in July 1969 signified the human being's determination and resolve to continue with his searching and probing of the universe. There are those who question the merit and wisdom of extending great human and material resources to space research, because as they see it, they won't bring any tangible results.

While these searches yet may open new horizons for humanity on other planets could very well be discovered, contact with other intelligent beings on the planets may be established, the argument that should these dreams come true through what has gone into this search is wasted is unfounded.

For instance a side product of the space research is the degree of present efficiency in communications. The communications satellites are a direct product of this research.

Nevertheless the editorial says that the task of exploring the space is so gigantic that no single country in the world, no matter how advanced, rich, or resourceful it is, is unable to undertake it singlehandedly.

To avoid duplication of efforts and expenses, to be able to conduct this search in an atmosphere of goodwill and confidence is of utmost importance, that the space nations should pool their resource to conduct an agreed-upon space programme.

Isiah today comments on the seminar conveyed by the Education Ministry on teaching aids and reading materials.

The amount of information that must be imparted to students nowadays is so vast that textbooks could not cover them, no matter how frequently they are revised or replaced, not to mention the fact that to do so is a highly expensive proposition.

To keep students abreast in development in various fields of knowledge and in the disciplines they are taught in schools, there-

### World Press

What prospects does 1971 hold for South Africa? The authoritative Financial Mail of Johannesburg—a consistent critic of apartheid—thinks that the choice between more or less 'separate development' is not a choice at all. The Ministry follows a set working programme.

It is with this purpose in mind that the present seminar is convened. In the editorial the hope is expressed that the seminar will prepare the ground for the implementation of a programme that will fill the vacuum which exists in this country due to a lack of publication of text book material by publishers other than the Ministry of Education.

Cabinet would continue to plump for slower growth. If they have their way it will mean very much higher taxes for consumers (and possibly companies) and consequently slower sales and profit growth for many firms.

In fact, the inflation, aggravated by the government's artificial restrictions on competition in the labour market, has probably gone too far already to leave Finance Minister Diedericks with any choice other than to raise and curb spending further.

One of the effects of this inflation, the deepening balance payments crisis, could not be left uncorrected for much longer, the Mail adds. 'The gap is now so wide that the Reserve Bank will run out of foreign reserves within a year if it persists and if no major net inflow of capital occurs in 1971'.

Many other observers have ascribed the swing against the government in recent elections to the fact that apartheid is now being felt by the Whites because the Nationalist leadership has appeared prepared to restrict productivity rather than abandon its racial policy.

The Mail thinks that the debate within the National Party between those who want more apartheid and those who would countenance less is likely to grow fiercer, while on the broader question of where the policy is being shifted on to ground previously untrod.

Some voters and investors have already realised this and expressed their feelings and their fears in polling booths and share prices, says the Mail, which predicts a "steady erosion" of confidence in the year ahead.

Faced with the choice between relaxing restrictions to allow more non-Whites to do skilled jobs and seeing the labour shortage slow down economy growth, there was a distinct danger the government would choose the latter.

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### Venice

#### A city without automobile and horses

Venice—Distinct for having no automobiles, Venice—as far as anyone knows—has no horses. But, whoa, Venice may have no flesh-and-blood horses on the hoof, but what about the 2,000-year-old horses who stand guard atop the mosaic-encrusted facade of St. Mark's Church?

Among the most photographed of all tourist sights in this Disneyland-for-real lagoon city, the quartet of bronze horses—which come at you strong, as perhaps the proudest on earth, if not the most venerable—has been watching from the vantage-point pedestal well over 700 years of Venetian history.

Alas, now the famed steeds of St. Mark's Square are facing a serious problem. They have been in disease—or at least the bronze equivalent. Industrial fumes from nearby Mestre and Marghera and the corrosive sea air are taking their toll on the hide of the restless equine foursome.

The corrosion of the bronze has reached a rather advanced stage, and it is getting worse. Having developed metal rot, the bronzes now show thousands of tiny holes over their outer surface, while the bronze itself has become quite brittle in some spots.

Experts in metal diseases have told Venice what can be done to save the horses. Either they be covered with plastic sheets or bags or they be removed. It is

By Nino Lo Bello suggested the statues forthwith be positioned in the safety of an indoor setting and copies placed atop St. Mark's.

This would not be the first time, by the way, that the horses would leave their preposterous perch atop one of the world's most well-known church fronts. After Napoleon conquered the ancient Venetian maritime republic in 1797 and handed Venice over to Austria, he took the animals down and shipped them to Paris for public display at the Arc de Carrousel.

At that time the horses were covered with gold, but 13 years later, when they were brought back here, the gold had been scraped off the surface and turned into bullion. Today a few flecks of this original gold can still be noticed on the bare surface.

The only other instances in recent times when the horses were taken away were during the two World Wars. To keep them from being damaged by bombs or gunfire during the First World War, the horses were secretly transported all the way to Rome since the battlefield was close to Venice. Where the horses were concealed during World War II still remains a dark secret because the hiding place could be used once again should there ever be another big war.

Made about 300 years B.C., the horses were done by the Greek sculptor Lysippos from an amalgam of gold, silver, copper and tin. Emperor Theodosius II took these horses with him to Constantinople to decorate the imperial box at the Hippodrome where he the Emperor and their court used to attend the chariot races.

When Venice's great Admiral Doge, the blind Enrico Dandolo, conquered the Turks during the Fourth Crusade in 1204, instead of melting the statues down and making coins, he looted them into his galley and took them to Venice.

At first the Venetians had no idea as to what to do with the horses of Lysippos. They were put in with the gride for stone lions in front of the Arsenal, but that looked silly to passing Venetians. Someone said they would look just as silly atop St. Mark's—just that's where they eventually were put, atop the city's most important church, as unlikely a place as anybody could ever imagine. St. Mark's, as it has turned out, was the best choice after all.

Some residents here insist that occasionally on sunny midday, when the moon is full, the second horse on the right is known to give a healthy whinny, albeit of a metallic timbre. No historian gives credence to this report, however, because it does not come straight from the horse's mouth.

### Space technology

#### Skylab to be launched during 1972

It's now possible for the first time to get a close-up look at a new kind of American space machine—Skylab, the first shuttle to carry men into orbit with today's enormous, costly rockets.

Here at the civilian space agency's remote Flight Research Centre is a squat, wingless affair, unimpressive at first glance, but already hailed as a significant leap forward.

This is the HL-10 "lifting body" experimental craft intended to pave the way for reusable space shuttles and a new era of space flight. Emphasis is to be on missions in earth orbit in the 1970s to improve man's environment at home. Better crops, communications, and weather forecasting.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration say it will be a "full programme" with equipment such as the shuttle and space stations that can be used over and over.

Skylab, the shuttle and earth-orbiting laboratories, in the 1970s; about \$10 billion dollars, compared with \$24 billion for the Apollo moonlanding effort.

The lifting body is already being test-flown. The next step will be to fly in actual reusable spacecraft that will incorporate much design work on such a vehicle is under way at the North American Rockwell Corporation under NASA contracts of about \$1 million dollars each.

Before the decade is over, passengers and cargo-carrying craft that may look something like this research ship are expected to shuttle regularly between earth and U.S. space stations. These projects are tied together.

"We've got to take our blinders off," says a NASA official. "The shuttle isn't going to be just another launch vehicle."

The Skylab, at the Huntington Beach, Calif., plant of McDonnell Douglas, workmen are already building America's first space station. Called Skylab, the facility is to be completed by June, 1971, and launched in 1972.

Three successive teams of three men each will be reeketed to the Skylab. In all, the three teams will spend about 20 weeks in the facility over an eight-month period.

Shuttle ship of future may enable astronauts to inspect U.S. and Soviet craft at close range, as well as haul big cargoes from earth to space laboratories and back.

Recovery results Apollo-14 crew fulfil about 200 tasks

HOUSTON, Texas, (AP)—The Apollo-14 crew of Alan Shepard, Edgar Mitchell and Stuart Roosa, now safely home after their moon endurance record-breaking trip, achieved a 90 per cent success record during their nine-day mission.

With the near-disastrous Apollo-13 trip still fresh in NASA's memory, the Apollo-14 astronauts are reporting back with only a dozen of the 200 scientific tasks set them unfulfilled.

This third manned mission to the moon's surface has brought back 366 pounds (43 kilos) of lunar rock samples, compared with the 47 pounds (21.7 kg) for Apollo-11 and 75 pounds (34.4 kg) for Apollo-12.

The variety, as well as the quantity of these samples from this latest mission will prove of exceptional value to scientists engaged on moon studies.

The Apollo-14 crew have brought back samples differing in texture, colour and size, and not

the first in the Sea of Storms, and the second in the Fra Mauro crater, are sending back data on the "solar wind", the moon's thin atmosphere, and geological activity.

Further information will be received from the two U.S. laser reflectors—plus the third operating on the still-functioning Soviet Lunokhod vehicle—the first stages in a triangulation network to gauge the exact distance between the earth and the moon, and movements of the earth.

And in spite of rising heart-beat counts measured on Shepard and Mitchell during their strenuous moonwalks, Apollo-14 has confirmed that man can adapt to working conditions on the moon.

U.S. scientists will continue to receive new scientific information both from the earlier Apollo-12 and the latest Apollo-14 automated laboratories set up on the moon's surface, which will function for several months to come.

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### In And Around Town WHERE DID YOU SPEND YOUR EID DAYS?

The new craze in Kabul nowadays is to spend your Eid holidays in Jalalabad. It is chic and helps you keep up with the Joneses.

And it is so pleasant to bask in the warm sunshine of Jalalabad while everyone in Kabul shivers with cold. The palm trees, the fragrance of the sub-tropical blooms and the relaxed atmosphere of the lazy but growing town tend to replenish one's used up energies. It is in Jalalabad that one realises how they charge batteries with sunshine.

But going to Jalalabad alone is something and taking your family along is something quite different. Especially if you have a large family, like most of the Afghans do.

There are three hotels in this small town. The Spin Ghar, meaning the "White Mountain", is by far the largest and the centre of attraction in the town. Its lounge, restaurant and gardens are usually packed with people toward the late afternoon by its residents, their visitors and people who just keep coming through to bump into a friend or relative by chance.

However, one has to book a room months in advance because there is so much rush during the winter season and more so in Eid holidays. But one can order a meal or a cup of tea without being a resident.

Almost all of the hotel space has been occupied by the ball and the dining rooms, which have been tastefully painted and painstakingly furnished. Therefore those who "merry for a room in advance" are disappointed because of the limited number of single and double bed-rooms.

According to the original plans, the hotel was supposed to be distributed among the landless peasants of Nangarhar, Kunar

and Laghman provinces. They had to pay the government for the land and the buildings they would own eventually. However, it is said that the cost price is now beyond the means of the peasants and it would be more economical for the government to run the farms itself and make the ends meet in the initial stages.

If the citrus fruit production could be boosted every year, there is no doubt the present management will make good money to show a marginal profit in its balance sheet because trading with the Soviet Union has its own advantages.

For instance, the management can import Russian jeans in return for oranges and tangerines and because these sturdy vehicles are in such great demand throughout the country, they can be sold with good profit.

One can get a sense of just what the poultry farm has recently lost about 8,000 chicks in the wake of an epidemic, but this loss can be made good by the Soviet experts after they get to know about the local conditions better.

The cheese and butter produced in the farms are excellent and the prices are reasonable, especially if they are compared with the state imported cheese and butter available in the Kabul stores.

The so-called Hadda Open-Air Museum is a must for every tourist in the country, let alone in Jalalabad. Hadda was a great monastery during the Buddhist period in the Afghan history and the Department of Antiquities has made several excavations here. The finds include many statues and heads of Buddha and those of the lesser saints, some of them mutilated by the fanatical Muslims during the Arab invasion of Afghanistan when the whole monastery was set on fire.

It is interesting to note that in the same place was built an Islamic "madrasah" where students from various parts of the country learn various aspects and problems of Islamic beliefs and knowledge.

A Buddhist stupa has been discovered near the Darunta Dam but due to the fact that the Department of Antiquities has already too much on its plate, it was decided to leave it alone till the time comes.

Most of the statues and heads of Buddha are made of gypsium. Some show him in the middle, some in the hands of the monks, the earthenware prince has the same aura of serenity.

Some foreigners have managed to buy a few finds from the local employees by hook or crook in order to sell them at home and pocket huge profits but most of them have been caught by the custom officials and the finds returned to the museum.

After all, everyone has to declare what he plans to take out of the country. And if it is related to the antiquity in one way or the other, he has to obtain a certificate from the Kabul Museum saying clearly that it is not a museum piece, meaning that it is either not too rare to part with or too unique to relinquish.

The typical dish in Jalalabad is "chapli kebabs", which is actually a hamburger, with the difference that the beef is already mixed with onion.

Besides, it is cooked in oil. The man should be told not to make it too hot.

Cloosy customers usually buy the beef from the butcher's house, it minced and give it to the kebab shop to cook. He can also buy his bread and vegetables personally and wrap the hot kebabs inside in order to eat it with his family or friends on a terrace or at the bank of the stream with new verdure around him.

A few drops from the sour oranges enhance the taste of the kebab considerably especially when the meal is topped with plenty of oranges and tangerines which are dirt cheap in this town.

There are shops in which sugar cane are peeled and the juice is squeezed and the slices which the people chew to get the juice. These are available in plastic bags and one can buy some for the kids.

From the local handicrafts, one ought to buy some bed legs and lamp stands which are so colourful and gay.

Nangarhar as a whole is a musical province. Almost in every village there is a band.

Do you know of any house for rent in this street? Sir? Well, actually I had a small one which was rented only two days ago. It is a lovely abode, I wish you could see me only a week before.

But Sir, don't you think there is another house available? To tell you the truth, there is one. It belongs to an old widow whose late husband has left her simply provided. He was such a charming fellow. Used to stand in front of his gate for hours. Liked to chat with neighbours.

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## Middle East

## Israel rejects Jarring's arbitrator status

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13. (Reuters).—Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Alon yesterday voiced Israeli reservations over United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring's reported new initiative to break the deadlock in the Middle East peace talks.

General Alon told a labour party study group that Dr. Jarring's mission was not that of an arbitrator and he was not in a position to put forward proposals.

But the deputy premier did not specifically reject Jarring's reported proposals for an agreement in which Egypt would recognise Israel as a sovereign state in return for Israeli withdrawal to the old international boundary between mandatory Palestine and Egypt.

The Jarring plan would provide for Israeli control of the Gaza Strip and a UN armed guard at Sharm El-Sheikh to assure the navigation through the straits of Tiran.

General Alon said Dr. Jarring's mission was to promote agreement between the parties, rather than act as an arbitrator.

Political observers here believe that Israel's coolness to the reported Jarring proposals stems from the fear that any change in the envoy's mission could lead to attempts to impose a solution of the Middle East conflict.

It was also feared that Dr. Jarring might thus become a vehicle for a solution imposed by the four big powers.

UN peace efforts have not been known to have any confidence in the stationing of an international force at Sharm El-Sheikh to guarantee freedom of navigation in view of its experience in 1967, when the late President Nasser secured the withdrawal of the UN force there and blocked the Israeli shipping—a direct cause of the tension leading to the six-day war.

The mass circulation evening newspaper, *Masriq*, said yesterday Israel would reject the Jarring proposals, but other political sources believed the subject might be accepted for a subject of discussion once President Anwar Sadat's 30-day ceasefire renewal was further extended.

The Israeli cabinet is expected to discuss the issue at a regular weekly session on Sunday, but observers thought it unlikely that any public statement would be made afterwards.

## Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

Chinese border, the source said. No planes were shot down.

Two South Vietnamese trucks crossed into a Viet Cong ambush area near the border of Khe Sanh in the north of South Vietnam.

U.S. helicopters were brought up at many of the trucks were wrecked. This was the second such ambush operation staged by the "adversary" in this area since the Laos operation began on February 6, military officials said.

They thought the Viet Cong were trying to regroup between Quang Tri and Khe Sanh.

Yesterday the Viet Cong destroyed four U.S. helicopters in the "rockpile" zone, some miles between the U.S. heavy artillery bases of camp Carroll (west of Quang Tri) and Vandergift (east of Khe Sanh).

American infantrymen moved into the battle which was "very intense" as one U.S. colonel said here. He would not give casualty figures.

The forward units of the South Vietnamese invasion force had by today penetrated 21 kms (13 miles) across the border into southern Laos, in their drive to cut the Ho Chi Minh trail, a South Vietnamese military spokesman said.

In four days of light fighting the South Vietnamese claimed to have killed 205 North Vietnamese soldiers and to have taken two prisoners.

The South Vietnamese battle plan is to reach the Laotian town of Tchepone 40 kms (25 miles) over the border, which has been a major North Vietnamese supply and base area for several years.

Ten thousand troops, spearheaded by elite "transformation" and paratroopers and backed by tanks and American airstrikes and artillery, have so far moved into southern Laos.

A state of emergency was declared in Laos Friday.

## Al Ahram describes Jarring's communication as positive

CAIRO, Feb. 13. (Reuters).—A new note submitted by UN peace envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring to the parties involved in the Middle East crisis, the authoritative Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* said Friday.

The paper described Dr. Jarring's note submitted to Egypt, Jordan and Israel as a "positive move" by the UN envoy to reach premises that could serve as a basis for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 1967 on the Middle East.

According to *Al Ahram*, Dr. Jarring's note asked each of the three parties to make a "declaration of intentions" and to submit concrete proposals for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, Thursday discussed Dr. Jarring's note with Sir Richard Beadmore, British Ambassador in Cairo, and Francois Puxux, the French Ambassador.

Commenting on Egypt's offer to reopen the Suez Canal for international navigation in return for a partial withdrawal from Sinai, *Al Ahram* said the initiative was intended to be a "first step" towards the implementation of the Security Council Resolution.

"It is by no means acceptable to separate the opening of the Suez Canal from withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai," said a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

However, the newspaper said, a few can carry on a simple conversation with a nasal drawl like a sweet young thing from Australia.

## Winter resort

(Continued from page 3)

There is a band of musicians who perform professionally. There are some boys who are trained as solo dancers and a few of them are excellent.

The peculiarity of these boys is that they sing as they dance. And when they play the harmonium, they usually do it in a standing posture.

There is a cinema and a theatre in Jalalabad. The theatre has produced stars such as Qamar Gul, the best Pashtu singer in the nation. The general impression one gets from the theatre is that it leaves much room for improvement but considering the fact that it is at present only a vaudeville, one can hope that it will grow and develop later on to stages respectable plays.

However, the singers and comedians amuse the audience consisting of transport workers, office messengers and some shopkeepers.

For the bird lovers, Jalalabad can offer schools of "mina" birds which are locally called "shinas". Some of these are kept in cages and taught how to speak. And a few can carry on a simple conversation with a nasal drawl like a sweet young thing from Australia.

## Space technology

(Continued from page 3)

"We're going to take this in one big bite," Mr. Smith says. "We're to do it right the first time."

Both prime contractors are expected to come up with a design concept for a full-blown shuttle within 11 months.

There are currently no firm plans for experimental models of the shuttle, as there were for all previous types of spacecraft. NASA wants the contractors to prepare only usable shapes that could be blasted off fully loaded with men and cargo.

Not everybody is happy about this "all out" approach. Milton O. Thompson, assistant research director at the Flight Research Centre, wants a test vehicle built first. No such prototype of the shuttle of the future is included in present plans.

Thompson says he "feels strongly" that there should be verification of the new shape intended for the space shuttle before full-scale production begins.

"It could save the shuttle programme time and money," he says.

A "piggyback" ride. The final version of the shuttle is expected to include two separate vehicles: a booster and an orbiter, both of which would be piloted back to earth, landing on Report.

But even Skylab—advanced as it is—is considered to be only the start of a vigorous effort to provide the U.S. with mastery of space near earth.

The next steps will be 12-man space stations and the introduction of shuttles in the late 1970s. After that, 50 and 100-man "villages," capable of supporting men for months at a time, which may someday serve as normal as permanent bases in the Arctic and Antarctic.

(From U.S. News and World Report)

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## Libya still unsure

## on joining proposed

## "Arab Maghreb"

TUNIS, Feb. 13. (Reuters).—Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, in Tunisia on a five-day official visit, has reaffirmed the Arab nation's struggle against colonialism and the occupation of Palestine.

Speaking after a dinner held in his honour by Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouria, Colonel Gaddafi said: "The aspiration to better tomorrow is the objective of the Arab nation, which is fighting colonialism and notably the occupation of Palestine."

Earlier, Houari emphasized that Tunisia, together with Algeria and Morocco, had taken important steps towards the setting-up of the Arab Maghreb (union of western Arab nations).

Observers here noted that the Libyan leader made no reference to the Arab Maghreb. They believed he wanted to make clear that Libya sticks by her decision last year not to participate in it.

## Jordan

## Commandos, gov. troops clash

## again, four civilians killed

AMMAN, Feb. 13. (AFP).—Fighting flared up again in the Jordanian capital last night.

The sound of exploding shells and heavy machine-gun fire was heard as clashes between Palestinians and the Jordanian army broke out for the third night running.

The royal Jordanian army appeared to be making a sweep of several sectors of the city.

The firing seemed to be coming from areas north of the sector where Jordanian and Palestinian forces have clashed during the last 48 hours.

Late last night, foreign correspondents in the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in the residential area of Diehel clearly heard the sound of cannons and continuous bursts of automatic weapon fire.

In Amman, royal troops attacked the Hamran sector shortly before noon, tried to enter Nasr Jebel with tanks and raided the Al-Mahatta and Hashimi Jebel sectors, the front said in a communiqué.

Eight Jordanian troops had been killed and 12 others were wounded in fighting with Palestinian forces over the past four days, it said. Palestinian losses it gave as two killed and three wounded.

The front said it was impossible for the Palestinians to coexist with the Jordanian regime, which had "ignored" all the agreements made with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

Witnesses reported that Jordanian army vehicles moved through the deserted streets towards the city centre around 2100 GMT, after which the sound of firing was continuous.

No details of the operations could be obtained from official sources.

In Beirut, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said four civilians were killed and six wounded Friday in Jordan by army gunfire.

## Severe heart attack partly paralyzes General Lon Nol

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 13. (AFP).—Cambodian Premier General Lon Nol suffered a heart attack Monday which has caused a paralysis of the left side, it was officially announced here Friday.

This was the first official news about the General's state of health since it was announced last Wednesday that he had been obliged to retire temporarily from the political scene for medical reasons.

The announcement, issued by government spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Am Rong, said the General, who took over power last March after the ousting of head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was still able to talk and sign papers.

His doctors say he would probably have completely recovered within one or two months.

Lieutenant Colonel Am Rong said several doctors were treating him, "including," he believes, some American specialists.

Lieut. Colonel Am Rong said he had seen Gen. Lon Nol Thursday and that he seemed "much better" than he was on Monday when he suffered an infarctus (blood clot). Together with Lieut. Colonel Am Rong, were several military and civilian officials, to whom Gen. Lon Nol gave "instructions."

Meanwhile, the spokesman added, acting premier General Sihanouk "has assumed all responsibilities." "There is no change," he stated.

Meanwhile in Washington it was announced that Gen. Lon Nol will shortly enter the Tripler General hospital, Hawaii.

The State Department spokesman added that Gen. Lon Nol's condition was improving.

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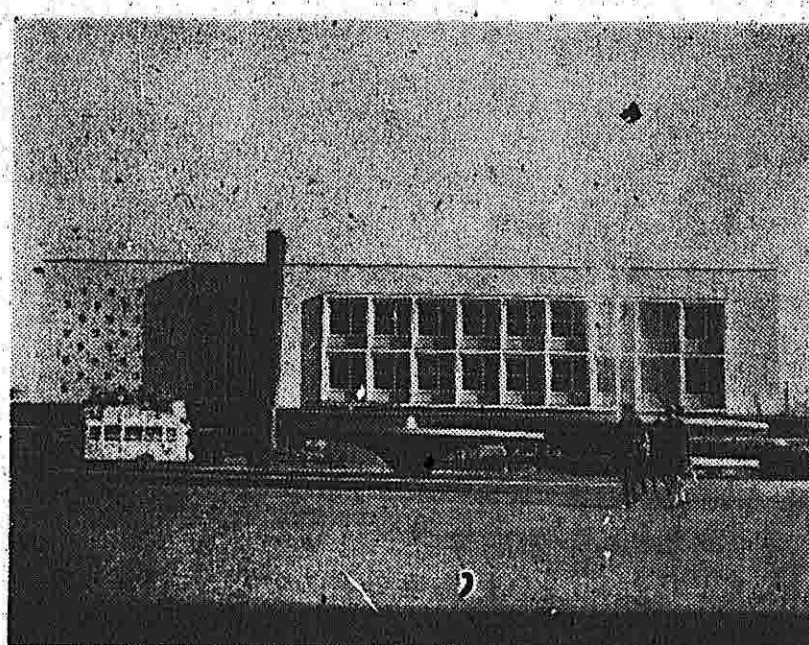
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## Oil price

(Continued from page 1)

frogging—an attempt to get a better deal when one was obtained elsewhere.

Formal talks between representatives of oil companies and the Gulf producers collapsed on February 2, and an agreement on the producers' demands for more money must be reached by Monday to avoid possible world economic crisis.

The six states, members of the 10-nation Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC), issued an ultimatum last week that they would introduce unilateral price legislation on February 15 if the companies did not accept their demands.

If the companies do not within seven days of this date comply with the legislative measures establishing new crude oil prices they face what OPEC has called appropriate measures, including a total oil embargo by the Gulf states.

Lord Strathallmond told reporters he hoped an agreement would be reached during the resumed talks by Monday. The big point now is "no leapfrogging."

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PRICE AF. 4

## UNCERTAINTY HAZE SITUATION IN LAOS SOUTH AND NORTH

Roashan, Loomis

talk on U.S.

aid to media

VIENTIANE, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—Uncertainty clouds the military situation in northern Laos like the haze of dust and smoke which covers the countryside at this time of year.

The key to the obscurity lies with the North Vietnamese intentions following the incursion by South Vietnamese troops into southern Laos to cut off the network of tracks which make up the Ho Chi Minh Trail used by the Communists to supply their forces in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

A North Vietnamese division poses a threat to the valley base of Long Cheng, 60 miles (96 km) north of the Laotian capital of Vientiane. It is the headquarters of General Vang Pao and his American-backed guerrilla army of Miao hill tribesmen, who are defending the area.

The Communists have been probing towards the base from the Plain of Jars to the north. Last night they fired six rockets in Long Cheng, hitting its airstrip and playing on the nerves of an already tense population there.

It is not so far clear whether the North Vietnamese intend to capture the base as they did the refugee centre at Sam Thong, a mile to the north last March.

Sam Thong, a Muong Soui, the old neutralist headquarters on western edge of the Plain of Jars, was subsequently captured by the Communists but Muong Soui is now back in North Vietnamese hands and the Communists control the plains and the rim of mountains around it. However, small government guerrilla units still operate behind the North Vietnamese lines.

Diplomatic and military observers (Continued on page 4)

## Attention of Geneva accord signatories called on Laos

PARIS, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—The pro-Communist Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, has called the attention of the signatories of the Geneva agreements on Laos to what he called the United States' escalation of its war of aggression in Laos.

The North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks yesterday issued a statement containing the text of a message issued in Hanoi by Prince Souphanouvong.

The message said that after introducing military advisors and that troops into Laos the Nixon administration had now taken another extremely serious step in the escalation of its war of aggression against Laos and other Indochinese countries.

It thus put "the whole of South east Asia in danger of becoming involved in a catastrophic war," the North Vietnamese statement said.

The prince also criticised Britain for not supporting the Soviet Union in condemning the new developments in Laos, saying:

## Tass accuses U.S. of sending 100 paratroopers to Laos

MOSCOW, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—The Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday that more than 100 American troops have been airlifted into Laos to support South Vietnamese paratroopers driving into the country.

The Pentagon chief directly stated that in Laos there were American search and rescue units supporting the Saigon troops, Tass said.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—Four nights ago Norman Budwit stopped his car and placed two bags lying on the road.

Yesterday, Budwit, father of three children, handed over the sacks containing \$1,835,000 to the Brinks Armoured Truck Company and received a reward cheque for \$10,000.

The bags had fallen off an armoured truck as it bounced over a railway crossing.

RAILFORD, Florida, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—Guards fired shot after a man was seen struggling with a fence at the Ralston state prison here but no one was badly hurt, a prison spokesman said yesterday. Two of the prisoners escaped.

The prisoners want a council to discuss grievances, lack of adequate food, complaint about the parole concession, food, and limited vocational training—explained the spokesman.

KABUL, Feb. 14. (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Director of the United States Information Service, Henry Loomis, met the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Khaled Roashan, in his office yesterday morning.

Discussed at the meeting were U.S. technical assistance to Radio Afghanistan, Bakhtar News Agency and the Afghan Films laboratories and studios.

Present at the meeting were also the presidents of the above-mentioned organisations.



Henry Loomis

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 14. (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Planning Minister Mohammad Ali Chausi left Kabul yesterday for Manila to participate in the preparatory meeting of the Colombo Plan. The meeting which will start on Tuesday will continue up to February 25.

KANDAHAR, Feb. 14. (Bakhtar).—The first group of the Afghan pilgrims were returned to Kandahar by the Ariana Afghan Airlines to Kandahar yesterday. The group included 95 pilgrims who flew in the Airlines DC-6 plane.

GENEVA, Feb. 15.—The withdrawal of DDT from the global anti-malaria campaign would be dangerous and unjustifiable in the present state of man's knowledge, the World Health Organisation (WHO) says.



One of the graduates receiving his certificate and the award which goes with it from Dr. Rafiq.

## New graduates of ag. credit, co-operatives get certificates

KABUL, Feb. 14. (Bakhtar).—Certificates of graduation were distributed to 39 graduates of the courses of the project for agriculture credit and co-operatives by Deputy Irrigation and Agriculture Minister Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq in a ceremony yesterday.

The courses were set up last year with the cooperation of the United Nations and the Swedish government. The graduates will be able to make tangible contribution towards agricultural development in Afghanistan.

The director of the courses, Abdul Wadoud Zafari said the graduates will be assigned duties in various projects in Kabul, Kohistan and Baghlan, and other areas.

## Jordan casualty

## 21 dead, many injured in latest clash

AMMAN, Feb. 14. (AFP).—A total of 21 persons were killed in the latest flare-up of fighting between the Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian Security forces, according to figures announced by both sides yesterday.

Eighteen Palestinians—11 commandos and seven civilians lost their lives, a spokesman for the PLO said. Eight of the dead commandos belonged to El-Fatah and three others to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said that three policemen had been killed and six injured since the government's "clean-up operation" which began on Wednesday.

Life was back to normal in Amman, with the shops open and the streets full of people. But security forces were still mopping up the town.

Both sides wrangled about whether or not last month's agreement on arms was being respected.

The Ministry of the Interior said that "heavy arms" were still being used "by uncontrolled elements" in the towns to attack police stations.

The PLO spokesman said his organisation was carrying out the agreement "to the letter."

He said Kurdish arms had been collected in order to take them out of the country.

He accused the Jordanian army of failing to withdraw from Amman as agreed, and the government of not recognising the commandos' identity cards, issued by the PLO.

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## Afghan Crescent

## Society spends Af.

## 13m in ten months

KABUL, Feb. 14. (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has contributed to various centres at home and abroad Af. 13 million during the past 10 months of the current Afghan year.

The Society's assistance to the victims of the earthquake in Turkey, the victims of the cyclone in East Pakistan, and the victims of the Java earthquake, amounted to Af. 5,511,000.

The Society spent over seven million Afghans in its health, welfare programmes, assisting the poor, the sick, and the injured in Kabul, Paktia, Laghman, Kapisa, and Parwan provinces. The Publicity Department of the Afghan Red Crescent Society said.

## People's China to

## offer additional

## aid to N. Vietnam

HONG KONG, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-Lai Saturday met in Peking a visiting economic government delegation from North Vietnam.

Radio Peking said the Chinese Premier had a "very intimate and cordial talk" with the delegation.

The delegation was headed by Le Thanh Nghi, a vice premier, but gave no details of the conversation.

Observers believe the topics discussed included the American-backed South Vietnamese military incursion into southern Laos—a move described by China as a "grave menace to the region."

The radio listed Fang Yi, chairman of the Chinese Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, among other officials present on the Chinese side.

## Israeli cabinet takes up

## Amman reply, Jarring's moves

JERUSALEM, Feb. 14. (AFP).—Jordan's reply to Israel's second working paper submitted recently to UN mediator Gunnar Jarring was received here Saturday and will be discussed by the cabinet today (Sunday).

A complete news blackout has been imposed over the contents of the reply, Egypt's latest note, and Dr. Jarring's recent moves.

Key cabinet members had official talks with Premier Golda Meir on the moves.

For its reaction to specific proposals for future borders and has asked Egypt about the form of a peace settlement.

These "active" moves will come up at the cabinet meeting today, which is also likely to consider Friday's four-power meeting on the Middle East in New York, which discussed guarantees for any peace settlements.

Dr. Jarring has asked Israel for its reaction to specific proposals for future borders and has asked Egypt about the form of a peace settlement.

The opposition has called for a special meeting of the Knesset (parliament) on the Jarring moves.

## World-Briefs

BRAZZAVILLE, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—Cholera is threatening to become endemic in Africa, the regional office of the World Health Organisation said in a report yesterday.

Despite the lack of information concerning certain countries, there is no doubt that the year 1970 was the worst as regards the extension of cholera in Africa, says the report.

BEIRUT, Feb. 14. (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrillas yesterday launched a "heavy attack" against an Israeli army base in the area, near Mount Hermon, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said.

A statement said that a combined force comprising guerrillas from the Popular Front and the Syrian-backed Saika Commando Organisation attacked the resort, but suffered no casualties.





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

## Treaty banning use of seabed for nuclear arms

The treaty banning emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof is yet another step towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and lessening of international tension.

The treaty which was signed in the capitals of the depository countries by the super powers and a number of other countries including Afghanistan also paves the ground for reaching further agreements on halting the arms race and reaching the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

It is important to note that several important treaties of this nature have been signed during the past decade.

Among them the partial test ban treaty and the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons are of great significance since they have a direct and immediate effect in limiting the arms race and promoting international security.

A treaty on the demilitarisation of the moon which was also signed, though important inasmuch as it promotes greater understanding between the super powers, does not have the same practical significance as these treaties do.

The seabed treaty, like the test ban treaty, suffers from certain shortcomings. The test ban treaty is partial inasmuch as it does not

## Food For Thought

The learned are seldom pretty fellows, and in many cases their appearance tends to discourage a love of study in the young.

Henry Louis Mencken

## Population Control U.N. experts evaluate Iran's family planning

A high-powered inter-agency UN team, headed by Lord Caradon, is currently in Iran to review the country's family planning programme, at the request of the Iranian Government.

Population control, supported by a comprehensive family planning campaign, is a top priority programme which has been promoted as an integrated part of the national development policy.

The long-term goal of this programme was spelt out during the recent historic meeting at the Plan Organisation. The Plan Organisation director stressed, that at the development goals set for the next 20 years required a far-reaching family planning programme to significantly decrease the high rate of population growth.

Subsequently in his policy statement, the Shahanshah approved an ambitious 20 year target of one per cent growth against the present 3 per cent growth rate.

Family planning was accepted as part of the development policy for the first time with the launching of the Fourth Plan. The original programme was promoted on the basis of social and humanitarian considerations.

Like all the previous treaties of this nature the seabed treaty also suffers from lack of universal adherence.

Both the Peoples Republic of China and France, the two major nuclear powers, have refused to sign previous treaties and they are unlikely to sign the present one.

In welcoming the treaty with all its shortcomings one has to acknowledge the fact that only a beginning has been made on the difficult road to the general and complete disarmament.

The world is anxiously looking forward to some practical results from the strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union which will be resumed later this year.

One has to look forward also to agreements and treaties on banning the production and use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, on the dismantling of foreign bases and on the destruction of nuclear stockpiles and means of delivering these weapons, etc.

By Shahpour Rahabi

considerable boosting to be able to sustain a campaign of this nature. Thus, to start with, training, research and experimentation have been modest. Large numbers of motivators are being prepared. It was realised that the Health Ministry by itself could not have the resources in manpower or in administrative capacity to launch the national programme.

So the entire health and medical care network is to be mobilised. Non-government and voluntary organisations are being mobilised. Response by some of them has proved encouraging.

The problems and shortcomings at present hindering rapid progress of the campaign are numerous. Yet favourable pre-conditions are emerging.

To start with, the programme cannot be limited to a single ministry from the government point of view. The impact can come only with proper utilisation of the facilities of non-government bodies, which calls for a strong co-ordination mechanism.

The Health Ministry has created an under-secretary post to head the programme.

In Iran and in other rapidly developing countries the problem of coordination has proved extremely difficult. On paper there is a strong co-ordinating body in Iran, under the leadership of the Health Ministry.

Non-government agencies are complaining that they have not been brought effectively into the mainstream of the government programme as yet. They maintain that what is being done, by them so far is the result of their own initiative. There is talk of moves next year, to bring all these efforts into a concerted government-supported national programme, with generous support to the volunteer bodies.

The question of coordination Given the motivation of enlightened self-interest by some of the major powers, the external support potential was vast. But any outside support should be provided as an integral part of the national effort as carefully as the planning of national resources—because in the final analysis the programme should rely on domestic sources, the same source added.

It was, however, felt that the current infrastructure needed

has another dimension. Nearly every UN body has jumped on to the family planning bandwagon. However, according to a well-informed authority, the government decided it was having enough on its hand co-ordinating the national effort.

The country was flooded with offers of assistance, mostly in the form of various missions from different UN agencies. A strong stand was taken on this question. The government programme's components, which could be supported by external assistance were identified.

All potential donors were asked to link their efforts to the government programme and its priorities. The UN Development Programme was called upon by the government to act as the co-ordinating body for all donor agencies. Surprisingly enough, this received an encouraging response by all parties. Thus each donor could show how his support fitted into the entire picture.

A well-informed source stressed that such a stand was absolutely necessary as the programme was supported mainly from government funds—over 80 per cent. The government authorities would welcome sound advice, but they would decline for themselves. The same source stressed that the UN team had deliberately been called upon to make a critical frank and constructive evaluation of the programme.

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## German cello, piano duo to hold concert in radio hall

### Occasion promises to be memorable for music-lovers

Gerhard Mantel and Erika Frieser, widely acclaimed German cello and piano duo, will make their eagerly awaited second appearance in Kabul next Tuesday evening, February 16, at Radio Afghanistan.

The third in this year's series of presentations by the Kabul Music Society, the concert will be under the patronage of the German ambassador.

The occasion promises to be a memorable one for music-lovers who appreciate a first-rate musicianship in the service of some of the beloved classics of Beethoven and Brahms, as well as of newer and less familiar works.

Mantel and Miss Frieser have been playing together for over ten years. They have achieved an international reputation in the course of their concert tours of Europe, North and South America, and the Middle East, and through their numerous radio and television performances.

Both partners have also made many solo appearances, and they are becoming widely known for their recordings, under the Da Camera label, of cello and piano works.

Like his Czechoslovak-born musical partner, Gerhard Mantel comes of a musical family. Born in Karlsruhe, Germany, Mantel began his cello studies at the age of nine.

His obvious talent brought him to the attention of master-teacher August Eichhorn in Heidelberg. He was subsequently granted scholarships for advanced study in the United States and in Paris, under the tutelage of such masters as Fournier, Torte-

lier, Navarra and Gendron. He was engaged as solo cellist with the symphony orchestra in Bergen, Norway, and later as soloist with the West German Radio orchestra in Cologne.

Since 1958 he has devoted himself to a wide-ranging concert career as soloist and as a duo artist with Miss Frieser.

Erika Frieser's concert career began while she was still a child. She studied at the musical conservatories of Cologne and Vienna.

Following her triumphant final examination at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, the eighteen-year-old

concert critic pianist made her debut under Ernest Ansermet with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra at the Salzburg Festival.

She has participated in many competitions at home and abroad, has given innumerable solo concerts, and has played orchestral concerti under such outstanding conductors as Matzenath, Leiberth, and Clemens Krauss.

Critics everywhere have praised the playing of this distinguished team. The New York Times reported:

"They played with such unity, warmth and energy... all grace and colour"

The critic of the Rio de Janeiro Globe wrote of their "depth and assurance of interpretation, discipline and poetic magic in phrasing, and utmost delicacy of tone."

In the Wiener Zeitung, one could read, of a recent concert which Mantel and Miss Frieser presented in Vienna: "brilliant solo accompaniment, highly developed artistic personality and perfect unity are seldom met with in chamber music, but such was the case this evening. The cello virtuoso and the master pianist melted together into one body of sound, uniting their individual styles into a homogeneous and fully realised artistic statement."

The programme to be offered by Mantel and Miss Frieser will be one of unusual richness. They will give us, first, Beethoven's Variations on the Theme "Ein Mädchen Oder Weibchen" from Mozart's opera The Magic Flute—a work in which the distinct styles of the two masters, separated in age by scarcely a generation, are most engagingly juxtaposed, and in which Beethoven gives evidence of his astonishing inventiveness in the variation form.

Following this, we are to hear the splendid Sonata in E Minor of Johannes Brahms. The second half of the concert will consist of three works of twentieth century composers, highly individual in style, all eminently "listenable", and suggestive of the best expansion of musical resources, which has taken place in our times.

The selections will be the Sonata in C major 65 by the Englishman Benjamin Britten, the Variations on an Old English Children's Song by the German Paul Hindemith, and the Piano Trio opus 4 by the Hungarian Zoltan Kodaly.

Tickets for the concert will be sold at the door of the Radio Afghanistan auditorium on the evening of the performance, beginning at 7:30.

However, patrons are encouraged to assure themselves of seats by purchasing tickets in advance. From the Goethe Institut, the British Council, the Librarian International, or any member of the Kabul Music Society.

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Berlin Dancing is a hard sport requiring achievement, Wolfgang and Evelyn Opitz (picture) the victors in the "Grand Prix of Berlin" in Latin American dances, offered a great deal in the way of elegance, spirit, rhythm and dancing perfection—the accumulated result of sporting prowess, achieved by many hours of hard training. Opitz, a husband and wife team, are numbered among the numerous dance couples from the Federal Republic of Germany who over the past few years have won world, European and international championships in standard and Latin American dancing both in the amateur and professional categories.

## WINTER LANDSCAPE

The Worldly Hope men set their Hearts upon Turns Ashes—or it prospers; and anon; Like Snow upon the Desert's dusty Face Lightning a little Hour or two—is gone. And those who husbanded the Golden Grain. And those who flung it to the Winds like Rain. Alike to no such aureate Earth are turned As buried once, Men want dug up again. Think, in this batter'd Caravanserai Whose doorways are alternate Night and Day. How Sultan after Sultan with his Pomp Abode his Hour or two, and went his way.

(Omar Khayyam)



Miss Zarghona Mahtab

## Newly founded theatre in Kabul to be opened by owner shortly

By A Reporter

At production consists mainly of the friends who worked with us in Kanduz, and other provinces we welcome, and we need a large number of other performers.

"There are in Kabul very highly trained, and qualified actors around, whom we very much like to offer a place in our theatre," he said.

An actor can best work, and can best express himself in an establishment not attached to government or quasi-government department.

Acting, like painting, can not be developed in the confines of officialdom, and bureaucracy. It best develops, and it is best expressed, and above all best appreciated, independently, he said.

"The Pohn Theatre was established in the hope that it would branch out to the provinces offering relief to the unemployed to audiences outside Kabul."

It turned out no matter how big the training of a more material and borrowed talent the institution failed to grow up into a mature theatre.

Since it could not stand on its feet here, branching out of course was out of question.

And it was in the Kabul, the surely a sign of being an unusual event.

It is also making a lot of money even though it opened only in December.

The plot of "Love Story" goes something like this: Oliver Barrett IV, handsome, law student and hockey player, falls in love with poor but pretty Jenny Cavillier, Radcliffe Harshard and daughter of an Italian cookie baker. Oliver is disapproved by his super rich parents who disapprove of Jenny. The plucky kids marry anyway and live happily ever after until Jenny dies of an unnamed blood disease a short while later. That's it.

"Take any nation's favourite handsome prince-meets-comely pauperette fairy tale, update it, add a bittersweet ending and you know everything there is to know about "Love Story".

THE AMERICAN film industry is not subsidised. It makes it or fails in the open market regardless of its profits. This system may be harsh but it also guarantees the freedom of the film-maker to make any kind of film he wants without government backbiting.

In the old days of Hollywood an awful lot of terrible pictures earned an awful lot of money. It was this excess money that allowed studios to make "commercial mistakes", nurture an Orson Welles, pamper their Alfred Hitchcock and back unknown directors around the world—in other words, to produce the art that the French New Wave later learned from.

He declared that more than 50 Americanisms, most of them older than the English ones, were known origin, probably derived from West African languages.

In an interview the 38-year-old philologist said he was convinced that "jazz", "jitter", "hepatitis" and "dig" (in the sense of understanding) also come from the Mandingo language.

"Although our cast for this first

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial entitled "New Crisis in Laos". The South Vietnamese forces, it said, have entered the Laotian territory since one week. This indicates a new crisis in Indo-China war and caused anxiety in the world diplomatic circles.

Right now a war is going on between the South Vietnamese forces which, in the words of some are being supported by American forces.

It is said that the South Vietnamese forces have met with a bitter resistance by the Pathet Lao and have even suffered heavy losses. On the other hand the Pathet Lao forces have called upon all the peace loving peoples and nations of the world to help Laos with a view to ending the crisis which threatens Laotian sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality.

The South Vietnamese military intrusion in Laos is in fact a violation of the 1954 Geneva accords and the 1962 agreements recognising Laos as an independent and neutral country and banning foreign interference in its internal affairs.

Military intervention in Laos, can in no way prove to be in the interest of peace in south east Asia, said the editorial.

The ten year old Vietnam war was witness to this fact and proves clearly that peace in that part of the world cannot be established through military operations.

On the contrary the escalation of war can only worsen the situation and hinders the prospects of peace. The effective way to end the crisis is that all countries concerned should first of all respect the provisions of the two Geneva accords and ensure Laotian sovereignty and neutrality.

Afterwards the countries which have signed the two accords should search the possibilities of withdrawing foreign forces from Laos. Only through such an approach can the Laotian people, who suffered a great deal from wars and bloodshed, can enjoy peace and attend to their internal affairs.

Otherwise the United Nations should take practical steps towards ending the war in Laos, and if possible study the prospects of a peaceful settlement.

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## World Press

Four photographers for U.S.-based news organisations—including Jany Burrows of Life magazine—were reported missing today after their helicopter apparently crashed in Laos.

The London-born Burrows, 44, is a British subject who has covered the war in Indochina for the last nine years.

The other three men were identified as Ken Potter, 23, of Philadelphia, U.S. Press International news pictures manager for Vietnam, Frenchman Henri Huet, 43 a staff photographer for the Associated Press, and Keisaku Shimamura, a free lance photographer who was on assignment for Newsweek magazine.

Word that the four were missing came from their employers in New York who had received reports from their staffs in Vietnam.

Details of the crash were sketchy. One report said the South Vietnamese helicopter carrying the four men and a South Vietnamese army photographer identified as Tu Vu, collided with another helicopter carrying a Soviet aircraft carrier.

Another report said both the helicopters were shot down. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was reported in the area, about seven miles inside Laos.

Burrows twice received the Overseas Press Club's Robert Capa award for "superlative photography", and was honoured as "photo" and "superlative photography".

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Shafie Rahel, Editor Tel.: 23821 Residence: 32070

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## Stammering Is teaching it to diplomats a Possibility?

London—When Evelyn Waugh, the novelist of social graces, wanted to portray a stammerer in "Brideshead Revisited", he gave Anthony Blanche, that peculiarly British distinction, a stammer.

As a cultured affectation, such languorous hesitations have become a mark of breeding in this kingdom, and nobles and commoners give halting tribute. When ever Parliament is in session, the nation indulges any representative who pays lip service to the embattled British. Enchanted with the sound of their own voice, members then act for all the world as though practice makes perfect.

During the most recent House of Commons adjournment debate, for example, it seemed unlikely that the issue to adjourn (not to adjourn) could ever come to a vote, since successive orators seemed incapable of reaching the ends of words, let alone sentences. In two hours selected at random, six M.P.s stammered—mildly or wildly—as they struggled to deliver their despatches of well-pounded judgments.

Reputations in the House can be made and destroyed with a single word, and a lapsed eyebrow can express unpeakable eloquence, but no one betrayed the slightest astonishment at this confounding of stammerers.

When the mother of Parliament gives so firmly halting a lead, is it any wonder that a stammerer has become fashionable in other calculating circles? "I'm convinced there's a sm-

all room up in the attic of the Foreign Office where future diplomats are taught to stammer," said Peter Ustinov, the ambassador extraordinary to arts and letters. "I can see it all, try again," the instructor says. "Now withdraw the breath!"

Ustinov, whose fluency seems

staggering in every language, never ceases to marvel at the extent of his friend the French Ambassador to Morocco, who speaks French, Italian, German, Spanish and god-knows-how-many-other-languages. "He stammers," Ustinov says.

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## India's elections Mrs. Gandhi likely to win by majority vote









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## HINDU KUSH CULTURE

The Hindu Kush Cultural Conference held in Mosgar University in Denmark and attended by orientalists from many countries, considered the history, culture and geography of Nooristan, in Afghanistan, elaborately.

It has come out with several recommendations which call for serious consideration by the authorities in Afghanistan.

The recommendations aim at maintaining, fostering, and promoting the distinct cultural pattern of Nooristan which is a well-known area of its own, an entity from which an old culture surviving thousands of years of historical uncertainties has emerged.

If the recommendations are actually complied with, not only Nooristan itself will remain as it is, but also Afghanistan's fame as the house of Nooristan will be promoted further, resulting in the maintenance of the reputation and fame of the area.

The recommendations call for the formulation and implementation of landscape planning and preventing of deforestation and soil erosion; preserving of buildings of outstanding cultural value and archaeological sites; establishing of local museums in the area, especially in buildings of architectural interests; collecting of cultural objects from the areas in question for traditional museums display in Kabul and elsewhere; establishing of rest houses and some modest hotels in houses of the local styles; furthering cultural and sociological studies and providing of materials on Nooristan for teaching in the schools in the area.

Of these recommendations some have partly been accomplished. For instance, a good hotel costing six million Afghani is under construction in Konar, near the area, which on completion will offer accommodation to the tourists.

The College of Literature and Humanities of the Kabul University has taped several Nooristani dialects, and a fairly satisfactory research has been undertaken.

In fact, Afghan scholars who attended the meeting in Denmark presented their papers and reports to the orientalists there.

The Kabul museum has a good collection of historical importance of the Nooristan.

But admittedly much more remains to be done. One can not deny the fact that the development of means of communications and transportation in Afghanistan will affect the cultural entity in Nooristan and in the next few decades new social and cultural values will be introduced to the area by the people themselves.

This will result in the extinction of the much-sought-after cultural pattern in the area.

Before such a drastic change takes place, the scholars in Afghanistan ought to have accumulated adequate historical and cultural records and objects. Many departments of the government and researchers will have to take a deeper interest in implementing the recommendations of the conference if the ingenuity of Nooristan is to be preserved.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the treaty banning nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in seabed, the ocean floor and subsoil thereof.

It said, Afghanistan and a number of other countries signed the treaty in London, Washington, and Moscow.

The draft treaty was prepared by the disarmament committee in Geneva and was supported by the non-aligned summit in Lusaka.

Afghanistan, by signing the treaty, said the editorial, once again demonstrated its peaceful intentions and its faithful membership of the United Nations and is keenly in favour of world peace and security.

Afghanistan, continued the editorial, is of the opinion that human progress and prosperity is possible only under conditions of peace and international security.

That is why she supports any step taken by anyone in any part of the world which could contribute to the strengthening of world peace.

That is why Afghanistan highly welcomes the signing of the treaty which bans the placement of nuclear weapons on the seabed and ocean floor and considers it as yet another step towards the strengthening of world peace and lessening of international tensions.

The editorial expressed the hope that similar agreements will be reached on other aspects of general and complete disarmament which are being considered by the disarmament committee.

Would it not be much better, the editorial asked, if the world and especially the big powers instead of continuing with the dangerous race in the field of armament enter into a race for the promotion of education in the world?

Would it not be much better if instead of squandering large sums of money on the development of chemical, bacteriological and other dangerous weapons of mass destruction, the big powers are bent on the promotion of agriculture in the world?

The editorial gave some interesting figures in connection with expenditures on arms.

It said if all the stockpiles of explosives in the world are divided among world inhabitants

## Food For Thought

Heave gives its favourites early death.

Lord Byron

## French Scene:

### Pompidou comes of age with new style, tone

Pompidou's press conference recently held to mark his final year as President of France, was a study in contrasts. He met the press de Gaulle's shadow always hovered in the background. Now, the General is gone, "belonging to no one but himself," Pompidou feels much more at ease in talking to journalists.

There is in fact a new rapport now between the press and the supreme executive.

What is more, there are clear signs of a shift of emphasis in the government's policies. At the far end of his tenure as President, it was evident that journalists addressed not General de Gaulle but a monument which often ignored their questions. The President himself, in his own words, "was not among the questions prepared in advance, we really punctuated marks in a landscape where one could see the General—talked to other colossuses—to France, to the Nation, to History or even to the future."

To some extent Pompidou followed his precedent when he took over. But his press services made it plain from the start that he would welcome any question, that nothing had to be submitted in advance and that he would not even find a little repugnance to questions from newsmen. Still the questions were timid and were put rather halfheartedly.

Within six days, this split up into separate fingers or toes joined together by fluid and the ends of each bone was covered in smooth caps of cartilage.

Arthritis will be one of the first diseases to be investigated by the organ cultured fingers. One of the first experiments Dr. Rajan plans is to try to make one of the growing fingers react against parts of itself, in the same way that it would react against foreign tissue in the immune reaction, the mechanisms with which the body protects itself against foreign organisms like bacteria.

If this can be done then it would help to investigate one of the theories put forward to explain the cause of some common forms of arthritis, the theory that they are caused by the human body mistakenly treating parts of its joints as foreign compounds and attacking them as though they were parts of itself, in the same way that it would react against foreign tissue in the immune reaction, the mechanisms with which the body protects itself against foreign organisms like bacteria.

He said the oil price controversy was a "complicated" matter and left it to that. He talked a good deal about the Mediterranean and said that French strategy in the area was dictated by the country's geographical position.

He did not refer to China or to Vietnam. His lengthy remarks were reserved for problems on the home front. This was not surprising. During his election campaign itself he had made it plain that in his scheme of priorities the prices of chicken and butter, the woes of public transport and sanitation and the headaches at school, university and factory came first.

This is why government spokesmen have been trying to bring the word "happiness" out of use for a decade, back into circulation. The French people will like to believe their President. But unfortunately for him, the spiraling prices, the recurrent strikes, the unrest in schools and universities, the foul mood of the farmers and shopkeepers and the severe winter makes them think otherwise. Some, in resignation, shrug their shoulders and take life as it comes. Others blame the system. Still others trace their troubles to the President's innate conservatism.

The question of his conservatism (Continued on page 4)

## Science

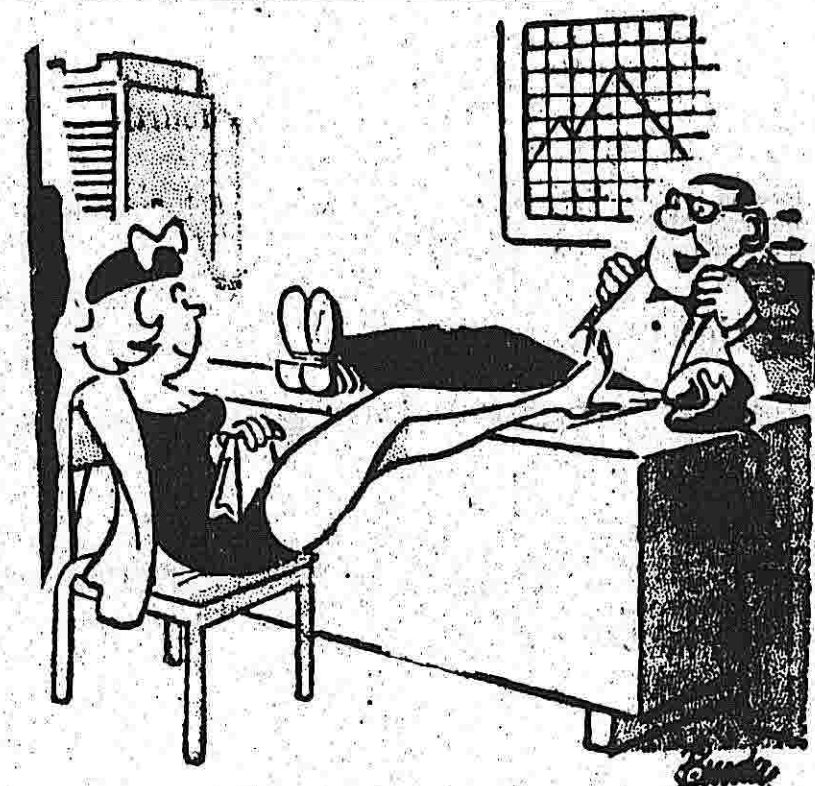
### Testing drugs and transplanting fingers

Although diseases of the joints are extremely common and frequently progressive and incurable, surprisingly little is known of the biology of the structure of joints. In particular, not much is known about exactly how joints are formed during the very early development of the skeleton. Now through the work of two British scientists, Dr. D. T. Rajan and Miss Anne Hopkins of the Rheumatic Diseases Research Centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital near Aylesbury, it will for the first time be possible to study the process of joint formation in the laboratory from start to finish. Besides leading to a new understanding of the process itself, this will also allow doctors to test new drugs on human tissues in experiments which would never be permitted on human patients. And this work may also eventually provide cartilage tissues for grafting. It may even ultimately provide finger and toe tips or complete joints as transplants.

What Dr. Rajan and Miss Hopkins have done is, for the first time ever, to persuade a complete embryo "lost or found" removed from aborted three or four month old human embryos, not only to stay alive but actually to grow and develop after removal from the rest of the body.

They have kept these digits alive and growing separately for more than six days, during which time they not only grew up to be per cent longer but also, more important, went through the whole process of joint formation.

When the digits were removed, the bones in them had hardly begun to form, the skeleton in each digit consisted simply of a thin



"We're very sorry to see you, Miss Brissou—only hope that you've learned something during your stay with our firm."

## Polish parliament gets new econ. report

WARSAW, Feb. 15.—Two vice-premiers of the Polish parliament (the Sejm) today approved three other government changes.

Foreign Trade Minister Janusz Burakiewicz was replaced by Kazimierz Olaszewski, who formerly represented Poland at the Moscow headquarters of Comecon, the Eastern European Common Market.

Olaszewski's colleague at Comecon was Piotr Jacewicz, who became prime minister last December.

Food Industry Minister Stanislaw Czuma, who was recently appointed leader of the peasant's party and a vice-chairman of the council of state, was replaced as food minister by Stanislaw Kulesza.

Meanwhile, the government's economic commission the austerity measures that were to lead to serious economic problems in Gdansk, Szczecin and Gdynia.

One new vice-premier was named. He is Wincenty Krasko, head of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) party central committee's cultural department.

The economic report was presented by the economic planning commission's vice-chairman, Trampczyński.

Earlier budget proposals had already allowed for increases totaling 13,000 million zlotys in social payments but Saturday's additional 11,000 million will help to pay for rises in pensions, salaries and family allowances as well as other social payments demanded by dissatisfied workers in the past two months.

Increase in telephone charges and in fees for birth registration, births, marriages and deaths are two of the ways the government plans to pay for the new awards.

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## Hakima Mustamandi first woman attorney in Afghanistan

By A Reporter

Miss Hakima Mustamandi is the first Afghan woman who has become a defense attorney for juvenile delinquents and a member of the child reformatory in Kabul.

She joined the juvenile delinquents court a few months ago and likes her job very much.

Since joining the court, I have prepared the defenses of two children who were accused of stealing," she says.

The children are among many young offenders in this country who are caught by the police and tried in the courts.

Children reformatories is a comparatively new concept in Afghanistan. The first juvenile delinquents court was established last year. The Ministry of Justice has also established a child reformatory to reform the children who are sent there by courts decisions.

Like other child reformers, Miss Mustamandi, as the court judge, she calls, just like her colleagues in all parts of the world, for establishing training and education centres (reformatories) in Afghanistan.

The young offenders could be sent to these reformatories where they can learn crafts and skills, and at the end of the sentence could undertake useful and productive skills," she says.

She believes that reformatories should have been established in Afghanistan much earlier, but hopes that whatever the cost, they would be further expanded.

Miss Mustamandi believes that the emancipation of Afghan women is a new phenomenon.

The rights of women in the constitution has been guaranteed, but it will take some time for its proper evolution in practice, she said.

She thinks that Afghan women are shouldering greater responsibilities with their workforces more than ever.

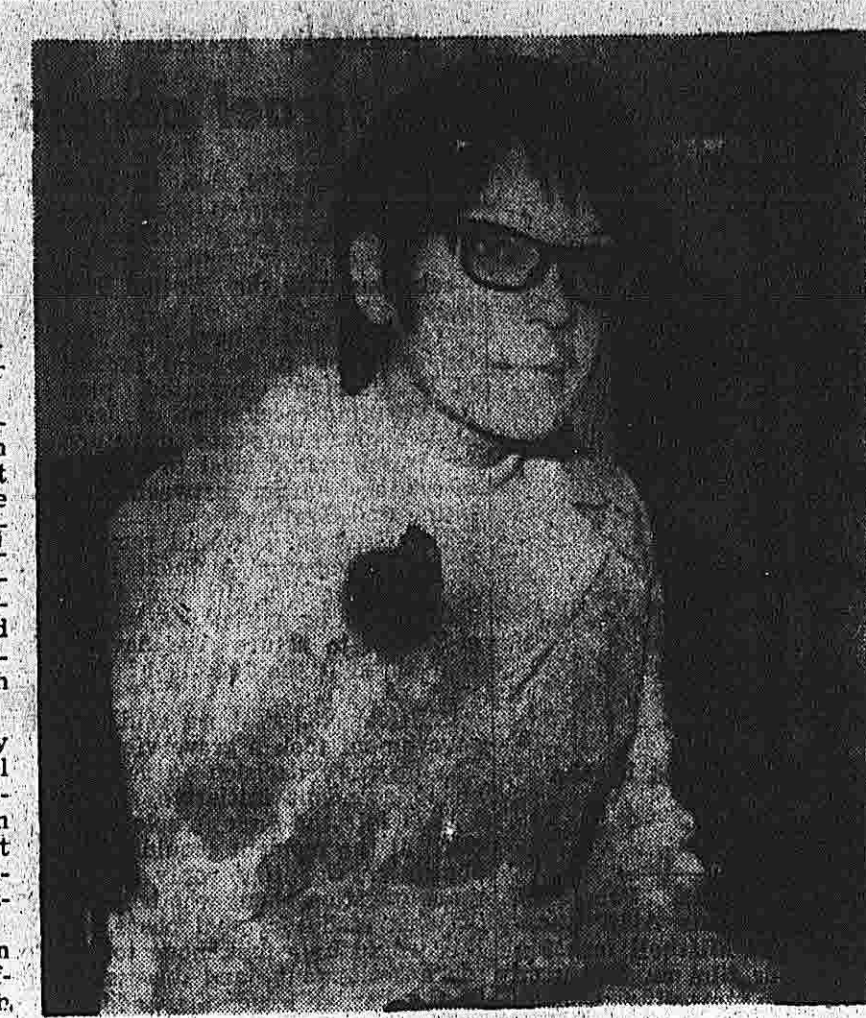
"I believe that housewives with children should pay more attention to the rearing of their children and their health."

Commenting on the family problems in Afghanistan, which have direct bearing on children's upbringing she says that the formation of the voluntary women association and the family guidance association are two important, positive steps which help solve problems emanating from family life.

"If such associations are expanded and ramified and both literate and illiterate women are enrolled, more benefits will be derived from them by the members," she adds.

She calls on parents in Afghanistan to understand the demands and problems of their children. She believes that family surrounding is the most formative platform for the children in Afghanistan.

She says that the means of entertainment at the disposal of



Hakima Mustamandi

## Press on women Mermion defends stand on Gul Mohammad

By A Staff Writer

And should not disturb the tranquility of the society.

The editor refers to some of the issues of the Gahaz, weekly, a private paper, in which the paper has tried to prove their impartiality and at the same time has tried to insult the publishers of Mermion for criticizing Gul Mohammad.

"It is not strange, as one can gather from the nature of the publications of Gahaz, if the runners of the paper came out in defence of Gul Mohammad, the accused criminal."

The same issue of the magazine publishes the speech of the President of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Saleha Farouq Etemadi, entitled "Fight Against Superstitions." In this era in which change takes place rapidly in all facets of life, the tendency to adopt oneself to new requirements is a characteristic of modernisation.

"It is from ancient times that Man from ancient times has been making efforts to adopt itself to the requirements of time. People in the past have shown interest to accept new things and discard old and absurd traditions."

The present cold-shouldering of the reawakening of woman in certain circles reminds one of the incidents 42 years ago. Behind those incidents, which resulted in undoing of great constructive efforts, were the enemies of Islam. The pseudo mullahs proved to be pawns in the hands of non-Muslims, says the editorial.

The editor regrets the support the publications have given to the inhuman act of Mullah Gul Mohammad who shot at the legs of women without veils. The editor calls the attention of the supporters of Mullah Gul Mohammad that the magazine does not have a personal hostility against the accused.

On the basis of obligations and responsibilities which the magazine has in defending the rights of women it raised its voice against the violation of the legitimate rights of freedom of women.

The reactionary elements should not be allowed to suppress the legitimate rights of women given them by the constitution and the disposal of

## On human anatomy, mouse speaking in cupboard

By Nohia Chien

"What subject do you like the most in your school? I asked my niece who is in the second grade of the college of medicine and pharmacy of the Kabul University and she replied to be a young lady doctor in a few years."

"Anatomy," she said with a frigid smile.

"How come you like that," I asked her in my persistent tone. "Well, it is more practical than other subjects, at least in my judgement," she replied tersely.

"What do you exactly do during an anatomy class? I asked her with greater interest than my first question."

"Well, we study human body. A dead body of a person is brought and laid on the special table we have. Then the professor explains on each part," she said coldly.

"Dead body? I implored with a look of horror."

"Yes, uncle, haven't you heard of human anatomy in the past?," she asked with a voice as if reproaching me.

"Yes, I have. But long ago, and to hear about it in the practical way you are explaining now is indeed a new shock-treatment," I said feeling a little bit sorry.

"You see, uncle. The body is laid on the table, as I told you. Then we are shown the veins, the different parts of the human body, the joints, the human artery, and later elaborate information is offered on each part of the body," she said like a scholar teaching a newly enrolled student.

"I see. Do you actually touch the parts of the body?" I asked her.

"Yes, of course. We are there to touch the parts. Imagine the body, we have to know the wrist, the joints, the veins and artery, the various muscles that move when a person is alive, the way the muscles grow and become strong, the skin tissues, etc. All of these issues, you see, that is what we are there for. And we have to know the subjects so that when we become doctors we can cure our patients," she said with a broad smile, showing her teeth.

"It must be really interesting. Imagine how much one learns," I told her like a grandfather.

"Yes, uncle, and the what I liked too," she said matter of factly.

"Well, don't you get scared by seeing the dead body lying on the table," I asked her thoughtfully.

"I did, and in fact all the girls in my class did on the first day. When we were taken to the anatomy room on the first day for the first time, some of the girls had fainting spells. Some felt like vomiting. I went pale like wax, but did not lose my immediately."

## Afghan Recipe



BURANI

4 eggplants, thinly sliced lengthwise, 1 wide, 1 cup oil, large onion, cubed, 1 tomato, peeled, small green chilies, 1 cup yogurt or sour cream, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. pepper, 3 cloves garlic, crushed, Brown the onion in the oil in a large frying pan. Add the tomato, salt, garlic, and about 2 tsp. water. Stir gently until cooked through. Lay the slices of eggplant on each side. Remove the cooked slices to warm plate until all has been cooked. Add about 2 tsp. Water and boil the onion and tomato 10 minutes.

To serve: spread 1 of the yogurt on the plate, place the eggplant slices on this, spoon the onion and tomato over it, and then pour the remaining yogurt on top. Optional—sprinkle mint leaves over the top.

Pakewas

1 cup rice, 2 cups milk, 2 eggs, 1 tsp. baking powder, 3 cloves garlic, crushed, 2 tsp. pepper, 1 tsp. salt, 1 eggplant, peeled and cut lengthwise into 1 inch squares, Oil to deep fry, Beat the eggs lightly and add the milk beat with a rotary beater 2 minutes and the baking powder, garlic, salt, pepper, and flour. Dip the slices of eggplant in the batter, then drop in to medium hot oil. Brown on each side, remove to a warm plate serve immediately.



"BY THE WAY..."

and responsibility of women in recent years.

Earlier findings that more liberal attitudes toward sex were usually held by those with higher educational and financial backgrounds no longer seems to be true, Broderick said.

Instead, he believes that the increase in premarital sex crosses all socio-economic groups and is a part of an overall change in social values to what he called a "radical existentialism."

Such a life-style does not concentrate on conserving social institutions such as church, family or country but instead centres on achieving and expanding personal experiences, he said.

"And sex," he added, "is one of the most intensive personal experiences."

A key to how women are accepting this new sexual freedom, Broderick said, is indicated by a survey that was taken at three universities in 1955 and again in 1968.

In each case not only did the number of women who admitted to having premarital sex increase, but guilt feelings dropped substantially.

Broderick contended that changing sexual mores had not brought about an increase in promiscuity and that most studies indicate the increase in premarital sex has been among couples who are either going steady or are engaged.

(LAT)

LONDON, Feb. 15. (Reuter).—Britain's first ever special school for fat girls is to open this summer in London.

The school, run by the Inner London educational authority will cater for about 30 schoolgirls aged 12 and 13.

"The lot of a fat child is not a happy one in terms of social adjustment and sometimes educational achievement, and it was felt that it would help if we could get a number of these children together and take them away for a period," an official said yesterday.

The school will give expert advice on weight and other problems.

One of the highlights in the fashion calendar every year in London is the Modest Spring collection. For 1971, the colour of prints, dark or light, for evening, some with scalloped hems, some with detachable capes are predominant, and this graceful evening dress is indicative of the best in the collection. It has a matching cape which softly fits the shoulders, complementing the plain round neck, and a plain fastening wide belt.

## All About Women

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Wreckage of aircraft and remains of Phnom Penh destroyed by the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces, in an attack recently.

## Thai forces guarding border with Laos go on alert

BANGKOK, Feb. 15, (Reuters)—Thai government forces guarding 375 miles (600 kms) of common border with Laos have been placed on full alert following the state of emergency declared in the neighbour kingdom, informed sources said yesterday.

The alert went into effect Saturday with all leave cancelled for troops stationed along the border, the sources said. At least 20,000 army troops from three regional armies are responsible for the security of Thailand's northern and north-eastern provinces on the border with Laos and Cambodia.

The Communist Suppression Operations Command (CSOC) which deals with internal communist insurgency and infiltration has instructed its border intelligence units to coordinate their activities with the military forces.

General Saiyud Kerdpat, director of operations of CSOC, told reporters that the intelligence units composed mainly of local volunteers would also guard the border in certain remote areas.

They had also been assigned a special programme against communist infiltration from Laos, but the details could not be disclosed, he added.

The provincial governor of north-eastern Nakhon Phanom, Saturday closed the border at the crossing point in Mukdahan district, about 460 miles (730 kms) from Bangkok, opposite the Savannakhet area of Laos, provincial reports said.

## Diseases of joints

(Continued from page 2)

Every day dangerous foreign invaders. The experimental fingers could provide the best possible way to test the theory.

Arthritis is only one disease which can be investigated in this way. There are several kinds of common bone or cartilage deformities which have at present unknown causes.

These can now be investigated by finding out ways which will cause artificially the same symptoms in organ culture. If this can be done then it will be possible to test drugs against the cause of the illness without any use of harmful animal tissue.

This would speed up the process of finding a safe and effective therapeutic agent.

For example, it should be possible to induce the quite common complaint called osteoporosis, in which bones literally dissolve away, which is one of the causes of bone weakening in old age, and then to test various drugs such as calcium which might be effective in preventing the loss of bone.

Another possible use for the cultured tissue could be in providing a source for transplants. Severely damaged cartilage in arthritic patients is now just waiting to be replaced surgically by transplant tissue.

One problem in bringing the operation into common use is that, although the reaction is less severe than with animal tissue, the cultured cartilage grafts can be attacked and destroyed by the body's immune reaction against any foreign tissue.

Using the new technique this might be got over by growing a small piece of the arthritic patient's own tissue alongside a number of 'potential cartilage' donor fingers or toes in organ culture and selecting the most compatible donor tissue, that which induced the least immune reaction.

A more distant, but real possibility would be to use organ cultured digits for complex transplants of the tins of fingers, or to replace joints for patients injured in accidents or suffering from very serious arthritis.

(Spectrum)

## Middle East

### Israel considers Jarring's peace proposals

JERUSALEM, Feb. 15, (Reuters)—The Israeli cabinet yesterday considered UN Envoy Gunnar Jarring's reported peace proposals amid indications that Israel will refuse to discuss border issues until Egypt declares its readiness for peace.

Some circles here saw the envoy's proposals as casting a possible shadow over Israel's relations with the United States since they felt the proposals might have been made at Washington's bidding.

Israeli officials have so far refused even to confirm receipt of Dr. Jarring's reported plan for Egyptian recognition of Israel as a sovereign state in return for Israeli withdrawal to the old mandatory border between Palestine and Egypt.

The Gaza Strip would remain, at least temporarily, under Israeli control and a UN armed guard would be posted at Sharm el-Sheikh to ensure free navigation through the Straits of Tiran.

Political sources here said the government took a grave view of Dr. Jarring's decision to assume an independent initiative.

It is felt the envoy's role function at the moment should be to obtain an Egyptian reply to Israel's question about whether Cairo was ready for real peace, at this would be a first move towards a settlement and discussion of the border issue, they added.

Some circles here felt that Dr. Jarring may have made his proposals at the bidding of the U.S. in view of assurances to Cairo by Secretary of State William Rogers, before the Egyptian decision to extend the ceasefire early this month, that the Jarring talks would quickly enter matters of substance.

They pointed out that Rogers was reported to have assured Egyptian Prime Minister Mahmoud Riad that Washington still adhered to the original Rogers plan on the territorial issue between Israel and Egypt.

This plan, calling for Israeli withdrawal to the 1949 international boundary except for minor adjustments, was rejected by Dr. Jarring's reported initiative, they added.

The circles felt the issue could therefore cloud relations with the United States.

Israeli Deputy Premier General Yigal Allon stressed in a weekend speech that Dr. Jarring's role was that of an arbitrator and that he was not in a position to put forward proposals.

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## Pompidou comes of age

(Continued from page 2)

Some Gaullists have been frowning at the arrangement since the government today includes men who were partly responsible for the 1958 referendum.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, made it clear last week that Israel still regarded as the major obstacle to progress in the Jarring talks. Egypt's refusal to declare explicitly its readiness for peace with Israel.

She said Israel had still not received any answer from Cairo indicating that it would be ready to sign a genuine peace agreement once all outstanding issues had been cleared.

It is felt that any change of Dr. Jarring's role to that of arbitrator could open the door to so-called imposed by the big four powers.

On the latter count he reiterated 'western confidence and friendship' for the head of government. This set at rest the speculation that the Prime Minister might be replaced despite, or perhaps because of his sensational success at the polls in his native Bordeaux last September.

The President obviously wanted to convince the press that the change of conservatism against him was baseless and that he could match both the reformist zeal and the independent authority of his master.

France has now what is in effect a presidential system has been brought home to the public by the recent cabinet changes.

In principle the cabinet is composed of three groups—the General Yigal Allon group, a moderate group, and a group of extremists—who support the Jarring initiative.

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Ariana Afghan Airlines VOL. IX NO. 266

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1971 (DALWA 27, 1349)

(S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## FEASIBILITY WORK IN 4 KABUL AREAS BY LDD COMPLETED

KABUL, Feb. 16, (Bakhtar)—The Local Development Department have completed a feasibility survey of four districts in Kabul Province. These are: Deh Sabz, Bagrati, Mir Bachakot and Shakar Dara.

The experts have prepared construction designs for over 300 small and medium length bridges, 68 gullies eight larger bridges and some 75 kilometres feeder roads.

Four small, and three larger bridges, and some two kilometre roads will be built in Bagrati district.

In Deh Sabz district, 35 gullies, 51 kilometre of roads, 108 small bridges, three larger bridges each from 25 to 30 metres long have been proposed by the surveyors.

Designs have been prepared for 68 small bridges, 15 gullies, two larger bridges, and some 25 kilometres of roads for Mir Bachakot district.

A number of culverts, bridges, gullies and 12 kilometres road will also be built in Shakar Dara district.

Shakar Dara deputy to the House of the People, Sayed Zaher Shah, in an interview has said the people in various areas of the country have realised that the government on its own will be unable to accomplish all the tasks required for the wellbeing of the citizens.

As a result of this, there is great willingness and determination to lend a hand to the government.

History, as Le Monde's chief editor, Jacques Fauvet, has put it "has already answered these questions: charismatic Gaullism died in May 1968; historical Gaullism in November 1970." (with the death of the General). The survival of political Gaullism will depend on the extent to which it identifies itself with a certain conception of Europe and is incarnated in a certain conception of the state. So far as the press is concerned, no one acknowledges that the General has done so.

It was an important moment for President Pompidou: he had come of age. (The Times of India News Service)

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## Home Briefs

ASADABAD, Feb. 16, (Bakhtar)—Justice Guliam Ali Karimi, administrative chief of the judiciary and a Supreme Court member came here from Jalalabad to inspect the construction work of the court house buildings, and the affairs of the courts here.

KABUL, Feb. 16, (Bakhtar)—25 staff members of the agriculture project completed one month course taught by Afghan and foreign agriculture experts.

The course organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation covered all aspects of silk production. The graduates of the course will serve as teachers teaching the skills of silk production in various provinces.

KHANABAD, Feb. 16, (Bakhtar)—The construction of a flood control dike to protect the city from seasonal floods began yesterday.

The task, which concludes digging of an 8 kilometre long dike, with a depth of eight metres, and width of 36 to 40 metres will be performed by a work corps unit.

KABUL, Feb. 16, (Bakhtar)—The Spinzar Company soap plant production has risen by over two million bars of soap in comparison to last year.

During the current year the plant has produced nearly four million bars of toilet and laundry soap.

GARDEZ, Feb. 16, (Bakhtar)—Construction of the Gurgon wool textile mill has been completed. The mill has a seven hundred metre long run way, terminal and meteorology buildings.

Construction work began early this year. The project was financed by the Afghan Air Authority.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 16, (Reuters)—The Brazilian air force has been asked to join in a search for the South African ship, which has been reported to have been captured by the surveyors.

Designs have been prepared for 68 small bridges, 15 gullies, two larger bridges, and some 25 kilometres of roads for Mir Bachakot district.

A number of culverts, bridges, gullies and 12 kilometres road will also be built in Shakar Dara district.

Shakar Dara deputy to the House of the People, Sayed Zaher Shah, in an interview has said the people in various areas of the country have realised that the government on its own will be unable to accomplish all the tasks required for the wellbeing of the citizens.

As a result of this, there is great willingness and determination to lend a hand to the government.

History, as Le Monde's chief editor, Jacques Fauvet, has put it "has already answered these questions: charismatic Gaullism died in May 1968; historical Gaullism in November 1970." (with the death of the General). The survival of political Gaullism will depend on the extent to which it identifies itself with a certain conception of Europe and is incarnated in a certain conception of the state. So far as the press is concerned, no one acknowledges that the General has done so.

It was an important moment for President Pompidou: he had come of age. (The Times of India News Service)

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### HUNGER FOR BOOKS

The UNESCO general conference in its last meeting approved a proposal to proclaim 1972 as international book year.

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Radio, television, cinema and periodicals, the other sources of knowledge and information, are again within the reach of the average person only in the advanced countries.

However, the scant resources of the developing countries would best serve the cause of knowledge if put in book publishing.

The book still remains the simplest, cheapest and efficient communication device, and lies at the root of the development process.

In Afghanistan, book publishing has behind newspaper, and cinema, while it is more than a few years away, it might have proved more useful.

One of the weeklies published by the Ministry of Information and Culture is sold on the newsstand for less than one sixth of its production cost. Neither any of the government-owned newspaper pays its way.

But they are still published with the aim of providing a service to the readership while it continues to be small due to a variety of reasons.

The oldest paper in the city, which is a national newspaper, has reported no rise in circulation for many years.

The Book Publishing Institute set up a few years ago, however, was discarded because it was losing money.

Now that the institute is reestablished within the framework of the Government Press, it is our hope it receives all round cooperation from all organisations engaged in educational and cultural activities.

The institute should be recognised as public educational institute, receiving contributions from the ministries of Information and Culture and Education, Kabul University, and all other sources which are interested in dissemination of information in book form.

There is every reason to believe that given the public hunger for reading material the Book Publishing Institute will be in the bloom sooner than any of the newspapers and magazines.

While many begrudge paying at 10 for a weekly magazine, they would gladly spend the same amount on the book they like or require.

### Food For Thought

The worst is not so long as we can say, 'this is the worst'.

W. Shakespeare

### Iran scene:

#### Hoveyda celebrates 6th year of premiership

Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the Iranian Prime Minister, the man with the pipe, the cane and the orchid, celebrated the sixth anniversary of his premiership last month.

Hoveyda is one of the most successful politicians in Iran's contemporary history. His record includes the longest premiership, while his rise to power has been described as meteoric.

He likes to insist that the task of a Prime Minister in present-day Iran is far simpler than it was two decades ago.

Today's Prime Minister enjoys the full confidence of the monarch and the blessings of political stability and economic progress. This does not mean, that the Prime Minister has less work to do than he has much more to do than in the past. What it means is that he can be what he wants to do, and get things done.

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When he joined the Progressive Centre in 1958 he did not think that within less than a year he would be appointed Minister of Finance. But he was and he did a good job.

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He prefers to live in his private house rather than in the former palace of Princess Shams. The modern tools and equipment, the paper went on, used by farmers have entirely changed the traditional farming methods and through mechanised farming, the farmers have been able to increase their land productivity.

In Afghanistan, says the paper, the practice of mechanised farming is only a few years old and it is not popularised to the extent to cover the whole country.

However, efforts are being made to achieve this end. The paper in this connection refers to the recent decision of the Agriculture Bank according to which some 400 agriculture tractors will be imported. These tractors will be put at the disposal of the farmers on easy terms and on credit basis.

The paper recalls that few years back the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation also imported a number of tractors and sold them to farmers on long term credit. Water pumps were also imported and distributed among farmers.

Among other measures aimed at popularising modern agriculture in Afghanistan the paper mentions the locally produced ploughing machines, water pumps and wheat threshing machines by the Jangalak Factories.

The paper expresses certainty that with the popularisation of mechanised farming along with increasing use of improved wheat seed and chemical fertiliser agricultural production in the country will be further augmented and it will not be long before the country reaches the self-sufficiency stage, concludes the paper.

The daily Efteqali Islam of Herat in an editorial entitled "One Hundred Thousand Tourists in One Year," briefly touches on the importance of developing tourism industry and its impact on the national economy. It adds that Afghanistan with its 5,000 years history is a country which has ample touristic attractions.

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gh monthly estimates presented to the Majlis. This meant that the slightest delay at the Majlis left it civil servants without pay and stopped the progress of public projects.

Today budgets are approved annually and five year plans enable the government to work out its economic and social policies with confidence. "In this way," Hoveyda says, "you can plan ahead and get things done."

Hoveyda's persuasiveness, his ability to think quickly, his keen judgment and his constant quest for new ideas are qualities that contribute greatly to the success of the government.

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### Provincial press

By A Staff Writer

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Today some 50 per cent of titles published every year are put out in seven advanced countries of the world. The populations of these countries put together constitute only 20 per cent of the world population.

Radio, television, cinemas and periodicals, the other sources of knowledge and information again are within the reach of the average person only in the advanced countries.

However, the scant resources of the developing countries would best serve the cause of knowledge if put in book publishing.

The book still remains the simplest, cheapest and efficient communication device, and lies at the root of the development process.

In Afghanistan, book publishing lags behind newspaper and cinema, while if it were the other way around, it might have proved more useful.

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In the past premiers had to deal with parliament that represented narrow sectarian views and interests of certain powers. At the same time, with a declining economy and total absence of popular support for progressive programmes, they were hard put to carry out their task.

As an example of the difficulties premiers had to face in the past Hoveyda cites the building of the White Revolution which was launched some governments had to secure needed funds through the Ministry of Finance.

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### Ecology:

## How lions thrive out in cold weather

When it is not engaged upon a lion is the most popular conception of the lion is of the king of the beasts lying somnolent under the African sun.

Yet in Canada, Ontario Zoo lions as well as tigers and leopards, have happily adapted themselves to temperatures as low as minus 4 degrees F. (minus 20 degrees C.) while, at the Alberta Game Farm, zebra and several species of African antelope, together with tigers and leopards, have learned to cope with the snow and ice. These animals have adapted themselves to temperatures about 100 deg. F. below those of their former African homes.

These are examples of a growing trend among zoos in what is euphemistically called the North-temperate zone to house warm-blooded tropical lowland animals out of doors throughout the year. And "wintering out", as it is called, is proving a great success with many species.

In fact, most experts agree that the acclimated animals are healthier than their counterparts coddled in cages, heated quarters. Even their life span and breeding potential are said to be improved under these conditions.

The Netherlands Rotterdam Zoo, with the finest tiger breeding record of all zoological gardens, is a firm believer in acclimation. Under such conditions one of its Bengal tigers, named 26 cub, while Sumatran tigers have also thrived and stayed free from respiratory infections.

How can many animals be made to adapt to their new environment so as to make elaborate zoos an unnecessary luxury? The scientific answer is that given these necessary pre-conditions they can maintain their body temperatures.

These provisions are that acclimation must be gradual, that the animals must be given sufficient

space and shelter, and that they must be given a diet of high quality food.

It is also important that the animals be given a diet of high quality food.

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### Provincial press

By A Staff Writer

The daily Bedar of Mazare Sharif in an editorial discussed the importance of mechanised farming in developing agriculture. The modern tools and equipment, the paper went on, used by farmers have entirely changed the traditional farming methods and through mechanised farming the farmers have been able to increase their land productivity.

In Afghanistan, says the paper, the practice of mechanised farming is only a few years old and it is not popularised to the extent to cover the whole country.

However efforts are being made to achieve this end. The paper in this connection refers to the recent decision of the Agriculture Bank according to which some 450 agriculture tractors will be imported. These tractors will be put at the disposal of the farmers on easy terms and on credit basis.

The paper recalls that few years back the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation imported a number of tractors and sold them to farmers on long term credit. Water pumps were also imported and distributed among farmers.

Among other measures aimed at popularising mechanised farming in Afghanistan the paper mentions the locally produced ploughing machines, water pumps and wheat threshing machines by the Jangalak Factories.

The paper expresses certainty that with the popularisation of mechanised farming along with increasing use of improved wheat seed and chemical fertiliser, agricultural production in the country will be further augmented and it will not be long before the country reach the self-sufficiency stage, concludes the paper.

The daily Etefaq Islami of Herat in an editorial entitled "One Hundred Thousand Tourists in One Year", briefly touches on the importance of developing tourism industry and its impact on the national economy. It adds that the history is a country which has ample tourist attractions.

The paper is appreciative of the efforts made and are being made by the Afghan Tourist Organisation in developing tourism in the country.

The paper refers to a recent news item released by the ATO which claims that during 1969 one hundred thousand tourists, mainly Americans, Britons, Poles and Germans visited Afghanistan.

According to the statistics issued by the ATO, some ninety per cent of the tourists were first class travellers and they have spent more than ten millions dollars in Afghanistan.

The paper expresses pleasure over the fact that comprehensive plans are underway to preserve historical monuments, and also to provide enough accommodation and other facilities to the tourists.

The paper in this connection mentions the projects prepared for constructing hotels and motels in touristic spots, constructing of modern and all-weather roads as well as means for air travelling.

The paper refers to the decision of the Bakhtar Airlines, the domestic airline of the country, in purchasing more planes to expand its services. The paper also mentions as an example the projected hotels in Bamian and Kunar near Nogiistan, both important touristic sites.

The daily Farayab of Farayab provinces in an editorial welcomes the decision of the Afghan Films in making another three documentary films in Pashtu and Dari languages during next Afghan year. This year the Afghan Films completed its first documentary film entitled "Rozagaran" which was well received.

The Afghan people received locally produced films, tempted the Afghan Films to make more films, says the paper. To do this the Afghan Films, having visitors of the country to prepare scenarios both in Pashtu and Dari, to picture the life of the people or historical events.

It is heartening to see that the Afghan Films has been responded well by the writers. The paper is certain future films will also be well received by the people because they are anxious to see films produced in the country.

In another issue of Farayab a writer in an article welcomes the locally produced Arian plough which is now in use by farmers in some provinces.

The writer hopes the Jangalak Factories will produce more of this so that more farmers can make use of them to speed up their farming work.

## FREEDOM MOVEMENTS DURING MOGHUL, SAFAVID ERA

By Noka Chien

We are in dire need of streamlining administrative work in the government departments.

Unless this is done, the speed of disposing of administrative work will be further slowed down, deteriorating to virtual impasse.

In every department one looks at, one finds great hazards to smooth progress of administrative functions.

Take the case of the Kabul Times, which is a government enterprise, and in fact, by law, is supposed to operate on the principle of free management.

There are more officials working in the administration department of the paper, than in the editorial. The department is divided into advertising, accounting, and personnel, with a man at the top.

Each man is there to find faults with the other's work, and on finding a fault, whether true or not, writes a report, and instead of talking things over, they believe a record of all the questions and answers must be kept in writing for future reference.

They have on their mind only one fear: the fear of inspection in the future. The question is, why do we have to be so careful of the inspections? We must be ready to answer their questions in the right way, and in accordance with the established rules.

What are the established rules? No one can answer that question. There are many new areas in this small paper which could not have been thought about by the rule-makers.

It is normally the administrative chief who makes the rules. Yes, God forbid it if he is an old man, and knows his craft too well in such a case you are at his mercy: he can solve an administrative problem just in ten months. He always has reasons for both sides of every issue: approving or disapproving. There are times when he reverses his own position, just in next hour or the next day as he changes his mind.

And what happens if the administrative chief is a young man? Yes, Good luck! He may be too helpful, too broad-minded, and yet unskillful in extending reasons for landing all administrative problems.

Reasons, that is what counts. But reasons must fall within the framework of the traditional policy of administration, a tradition that dates back five years ago. Let me give you an example.

We need bailpoints for our editorial department. I call on the administrative department to buy the bailpoints. They make an application, and get the written approval of the boss. Then a three member committee, from amongst the officials of the department is appointed to go to the market with the cashier to make the purchase.

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Imagine how much of the precious time is consumed in this process. And what is the guarantee that this procedure is secure and no corruption can actually take place. Unless every purchase is done through this process, it is illegal and can not get the sanction of the administration.

This is only one example of administrative problem. I will give you another one. My friend is a teacher in a secondary school in Kabul. He was very eager to get his school which was far from his house, to another school in the same city which is nearer to his place.

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There are many such instances, and unless I think, we have a body assigned to streamline administrative work in every government department, thing will be on rocks.



The tomb of Zahiruddin Babur in Kabul.

On this subject Prof. Habib has written: Bayezedd not only wanted to take the mountains from the domain of alien rulers, but he intended to lay a hand over India, and there, he restores the hearted person, and he is hailed as a hero. Bayezedd was a warm man, personally involved in all the doings.

In one of the raids against the Soba Dar, district chief, in Kalam, Derz he was arrested and imprisoned. But the Afghan ruler, who was a contemporary religious figure, had said of Bayezedd's political aims in his Makhanul Islam "I gather the force to conquer India. Everyone who owns a horse, should join me. The riches of the king Akbar are ours."

Pire Roashan maintained a fund to expend on the realisation of his goals. To this fund his followers contributed one fifth of their earnings. Pire Roashan drew on this fund to pay the deserving. He was no mere man of words. He was personally involved in all the doings.

Upon his return he assigned himself the task of stimulating the spirit of national unity, and declared his opposition to the moghuls. As his wisdom and foresight as coupled with his standing as a religious figure his preachings brought a large number of Afghans around him.

The author of Hayate Afghani (the Afghan Life) notes that Bayezedd openly told his followers: "The moghuls are, and subject us, to despotism. It is necessary that the Afghans shirk the yoke of alien obedience, and ensure their freedom."

Prof. Habib writes: "Bayezedd himself notes that the philosophy behind his stand against the moghuls is riding the people of the moghul despotism. In 980 H. Q. when Hamayoun had appointed Bairam Khan as the ruler of Kandahar, Bayezedd had visited that area, and there he saw that the moghul soldiers had tied down the hand of an Afghan girl to the grinding stone, and when the millstone turned, it took the girl around as well. After seeing this incident, Bayezedd resolved to save his people from the oppression of aliens, and found a national government."

Pire Roashan succeeded to create a little time a great hatred for the moghul aggressors, colonisers, and exploiters in his people. Akhund Darwezai has quoted Pire Roashan as follows: "I shall conquer India. All Akbar's treasures shall be mine. Co me, gather around me, with you."

This movement began within present day Afghanistan under the leadership of Bayezid Ansari.

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### AFGHAN DIARY

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## Doctors, nurses in Rome, Fiat workers in Turin go on strike

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy, Feb. 18, (AFP).—Street demonstrations, mainly by young people, continued in Reggio yesterday following the decision to name neighbouring Catanzaro as regional capital.

The neo-Fascist Reggio action committee called on the city's population to "resist." "We have been sold out, betrayed and humiliated," a committee tract said.

However, some 4,000 police and carabinieri, called in to regain control of the northern Reggio suburbs of Santa Caterina and S. Maria, yesterday evacuated the area without incident.

The decision to clear the two suburbs, it is understood, was taken by police chief Pietro Santillo following rumours of discontent among police, who are reported to have sought permission to carry loaded weapons.

Estimates put the cost to the province of the last three weeks of general strikes to several thousand million lire. The city has barely any contact, apart from a spasmodic telephone service, with the rest of Italy. Only basic commodities have been ferried across from Sicily.

Meanwhile, in the Turin region, some 400,000 industrial workers struck for several hours in protest at enforced reductions in the Fiat automobile plant.

Throughout the country, 300,000 textile industry employees came out for one hour following reported threats of sackings as a result of the current crisis in the sector.

In Rome, many hospitals and clinics were closed yesterday with nurses, including red cross personnel, and doctors striking against proposed government health system reforms.

He was addressing officers and non-commissioned officers of the Pakistani battalion, Moudjahid, which has been stationed in Jordan since the end of the 1967 six-day Arab-Israeli war.

"We can assure you that we will do everything in our power, up to the supreme sacrifice, for our common cause and the re-establishment of all our rights in the holy city (Jerusalem)," the King continued, adding:

"If peace returns it must be based on justice and honour and on the recognition of the complete rights of our people. If events were to turn out differently, we will always be ready to sacrifice ourselves for this objective."

In reply chief of the Pakistani military mission, General Nouai Ali, said: "The Pakistani armed forces are alongside the Jordanian armed forces to face the enemy of the Islamic people, the Zionist enemy."

The Security Council has adopted three, and the General Assembly two resolutions, calling on Israel not to alter unilaterally its status of the holy city.

The spokesman refused to go into more details, stressing that the Security Council had the task to insure the implementation of UN resolutions.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

### BRITISH SUBJECTS AND COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS

All British subjects and Commonwealth Citizens resident in Afghanistan are reminded of the necessity of registering or reregistering at the British Embassy for the year 1971. Failure to do so may result in difficulty or delay in according them assistance or protection.

### The Kabul Times Annual

Book of facts on Afghanistan is published in 460 pages. Facts and figures.

### Developments of past two and a half years.

And many other interesting features such as articles on Carpets, Buzkashi, Culture, etc.

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### Dine at Khyber Self Service.

The best breakfast, medls. Open from six in the morning to midnight

### Press conference

(Continued from page 1) tary advisers anywhere in Indo-China outside of South Vietnam.

2-The recourse to strength corresponds to the military activities of the enemy that threatens the remaining American forces in South Vietnam.

3-All decisions on American logistical and air support remain exclusively the domain of Washington.

Because any operations South Vietnam would mount outside its territory depended in a certain measure on American support.

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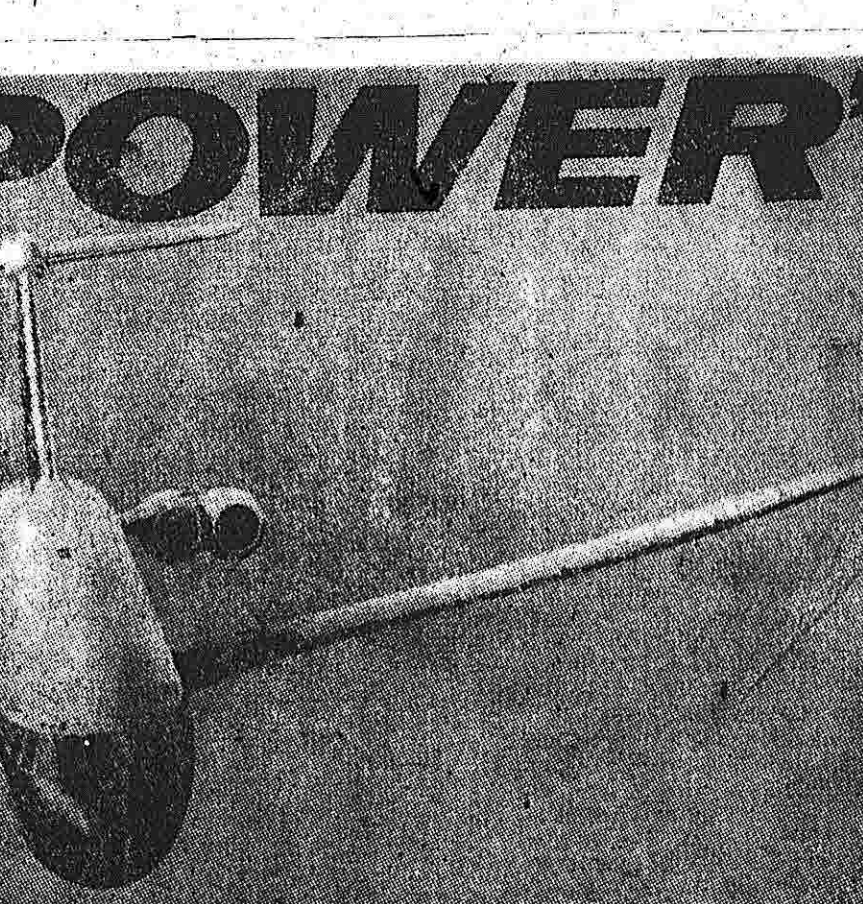
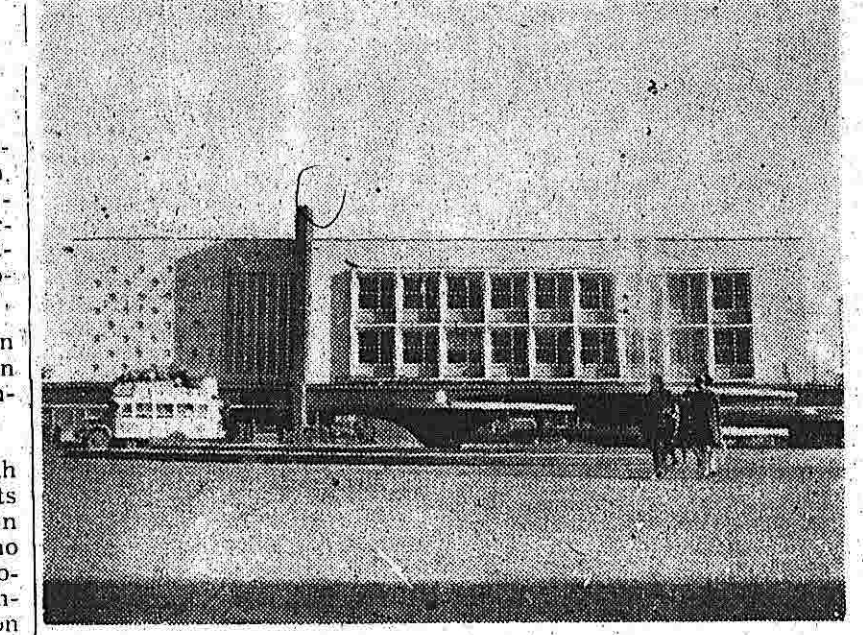
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We staff our VC10 with people who are out to prove traditional BOAC service is no myth. And we give you an economy class seat with legroom for a 7 footer. Enclosed roof lockers that take all your other airlines leave on your lap. Altogether it's a lot to keep quiet about.

Afghanistan

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Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. I NO. 269

KABUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1971 (HOOT 1, 1349.)

(S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Parwan Irrigation canal headwork ready 62,500 acres reclaimed by project

CHARIKAR, Feb. 20, (Bakhtar).—Construction work on the headwork of the Parwan irrigation project which was started six months ago has been completed. It is ready for use.

The headwork is sixty metres long, made from concrete. It is situated next to Panjshir river. It has three doors, each ten metres long, and four metres tall. The headwork has six metres of retaining walls.

Altogether, 9,300 metres of concrete has been used in the construction of the headwork to the dam.

Digging of the main canal has also been completed. It is 24.3 km. long, with the capacity for 37 cubic metres per second.

It is expected that the leveling of the banks of this canal will be completed in two months, and water could then flow.

In case there is a shortage of irrigation water in the area, water could be channelled to the area through the canal, Eng. Abdul Mahboub, the president of the project said.

Construction work on all the project bridges is expected to be completed shortly. Construction of the east canal which is 18.6 km. long and in which 16 cubic metres per second would flow, and also construction of the southern canal which is 22 km. long will be completed by the end of the next Afghan year, he added.

A 2400 kw electric generator would be installed in the southern canal area to provide electricity to the project area, he said.

A big water pump will be installed also, he said. About 9,000 acres of land in the southern part of the canal pump will be irrigated by the water pump.

In the first phase of the completion of the Parwan Project, 62,500 acres of land will be brought under irrigation.

The smugglers, Khwaja Gul Mohammad and cleared their luggage with the customs and were in the exit room when they were caught.

The customs were skillfully pasted on two sides of their hand bags.

Four hundred gold coins, weighing three kilos and 200 grams in total, and valued more than half a million Afghans were seized from two Afghan nationals.

The Kabul airport police Thursday.

On the occasion of the national day of Nepal a telegram of congratulation has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty King Mahendra of Nepal, the informant, Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

According to the sources, he told Sir William, Iran would be "in very serious danger" if the forces of the sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the pro-Peking revolutionary forces in neighbouring Dhofar demonstrated that the threat to the area was no "invention."

Iran would take the necessary steps to protect its coastline and security and also to maintain freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Official Iranian sources said that the present fighting between the forces of the sultanate of Muscat and Oman and the pro-Peking revolutionary forces in neighbouring Dhofar demonstrated that the threat to the area was no "invention."

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### Royal audience

JALALABAD, Feb. 20, (Bakhtar).—According to a Royal Protocol Department announcement the following have been received by His Majesty the King in the Royal Palace in Jalalabad during the week, ending Thursday:

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr. Abdul Kayum and the Pashtoonist leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

His Majesty congratulates King Mahindra

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### Persian gulf

TEHRAN, Feb. 20, (AFP).—The Shah of Iran has given Britain a "firm warning" that his country "intends to exert its rights" to territorial claims over the islands of Great and Little Tomb and Abu-Mussa, well informed sources said here yesterday.

The three small islands control passage through the strategic Persian (Arabian) Gulf strait of Hormuz.

Iran considers the islands as Iranian territory whereas Britain regards Great and Little Tomb as part of the trilateral emirate of Ras-al-Khaimah and Abu-Mussa as part of the trilateral state of Sharjah.

Britain has given military protection to the two states for more than 100 years but is due to withdraw all forces from the area by the end of this year.

The seven trilateral states, with Qatar have attempted to form a federation to fill the political vacuum in the area when the British leave, but so far have failed to agree on the side of the capital, a constitution, or even a

freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Official sources declined to confirm a report that the Shah had told Sir William that his country "may be obliged to use force to take the islands."

They said: "The aim is to resolve recognition of our rights of sovereignty over the islands. We will do everything possible to obtain this by a negotiated settlement but if no agreement can be arrived at, and our security demands it, we may have to intervene militarily."

British sources said that Britain had proposed on several occasions that the islands remain as part of the emirates but that Iran

has been given the right to station troops on the islands and fly the Iranian flag alongside the flags of the emirates.

This proposal had been rejected by Iran, the sources said adding that Sir William Luce's visit to Tehran "had scarcely advanced the situation."

The sources also pointed out that several Arab states, including Iraq and Kuwait, had serious reserves about Iranian occupation of the islands fearing that at one day the Gulf could be blocked by Iranian forces.

Great Tomb and Abu-Mussa are inhabited by several dozen families of fishers. Little Tomb is uninhabited.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

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

## RESUMPTION OF DISARM TALKS IN GENEVA

The resumption of the regular meetings of the Geneva Disarmament Conference from Tuesday marks another attempt by the 23 nation body to seek similarities of views on vital matters of disarmament.

The meetings came in the wake of already prepared draft treaties on banning production and use of biological and chemical means of warfare, on the new thinking that underground atomic tests should be banned, and that further clarification of views between the super powers on other aspects of nuclear weapons should be sought.

Following the signing of the treaty on seabed and the subsoil thereof banning the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the globe's oceans, the Geneva Conference convenes in an optimistic atmosphere.

When the Moscow partial test ban treaty was concluded in 1963 it was felt that since nuclear tests in the atmosphere were banned, it was partial. It did not exclude conducting of nuclear tests under the ground.

One reason why at that time the nuclear powers could not reach agreement on banning underground tests was also the weakness in control and verification system. Then the parties could not agree on the on site inspection which necessitated the stationing of control agencies and personnel.

But now it is being felt that because of the development of the technology of remote control through seismic measurements of all underground nuclear tests, there is no need for on site inspection.

This is a great improvement, and in fact the

## Food For Thought

He tried the luxury of doing good.

George Crabbe

## Permissiveness

### What freeing porno has done for Denmark

The man walking down a street in the center of Copenhagen looked like something out of a cartoon.

He was bulbous under a great coat and boots, pipe in mouth, pushing a dilapidated pram on the hood of which was fixed a parrot-cage with a Father Christmas effigy on the perch. On the man's back was a small poster accompanying "Homo Club—There are Performances Nightly". You are now in the citadel of the eccentric citizen, and of pornography unbound.

Since obscenity ceased to be an offence as the result of a legal reform in 1965, anything has been possible in Denmark. For the first time in two years the pornography industry, which had almost flourished underground, came out into the open again. The export trade was made slightly easier. A few dashing films appeared in the legitimate cinema.

It was all, however, printed, photographed or filmed; the graphic arts harnessed to sexuality. Even or two cheap light stacks in the north have moved to Copenhagen, because that is where the money is now to be made. They have become common symbols of their trade.

They advertise as well. "Extrabladet", the largest evening newspaper in Copenhagen, carries

anything up to five closely-packed pages of the announcements. They are well displayed and uninhibited in their copy-writing. "Live Show" says one. "Non-stop 10 a.m. to midnight," describing explicitly the variations on view. Reasonably normal couples are relegated to the supporting programme. Grumpy sex and lesbianism top the bill. "After renovation of our premises," says another "we re-open tomorrow with 'live show' as only we know how."

Prostitutes and pimps now seem to live in the shade. Vice-houses have taken over. It is the television age, percolating into the sexual depths. Copenhagen is the capital of the voyeur and the exhibitionist.

The market, although lucrative, is transitory: none knows better than the sexual entrepreneur the speed with which fashions change and demands rise and fall. A year ago the entrance fee was 200 kroner (about £11) per performance, today it is down to 25 kroner (about £2.60). Live show clubs are generally furnished with minimum expense. A dozen or two cheap light stacks in the north have moved to Copenhagen, because that is where the money is now to be made. They have become common symbols of their trade.

They advertise as well. "Extrabladet", the largest evening newspaper in Copenhagen, carries

happily married couple from the suburbs of Copenhagen. They prefer an anonymity because, as Nina says, "we've got to keep it from our parents. They'd be upset if they knew."

"We're saving for a house," she continues, "and it is not easy to do so when you've got an ordinary sort of job. And then we discovered we had this talent, why not cash in on it?"

"At first a little bit. But we soon got used to it. After all, it's only an extra job, isn't it? And it's not hard. We go on to the stage twice every night and do what we like doing, and then we leave. And it doesn't take very long, say 40 minutes altogether."

"The pay's not bad," says Jens, 300 kroner (about £16) a night, six nights a week. And we don't tell the tax collector. We're going to work hard until we've got the money for the deposit, and then we'll slack off a bit."

The new pornography wave is regarded with detachment and humor by the Danes. The new establishments are mostly authorized by foreigners. Live shows have become one of the startling and recognised tourist attractions of Copenhagen with special package tours available abroad.

But the Danes, some of them, do indeed patronise their own live shows. When pornography was legalised it was the explicit intention to remove impediments to the enjoyment of sexual entertainment in order to reduce sexual crime on the theory that repression almost certainly leads to violence.

(Continued on page 4)

## Wire tapping

### How to tap a telephone conversation

Police in California and Texas told stories Saturday of separate instances in which persons tapped telephone lines with ulterior motives.

The results, however, differed. One man wound up with several thousand dollars, and the other was sent to jail.

The successful wiretapper operated in Corpus Christi, Texas, where police gave this account.

One of the bank's tellers, who had been called to the bank, received a message to call home Friday afternoon. When he dialed, a man answered the phone and told the banker he was hiding Mrs. Coffey and a grandchild hostage.

The man demanded money. Police would say only the amount was several thousands dollars but other sources said the ransom demanded was for \$25,000.

Other follow-up instructions left the money and was told his family was safe.

Later, the banker learned his wife and grandchild had been away from home almost all afternoon and knew nothing of the situation. Police who investigated found the telephone line to the Coffey home had been cut and found evidence atop a nearby telephone pole that the wire had been tapped there.

The other wiretapping story came to light in Sacramento, California, where an inmate of San Quentin Prison who tapped the warden's phone line to make long-distance calls in plotting his escape was back behind bars.

Authorities said Ronald Kruger, 38, made many calls on the line of Warden Louis Nelson that Nelson's telephone service was cut off "because the bill had not been paid."

The cut-off was discovered January 7 and when Nelson investigated he discovered the wiretap operation lineament's handprint in the basement of the prison administration building.

Meanwhile, however, Kruger learned of Nelson's inquiries and escaped within an hour of the discovery of the wiretap. He was recaptured January 28.

Kruger, who was serving 10-year term for receiving stolen goods, reportedly had been studying electricity in the prison.

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## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Israh* carries an editorial on lowering the price of the ploughs produced by the Jangalak factories.

On the basis of a decision by the government, the Jangalak factories has considerably lowered the price of ploughs it produces. This will play an important role in the mechanisation of farms in the country, said the paper.

Afghanistan, it went on, is an agricultural country with more than 85 percent of its population engaged in land tenure.

However, agriculture in our country has not yet been mechanised and in most cases the land is tilled still by primitive methods.

One of the reasons why agriculture has not yet been mechanised is that the price of agricultural tools and implements is very high.

Farmers, especially those who do not have much land cannot afford to purchase such tools and implements and employ them only on small plots of land. Of course, factors relating to lack of social development, literacy and the low level of development in the rural areas too, have been instrumental in keeping agriculture still on a primitive level but the basic factor is the high price of tools and implements and the fact that tools, implements and machines are not being produced in the country.

With the Jangalak factory starting production of such tools one of the problems was eliminated. But the problem of high price was still hindering the rapid process of mechanisation of the farms.

The lowering of the price of ploughs produced at the Jangalak factory from af. 3177 to af. 3835 which marks a 25 percent reduction is in fact a great concession to the farmers who want to improve their method of work.

The same issue of the paper carried the translation of an article from the *Guardian Weekly* on the prospects of the election of the next secretary general for the United Nations.

One of the candidates for the post as mentioned in the article was Mav-Jacobson the Finnish representative at the United Nations.

The Moscow daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya* "Soviet Russia" has attacked "reactionary forces of Iraq" following the death in prison of Baghdad of Iraqi communist party members Kazim al-Jasim and Aziz Hamid.

Citing "the Arab press," the journal stresses that the two men "were arrested without any official charge having been lodged against them."

"According to news from Beirut newspapers," the newspaper said, "the Iraqi authorities reject any complicity of government bodies in the criminal acts perpetrated against the two Iraqi communists."

"However, there is a legitimate question: for how long are minimal reactionary elements going to take every opportunity to accomplish their sinister designs, and thus to dirty the name of this country in the eyes of progressive and democratic peoples?"

A cynic wrote to a Rhodesian daily newspaper, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, recently: "Rhodesia is the proud holder of three world records: 1. The highest motor accident rate; 2. The highest suicide rate; 3. The highest alcoholism rate."

The writer of the letter to the editor did not add anything to substantiate Rhodesia's alleged claim to these unwanted records. However, his mention together of motor accidents and alcoholism is timely, for an increasing number of accidents seem to be the result of drink.

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## Hague to probe validity of UN decisions

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20. (AFP)—South Africa yesterday told the International Court of Justice here it would have to decide the validity of United Nations resolutions for the ending of South Africa's mandate in Southwest Africa.

J.D. Vial, legal adviser to the South African department of foreign affairs argued that the court in answering the question put to it by the UN Security Council would first have to decide whether South Africa's presence in the mandated area was legal or illegal.

This in turn could be decided only by ruling on the validity of the UN resolutions, he said.

South Africa said it made a mandate to administer the territory from the pre-war League of Nations. The Security Council has asked the court for an opinion on the legal consequences for UN members of continued South African presence in Southwest Africa.

Vial said his country's argument contradicted those of India and Pakistan who had tried to exclude the court from considering the validity of the UN resolutions.

He said it was significant that the Security Council had not asked the court to avoid expressing an opinion on the matter.

## UK, RHODESIA RESUME CONFIDENTIAL CONTACT

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 20. (AFP)—Exchanges of messages between the British and the Rhodesian governments on the independence dispute are continuing, it was announced here by the Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

## World-Briefs

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 20. (AFP)—France has made an "optional" donation of \$800,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian Refugees, the UN Secretary-General announced.

It was in response to an appeal by UN Secretary-General U Thant and was additional to France's annual contribution to UNRWA of \$1,400,000 for last year.

PARIS, Feb. 20. (AFP)—Some 5,000 high school and university students, defying a government ban on outdoor assemblies, yesterday staged a massive "sit-down" in the Boulevard Saint Germain in the university left bank district.

They sprawled across pavements and the roadway blocking traffic and chanting slogans, demanding the freeing of Gilles Guot, a high school mathematics student.

Serving a six months prison sentence for assaulting a policeman, at his trial Guot denied the charge and he was acquitted.

## Laos invasion

(Continued from page 1)

A sporadic fighting continued between South and North Vietnamese in Laos. U.S. artillery support positions in South Vietnam came under fire.

Meanwhile, big Thai troop concentrations are massing on the Thai-Lao border in readiness for a move into Laos, the Communist Radio Liberation said Friday.

The National Liberation Front radio monitored here said two battalions had already arrived.

Thai units had joined Laotian forces and, with U.S. support, were moving towards the Plain of Jars and Bolovens Plateau, it added.

## LEMAR—

the magazine that comes out at the beginning of every month with contributions from outstanding writers and scholars in the nation, the magazine that is published under the slogan of God, country, and the King.

The magazine which is published by the Information and Culture Ministry to strengthen the spirit of national crusade against social evils, is available on all newsstands, and the Ebne Sina book shop.

## World's 1st military lockout ordered by Swedish govt.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 20. (Reuters)—The Swedish state last night proclaimed what political observers believed to be the world's first lockout of military officers.

The shock announcement came less than 24 hours after the government's collective bargaining board declared a lockout of 30,000 civil servants, including 25,000 teachers, which left more than half a million school and university students without organized classes.

No immediate official information was given on how many military officers would be affected by the new lockout.

The officers are members of the

EINDHOVEN, Holland, Feb. 20. (Reuters)—Forty million cigars have gone up in smoke in a fire roaring through a cigar factory here yesterday.

All available fire units from Eindhoven supported by brigades from nearby towns are still fighting the huge blaze which has caused damage to buildings and material estimated at several million guilders (thousands of sterling).

People living in houses opposite the plant have been evacuated by police and a disencasing building on the site, which supplies three Eindhoven hospitals suffered damage from smoke and water.

## Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia call for peace in Laos

LONDON, Feb. 20. (AFP)—Japan, Malaysia, and Indonesia today called on Britain, as co-chairman of the Geneva conference on Laos to take immediate and appropriate steps to reestablish peace in Laos and have the country's sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity respected.

The Japanese ambassador here, Morio Yukawa, today handed in a note from the three countries to the foreign office addressed to Britain, the other co-chairman, the Soviet Union, and the three countries of the International Control Commission appointed by the 1954 conference: India, Canada and Poland.

The Malaysian High Commissioner Abdul Jamil and the Indonesian Ambassador, General Ibrahim Adji, were to be received later by the permanent undersecretary at the foreign office.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 20. (Tass).—The general secretary of the Rumanian communist party, chairman of the state council of the Republic of Rumania N. Ceausescu received the foreign ministers of the Warsaw treaty member countries taking part in a conference in Bucharest.

He declared, "It will be interesting to see the British government will be realistic. It will be even more interesting to see if the British government will be true to the logic that they uttered when they were in opposition—that sanctions were accomplishing no useful purpose."

## WANTED

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for Af. 348,000 (50 per cent of traffic tax to be paid by Bakhtar).

Firms which can make better offers should submit their tenders to the Bakhtar NewsAgency Administration Section before February 21 and attend in person in bidding meeting on February 24 at the Agency.

The magazine you looked for.

## Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

not to agree to the slightest withdrawal from present ceasefire lines.

Observers said this was a clear warning that the Prime Minister Mrs. Meir would be faced with difficulties also on the domestic front in the weeks ahead.

A left-wing socialist daily urged the government to do its utmost to ensure a successful outcome to the Jarring mission as the only alternative would be a settlement imposed by the big four powers.

## Parwan daily

(Continued from page 1)

Nourzayee, Charikar deputy to the House of the People and chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the House Maulavi Enayatullah Eblagh and another deputy from the province, Mohammad Osman and some other officials.

The editor of the paper, Rezwan, Qol Tamana, in a speech touched on the paper.

Mir Abdul Karim Maqool and Abdul Rahman Samar, two elders of the province, thanked His Majesty and the government for the resumption of the publication of the daily paper.

Oldest Peace Treaty.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### BIDS WANTED

An English type-writer royal is to be sold to

Bakhtar News Agency at Af. 7,000. Any person or business organisation wishing to provide this at lower

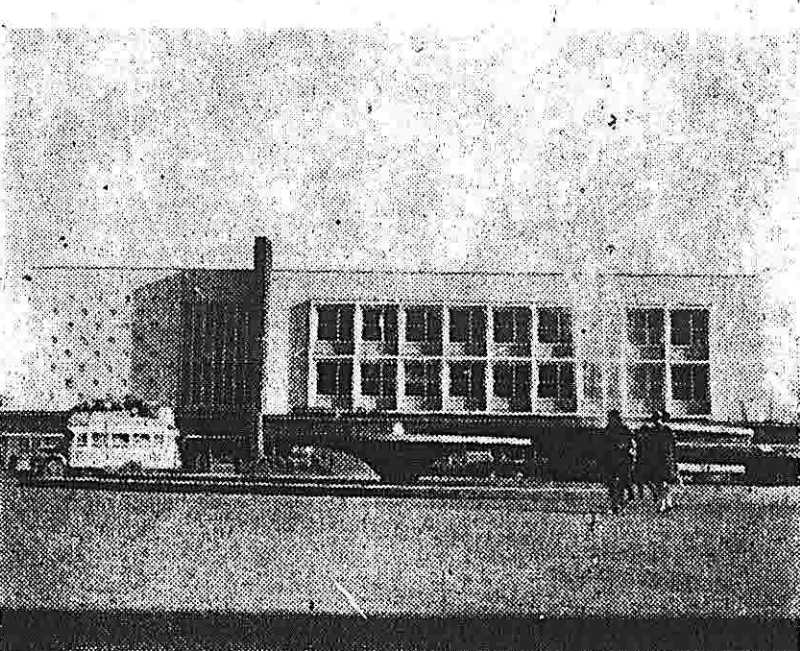
price report to administrative office of Bakhtar News

Agency upto the 6th of Hoot (Wednesday).

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# THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. IX NO. 270

KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1971 (HOOT 2, 1349 S.H.)



PRICE AF. 4

## Kandahar silo, flour mill building starts

### ACUK wins 12.3m DM contract

KANDAHAR, Feb. 21. (Bakhtar).—The groundbreaking ceremony of the new 20,000 tons silo and flour mill was held here yesterday.

The new silo is being built with the aim of stockpiling wheat and other grains to meet possible shortages in the province, one of the biggest and most populated in the country.

The silo is being built from the credit from the German Federal Republic. It is estimated to cost more than 12.3 million DM.

The silo will occupy a large area in Kokaran area of Kandahar.

Altogether the silo and the mill will have nine buildings. It will have different workshops, electric networks and water supply systems.

The Kabul, Puli Khumri, Herat and Kandahar silos are amongst the big ones in Afghanistan.

The plan and design for the new silo and its mill has been prepared by a Danish firm, and after international bidding was held, the German Federal company, Holstman and the Afghan Construction

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 21. (Reuters).—A Dutch salvage expert said today that his firm was getting ready to dredge the Suez Canal, but he added that he had no idea when the waterway would be reopened.

Piet Van Den Berg, of the Smit-Bak salvage company of Rotterdam, was commenting on reports that the Suez Canal Authority may begin clearing operation.

## wheat trade

### UN conference agrees on new convention

GENEVA, Feb. 21. (Reuters).—A United Nations conference attended by 57 countries Saturday reached formal agreement on a new, limited wheat trade convention for the next three years.

The agreement was held up by the Soviet Union's refusal to recognise the European Common Market as a country-specific wheat market.

But Saturday the Soviet Union agreed to a compromise which gives the Common Market the status of a country for signing purposes.

The convention, which comes into force on July 1, does not include any price structure or rights and obligations linked to it.

Conference sources said the differences of opinion on this subject were mainly between the United States and Canada.

Under the new convention, the 12 exporting and 49 importing countries or parties pledged to maintain the spirit of orderly

## Iran prepared to compensate for Gulf islands: Kayhan

TEHRAN, Feb. 21. (AFP).—Iran would be prepared to offer "big compensation" to the sheikhs of Yas-el-Khayman and of Sharjah if they recognised its sovereignty over the strategic British-protected islands of Tunb and Abu Musa, the evening newspaper Kayhan said last night.

The islands greater and lesser Tunb and Abu Musa control the entrance to the Strait of Hormuz, leading to the oil-rich Arabian (Persian) Gulf and their fate has been discussed several times by the Tehran and London governments.

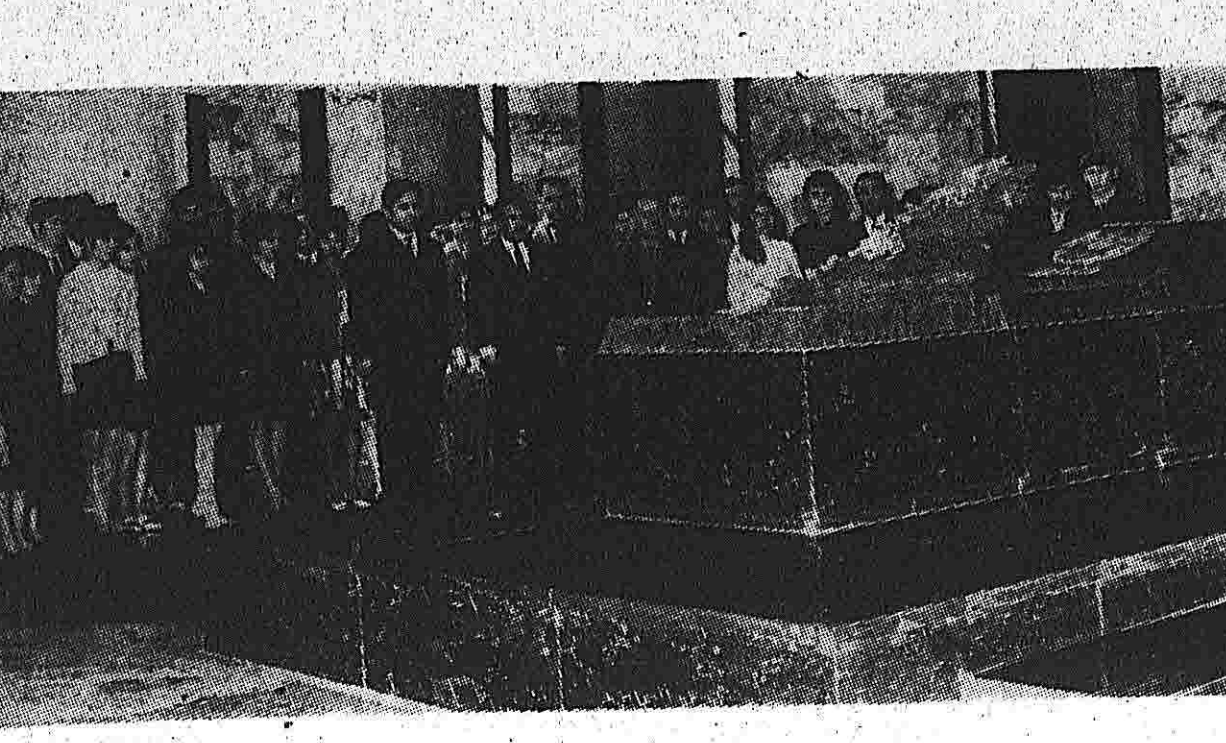
Quoting official sources for the willingness to pay compensation, Kayhan's political correspondent recalled that Sir William Lucas, personal representative of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, discussed the problem on his visit to Tehran last Saturday.

The paper said that three British proposals to settle the dispute had been discounted by Iran.

First, Britain had suggested that Iran could garrison the islands, without changing their present sovereign status. The British government then offered to lease the islands to Iran for 99 years. Finally, London was reported to have suggested recently that the Tunb islands and Abu Musa should be recognised as depending on Iranian sovereignty.

In exchange Iran would give the sheikhs of Ras-el-Khayman and of Sharjah the "ownership" of the islands.

The political correspondent said that the Iranian government con-



The Soviet artists now in Kabul laid wreath at the mausoleum of the late King His Majesty Mohammad Nadir Shah yesterday.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Feb. 21. (Bakhtar).—The wrestling, boxing and gymnastic tournament for students was inaugurated by the Physical Education Department of the Education Ministry yesterday.

Winners will be awarded with cups.

JALALABAD, Feb. 21. (Bakhtar).—Repairing of the Kamalabad road, which is 15 km. has started by units of the Ministry of Public Works. It is estimated to cost three million afghanis.

Afghan culverts and bridges will be constructed along the road.

## 50th Afghan-USSR accord anniversary

MOSCOW, Feb. 21. (Tass).—The 50th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on the establishment of friendly relations was marked at a meeting of the learned council of the Institute of Orientalology under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Academician Bobodjan Gafurov, director of the Institute, played an important role in the history of Afghan-Soviet relations.

The past few decades have fully confirmed both countries' allegiance to the principles of friendship laid down half a century ago. Both states are cooperating fruitfully in the economic, cultural and other fields," he said.

The Soviet scientists applauded the statement of the Afghan Ambassador Mohammad Aref.

"The Soviet-Afghan treaty," he said, "has laid the groundwork for our relations based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, which are being strengthened with every passing year."

## Panic .... Panic .... Panic .... FALSE NUCLEAR WAR ALARM HITS U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. (Reuters).—The national emergency system for warning Americans of an impending nuclear attack was put into operation by accident yesterday. But hundreds of radio stations across the nation failed to act on it and carried on broadcasting as normal.

The national notification procedures all radio stations are supposed to shut regular programmes immediately to allow authorities to stop regular programmes.

But the cancellation message did not carry the authenticator, and many stations remained off the air until a third signal was sent at 1459 GMT carrying the correct code.

In Colorado Springs, Major John Howarth, North American air defence spokesman, said the erroneous information sent over the national civil defence system originated from the national warning centre inside Cheyenne mountain.

Major Howarth said Luis Smoyer, chief of the national warning centre, told him that the

## Rare Kushan era relic found in Oshter Tapa, Haddo

JALALABAD, Feb. 21. (Bakhtar).—A stupa on which a statue of Buddha and a statue of a Buddhist monk can be seen has been excavated by Afghan archaeologists in their excavations which were started one month ago.

The discovery has been made in Haddo by Dr. Shahi Bai Mustamandi who says that such a relic of the Graeco-Buddhist has never been found anywhere else.

## ADB team meets Dr. Rafique to discuss projects

KABUL, Feb. 21. (Bakhtar).—The team of experts from the Asian Development Bank met the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Rafique in his office yesterday and discussed with him the new irrigation projects in Kama and Hazdikh Nahr.

A source of the ministry later said that ADB is expected to extend technical help in surveying the projects.

The five member team of ADB has visited the two project areas.

JEDDAH, Feb. 21. (Reuters).—The Saudi Arabian ministry of labour and social affairs has invited American boxer Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) to visit Saudi Arabia, according to local newspapers yesterday.

## Warsaw pact members agree on holding All-European meet

BUCHAREST, Feb. 21. (Tass).—A communiqué of the conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Warsaw treaty member-states has been published. It is devoted mainly to the European conference on questions of security and cooperation.

The participants in the conference decided that "conditions for transition to preparatory work on a multilateral basis" for convening the All-European conference have been created in the course of bilateral contacts. The task now is not to drag out the transition to a more active phase of preparing the All-European conference."

"The ministers of foreign affairs stress that the speediest holding of such preparatory meetings is caused by the need of turning to a practical preparation of the All-European conference and this will help to discuss and to reach agreement on questions connected with its convocation."

The participants in the conference noted at the same time that the circles not interested in a deepening of detente in Europe are intensifying opposition to the convocation of the All-European conference.

Thus, being advanced are various preliminary conditions of its convocation and attempts are being made to combine the question of the conference's convocation with other problems.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states find it important to stress again "the big importance for the cause of European and international security of the establishment of equal relations between the German Democratic Republic and other states which have not yet established such relations."

"Relations based on generally accepted norms of international law should be established between the GDR and the FRG. An ending of opposition to accepting the GDR into the United Nations and other international organisations would also be in the interests of easing tensions."

ANKARA, Feb. 21. (Reuters).—Turkish police have arrested 200 leftist university students here after a five-hour battle against demonstrators' bullets, explosives, and petrol bombs to occupy their barricaded living quarters.

Twenty people, including bystanders and journalists, were injured when a police attempt to make an arms-search of their hostel at the city's university Friday.

The students fought off police from behind barricades, preventing them from occupying the entire building for several hours.







## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

### Why Parwan daily resumed publication

The daily Parwan resumed its publication this week after a lapse of over six months. The resumption of the paper was part of an experiment by the Ministry of Information and Culture to reduce the number of local papers, and develop a number of widely circulated national papers.

Some of the papers, such as Parwan, were discarded and their personnel and budgets transferred to Ishik and Anis dailies in Kabul.

Anis and Ishik, which were published on eight pages, each added another four "extra pages" to accommodate Parwan, Kapisa, Ghazni and Logar provinces, and were put out in 12 pages.

Some magazines such as Herat, Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad and Herat were also discarded, so that Efteq, Ishik and Nangarhar dailies could further develop and enlarge their service areas.

To enhance the appeal of the enlarged papers, color was also introduced.

Results of the experiments showed that on the one hand the local papers enjoyed a good measure of popularity with the local readership, and on the other two large dailies of Kabul could neither put out local news, nor could they provide the local people with the information they needed. Neither the extra personnel could improve the quality of the papers, nor could the local readers be so well served as the enlarged papers could.

The operations of the subscription and circulation departments even lapsed behind the editorial offices.

Those led by the Ministry of Information and Culture to once more review its strategy, and for the time being reinstate the former papers, and gradually drop the use of color, and the newly added pages.

It is now felt that any extra personnel employed, and money added to the production cost must yield proportional results in the betterment of newspaper contents on the one hand, and improved circulation on the other.

### Vientiane, Luang Prabang road under enemy pressure

**VIENTIANE, Feb. 21, (AFP).**—Artillery and infantry reinforcements were Saturday being moved up to Sala Phouk, the strategic junction of the Vientiane-Luang Prabang road and Highway 7, the main North Vietnamese infiltration route across northern Laos.

Military sources here said that the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces were increasing pressure on the Vientiane-Luang Prabang road and that two advance posts at Sala Phouk had changed hands twice in the last 48 hours before the Laotian government forces regrouped them.

The capital, Vientiane, is 27 km (17 miles) as the crow flies southwest of Luang Prabang.

Two other points on the 177-mile (110-km) road linking Vientiane and Luang Prabang, the administrative capital, to the royal capital, Luang Prabang, were also being directly threatened by North Vietnamese forces.

The big post of Muong Kassy, 22 miles (35 km) southeast of Sala Phouk, was harassed by a commando of sappers. The Pathet Lao meanwhile lost five killed in a vain attack on the bridge over the river Sam Ming, 12 miles (20 km) southeast of Luang Prabang.

Laotian military sources said, however, that the vital supply line to Luang Prabang remained open to traffic. But left-wing forces south of the royal city were increasing the isolation threat already looming from both north and east.

Farther south, Spokkay (armed DC-3s) of the Royal Laotian Air Force helped to destroy a North Vietnamese infiltration route near the base of Long Chene, a military spokesman said.

North Vietnamese believed to have used the western fork of the Ho Chi Minh Trail have been spotted six miles (10 km) north of the bridge over the Sam Ming river, on the Vientiane-Saigon highway.

Attacked from the east by the South Vietnamese intervention forces, the North Vietnamese were increasing pressure on Laotian government posts to the west and south.

The North Vietnamese were thus closing in on the Mekong valley as the South Vietnamese foray into Laos developed.

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### Hippies smoke dried toad skins

**CAIRNS, Feb. 21, (Reuters).**—Sun-bronzed hippies in this tropical coastal resort strip of northern Queensland are smoking dried toad skins for hallucinatory effects, police said here yesterday.

A worried senior police officer said he had found that hippies were drying skins of large toads common in sugar cane growing districts, and crushing them to a powder.

"They roll this into cigarettes and smoke it like pot... they claim it gives them hallucinations and takes them on trips," the officer said. "We have no proof that this is true."

Cairns, some 1200 miles (1,920 km) north of Brisbane, has a large hippie colony and is frequently raided by police for drug offenders.

### Women's marriage request rejected

**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, Feb. 21, (Reuters).**—A circuit court judge here has rejected the request of two women for a license to get married.

Judge Lyndon Schmid said there is reason why we should condemn and accept a spirit of what is accepted as perverted lust any more than we should condone lechery.

A lawyer for Miss Tracy Knight, 25, and Miss Majorie Jones, 29, said they would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

"If the Supreme Court hears this case—win or lose—it will be one of the landmark cases of this century," the lawyers said.

After being refused a license to marry by local authorities in July the women sought an injunction.

They contended their relationship was a matter of conscience that should be given the same legal sanction as that of a heterosexual couple.

Kentucky's 175-year-old capricious statute does not specifically prohibit the union of persons of the same sex and Judge Schmid said he "doubts seriously" that anyone today would understand the marriage to include such a relationship.

### Dr. Jarring's mission failure will result in conflict: UAR

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Buy copies of Lemar monthly magazine for Af. 5 from newspaper stalls.

**WANTED**  
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Firms which can make better offers should submit their tenders to the Bakhtar News Agency Administration Section before February 24 and attend in person in bidding meeting on February 24 at the Agency.

**BRITISH SUBJECTS AND COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS**  
All British subjects and Commonwealth Citizens resident in Afghanistan are reminded of the necessity of registering or reregistering at the British Embassy for the year 1971. Failure to do so may result in difficulty or delay in according them assistance or protection.

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KABUL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1971 (HOOT 3, 1349 S.H.)

## BIG THIRD BRONZE AGE SITE DISCOVERED IN KANDAHAR

Vast quantities of pottery, human remains unearthed by team of archeologists

Thirty-seven Bronze Age burial sites have been discovered at the Tape Chil Gor near Kandahar. Tape Chil Gor means 'the hill of forty graves' so if local lore is correct, only three graves remain to be discovered.

The site of the excavation is near the village of Sayed Qala, about 20 km. southeast of Kandahar. This site is only the third Bronze Age site to be excavated in Afghanistan, and it gives the largest sample of a Bronze Age population to be found this far east.

From these thirty-seven burials, physical anthropologists should be able to discover the age at which these people died (and possibly in some cases even the cause of death).

From this it should be possible to estimate the age-structure of the population—that is, the proportions of old people to young people and children.

By careful measurement of the bones and skulls the skeletons can be placed as members of a particular racial group, though this is considered a much less important aspect of the investigation. Apart from human remains, the site has yielded vast quantities of pottery, and between the (broken pieces of) pot from each area and level of the site are being kept carefully separate in labelled bags.

Later they will be washed and sorted and individually labelled. To date, 100,000 shards have been collected. From such quantities it should be possible to discover the relationship, for instance, the shape of the pot and the material of which it is made, or between the shape of the pot, as well as any differences in shape, material and decoration at different levels in the excavation.

This site has also yielded more bones than any other in Afghanistan. Nearly thirty pieces have been found, including spear and arrow points, blades, pins and one coring.

The excavation shows that the people were agriculturalists. They used the live and grew grain, which they ground by rubbing a heavy stone back and forth on top of another stone.

They also kept sheep and goats and perhaps cows, though it is not certain from the bones found whether the cows were domesticated or not.

An excavation has been in progress since December. The far wall of the house on the front left shows one wall has been built on the top of the remains of an older, thicker one.

The mud-brick walls of houses are houses. The far wall of the house on the front left shows one wall has been built on the top of the remains of an older, thicker one.

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From right: Dr. Akram, Soviet Ambassador and Prof. Asghar. (Photo: Moqim, the Kabul Times)

### Afghan-USSR ties

**Photo exhibition shows cordiality: Dr. Akram**  
KABUL, Feb. 22, (Bakhtar).—A photo exhibition on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was inaugurated by advisor to the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Akram in the Kabul Municipal Hall.

In his speech Dr. Akram said he was happy to open the exhibition, marking the opening of the week of the anniversary. The "useful exhibition is a manifestation of friendly relations between our two neighbouring countries. They were the first to recognise each other, and at a time that both were fighting for their liberation, they exchanged messages of friendship," he added.

"The same good will and friendly atmosphere which prevails now, prevailed fifty years ago when the representative of independent Afghanistan were signing the treaty of friendship with the leaders of the newly emerged Soviet state."

"The same cordiality and mutual trust is being marked in this gathering here," Dr. Akram said. "The provisions of that historic document had predicted the establishment of good will relations and even economic cooperation and it was the manifestor of profound thinking and far-sightedness of the leaders of the two countries who were aware of the importance of the mutual good will ties and its impact on world peace and peace in this region."

"The government and the people of both nations have realized the importance of this document on the future of their growing ties and thus recall the signing of the agreement with respect," Dr. Akram went on.

Dr. Akram said that the exhibition has been prepared with at this towards marks the joint cooperation of the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Soviet Embassy whose efforts are worth admiring.

"One sees here records of friendly historical ties between the two countries in the fields of political, economic, and cultural fields and also photos of some historical documents related to the relations between the two countries."

By seeing them, the memories of friendly contacts between the two countries in the past and the disinterested aid given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan for its economic development which is appreciated by the Afghan people are recalled," Dr. Akram said.

Dr. Akram at the end said that the exhibition marks the joint cooperation of the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Soviet Embassy whose efforts are worth admiring.

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### ISRAEL HAS REJECTED PEACE: UAR

**CAIRO, Feb. 22, (Reuters).**—An Egyptian official source described last night's statement of the Israeli government on the peace proposal as a "clear and categorical rejection of the Jarring proposal."

The source added the statement expressed Israel's persistence in its "expansionist policy which contradicts the Security Council's resolution of November 1957 and the United Nations Charter."

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### Home Briefs

**KABUL, Feb. 22, (Bakhtar).**—The outgoing ambassador of India in Kabul, Ashok Mehta, paid a farewell call on the president of the House of the People, Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak in his office yesterday morning.

Dr. Akram said that the exhibition marks the joint cooperation of the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Soviet Embassy whose efforts are worth admiring.

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLOMBO PLAN

The last consultative committee meeting of the Colombo Plan concluded its meeting yesterday after deliberating on the problems of developing manpower resources in the plan region.

The six-day conference, in which a delegate from Afghanistan has also attended, considered the pros and cons of education in the 24 nation body.

Recommendations for careful study by the ministerial meeting of the Colombo Plan region have been prepared in the meeting. The most important issues included in the recommendations is the need to review educational systems and set up in the Colombo Plan countries with a view to meet the rising needs of the present and future generations.

The reexamination of the present systems will have to be made carefully planned and seeking to remedy prevalent drawbacks.

This is not an easy task. Discarding of some old and traditional assumptions in the educational field will have to be the main aim of any reevaluation of educational pattern.

Some new subjects have to be added to the regular curricula in the schools, and some old and traditional ones omitted.

But the conference's main task is the development of manpower resources in the countries of the Colombo Plan region.

Apparently emphasis this time has been shifted from developing material and technical resources to that of the manpower.

We seem to be placing too much emphasis

### Food For Thought

We have an innate propensity to get ourselves noticed and noticed accordingly by our kind. No more friendly punishment could be devised, were such a thing, physically possible, than that one should be turned loose in society and remain absolutely unnoticed by all the members there of.

William James

### Mideast Suez Canal reopening to take four months

The dilemma of war and peace faced by the Egyptian government in deciding to continue the ceasefire with Israel for another month is sharply illustrated in this front-line town at the southern end of the Suez Canal.

The road from Cairo to Suez runs for 90 miles across hot, brown desert. The rare traffic is all military, mostly buses and trucks full of soldiers. Planking the road at intervals are a few military positions, camps and gun emplacements.

Travelling to Suez on an escorted visit to the front I kept looking for some of the famous SAM 3 anti-aircraft missile sites installed by the Russians when the ceasefire began on the Canal front last August. Nothing that an untrained eye could recognise as a SAM site was to be seen.

The first sight of Suez is the low, dark silhouette of its burnt-out skyline, shrouded by rubble and Israeli shelling on the horizon.

Then the town itself, devastated and on the outskirts, stands behind a block of new workers' flats, now deserted, with a smashed shell holes and shrapnel scars on the walls.

Nearer to the centre of the town, especially in the older, poorer, and once most heavily populated areas, the damage is much heavier.

Street after street of the main thoroughfares are empty, and every other building is an empty shell. There is no one about no life, not even a stray cat.

By Robert Stephens  
dog. Nearer the administrative centre of the town, a few people are to be seen, mostly policemen in olive drab uniforms. Since June 1967 the bombardments have killed 482 people and wounded 1,242. Sixty per cent of the buildings in Suez, and 99 per cent of those in Port Tewfik have been destroyed or damaged. Though the gutted refinery has not been rebuilt, crude oil from the Suez wells is going through the pipelines to Alexandria and Cairo. The harbour is not seriously damaged.

The story of Suez is repeated at Ismailia and Port Said, the two other main centres along the Canal. Altogether some 750,000 people have been evacuated from the Canal Zone. According to the chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, it would take about four months to clear and reopen the Canal to traffic once agreement to do so has been reached.

The reopening of the Canal would not only give Egypt back earnings of £100 million a year—a gap at present filled by subsidies from the Arab oil states—it would also save Europe hundreds of millions pounds a year in the extra cost of transporting oil and other goods round the Cape of Good Hope.

But the reopening depends partly on the Israelis who now control the opposite bank of the Canal. President Sadat of Egypt has offered to start clearing the Canal if the Israelis make a partial withdrawal through Sinai.

But the Israelis say their withdrawal is conditional on the Canal being reopened.

Some 150 pharmaceutical factories in France, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Britain supply Afghanistan with more than 400 different medicines through 15 wholesalers and importers for use by the 400 pharmacies in the country. There are 120 pharmacies in the capital city and 200 in the provinces.

Revealing this, Dr. Habib Del, the President of Inspection Department of the Ministry said on an average Afghanistan imports between seven to eight million dollars worth of medicine annually.

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### Health Ministry keeps constant watch on medicine prices: Del

By A Reporter

Dr. Habib Del said the construction work of Hoeschst Pharmaceutical Factory started in the industrial site of Kabul several months ago.

It will be completed within seven months. When beginning production the Afghanistan Hoeschst Pharmaceutical Factory will produce 37 kinds of medicines and this will partly relieve the shortage of medicines.

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The President of Inspection Department of the Ministry said on an average Afghanistan imports



## Laos:

## North Vietnamese break contact after war

SAIGON, Feb. 23, (AFP).—North Vietnamese regular troops today suddenly broke contact with South Vietnamese rangers on the Ho Chi Minh Trail after warring out one battalion of the elite soldiers in four days of bloody fighting. South Vietnamese high command said today.

But the communists continued to resist strongly elsewhere on the trail, holding up the westward advance of the South Vietnamese in vast force twenty-five kms (fifteen miles) over the border.

In four days of furious attacks they routed the 39th ranger battalion, forcing it to abandon its position on a shell-torn hilltop nine kms (six miles) inside Laos. South Vietnamese high command denied that the battalion of red-beretted troops had been "annihilated" but it admitted it no longer had combat capability.

Official casualty figures for the battle—the fiercest of the two week old Laotian campaign—were unavailable, but field reports said as many as 350 had been killed, wounded or disappeared. The 39th battalion part of a 2,000 strong ranger group fighting on the Ho Chi Minh Trail, initially came under strong attack on Friday morning.

The North Vietnamese, using heavy artillery, mortars and rockets, successfully penetrated the perimeter wire of its position "leading zone rangers" nine kms (six miles) inside Laos dispersing some of the defenders.

Remnants of the force regrouped on a neighbouring rangers hilltop position two kms (one mile) away after fighting their way through communist lines on Saturday night.

Others were evacuated by helicopter through the Laotian jungle into South Vietnam. South experts said 100 men had returned to South Vietnam, exhausted with the nightmare siege.

The North Vietnamese continued to launch a series of powerful attacks against the second rangers position which had been reinforced by the remnants of the 39th battalion until Monday, said the South Vietnamese high command.

Profiting from the sudden lull, American helicopters evacuated the wounded. Spokesman Colonel Hien would only say today that the rangers casualties were "growing heavy but we have no figures at this time."

He said that all the wounded had been successfully evacuated, but would not comment on whether high command believed the Laotian campaign was developing successfully despite the strong communist resistance.

The van of the 15,000 South Vietnamese troops remained twenty-five kms (fifteen miles) inside Laos—the same position that they reached a week ago.

This is about twenty kms (twelve miles) short of what has been described as their main objective, the blitzed and deserted town of Tchepone, where the North Vietnamese are believed to have established an important transhipment and base area known as base area 604.

According to American and South Vietnamese intelligence reports all communist supplies moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail have to pass through the base area lying in a jungle valley.

Some reports here said the North Vietnamese were rebuilding the trail further westwards, following the South Vietnamese drive, but spokesman Colonel Hien said he had no information about this.

He did not know if communist supplies were still coming down the labyrinth of jungle paths and tracks that make up the trail complex, as the reports said.

Northern Vietnamese troops continued to take a heavy toll of American helicopters flying support positions for the South Vietnamese troops and a total of 24 since the offensive began, said the U.S. command today.

Despite the risk, described by pilots as the heaviest ever encountered in Indochina, American helicopters managed to fly 13,000 sorties in Laos Sunday the highest number yet.

Giant B-52 bombers also pounded suspected communist positions and troop concentrations in Laos in an effort to smother further resistance to the South Vietnamese drive.

A total of 15 American helicopters were downed in the past week, killed in Laos and eleven in South Vietnam while flying missions in support of the operation, said the U.S. spokesman.

Four other pilots were killed and two wounded when two helicopters crashed by accident in the remote border region.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese infantrymen of the first division today reported they killed 17 North Vietnamese in Laos.

21 km (12 miles) west-southwest of Lao Bao, a South Vietnamese frontier outpost.

The first division's battle area, south of the old Route 9, the Highway from South Vietnam into Laos, route nine—which the communists have cut in two places, halting convoys traffic for twelve days—has been the scene of big

## Kechri Korout

(Continued from page 3) spent about DM 150,000 on advertising on television and newspapers to get the restaurant known to the German people.

"Few people here know where Afghanistan is, and what type of foods it has," he said. "The biggest problem was how to get a good cook for the restaurant. He finally got one hired from Kabul."

"But so many problems are involved in getting a cook. For one thing, he is illiterate, and I have problems with him," he said.

He says actresses and socialites frequent the restaurant. Among Afghan cuisine served at the restaurant are: Kabob, Narenj a-lau, Chahau Herati, zwoje chib, laur chib korout, badenjan barani, ferni, etc.

Government sources estimated the city was 70 per cent encircled by communist forces and to the north and northeast they were only 15 km (10 miles) away.

Road traffic between Luang Prabang and Vientiane has also been threatened by the arrival of communist troops to the south of the city boundaries.

The necessary imports for national defence will total \$850 million, that is 30 million more than last year, he said.

The minister said Israel would receive a loan of \$52 million to buy food, repayable on very favourable terms and a loan of \$30 million from the World Bank.

Dinstein said foreign investment in Israel would reach \$230 million this year.

He added that the Elitah-Akron oil pipeline would enable the country to save ten million dollars per year and make Israel an oil business.

The refineries at Haifa processed six and a quarter million tons of oil per year, 20 per cent more than Israel's total consumption.

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## Earthquakes

(Continued from page 2) caus in any movements that, over a year's time, amount to only an inch. There it is assumed that the strain is being relieved and a major quake is unlikely.

Near San Francisco and Los Angeles, however, the fault seems to be "locked" so that the slowly accumulating strain is released only when it reaches a high level, causing a major quake.

The last great quake in Southern California occurred in 1907. Last September the White House Task Force on Earthquake Hazards Reduction, headed by Dr. Karl V. Steinbrugge of the University of California at Berkeley, made a number of recommendations to mitigate the "catastrophic potential of a great earthquake."

One of them called for stringent structural requirements for new government buildings in the earthquake-prone region—such as the Federal Reserve Bank in Berkeley, made a number of recommendations to mitigate the "catastrophic potential of a great earthquake."

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## Israel's foreign debt rises to new height: Dinstein

JERUSALEM, Feb. 23, (AFP).—Israel's foreign debt by the end of this year will have risen to the unprecedented sum of \$3,375 million, representing \$1.25 for every member of the population, deputy finance minister, Zvi Dinstein, announced in parliament.

The necessary imports for national defence will total \$850 million, that is 30 million more than last year, he said.

The minister said Israel would receive a loan of \$52 million to buy food, repayable on very favourable terms and a loan of \$30 million from the World Bank.

He added that the Elitah-Akron oil pipeline would enable the country to save ten million dollars per year and make Israel an oil business.

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"Der Ritt über den Bodensee," Peter Handke's latest play has just had its premiere in the theatre "Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer" in Berlin in the Claus Peymann and Wolfgang Wiens production. Here, a scene with Barbara Bertram (L) and Erik Eiler (R) as the sisters "Alice and Ellen Kessler". In which Gaudier lamp as "Erich von Stroheim" is brought to the conclusion that she can be mistaken for the beloved.

## Academy awards

## Airport, Patton lead best film nominations

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 23, (AFP).—Five highly dissimilar productions were nominated Monday for best motion picture of 1970 by the Motion Picture Academy in the United States.

"Airport," the multi-storied and intimate film portrait of the late General George Patton, hero of the North African and European campaigns, led the nominations for the "Oscars" with ten citations each.

"Love Story," the film of the internationally best-selling novel by E. L. Rieu, came second with nine citations. It tells the story of a young man and woman who meet in a bookstore and fall in love.

"The Great White Hope" led the nominations for best actor with nine citations. It tells the story of a young man who is accused of murdering his father.

"Five Easy Pieces" led the nominations for best director with nine citations. It tells the story of a young man who is accused of murdering his father.

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## UK offers to sell helicopters to South Africa

LONDON, Feb. 23, (AFP).—Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas Home told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain would grant export licenses for Wasp helicopters if they were ordered by South Africa.

The South African government has been informed of this decision, the Foreign Secretary said.

Sir Alec told the House that Britain has "informed the South African government that it is prepared to place for Wasp helicopters if they are ordered by South Africa."

He said: "The government are also continuing the practice of the previous administration in licensing the export of certain spare parts."

"When the government think it appropriate to make any further statement they will do so."

## UAR frontline

(Continued from page 2) drawal must be linked with a complete peace agreement, not with the reopening of the Canal. If necessary, they argue, the Canal could be reopened while they are still holding the Sinai bank.

From the Egyptian frontier, Egyptian troops in Port Tewfik, the Israeli advanced positions are only 200 yards away across the Canal. Two hundred soldiers stand there on top of the raised bank scanning the Egyptian side through powerful binoculars.

Port Tewfik is a pleasant suburb of handsome, red-roofed villas set in gardens and well-laid-out streets. Now it looks like a military camp.

Many streets are blocked with debris from the Egyptian defenses. There are ditches and sandbags here and there. Fallen lamp-posts and twisted metal litter the ground.

Another commission, headed by Lt. Abdul Khalil in which officials of the Central Crime Bureau and Attorney General's office were also included, raided Hazar Gul Market.

Smugglers in the ring include Sahib Khan, Haji Omar Khan, Honar Khan and Essat Khan.

Smugglers are in police custody and search still continues in Hazar Gul Market.

Lt. Abdul Khalil said that most of the smuggled goods have forged stamps on them.

## Home Brief

KABUL, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—The First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafrazi returned to Kabul yesterday after the pilgrimage to holy Mecca.

## Ghana, Zambia rap

ACCRA, Feb. 24, (Reuters).—Ghana and Zambia strongly criticized the British government's decision to sell Wasp helicopters to South Africa.

The two governments have noted that South Africa will use these helicopters for smashing freedom movements in Africa, and for subduing those in South Africa who oppose the government's policy of apartheid.

The two governments also noted that the decision will further aggravate the situation in the African continent.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere swore that with the resumption of British arms supply to South Africa he will quit the Commonwealth.

The British decision also brought sharp comments from Adnan Abuba. It was noted that Britain did not wait for the 8 member committee appointed at Singapore Commonwealth conference to deliberate on the Indian Ocean security questions.

The decision, it was noted, adds a new topic to the meeting of the foreign ministers of Organisation of African Unity.

DURBAN, Feb. 24, (AFP).—Thousands of Asian and "coloured" (mixed race) garment workers were yesterday locked out after the biggest trade union rally ever held here.

About 25,000 members of the garment workers union of Natal held a mass rally after deadlock was reached in protracted negotiations over wage demands.

The mass meeting was held in the face of threats of prosecution by employers, and an attempt to work many of the lockers out of the factory gates blocked against them.

Some were beaten up by fellow workers after they tried to report back to work.

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70% every Saturday.  
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NEAR FUTURE. Watch out for  
our new Summer Schedule



Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 273

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1971 (HOOT 5, 1349)

PRICE AF. 4

POLICE ARREST BIG TIME SMUGGLERS  
15,000 BOLTS OF CLOTH SIEZED IN RAIDS

KABUL, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—Police have discovered biggest smuggling gang in Afghanistan. More than 15,000 bolts of textiles have been seized, and famous smugglers and their ring leaders arrested.

Surprise raids in Logar and Kabul centres by the police have resulted in the goods seizure and arrest of smugglers.

Dismissing this the Commander of the Police and Gendarmier Department of the Interior Ministry, Col Abdul Hakim Katawaze said.

"Following the adoption of severe measures on curbing smuggling, the police was informed that very famous smugglers are operating in centres in Kabul and Logar provinces, and during recent weeks have been most active."

A high powered police commission was appointed to go to Logar and search for a graving. Documents seized from him show that he too was the ring leader in a big smuggling gang.

Searches in the godowns of Hazar Gul Market have produced another 4500 bolts of smuggled textiles.

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Smugglers are in police custody and search still continues in Hazar Gul Market.

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## UK for Wasp

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## Northern districts health centers sites chosen

KABUL, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—Construction work on health centres in Sholgar, Daulatabad, Sherapita, Sange Charak, Qarqeen and Darah Souf districts, the lands for which have been given by the peoples of the related areas, will begin shortly.

It is expected that construction would be completed by the end of the next Afghan year on all these centres, Dr. Mohammad Asaf Ghawwal, the director of health in northern region said.

The Public Health Ministry has sent another team, headed by Dr. Hasan Ali to the western region to fix sites for the building of health centres.

## New department heads appointed in Finance Ministry

KABUL, Feb. 24, (Bakhtar).—The following new appointments have been announced by the Finance Ministry.

The President of Income Mir Ziauddin as the new President of the Pension Department, the President of the Budget Abdul Samad Mansouri as the new President of Income Department, Ahmadullah Kazem as the new President of Accounts, Dr. Ghulam Haider Dar as the new President of the Customs, the former President of the Customs, Dr. Hakeem Hamidi as the new President of the Budget, Abdul Samad Khalil, the director of Administration and Regulation as the new President of the Treasury, Inspector in the Central Bank, Mohammad Nasim, the new Auditor General of the Nangarhar Province and Faiz Mohammad Ahmadzai as the Chief of the Administration and Regulation in the Ministry.

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## Indochina war

## U.S. B-52 bombers raid N. Vietnam positions

SAIGON, Feb. 24, (AFP).—U.S. air force strike jets attacked targets in North Vietnam twice during the past 24 hours, the American spokesman announced here yesterday.

On Tuesday night two F-105 Thunderchiefs escorted B-52 bombers in Laos struck at North Vietnamese radar posts 45 km southeast of the Ban Kar Col, the spokesman said.

The Viet Cong were eventually ambushed near An Khe on highway 19 which runs through the central highlands between the port of Qui Nhon and the Cambodian frontier.

Early yesterday a third Thunderchief attacked a radar-controlled anti-aircraft position about five km from the previous target.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Food For Thought

It is not the man who has too little, but the man who craves for more, that is poor.

Seneo

## Sale of Wasps copters to South Africa

The British government's decision to sell Wasp helicopters to South Africa again triggers the controversy within the Commonwealth which nearly led to its disintegration when Prime Ministers of member countries met in Singapore last month.

There was stern opposition to the resumption of British arms sale to the racist regime in South Africa and several members threatened to walk out of the Commonwealth Conference should it go through.

However, after long deliberations at the conference a face saving formula was designed to save the situation.

The Commonwealth prime ministers conference appointed a committee to study the need for the defence of the Indian Ocean.

The appointment of the committee was taken to mean that any British government decision to sell arms to South Africa under the Simonstown agreement will be made on the basis of findings and recommendations of the committee.

It is surprising to see that the deal has been made even before the committee has had a chance to meet, not to mention preparing a report on the matter.

Each Wasp helicopter costs slightly more than £100,000. The total deal which includes the sale of seven Wasps and needed accessories and spare parts may not exceed one million pounds.

One may ask: Is it worth for the British government to go ahead with the deal despite so much opposition and lack of justification? Opposition to the deal has come forth on several occasions not only from the Commonwealth but also from peace loving quarters of

the world which are opposed to the policy of apartheid.

As far as justifications of the deal is concerned one can hardly believe that the seven Wasps will make any significant contribution to the defence of the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans.

It is obvious that the selling of the Wasps is the beginning of another avalanche of British arms to South Africa which may have nothing to do with the defence of the Cape or the Indian Ocean.

The Wasps were chosen, very shrewdly, as the first deal, in order to deceive world public opinion because essentially this is a general purpose maritime helicopter.

But there is no guarantee that once the first reactions against the deal fade away different types of arms and military hardware which could be used on land and for suppressing anti-apartheid movement and for harassing South Africa's weaker neighbours will not be flowing into Cape Town.

The British move is said to have made a mockery of the decision of Commonwealth prime ministers' conference on forming the committee to deliberate on the need to defend the Indian Ocean.

It is also likely to lead to the disintegration of the Commonwealth and great opposition within Britain.

The world is anxiously waiting to see whether international reactions and the United Nations can bring enough pressure against Britain to refrain from delivering the Wasps or at least make no further arms deals with the racist regime in South Africa.

### Anti aircraft fire

## U.S. pilots find Laos missions very risky

By Hans Joachim Bargmann, DPA Correspondent

Saigon, Feb. 23 (DPA).—American helicopter pilots at the Khe Sanh military base have for the first time refused to fly their gunships and transporters into Laos.

The pilots—among them young officers—refused to obey orders on the grounds that anti-aircraft fire is getting increasingly stronger.

According to unofficial reports more than 60 American helicopters were lost in the first eleven days of the South Vietnamese army's intervention in Laos.

About half of this number was completely destroyed, the others more or less seriously damaged.

The pilots said that never during their term of service in Vietnam—or in Cambodia—they met such concentrated anti-aircraft fire as in Laos and the risk of being shot down was just too big.

These statements by pilots of an American air cavalry unit peaked the interest of the U.S. military in Laos—in contrast to the situation in Cambodia at last spring's intervention there—seem in fact to be justified.

It is also likely that the official military statistics will show the loss of a mere 20 helicopters over Laos.

The North Vietnamese air defence seems to be improving its accuracy every day.

North Vietnamese guerrilla specialist General Giap has radar-controlled anti-aircraft batteries in Laos which hit the opponent even if his aircraft fly at an altitude of 3,000 or 3,000 metres above the clouds.

The North Vietnamese are making use of Laos of the expertise they collected in the past three years defending their supply lines along the Ho Chi Minh Trail against the constant attacks of the American fighter bombers.

American pilots reported that the anti-aircraft defence at strategic important points in Laos was sometimes stronger than the defence ring around Hanoi at the time of the U.S. air bombings of North Vietnam.

Apart from this there is the fact that the communist fighters can use under a triple camouflage so that the pilots do not see an ambush before they have flown directly into it.

This is the reason why a number of helicopters have been shot down not only by the small 37 millimetre cannons, but also by Chinese automatic rifles of the "Ak 47" type.

The combat helicopters giving protection to the supply choppers often did not even have time to fire off their air-to-ground rockets.

Moreover, the weather has helped the North Vietnamese air de-

en in alliance with the communists virtually since the start of the offensive.

South Vietnamese air force helicopters are used only rarely in Laos, where the Americans are carrying the burden of air support alone—for a good reason.

In spite of much advance praise for the South Vietnamese pilots, it is believed that they might not or not yet be able to survive the current test which may well turn out to be the most difficult task for the U.S. force in general and the helicopters in particular.

Apart from this, the South Vietnamese do not own more than a considerable number of guns since they imitate the Beatles and Rolling Stones in their hair, dress, and even copy their songs.

These young western-oriented singers stage performances from time to time in the hotels and restaurants and also entertain the youngsters at the wedding ceremonies and other special occasions.

The Four Brothers troupe, who are really four brothers, have gained a good reputation among the youngsters. They imitate the Beatles in dress, long hair, and are also fast spread among the young men.

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### Geneva

## Important tasks of disarm committee

Geneva, (Tass).—The Tass correspondent in Geneva, Viktor Kuznetsov, writes a regular session of the disarmament committee begins in the Geneva Palace on February 23.

The international public expects the resumption of the committee's work with much interest, hoping that it will take new steps in the field of restricting the arms race.

The entire experience of work by this international forum shows that despite all difficulties, participants have good possibilities of searching for mutually acceptable solutions of the complex problems of disarmament.

The latest proof of this is the treaty prohibiting the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass annihilation on the sea and ocean bed, adopted in Geneva and approved by the 25th session of the United Nations General Assembly in Moscow, Washington and London, is the result of collective efforts by all members of the disarmament committee.

Much attention was given to this problem in 1970. The discussion at the disarmament committee showed that the draft convention on the prohibition of the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their destruction, drawn up by socialist countries, is the most acceptable basis for solving the problem. This draft was studied by the 25th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York which noted in its resolution the need of

joint study of the problem of chemical and bacteriological weapons when adopting measures to prohibit the development, manufacture and stockpiling of these types of weapons of mass annihilation.

The position of socialist countries is supported by twelve non-aligned member-states of the disarmament committee. They try to avoid joint memorandum of these countries points to the importance for the cause of peace and the security of the peoples of a joint study and solution of the problem of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

But the United States and some other western powers serving the interests of the monopolies are acting counter to world public opinion. They try to avoid joint memorandum of these countries points to the importance for the cause of peace and the security of the peoples of a joint study and solution of the problem of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

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## Young vocalists revive Old Afghan folk songs

By A Staff Writer

The emergence of young Afghan amateur vocalists and instrumentalists is a phenomenon in the history of music in Afghanistan. In the span of a few years these young and energetic self-taught musicians, the ve formed several troupe under different titles such as the Four Stars, Four Brothers, Jami Orchestra etc.

Most of the young vocalists are either high school or university students. These young singers have a considerable number of fans among the school boys and girls since they imitate the Beatles and Rolling Stones in their hair, dress, and even copy their songs.

These young western-oriented singers stage performances from time to time in the hotels and restaurants and also entertain the youngsters at the wedding ceremonies and other special occasions.

The Four Brothers troupe, who are really four brothers, have gained a good reputation among the youngsters. They imitate the Beatles in dress, long hair, and are also fast spread among the young men.

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Hamed Shukran

welcomes the decision of the Culture and Art Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture in ordering to develop the genuine Afghan music which is rich and many faceted.

Expressing his views about the Afghan composers, he said that to him, Salim Sarmast and Nayyal, who have received basic education in music long ago, are capable of composing and arranging Afghan music, if he wants to have a promising future in composing.

One of the young amateur singers who has a great number of listeners and fans is Hamed Shukran. A well-built good looking young boy Shukran has 22 years of experience in the field and has built up himself a good reputation among the youngsters.

Shukran has been singing different songs with Radio Afghanistan and one of them is a Dari version of Johnny Guitar which he likes very much.

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## FATHER OF GREEN REVOLUTION

By Grant Cannon

"There are three reasons for the big change in world wheat production," an American agronomist said recently. "They are water, fertilizer, and the improved variety of wheat."

Because the wheat has short, stiff straw, farmers can pour on the fertilizer without falling flat on its face.

Borlaug is Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, who heads the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre near Mexico City, Mexico. And the big change mentioned by the agronomist is very recent.

Historically the increase in wheat production in Mexico has been prodigious. In 1950, the average wheat yield was 107 litres per hectare. By 1958, this figure had jumped 16 per cent to 2,112 litres per hectare; by 1968 the average was almost 400 per cent of the 1950 yield. The best farmers harvested 6,600 to 7,925 litres per hectare. Mexico used to be a wheat importer. In 1950, she imported 400,000 tons of wheat. By 1966, she had become self-sufficient. Today she is a wheat-exporting nation.



## UK, EEC clash over issue of membership in negotiations

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24, (Reuter).—Britain and the Common Market six clashed on all three subjects tackled at a 90-minute session level negotiating session here today.

The British delegation leader Sir Con O'Neill told the meeting that fixing an advance timetable, as the six suggested, for freeing capital movements between Britain and the community "was not right way to proceed in this field."

He conceded, however, that discussions on the subject could begin as demanded by the EEC and he expected a satisfactory understanding could be reached without too much difficulty.

Britain had hitherto wanted to discuss the liberalisation of capital movements only after she became a member of the community. But this was rejected by the six, who called for early talks.

Sir Con O'Neill who was giving Britain's first reaction to the community's proposals, said he did not think that Britain's dismantlement of capital restrictions would raise any great problems.

Britain intended to conform to community regulations by the end of the five-year transition period, he said.

British treasury expert, Rags,

Calley tells court of high body count fervor

PORT BENNING, Georgia, Feb. 24, (AP).—First Lieutenant William Calley, on trial here for the murder of 102 South Vietnamese civilians in March 1968, testified Tuesday afternoon that "if something is dead, you put it in the body count" while explaining how American officers calculate the number of "enemy" dead.

Lieutenant Calley, who earlier Tuesday had testified that he had been ordered by company commander Captain Ernest Medina to kill "everything" in the My Lai village including women and children, said that American units operating in South Vietnam, at the times were under constant pressure from headquarters to produce high enemy casualty tolls.

He said this was "so we could tell the people back home we were killing more than the enemy was."

Asked for more details, the officers testified calmly: "You just make an estimate of the top of your head. There is no way to make a body count. You just take VC, water buffalo, pigs, something is dead, you put in the body count."

As for the attitude of superior officers toward these body counts, Lieutenant Calley said they asked: "everybody else is getting a high body count. Why aren't you? Why aren't you shooting anything?"

Earlier Lieutenant Calley testified he had killed civilians at My Lai, but added: "it was not my order, it was the order of the day."

He said the order of the day had been issued by Captain Medina.

BONN, Feb. 24, (AP).—A communiqué from the President's office yesterday formally announced the official visit here of the Emperor and Empress of Japan from October 11 to 13.

It said the visit was made in response to an invitation by President Nixon and Mrs. Pat Nixon.

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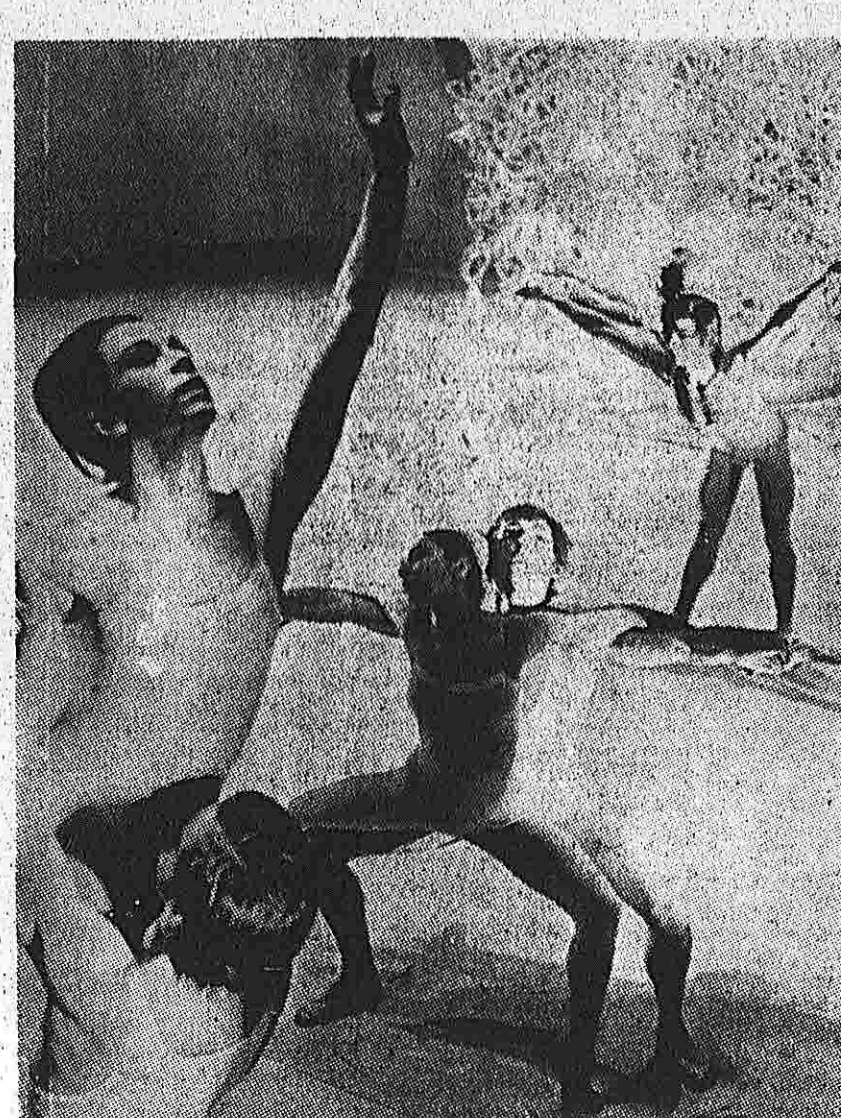
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Four internationally famous choreographers—Balanchine, Bejart, Cranko and Tetley—helped to make his first ballet premiere the Hamburg Opera. The event premiere of Oliver Neumann's "Choreomusic" with which they would be studied.

Laotian invasion

650 Saigon rangers fighting losing battle

LANDING ZONE, 30. South-ug in on three small hill tops

Among the embattled troops on the hilltops are some 250 survivors of the ranger battalion

Officers here said that 10 rangers were killed, 15 wounded, and 78 are still missing following the weekend attack, in which an estimated 650 North Vietnamese troops also died.

The hills on which the rangers are making their last stand are only eight kms (five miles) from the South Vietnamese frontier, 12 kms (7 miles) north of the Route Nine invasion route, and 27 kms (17 miles) south of the North Vietnamese frontier.

The hills shudder under an endless artillery, mortar and rocket barrage.

Since last Friday, the murderous anti-aircraft fire has prevented any helicopter from reaching the beleaguered troops.

Choppers have been obliged to land here at "Landing Zone 30," a South Vietnamese five support base (three to four miles) south of the hilltops.

From this base, numerous patrols have set out to try to relieve the beleaguered rangers. All have been driven off by the North Vietnamese, who are receiving daily reinforcements from units stationed in the north.

Although his hobbies were proving orchids and watching films at home, his toughness often broke through.

When still a colonel, he once warned Dictator Ngo Dinh Diem, assassinated in 1963, he would "destroy the palace and everything in it" if the government did not free several generals held in custody.

General Tri

(Continued from page 1)

considered an unlikely enemy in a country where military men—General Tri did himself—consult astrologers about the most auspicious day for beginning operations, and where omens are tangible factors.

The general, who held most of his country's decorations for valor, commuted to war daily from his home at Bien Hoa, near Saigon, where he lived with his wife and six children.

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## Frazier's only chance an early knockout: Ali's trainer

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, Feb. 24, (Reuter).—Trainer Angelo Dundee, the man who makes Muhammad Ali tick in the boxing ring, forecast yesterday that Joe Frazier only chance of winning the showdown for heavyweight title fight on March 8 would be an early knockout.

But the man who has guided special place in Dundee's heart, Ali's remarkable ring career had no doubts about the outcome of the fight. "Ali will win because he is a super-heavyweight," Dundee said. "He'll win because it's meant to be, but he cannot get careless in those first rounds."

However, the only way Frazier can win is by an early knockout, but not after the sixth. If the kid does not make a mistake, he'll take it by a knockout in the eleventh or twelfth round.

Dundee discounted suggestions that Ali would retire after this fight. "He won't quit fighting no matter what he says. He loves it. He loves everything about the game. He loves boxing and the show, too. Like an old river, he'll keep rolling along. He'll never retire."

Dundee was clearly enjoying himself at the Ali training camp. "We have quite a group of camp. Quite a circus. It's a hell."

Dundee said he directed Ali's training, but left the boxer's soul to his own. "Ali is in charge of Ali's soul," Dundee said. "Ali, having changed his name from Cassius Clay, still retains a

Cambodia

(Continued from page 1)

In another clash on highway nine in the northern zone close to the rockpile base near Cambo, four Viet Cong were reported killed and two Americans wounded.

Afterwards another militia unit reported losing one soldier and one wounded in a violent action near by which over the Viet Cong 15 dead, the government spokesman claimed.

He said that in the Cambodian theatre South Vietnam marines killed 32 North Vietnamese regulars without suffering any casualties in a bloody fight close to Neat Lung.

A unit of the South Vietnamese 25th infantry division also escaped down eight helicopters in the last 72 reg Khmers to the north west of Kompong Trach, the spokesman alleged.

An elite ranger unit reported killing 15 "enemy" troops who attacked them northwest of Kaol Chrug Government casualties were not disclosed.

In Reggio, scene of months-long civil turmoil following the federal government's decision to relocate the regional administrative seat from Reggio to near-by Catanzaro, a rival city.

There were no injuries in last night clashes, but three persons were arrested before calm was restored in the violent neighborhoods around 2300 GMT.

At nightfall, police had pulled back to the city's peripheral limits.

Salah, in a statement to AFP, said that if the Israelis agreed to such a withdrawal "things will become easier for them and for us."

ANKARA, Feb. 24, (Reuter).—A Soviet embassy car was damaged by a firebomb during a weekend outbreak of bomb attacks in the Turkish capital. It was disclosed here yesterday.

Police said the car belonged to the assistant Soviet naval attaché, Captain Boris Sviridov, and was not seriously damaged in Sunday night's petrol bomb blast outside his flat.

South Vietnamese officers said that although the results of the Laotian operation were not exclusively negative, the situation is expected to worsen as days go by.

Earlier Tuesday, demonstrators in Reggio took to rooftops and streets to hurl stones and molotov cocktails at police cleaning up the Sbarro workers district, last stronghold of Reggio's "extremist" rebels.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

KABUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1971, (HOOT 6, 1349) 6 Copy

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### ROAD SAFETY MEASURES

Compared with other capitals in the region Kabul, with its population of half a million, and less than 40,000 cars on its roads is still a small metropolis.

Yet the traffic accident rate is very high. Not that during the past decade the traffic department has not improved its work or added to its facilities, but it appears that more needs to be done, and quickly.

The first thing that should be brought about is a change in the attitude of the traffic policemen.

They think more of rushing soon to scenes of accidents, rather than concentrate on prevention of accidents.

Two or three traffic policemen, standing in the middle of the road talking to each other or to acquaintances even holding hands, is not a rare scene.

The hiring of illiterate, or semi-illiterate men for directing traffic at a time when there were no sufficient numbers of high-school students around was permissible, even necessary.

It is however, time to put an end to this practice.

An intelligent traffic policeman can save more than one life by alerting the vehicles heading on to a collision just in time to prevent an accident.

Hiring better educated persons for the direction of traffic, of course, will enlarge the traffic department budget. But this budget has been increasing anyway by employing and purchasing more and more sophisticated patrol cars and other equipment.

### Food For Thought

Dionysius the Elder, being asked whether he was at leisure, he replied, "God forbid that I should ever be at leisure".

Plutarch

### Venus

#### Prospects for life seems poor

New York: Perhaps no man will ever stand on the surface of Venus, for its conditions are properly described as hellish. But if he does so, enveloped in a space suit or capsule with extraordinary insulating properties, it could be an extraordinary experience. This was confirmed the other day by the announced results of the first observations made on its surface—indeed, the first made on any planet other than the earth. The Soviet capsule, Venera 7 sent data for some 23 minutes after landing there Dec. 18. The results indicate an atmospheric pressure about 90 times that on the earth's surface. The temperature was some 887 degrees Fahrenheit, though this was on the "night" side of Venus.

Such an atmosphere, formed of almost pure carbon dioxide, would be so dense that it would bend, or refract, light rays to a marked degree. On earth, refraction enables us to see the sun longer after sunset than would be possible if there were no atmosphere, but the effect is slight. On Venus the refraction must be so great that, if the lower atmosphere is clear and sunlight can penetrate the clouds, one should be able to see the planet as the entire planet from any point on its surface.

If one's vision were powerful enough, one could see the planet as the entire planet from any point on its surface. If one's vision were powerful enough, one could see the planet as the entire planet from any point on its surface.

Prevention of accidents should be perhaps emphasized more in Kabul since almost no one has a life insurance, and only few cars are insured.

Another area which needs emphasis is the roadworthiness of the vehicles. Bald tyres, irregular lights, and unreliable brakes neither bother the drivers, nor the traffic policemen.

To possess a car after all, given the prevailing economic standards in the country is a luxury. It should be allowed only to the people who can afford comprehensive insurance, and keeping their vehicles in shape.

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More realistically, the effect would be like that of standing at the bottom of a huge howl with the land rising on all sides to a blurred, extremely distant "horizon." While there are now serious doubts that sunlight can penetrate to the surface, the latter is itself so hot that it must emit a powerful infrared glow, some of which may be visible to the human eye.

It is ironic that the "Queen of the Night," the brilliantly white planet named for the goddess of love and beauty, should prove to be a ghastly inferno beneath its universal cloud cover.

The earliest discovery, as to the true nature of Venus, was made by Galileo when he looked through a telescope. "The mother of love," he wrote, "emulates the shapes of Cynthia (the moon)." The reason is that Venus orbits the sun inside the orbit of the earth. As it passes closed to our planet, less and less of the earth-facing side of Venus is illuminated by sunlight until a crescent no wider than a fingernail remains. Before it overtakes the earth, Venus appears as the "evening star." Afterwards it is visible after sunrise.

It was observation of the phases of Venus that provided the first proof that the planets circle the sun and not the earth. Because Venus is a twin of the earth

in size, is not much nearer the sun than we are, and is covered, it was suspected until 15 years ago that Venus might be a tropical paradise, lush with exotic vegetation and teeming with strange creatures.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is as a loss to explain why Venus is so hot. "No satisfactory explanation for this high surface temperature has been proposed," it said in a 1966 report to Congress. However, far more knowledge has arisen from the Soviet and American space probes of the past four years.

The 1966 N.A.S.A. report suggested that life might exist in high, mountainous areas of Venus where temperatures, it was then thought, might be milder. Subsequently it was proposed that small organisms might be edrift in the atmosphere, held at temperate levels by tiny, hydrogen-filled bladders.

It has even been suggested that, while life may not exist there, it could be introduced. The organisms would go to work converting the carbon dioxide into oxygen, and the atmosphere would be altered and the planet made habitable.

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## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial welcoming the establishment of health centres in provincial districts. Regarding the public health, it said, is one of the most important undertakings of the government. During the recent years many useful steps have been taken in this direction.

With the establishment of modern hospitals in major cities and the employment of trained personnel, health problems have been attended to. Besides with the improvement of transport system and the construction of new roads people needing treatment can easily be brought to these major centres.

However, the constant rush of the people towards cities and the rapid process of urbanization in major hospitals seem to be getting crowded. In order to solve this problem the Ministry of Public Health is trying to establish health centres in some of the districts as well. The construction of these health centres, said the editorial, is progressing.

Some of these centres have already been built in some of the districts of northern provinces and others are on the verge of completion.

Similarly a team has been appointed to look into the possibility of building similar centres in some of the districts in the south and south western provinces. With the completion of these centres the provincial health problems will be solved to a large extent.

The editorial expressed appreciation for the fact that the land for most of these centres have been donated by the people themselves who have also taken part in their construction. The opening of such centres in various districts will also ease the pressure on city hospitals.

Then serve the people in a better and more relaxed manner. Staffing of these health centres should not be too difficult, a problem since by the time they are completed a new batch of graduates from the College of Medicine will be available to go to work.

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on the campaign against smuggling. Smuggling, it said, has been recognized by the government and the people of Afghanistan as one of the social evils which weakens the country's economic status and a national crusade has been declared against it.

In order to carry on the fight against smuggling the government has given the authorities responsible full powers to deal with smugglers. As judged from the news published in connection with the arrest of smugglers and the intensification of the campaign against this social evil has been intensified tremendously.

During the past year and a half, the intercession of large quantities of textiles which were smuggled into the country was a terrible blow delivered by the police to big time smugglers, said the editorial.

Similarly there were large hauls of opium and other contraband goods during this period. These events give rise to hope that with the continuation of such vigilance smuggling will be reduced and even uprooted in the future.

The residual spacecraft nitrogen would appear to have a protective effect for blood cells, but has introduced the possibility of decompression sickness (bends) which would incapacitate astronauts during their work outside the vehicles. Nitrogen dissolved in their bodies could be released tiny bubbles when they don their spacesuits because these garments are maintained at a pressure less than that of the capsule.

The life-saving portable artificial diamonds of gem quality, a gasoline additive that sharply reduces exhaust pollution and an automatic system that warns a pilot of his plane comes dangerously close to other aircraft—these are among the 100 most significant technical products in the United States during 1970.

From many thousands of products developed by industrial, governmental and university research institutions, 33 distinguished U.S. scientists and research administrators each year select 100 as most important, useful and original.

The same panel also serves as the advisory board to the magazine "Industrial Research and Oceanography International," which sponsors the annual competition. The winning 100 products usually receive considerable publicity because they often give clues to trends in science and technology.

Small machines have been developed for installation in a patient's home, but even these devices are too large and heavy to carry on a trip. Most of them are the size of an electric washing machine or small desk.

The new kidney also is inexpensive so that almost all patients can obtain it. Without such blood cleansing two or three times a week most of these patients can live.

The Research and Development Center of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, developed the artificial diamond, which has physical and chemical properties superior to natural or other synthetic diamonds.

Since 1955 the firm annually has produced several tons of synthetic industrial diamonds by applying enormous pressures of about 50,000 kilograms per square inch (70,000 kilograms per square inch).

## World Press

The Japan Times writes in an editorial:

"Treatment of more than 200 U.S. owned private businesses operating in Okinawa in the post-reversion period has become one of the big problems in the current Japan-U.S. talks for formulating a new peace agreement."

"On the strength of Item 9 of the 1969 joint communiqué issued by President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato, the U.S. reportedly insists that Japan permit all of the U.S.-owned enterprises in Okinawa to operate in the future as now including even those firms which have started actual business activities after the issuance of the communiqué."

"On the other hand, the Japanese Government says it will respect the established interests of U.S. businesses provided they already existed and operated in Okinawa before the announcement of the communiqué providing for the 1972 reversion of Okinawa."

"Those U.S. businesses applying for investment or starting operations after the announcement of the reversion agreement, it believes, should be treated under Japan's Foreign Investment Law and other regulations in the same way as foreign businesses seeking to enter the Japan market."

"The UAR government's clear-cut and positive stance on ways to solve the Middle East crisis demands an unequivocal response from Israel about whether its ruling circles are prepared to act in the interest of peace or they are willing to lead the situation to a new dangerous stage in this region."

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### Space flights

#### Medical hazards of the astronauts

Astronauts must be able to work effectively if manned exploration of the planets is to continue. Although some progress has been made on the problems of working in space, experience gained during the Gemini and Apollo missions and existing studies carried out during the 18-day Soyuz 9 flight have not proved particularly encouraging.

Unusual gravitational environments and changes which occur in man during spaceflight reduce work capacity and could impair the physical abilities of astronauts for some time after landing on another planet.

The influence of the spacecraft atmosphere is an important aspect of the problem. During the Gemini missions the capsule was filled with pure oxygen, and this had a toxic effect on red blood cells so that many astronauts returned from their missions with a serious blood cell deficiency.

As part of the precautions against Apollo is launched with a mixture of two-thirds oxygen and one-third nitrogen and, although the atmosphere is replenished by oxygen as the mission proceeds, red blood cell loss is no longer observed.

The residual spacecraft nitrogen would appear to have a protective effect for blood cells, but has introduced the possibility of decompression sickness (bends) which would incapacitate astronauts during their work outside the vehicles. Nitrogen dissolved in their bodies could be released tiny bubbles when they don their spacesuits because these garments are maintained at a pressure less than that of the capsule.

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The Research and Development Center of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, developed the artificial diamond, which has physical and chemical properties superior to natural or other synthetic diamonds.

Since 1955 the firm annually has produced several tons of synthetic industrial diamonds by applying enormous pressures of about 50,000 kilograms per square inch (70,000 kilograms per square inch).

The paper expresses certainty that it will be very soon before the country will be self-sufficient as far as textile products is concerned. The new material for the growing number of textile factories is produced in ample quantities within the country and even the surplus is exported.

The paper expresses hope that the limitation is put on the import of textiles and people to prefer to make use of the locally made textile so that the factories can run in full capacity and can sell their products.

The workers of Pakhtia Development Project have cut a timber in a technical way to avoid damaging surrounding trees.

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"Of course I know shorthand—it's just that nobody ever asked me that before."

### Science, health

#### Portable kidney developed by Scientists

A portable artificial kidney, synthetic diamonds of gem quality, a gasoline additive that sharply reduces exhaust pollution and an automatic system that warns a pilot of his plane comes dangerously close to other aircraft—these are among the 100 most significant technical products in the United States during 1970.

From many thousands of products developed by industrial, governmental and university research institutions, 33 distinguished U.S. scientists and research administrators each year select 100 as most important, useful and original.

The same panel also serves as the advisory board to the magazine "Industrial Research and Oceanography International," which sponsors the annual competition. The winning 100 products usually receive considerable publicity because they often give clues to trends in science and technology.

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The Research and Development Center of the General Electric Company of









## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Food For Thought

Often do the spirits of great events stride on, before the events, and in today already walks tomorrow.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

### Afghan - Soviet friendship

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union today officially celebrate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between the two countries. A document which laid down the basis for the development of friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

Both the Afghan and the Soviet people should be proud that during the past half a century not a single occasion has arisen to affect relations between them in an adverse manner.

The Afghan border with the Soviet Union is a border of peace and friendship. Our relations have been developing during the past fifty years in such a way that is exemplary in contemporary world of peoples and nations co-existing with one another despite differences in their social and economic systems.

One distinguished feature of Afghan-Soviet relations, especially during the recent years, has been the exchange of visits by leaders and prominent personalities to each other's countries. His Majesty the King has visited the USSR on several occasions and the Soviet leaders have paid several visits to Afghanistan.

Such exchange of visits has now become a tradition in the growing relations between the two countries.

During such visits leaders of the two countries find the opportunity to exchange views on bilateral and international issues. In communications issued at the end of such talks both

have expressed their firm support for strengthening of the world peace, lessening of international tensions, respect for the principles of the United Nations charter, and promotion of international cooperation.

The Soviet Union has time and again expressed its deep respect for Afghanistan's policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment in military blocs and has considered such a policy to be of great contribution to the regional and world peace and to the promotion of international cooperation.

The Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty was signed at a time when Afghanistan had newly regained its independence and the present regime was newly established in Russia. Both countries needed peace in order to promote the living conditions of their peoples and improve their economies and other aspects of life. The treaty provided not only for this but also for the growth and expansion of ties and mutual cooperation between the two countries.

The people of Afghanistan appreciate this mutual cooperation and the assistance given by the Soviet Union for the implementation of our development projects and for the training of our personnel in various fields of science and technology. Now that permanent and lasting relations, we look forward to even more practical manifestations of this friendship during the years to come.

### Afghan-Soviet ties 50th anniversary of friendship treaty marked

Soviet orientalism festively marked the 50th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between the Soviet State and Afghanistan. An eminent session of the learned council of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences was dedicated to this occasion. Prominent Soviet scholars in Afghan studies, officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, representatives of the radio and the press gathered in the assembly hall of the institute.

General Mohammad Aref, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Afghanistan to the USSR and members of the Afghan embassy staff also attended the session.

Opening the anniversary session Bobolov Gafurov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies, said: "The treaty of friendship signed between our countries in 1921 has played a significant role in the development of Soviet-Afghan good neighbourly relations, in the history of struggle for shaping the world policy progressive principles of international relations based on equality and cooperation of countries and peoples. The past 50 years have fully confirmed the viability of these principles."

Roman Akhramovich, deputy director of the Institute dwelt in his report on the importance of the treaty signed in 1921, in the history of Soviet-Afghan relations.

"The mutual state interests," the speaker said, "the bilateral interestness of the Soviet republic and Afghanistan in the shaping of new and just international law and order raised the question

of signing the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty." Roman Akhramovich stressed that the experience and the results of Soviet-Afghan contacts convinced us that the treaty of friendship of 1921 would in the future as well be of great importance in the development of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the interests of the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, in the interests of peace."

Prof. Nikolai Dvoryankov, outstanding Soviet scholar in Afghan studies, devoted his speech to the history and the present state of the cultural and scientific contacts between the USSR and Afghanistan.

"The friendship treaty," professor Dvoryankov said, "was of immense significance in the development of cultural ties between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. It opened broad vistas for studying the economy, history and literature of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The papers by Soviet scholars Bertels, Vavilov, Reiser, and others as well as Afghan scholars Gul Pacha Ulfat, Abdurrauf Benav, Is Sedikullah, Risheten, Abdulhay Habi, and others have made an inestimable contribution to the development of friendship and understanding between our peoples."

The speaker pointed out that the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences was rightfully considered one of the world centres in Afghan studies. More than 200 papers on the problems of the economic and cultural development of Afghanistan were written over the last 15 years. Four Afghan nationals have worked and defended their theses at the institute.

"We can rest assured," said Nikolai Dvoryankov, "that the

scientific and cultural contacts will serve in the future as well to the cause of peace, friendship and good-neighbourliness between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union."

The ambassador of Afghanistan Gen. Mohammad Aref, warmly welcomed by all those present, made a speech at the anniversary session.

"Fifty years ago," the ambassador said, "the independent Afghan state and the young Soviet republic signed the treaty of friendship with the aim of further strengthening friendly relations which had been established two years earlier between the Afghan leaders, who proclaimed the political independence of Afghanistan and Vladimir Lenin, the great founder and leader of the Soviet State. This treaty serves today not only as a basis for good-neighbourliness and half-century friendship between our countries but also will go on serving as the beacon for further strengthening friendly relations between our countries."

Much has changed in Tajikistan, since the October Revolution, but in the other two countries, men still eagerly listen to old folks telling stories professionally or otherwise.

In Afghanistan, there is a special breed called "maddah" or "sadu" who choose strategic points of the streets in the older parts of towns and keep the shopkeepers and the passers-by spell-bound for hours.

In Iran, they have elevated the story telling to a fine art and now each story teller of high quality is hired by a respectable restaurant decorated in the 18 or 19 century style to entertain the customers.

In Afghanistan, story telling is still a casual thing, like most other manifestations of our cultural heritage. Even the names by which the story tellers are called are misnomers. For instance the word "maddah" means someone who praises. Consider-

ing our literary history, it was the court poets who praised the kings or princes in elaborate poems and exaggerated so much in their qualities. Now "maddah" means someone who licks the boots of a potentate.

"Sadu" is an Indian word spelled "sadhu", like most other words of the same origin and means a religious man who preaches. Our story tellers, call them what you may, have learnt their profession by word of mouth as father has trained his son and this still continues. The father does not take any pains in this. He only takes his youngster along to the street to watch his gestures and learn his stories. This is done easily as nothing ap-

pears to be a special art. The pre-Islamic stories date back to the Arian times with the only source being "Shahnama", the Book of Kings. This book is based on other sources, one of them compiled by Daqui, a poet of the highest calibre living in Balkh and believing in Zoroastrianism while everyone else around him was Moslem.

The present Shahnama was compiled about a 1,000 years ago in Ghazni by Ferdousi of Tus, Iran, under the patronage of Sultan Mahmud (990-1030) who ruled the present-day Afghanistan, the greater part of Iran and parts of Pakistan.

At the final stage of compilation, Ferdousi was not contented with the ramification and left Ghazni in a flight of temper. He died, heart-broken, in his native village. The Sultan who had regretted his stinginess in this case sent him much money as he wanted, but it was too late and he was dead.

The final episode in the adventures of Hamza was his conversion into Islam which gave the few Moslems a lot of status and his participation in the Battle of Ohud where he fought as a hero and died as one.

However, the last scene is gory as an old woman whose only son Hamza has killed in one of the battles opens his chest and eats his liver in revenge.

Rozwatush Shohada describes how the people of Iraq invited Hussein, the favourite grandson of Mohammed, how he was betrayed and overpowered by the army of Yazid, the son of Moawiyah and martyred in Kerbela.

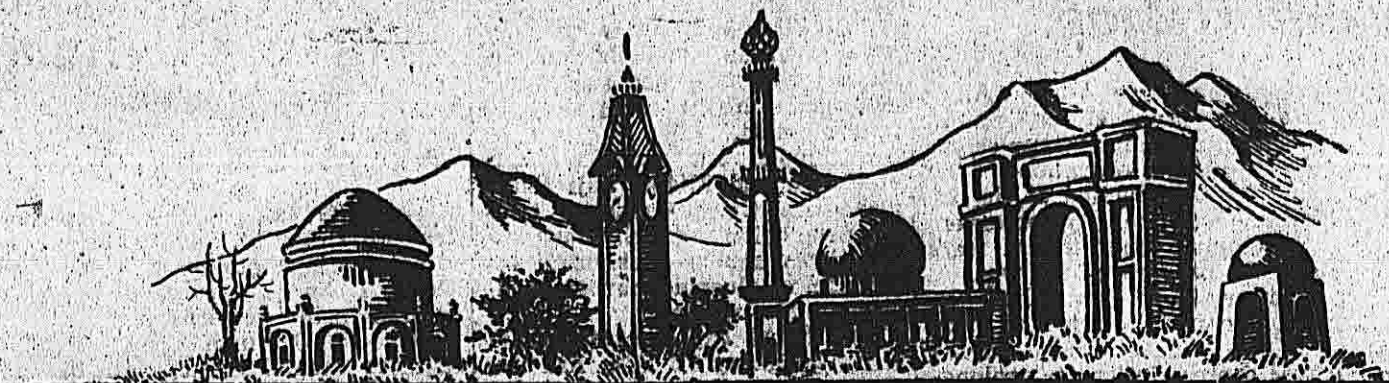
The fact that he was young and betrayed plus how he and members of his family were drowned in the drink of water under the scorching sun drew the sympathy of the audiences till everyone listening toward the end of the story, Hussein's head is cut and used like a ball.

At this stage, the audience is swayed with emotion and not the strongest man can avoid shedding a few tears.

The advantage of these stories could be enumerated as follows: 1.—They remind or teach the people of some of the past history of a theatrical way which otherwise they would not know about.

2.—They provide a form of entertainment for the audiences and means of livelihood for the story tellers.

The only disadvantage is the exaggeration of the story tellers. I personally think that story telling should be paid some attention and now that the streets are becoming too wide and too noisy for the story tellers, they ought to perform in restaurants like in Iran and this fine art should be cultivated because there is nothing like stories in the nature of life. The pre-Islamic stories are being made by Asian and even African countries for the purpose of culture.



## In And Around Town

### STORY TELLING TRADITION

Story telling is not a characteristic of a particular society. The kids in every family ask for stories. In fact some mothers or grandmothers find it the easiest way to keep them quiet.

But listening to stories by the grownups is unique to this part of the world. By this part of the world I mean Afghanistan, Iran and Tajikistan which share a common cultural heritage.

Much has changed in Tajikistan, since the October Revolution, but in the other two countries, men still eagerly listen to old folks telling stories professionally or otherwise.

In Afghanistan, there is a special breed called "maddah" or "sadu" who choose strategic points of the streets in the older parts of towns and keep the shopkeepers and the passers-by spell-bound for hours.

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Given this mutual desire to promote our common interests, now is perhaps a good time to consider specific ways in which we might work together to establish the function of law. It is clear that the growing relationships among the Asian countries calls for, first, the establishment of closer judicial and legal relationships; and second, the gradual bringing of related portions of our laws into uniformity. Ample efforts have been made in regional and international level are being made by Asian and even African countries for the purpose of culture.

### With Waleh



An old man telling stories in restaurant in Tehran.

## A RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

Is there anything like the above recipe?

People have thought so, in all ages, but nobody has been able to devise or prescribe something that may definitely lead to happiness.

Abdus Qader Bedel, a great genius whose father moved along with a number of capable men from Balkh to Delhi to serve in Shah Jehan's army, enjoys much fame in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and Tajikistan.

He served a prince in Delhi for 10 years and he got married with the daughter of the King, Shah Shahzade, spent 18 years there while he originally meant to stay 18 days. The fairy princess bore a daughter named Quershi who aided her father, along with other fairies, in his future battles.

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Whatever you do for society will be appreciated. Concentrate. This is very important.

The conclusions one can draw from this poem are:

1.—Find an occupation or hobby that you like to keep you busy. 2.—Be sociable in order to like the people and listen to their advice. 3.—Follow a philosophy of action to inspire your throughout your life. 4.—Don't take refuge to liquor or drugs. This is no escape from problems. 5.—Don't be fanciful. On the contrary, wake up to realities. 6.—Engage in some sort of sport to keep you fit. 7.—Make love but in moderation. 8.—Don't be a worshipping soul or wishy washy. Try to find the solution for each problem. 9.—Don't take refuge to liquor or drugs. This is no escape from problems. 10.—Be patient and careful. And don't lose your self-confidence. I think this recipe as interpreted by Professor Mujaddidi is very practical and even up-to-date. Everybody has the right to be happy and must take this seriously. By this, we once again find out that Bedel was a real genius.

Woman kills 6 husbands

A woman from Adrasan, Herat Province, has killed six husbands, one after another, and been condemned to 18 years in prison. Nekbakht which means "Happy" is the kind of woman who gets fed up with one man in a short time and looks for another. So when she was married to her first husband, she colluded with another to kill him. Later, when she was tired of this man who had become her second husband, she plotted his death with the collaboration of another. The same procedure was followed throughout till she was caught after the death of her sixth victim. The local court condemned her to death but she appealed and final verdict was 18 years in prison. Nekbakht, now 35, has already spent 7 years in the women's prison in Herat and has become an expert carpet weaver. She is still attractive and most probably will not be on the market after 11 years. One conclusion to be drawn from this case is this woman and the likes of her could not get a divorce upon request. On the one hand, Islam has given the man the right to divorce, on the other, divorce is considered a social disgrace in Afghan folkways. A woman can approach the court to get her divorce when she proves that her husband does not provide her with food and clothing or on the ground of cruelty but more often than not the judge tries to reconcile the couple not only because Islam discourages divorce in general but also marriages are so expensive and a man who has spent all his life savings on his first marriage would not be able to afford a second. Besides, there will be nobody to take care of the children. (Continued on page 4)

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Britain and South Africa, was the caption of the editorial in Thursday's Heyward. It said: the sale of British arms to the racist regime of South Africa, has once again attracted attention of the world political circles following the British government's announcement to this effect on 18 Feb.

The issue of arms sale to South Africa became serious following the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Singapore.

During that conference it became obvious that Britain wanted to sell arms to South Africa with a view to defending her own interests in the Indian ocean on the basis of the Simonstown agreement with South Africa which was signed several years ago.

Under this agreement South Africa had placed one of its land bases in the British hands to be used for defensive purposes in the number of Commonwealth countries, during the conference, expressed their rigid opposition to the further sale of British arms to South Africa.

South Africa has been expelled from the Commonwealth on account of her racial policies. Similarly the United Nations has urged the banning of arms sales to that racist regime.

The Commonwealth and other countries opposing the arms deal have said that since the ban on arms sales to South Africa imposed by the British Labour government, the arms deal would be a surprise, secret and lightening one but the enemy cannot get all these conditions.

He has lost a great number of helicopters the main mobile force in the current operation in southern Laos.

All his three prongs have been hurled back and his forces would be surprised, secret and lightening one but the enemy cannot get all these conditions.

The paper continued: "The objectives of the enemy largescale operation have been turned away from the hot realities on the battlefield."

To destroy the adversary's logistical bases, the operation would be a surprise, secret and lightening one but the enemy cannot get all these conditions.

Instead, (he has been surprisingly attacked by the adversary's anti-aircraft forces and has recorded in no more. The agency said the paper "also revealed another weak point of the enemy, that is sinking morale of the American and Saigon puppet troops."

The daily newspaper Al-Kifah said in Beirut that former President Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria

ber to the commission and by other Commonwealth countries. It is said that the African countries might resort to taking appropriate action in this connection.

The fact is that no matter what the overriding consideration of the British government the sale of arms further strengthens the power of the racist regime in South Africa.

This is why the British government decision looked upon by the Commonwealth and other countries as a violation of the United Nations decisions.

Hanoi's Army newspaper claimed that United States and South Vietnamese forces were making a slow advance in southern Laos because of heavy battle losses and low morale.

The North Vietnam news agency quoted a commentary by the Quoi doi Nhan Dan on the standstill of the operation by U.S.-Saigon troops as saying:

"The true reason of the enemy's slow advance is that."

Ben Bella has been under house arrest outside Algeria since the military coup d'etat in June, 1965, which brought President Houari Boumedienne to power.

President Nixon's foreign policy message aroused an unenthusiastic initial response in Moscow, with Pravda printing a critical "Tass" report of his statement.

The report from the agency's Washington correspondent said the President had pretentiously announced that the U.S. would play a new role in the interests of the whole world and seek new ways to peace.

But the republican administration "does not intend to introduce any correctives in its foreign policy," it added.

The report said the message showed that the U.S. at the Paris peace talks stands in a position of "imposing" its conditions on the people of Vietnam.

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### Judiciary

#### Dr. Hokoki touches on problems of law

Following is the text of the speech by Justice Dr. Walid Hokoki, Professor of Law at the Faculty of Law of Kabul University delivered at the second conference of Lawasia which was held in Manila in January this year.

The world in the present age is experiencing rapid and profound changes that are beyond comparison with changes that have taken place in other periods of human history. In no other phase of human civilisation have movements and events occurred so change so rapidly the way of life of generations and the face of nations.

Just as, in the past, increasing relationships between people in all spheres of life have given them common interests which brought localities together to form countries, even today the growth in international relations has brought nations closer together. It is significant that the transformation of tribes into small nations and the fusion of small nations into modern states took centuries, whereas rapidity of transformation constitutes a chief characteristic of today's world community.

There is no doubt that the rapid movements of various nations in getting together, both on a continental and on a global scale, will inevitably affect the lives of the peoples of the present-day nations.

The coming together of all nations of the world in one international organization was not more than a dream in past centuries. Today it has not only become a reality, but has become a basic concept in the lives of present-day nations. And this concept is to be strengthened.

The continental organisations in Europe were considered mere figments of imagination in the first concept in the lives of present-day nations. And this concept is to be strengthened.

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## U.S. search, rescue teams may enter Laos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—The United States Friday stood ready to commit ground troops to rescue missions inside Laos.

With U.S. air losses mounting, officials in Washington said small numbers of combat infantrymen would be flown into Laos if necessary to rescue airmen and helicopter crews shot down by Communist forces.

But the officials stressed that these men would be used only in search and rescue operations and that their numbers would be limited.

Their presence in the neutralized Indo-Chinese kingdom would not contravene the restrictions imposed by the U.S. Congress against sending American ground troops into Laos, they added.

The U.S. has lost 16 helicopters and two Phantom fighters over Laos during the joint U.S.-South Vietnamese operation against Communist supply lines there.

The number of damaged but recovered aircraft has not been officially given.

The combat forces would stay in Laos only as long as it took to accomplish their rescue operations, the U.S. officials said.

They would move in by helicopter and would fan out on the ground to secure areas where American airmen were waiting for rescue.

The officials emphasized that they regarded the operation as rescue attempts and not as combat operations.

Officials said it was normal procedure to use ground troops in search and rescue operations.

They also said they believed the rescue operations have a TA A the rescue operations would be the first occasion for U.S. ground troops to set foot in Laos since the thrust against the Ho Chi Minh Trail was first mounted earlier this month.

The South Vietnamese have been backed by heavy American air support from bases inside the South Vietnamese border.

Administration officials said there was no express Congress-

ional prohibition of sending American troops for rescue as opposed to combat operations.

But the introduction of the troops seemed likely to observers to heighten congressional fears about the progress of the war.

Democratic foreign policy experts, meanwhile, attacked Nixon's Indo-China strategy, saying it was a prescription for prolonging the war and deepening American prisoners to indefinite captivity in North Vietnam.

Former peace negotiator Averell Harriman and Paul Warnke, formerly deputy secretary of defense, called Nixon's Vietnamization programme a failure and said a pledge of a total American troop pullout by the end of the year would bring the conflict to a close.

The artificial blood performs the same function as real blood compounds that carry oxygen and carbon dioxide through the system, he added.

## Top Pak officials silent on Yaya movement in Karachi

KARACHI, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—Top Pakistani officials yesterday were silent about the movements of President Yahya Khan who arrived here unexpectedly last night amid a severe crisis threatening the country's forthcoming national assembly meeting.

The session is due to take place in Dacca, East Pakistan, in five days and the East Pakistani Awami League of Bengali nationalists has indicated it would demand near autonomy status for their area at the meeting.

The Awami League with an absolute majority in the 313-member house could technically force through its plan to leave on defence, currency and foreign affairs in the hands of the central government.

West Pakistan's leader, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has said his deputies will boycott the opening meeting unless League indicates room for negotiation.

Several smaller parties have said they will follow Bhutto's position. Observers said he planned to meet Bhutto.

No information was available about the president's activities but Bhutto had cut short a visit to other districts and was expected back here last night.

While it seemed apparent the two men would meet shortly, observers said similar meetings had taken place recently and doubt was expressed as to the result of a meeting not attended by an East Pakistani representative.

Enemies of President Yahya are, however, reported to be shuttled between East and West Pakistan in an attempt to find a solution to the crisis.

The English-language Pakistan Times said yesterday if the de-

## North Vietnamese seize hill in massive attack against SV

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, Feb. 27, (AFP).—North Vietnamese tanks have seized a hill in Laos from South Vietnamese paratroopers after a massive attack, Gen. Hoang Kuan Lam, commander of the "Lam Son 719" operation in Laos, said yesterday.

Some 3,000 North Vietnamese regulars staged the attack at dawn on Thursday, against Hill 31, one of the three on "Slope 30".

Later in the day 16 PT-76 tanks appeared, but five of them were immediately destroyed by the defenders, Gen. Lam said.

Another three tanks were destroyed subsequently, but the defenders were heavily outnumbered and were forced to abandon the hill.

The area concerned was just inside Laos near the North Vietnamese frontier and north of Route 9.

Piercing fighting was continuing in this region yesterday, 50 South Vietnamese paratroopers and 100 North Vietnamese troops were in a North Vietnamese regiment about eight km (five miles) inside Laos and 27 km (17 miles) from the North Vietnamese border.

According to Gen. Lam, 1,000 North Vietnamese died during the attack, but he gave no figures for South Vietnamese losses.

The assaults attacked after encircling Hill 31 several days earlier. They caught the paratroopers by surprise and the North Vietnamese forces on the other slopes of the hill where fighting continued yesterday.

Reports were unclear as to whether the paratroopers were overrun or whether they pulled out to join other South Vietnamese forces on the other slopes of the hill where fighting continued yesterday.

South Vietnamese tank reinforcements had been sent to defend the hill.

The hills in this area had been subjected to heavy shelling by North Vietnamese guns, and rocket and mortar attacks had been made.

A brief communique issued after the meeting said only that it took place and that a new date had been agreed. As usual, it gave no indication of what topics were discussed.

Officials held 7th political talks.

BONN, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—East and West German government officials talked for about six hours yesterday in the seventh round of their political dialogue and agreed to meet again on March 9 in East Berlin.

The talks between state secretary Egon Bahr and German Chancellor Willy Brandt's closest advisers, and Dr. Michael Kohl, state secretary in the office of East German Premier Willy Stoph's, are aimed at improving relations and easing tension in central Europe.

A brief communique issued after the meeting said only that it took place and that a new date had been agreed. As usual, it gave no indication of what topics were discussed.

## World-Briefs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, (AFP).—George Bush, a republican from Texas, was sworn in yesterday by President Nixon as ambassador to the United Nations.

Bush who served in the house of representatives and was defeated for a U.S. senate seat last November, succeeds ambassador Charles Yost.

TANANARIVE, Feb. 27, (AFP).—Admiral La Haye, inspector-general of the French navy, said here that he did not believe peace in the Indian ocean was threatened "for the moment".

He said that was his conclusion after talks on the situation in the area with Malagasy President Philibert Tsiranana.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27, (AFP).—UN aid to developing countries will be doubled over the next two years, it was announced here yesterday.

Paul Hoffman, administrator of the UN Development Programme told a press conference that aid would be increased from \$200 million this year to \$500 million by 1976.

With developing countries' contributions to UN schemes, the programme would be involved in projects worth \$1,000 million by 1976, he added.

PEKING, Feb. 27, (AFP).—Sino-Japanese talks here on renewing the annual trade agreement between the two countries today entered their final phase, as delegates prepared to draft an official communique.

An informed source said three Chinese and four Japanese officials had met in the morning to form a drafting group that would consider two documents, one from each side.

MOSCOW, Feb. 27, (AFP).—The latest in the series of Soviet scientific satellites, Cosmos 398, was launched successfully today, Tass reported.

Regarding the advances to be gained from international experiments in finding better ways of administering justice, His Majesty said:

"The efforts made by some human beings in organising their inter-relations in order to find better ways of administering justice can be utilised by other human beings. It is hoped that our judiciary will be even in this initial stage, mindful of all activities that are directed towards the improvement of the judicial system in various communities and in international professional bodies."

PARIS, Feb. 27, (Reuter).—Representatives of pilots and managements of France's three major airlines met here today in a first attempt to end a deadlock over pay which has kept their planes grounded for a week.

The shutdown started with a three-day pilots' strike last Friday. When it was due to protest against British airlines' sale to South Africa.

ACCRA, Feb. 26, (AFP).—Hundreds of Ghanaian University students chanting war songs and carrying anti-British placards gathered outside the British high commission here Saturday to protest against British arms sales to South Africa.

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VOL. IX NO. 276

KABUL, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1971 (HOOT 9, 1344 S.H.)

# His Majesty sends congratulatory Message to Nikolai Podgorny, fifty years of good will relations recalled

KABUL, Feb. 28, (Bakhtar).—On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the concluding of the treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, congratulatory messages have been exchanged between His Majesty the King and the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Nikolai Podgorny.

Similar messages have been exchanged on the occasion between Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Alexei Kosygin.

Following is the text of the message of His Majesty sent to Podgorny:

Dear Excellency, On the occasion of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship between our two countries this day fifty years ago (February 28, 1921) in Moscow, I extend my sincere wishes to Your Excellency, His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, the First Secretary, the Chairman of Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Alexei Kosygin and other leaders of the Soviet Union.

The 1921 treaty is the result of commencement of good will relations between our two countries which came about on the one hand with the success of the Afghan nation in retaining its freedom under the leadership of the heroes of the independence war and Afghanistan's decision to choose a policy of nonalignment

and resolve to support the rights of peoples and nations and, on the other, with the establishment of the Soviet state under the leadership of V.I. Lenin and the firm resistance of this new state against colonial policies.

The Moscow treaty not only proclaims the establishment of friendly political and bilateral ties between the two nations, but is also considered in international history as an important and outstanding document fostering good will and economic relations between two states with different political systems.

During the past half a century the relations of good will between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union of which the Moscow treaty is a potent manifestation have been the outstanding example of good will, neighbourliness, mutual respect and trust, noninterference in the internal affairs of one another, mutual trust, positive and fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems. These relations are beneficial to the fostering of peace in this region, because they

are based on the principles of equality of rights, mutual respect, noninterference in the internal affairs of one another, mutual trust, positive and fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems. These relations are beneficial to the fostering of peace in this region, because they

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PRICE AF. 4

## Etemadi, Kosygin exchange messages of congratulation

Text of the message by Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi to the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin.

Dear Excellency, I offer my most sincere congratulations to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and the government of Afghanistan on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Your Excellency, On behalf of the Soviet government, and myself, I offer my most sincere congratulations to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and the government of Afghanistan on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

The Afghan-Soviet friendship treaty is a distinguishing feature of contemporary history and an important document of the establishment of amicable ties between countries with different social systems based on friendship and equal rights.

The importance of this co-existence has been and is being evaluated generally in the world for the progress of international cooperation and world peace.

Thus Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have been and are being recognised as founders of a new chapter in the field of international relations.

At this moment we remember that throughout the negotiations relating to this treaty in Moscow, the great leader of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin took an active personal role in drafting this important document of international relations by accepting the Afghan delegation and informing himself of the detailed views of the government of independent Afghanistan.

As the two governments announced two years ago when Your Excellency paid a friendly visit to our country on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the regaining of Afghanistan's independence and to commemorate the establishment of friendly ties between our two countries, we are the direct conclusion of the success of the people of Afghanistan in their struggle for independence and the resistance of the new Soviet regime against colonialism.

The firm adherence of the peoples of the two countries to the will being, and that of the members of the government, and the progress and successes of the friendly people of Afghanistan.

(Continued on page 4)

U.S. may increase support for Saigon troops in Laos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (Reuter).—America is considering plans for a big increase in U.S. support for South Vietnamese troops in Laos, U.S. officials said yesterday.

A decision would be made within a few days and the extent of help would depend on how the assault against the Ho Chi Minh Trail develops, they said.

U.S. Defence Department sources said North Vietnamese strength around the key Laotian town of Seponne appeared to have been seriously underestimated both here and in Saigon.

The administration is putting a public face of confidence on the 20-day Laos operation, although some officials are upset at U.S. air and helicopter losses.

Hanoi is reported to be moving large numbers of troops and tanks into the area, officials anticipated more heavy fighting in the days ahead.

Although U.S. infantrymen will be able to provide a substantial build-up, despite risks of increasing the already high U.S. casualty rate.

Meanwhile, the administration appears to be trying to dampen speculation that South Vietnam might launch a strike into the North across the Demilitarised zone.

President Nixon has publicly refused to rule out such a move and there has been growing concern here, especially among congressmen, over reports from Saigon.

TEL AVIV, Feb. 28, (Reuter).—Israeli troops have been using a World War I method—an observation balloon—to watch Israeli activities on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, military sources said here last night.

The sources said Israeli soldiers facing Port Said saw the balloon with a man in its basket on Wednesday.

The man took photographs of Israeli positions while the balloon was at a high altitude.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

### 50th anniversary of friendship observed

Today, February 28, 1971 coincides with the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of a friendship treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Both countries are observing the occasion in a series of functions and programmes which continue for one whole week.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have a long common border, which has been a border of peace and good neighbourliness.

During the past 50 years not only nothing has happened to mar the cordiality between the two countries, but their friendship has been constantly growing.

This friendship is manifested by the messages which have been exchanged on the occasion between His Majesty the King and the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Nikolai Podgorniy, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Alexei Kosygin.

The leaders of the two nations have expressed profound satisfaction with the way their friend-

ship has been developing in the past fifty years, so much so that the Afghan-USSR ties present to the world a living example in peaceful coexistence.

Today the Soviet Union is one of the biggest trade partners of Afghanistan, and Soviet contribution toward implementation of industrial and agricultural development projects of this country is the largest.

A large number of Afghans are receiving their higher education in the Soviet Union, and Soviet experts are working in various educational, planning, and industrial establishments within Afghanistan.

Cultural ties have also been developing. Every year sees the exchange of delegations of scientists, educators, artists, and officials.

A large troupe of Soviet artists are now performing in Kabul, and Afghan troupe toured the USSR earlier this year.

This week anti-smuggling squads discovered, and confiscated the biggest haul yet of smuggled textile materials.

In two separate raids on two warehouses maintained by smugglers in Logar, and in various distributions outlets in Hazargul market, 15,000 bolts of cloth illegally imported into the country were confiscated and several smugglers and accomplices arrested.

Many of the bolts bore forged customs stamps. It is believed that some officials have also had a hand; some papers have suggested.

Airport police also intercepted an outgoing passenger who was trying to smuggle out 200 gold coins, priced roughly at around half a million afghanis.

This was the second time in two months that gold was intercepted in Kabul airport. Last month two kilograms of gold in ingots was seized from a passenger.

However hashish is seized from passengers more often. Police believe all hashish intercepted into the airport originally come into the country from abroad, and is in search of the ring that is engaged in hashish trafficking.

### Turkish student escapes police by suicide leap

ANKARA, Feb. 28, (AFP).—A 19-year-old student, being questioned on suspicion of having dynamite to be used in an attack, yesterday threw himself to his death from the 10th floor of police headquarters here, police reported.

According to police the student, Hidir Altinay, was arrested as he was handing over the sticks of dynamite "for safe-keeping" to a union secretary, Veli Demirez. Both men were being questioned when Altinay made his suicide leap.

LONDON, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—Married women who cannot find sexual satisfaction in marriage are urged to masturbate by a woman doctor writing in a British Medical Association booklet.

The booklet, "Getting Married", told married women that if they are sexually unsatisfied they should provide their own stimulation, unless their husbands have shown their concern by themselves providing the secondary stimulation.

"Today," says the author, Dr. Mary Mason Jones, many women have already discovered for themselves the delights of orgasm through masturbation. They should be assured that this is as normal a way for them to relieve sexual tensions as it is for men.

### INDIAN ELECTIONS BEGIN MONDAY, 275 M. TO VOTE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28, (AFP). Campaigning for India's fifth parliamentary election ended last night in nine states and three centrally administered territories where polling starts on Monday. Inter-party clashes and leftist Naxalite violence has already claimed 260 victims during the campaign which is likely to go down as the bloodiest in the country's history.

A total of 275 million people are eligible to vote in the ten-day poll which will conclude on March 10 in the troubled states of West Bengal.

The election which is being held a year before schedule, will appoint a 518-member lower house of parliament and three new state legislatures.

In the parliamentary contest a record number of 2,600 candidates have been nominated including 50 women and an 80-year-old blind man.

Final results will be known on March 13.

With no single major national or international issue dominating the campaign the election is looked upon by political observers here as a referendum for Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress party is opposed by a 'grand alliance' of major right-wing parties whose campaign has been based on the single claim that the time has come for a change of leader.

Mrs. Gandhi replies that a vote for her opponents will be a vote for 'rightist reaction, capitalist and feudal interests, and the wealthy classes,' and against her aim to establish a socialist society by democratic means.

First states to vote, on Monday, include Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jaccadics and Manipu.

### HM's message

(Continued from page 1)

two countries and in the world. The people of Afghanistan sincerely appreciate those valuable assistance which the Soviet Union have given for the implementation of major economic projects the idea for which is embodied in the Moscow treaty.

The people of the two countries will certainly continue to exert efforts for the furtherance of these friendly ties and that these ties will remain as a permanent example of peaceful co-existence between two neighbouring and friendly countries.

Reiterating this desire, I offer my best wishes for the good health of Your Excellency and other Soviet leaders and for the ever-increasing success of the Soviet nation.

Mohammad Zaher

### Pathet Lao overrun Saigon paratroop brigade

HONG KONG, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—Communist Pathet Lao troops have overrun the headquarters of an elite South Vietnamese paratroop brigade, capturing a colonel, the brigade commander and staff officers, the North Vietnam news agency said today.

The guerrillas attacked the headquarters of South Vietnam's third paratroop brigade on strategic Hill 31 in Laos on Friday after wiping out the brigade's third battalion the previous day, the agency said quoting a Pathet Lao radio broadcast.

It had claimed on Friday that the Lao People's Liberation Army annihilated the battalion and two of the third brigade's artillery batteries on Thursday.

Yesterday the Viet Cong's clandestine Liberation Radio said 120 prisoners had been taken when the Pathet Lao forces "finished off" a battalion of South Vietnamese rangers on Hill 31.

Meanwhile Communist sources in Vientiane are expressing confidence that the South Vietnamese forces which have penetrated into Southern Laos will be defeated.

The sources claimed that three South Vietnamese battalions had already been wiped out, and informed military sources in Vientiane also expressed fears that the Saigon troops even with their American backing might have taken on more than they can handle.

The military sources said Communist arms supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail had been the

cut by up to 50 per cent, but the North Vietnamese were still bringing war supplies down a route west of Tchepone, which the Saigon forces have yet to reach.

These sources reported a large build-up of North Vietnamese troops and supplies just north of positions reached by the South Vietnamese, and predicted heavy fighting to come.

Diplomats here have expressed concern about the reported statement by South Vietnamese president Nguyen Van Thieu earlier this week that it was only a matter of time before Saigon troops moved into North Vietnam.

Some warned that Peking would not be expected to stand by in the event of an invasion of the North.

### PLO debates proposals to unify commando bodies

CAIRO, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—The Palestinian Liberation Organisation's 27-man central committee yesterday debated proposals by its chairman, Yasser Arafat to unify commando organisations.

Results of the discussions, which started Friday, will be put before the Palestinian "parliament" the national council—whose opening session at Arab League headquarters here this evening will be addressed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The plan drafted by Arafat, who heads the Al-Fatah organisation, aims at unity within the framework of the PLO.

The 11 commando organisations would retain their identity but their armed forces would all be placed under a single command.

The proposals are based on the Palestinian charter, issued after the national council's first meeting in 1964, which advocates recourse to armed struggle to liberate the Palestinian lands and calls for liquidation of the state of Israel.

The proposals call for the creation of a new national council with a three-year term of office and 150 members—an increase of over 30, selected on the basis of merit and adherence to the Palestinian charter.

The present national council's two-year term of office expires after today's session.

The project gives the national council jurisdiction to set strategic, political, military, financial and information policies. Under the council there would be a 12-member central committee, a nine-member political bureau, a military command and a national fund.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—Chances have taken place in the U.S. Peace Corps in the ten years since the Corps was created by President John F. Kennedy on March 1, 1961.

Several other countries have formed similar volunteer organisations. The United Nations has established a UN Volunteer Corps, which the U.S. government enthusiastically supports. More than 40,000 Americans—mostly young—have served in the U.S. peace corps.

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### PM Etemadi's message

(Continued from page 1)

establish, throughout these long years, close personal contacts and sincere exchange of views and thus exerted and continue to exert sincere efforts for the further strengthening of their friendly ties.

The economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union in implementing a number of important projects during Afghanistan's three five year plans, while the third plan is coming to an end has had an outstanding role, and is the brightest manifestation of the implementation of the provisions of the 1921 treaty during the contemporary years.

The people and government of Afghanistan heartily appreciate this sincere assistance. The Soviet preparedness to help in implementing a number of projects of Afghanistan's fourth plan, too, is the result of friendly ties,

mutual trust and good neighbourliness of which the 1299 Moscow treaty is an historic document.

I am certain that these friendly ties, good neighbourliness and fruitful cooperation based on the principle of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and trust which have guided peoples of our two countries during the past half a century will continue to strengthen and expand in accordance with the wishes and interests of the two countries and the regional and world peace.

I offer most sincere wishes for the good health of Your Excellency and other Soviet leaders, for the further progress of that friendly country and for the continued strengthening of friendly ties between our two countries.

(Noor Ahmad Etemadi)

### Hokoki on problems of international law

(Continued from page 2)

Furthermore, we recognise that the continent of Asia is not a closed historical and human entity. For example, from the points of view of social system and legal customs, a vast section of Africa is linked with the Middle East. Likewise, one cannot assert that Asia has had unified historical and human backgrounds and that this ensures the unity of legal systems of all its countries. For instance, Afghanistan's cultural and human backgrounds are more similar to those of Morocco on the coastline of the Atlantic Ocean than to those of the countries of South-East Asia.

Therefore we believe that in a vast continent like Asia, one should also think in terms of sub-region, whereby the ground can be prepared to unify legal systems which have the most in common in their human, legal and cultural backgrounds. Similarly, it is necessary to take into account the unseverable and strong links between Asia and Africa.

Also, we realise that regional coordination is as complicated in the legal field as it is in the domains of economy and culture. In other words, countries are not always so close as they appear on the map. The historical, cultural and human factors in the field of

law discourage us from making hasty decisions.

But the sympathy and understanding which exists between the nations of Asia and the growing economic, commercial and cultural relations bringing them closer together give us the hope that one day the laws that are not directly related to local customs shall be uniform. This hope is nurtured by the following factors:

1. There are common purposes among the laws of our countries, such as the purpose to protect social values. To this extent the objective and raison d'être of the laws of one country overlap with those of another. And when the objectives overlap, there is a basis for unity. Furthermore, it is proposed that in unifying such laws as do not conflict with one another, the various systems should be compared and the best aspects of each utilised.

2. Perhaps the law of one nation differs from the law of another in form and contents but they have a common substance.

As shown by the experiments of some European nations, despite the differences in their legal systems (especially between those the British and continental Europe) some areas of law can be unified. For instance uniformity has been attained in international

conventions such as the "York-Antwerp Rules", "Collision on the High Seas", "Bills of Exchange", and "Arbitration".

Likewise, uniformity has been achieved in conventions regarding the protection of international cables, and regulation of such things as narcotics, obscene publications, terrorism, counterfeit money, and so forth.

In addition, the United Nations has studied a number of methods of unifying the rules and regulations of some member states.

The time has come for the nations of Asia to initiate some comprehensive comparative studies to discover the most effective methods for attaining the best legal system. I believe that it is the duty of the jurists in Asian countries to collaborate with one another to adopt, with the material and moral help of legal department of the United Nations Secretariat and the International Law Commission of the United Nations as well as the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, the following preliminary measures:

1. To provide facilities for the study of customary and other laws of the various countries of Asia.

2. To study the important sources of laws and social phenomena.

3. To explore the possibilities of adapting and implementing the requirements of national and international laws.

4. To discover the fundamental characteristics of the laws of other lands.

5. To formulate rules of general applicability, based on studies of the laws of Asian countries.

6. To prepare a uniform code in those areas of law that do not conflict with historical ties, national needs and customs of the various countries involved.

We sincerely believe that the proposals advocated in this paper help tremendously in the realisation of various noteworthy objectives of LAWASIA, and we hope that the above-mentioned proposals would help the organisation to be more active as well as more effective in the future.

We appreciate the thinking and foresight of the jurists present at this conference with regard to the important questions that have been raised pertaining to the laws of Asian nations, and we hope that the peoples of this continent will have the benefit of the continued meeting and interaction of Asian jurists.

### Tass statement:

#### Israeli recent note de facto no to peace

MOSCOW, Feb. 28, (AFP).—The Soviet Union today accused Israel of having "acted openly as an aggressor" in its recent note replying to the latest proposals of UN Middle East peace mediator Gunnar Jarring and charged that the United States was behind what it called this "last Israeli obstructionist move."

In a statement put out by Tass, the Soviet government called on "all countries interested in peace" to prevent Israel from "wrecking a political settlement."

(Israel's UN Ambassador Yosef Tekoah handed over his country's reply to Dr. Jarring's proposals on Friday and said the reply made it possible for Israel and Egypt to get down to working out a peace settlement in detail. Egypt's last note to Dr. Jarring was on February 15. Their contents were not disclosed.)

The Soviet statement today said Israel had given a "defacto negative reply" on the main point on which Middle East peace hinges—the question of Israeli evacuation of occupied Arab lands.

The reply showed that Israel, encouraged by the United States, had no wish to change its aggressive ways.

In contrast, the statement said, the Egyptian position was "clear, positive, courageous and realistic."

Egypt's determination to reach a peaceful settlement had been a decisive factor in the creation in recent weeks of an atmosphere more favourable to a peaceful settlement, it said.

The statement warned that if Israel was hoping, by continuing a policy of "sabotage", to break the Arab liberation movement and overthrow the Egyptian and other progressive Arab governments, it was deceiving itself.

The Soviet Union, which was firmly in favour of a political settlement, was giving, and would continue to give political and material aid to the Arab liberation cause, the statement said.

### U.S. considering plans to continue with missile system

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, (Reuters).—The Nixon administration is considering plans to continue the safeguard missile defence system which ties the location of a fourth rocket complex to progress at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union, officials said yesterday.

The new complex would either defend Washington or be built at a new site in Wyoming, they said.

The New York Times reported that president Nixon already decided to ask Congress to approve a modest continuation of the programme encompassing these options.

According to officials, the administration plan will call for 1,280 million dollars (500 million sterling) to continue with safeguarding complexes in Missouri, South Dakota and Montana, and would seek congressional authority to keep open the two options on the fourth site.

A decision on whether construction of a site near the Warren air force base in Wyoming should be started or whether to begin surveys around Washington will be taken by Nixon after the next

round of SALT, which begins in Vienna on March 15, they added.

Provided congress approves the move, Nixon would probably be in a position to make a choice in June.

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### THANKS

We thank Dr. Wali Assim for the successful heart operation performed on Miss Sherin and appreciate the attentive and sympathetic approach of this competent doctor. We are also grateful to Prof. Spay, Dr. A. Rahim Nassiri and all staff members of Nader Shah hospital who cooperated in this operation. Haqani and Latif families.

### Please note that the Russian Folk

Dancers Benefit Performance for ASRPH (The

Afghan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physical-

ly Handicapped) scheduled for next Tuesday 2 March

at 8 p.m. will now be held at the KABUL NANDARI

THEATRE (JASHAN Ground) and not the auditorium

of the Public Health Institute as mentioned on the

ticket.



MARCH



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# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. IX NO. 277

KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1971 (HOOT 10. 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Second cotton seminar opens; distributors, growers take part

KABUL, March 1, (Bakhtar).—The second cotton seminar was inaugurated here Saturday by the Balkh Governor Abdul Wahab Malekzai.

Some cotton growers, heads of cotton firms, Samangan Governor Faez Nabi Alefi, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Ehsan Rafique, deputies of Balkh province in the House of the People and the Senator from the province took part in the opening session.

Representatives of cotton growers from all the cotton growing provinces—Balkh, Samangan, Jozjan, Faryab, Helmand, Herat, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Parwan and Kapisa—are taking part in the seminar which aims at increasing cotton yield.

The message of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Hakim issued to the seminar was read out by Information Director of the Ministry, Mohammad Aref Abasi.

Dr. Rafique said that increase

### Robatak pass seed with pistachio

AIBAK, March 1, (Bakhtar).—A 32.5 acre area in Robatak pass has been planted with pistachio seeds by a unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

First experimental growing of pistachio in Robatak was undertaken four years ago in a two acre and results obtained were so satisfactory that the Ministry decided to expand pistachio growing.

The area has wild pistachio groves.

## Two vessels sink in South Atlantic within 24 hours

CAPE TOWN, March 1, (Reuter).—Thousands of gallons of crude oil poured into the sea off South Africa's southern beaches Sunday from the 28,339-ton Liberian tanker Wafra—believed to be the second vessel sunk in the South Atlantic in the past 24 hours.

The Wafra went down in shallow waters off Cape Agulhas, Africa's southernmost point, yesterday and was breaking up in heavy swell. One of the crew died after being rescued from the sea and another is missing.

The tanker was carrying a full cargo of crude oil. The still-visible hull of the ship is surrounded by an oil-slick over half a mile.

Shortly before the Wafra first radioed a distress call early Saturday, the crew of the 5,281-ton Lebanese freighter Achillef abandoned ship as water poured into

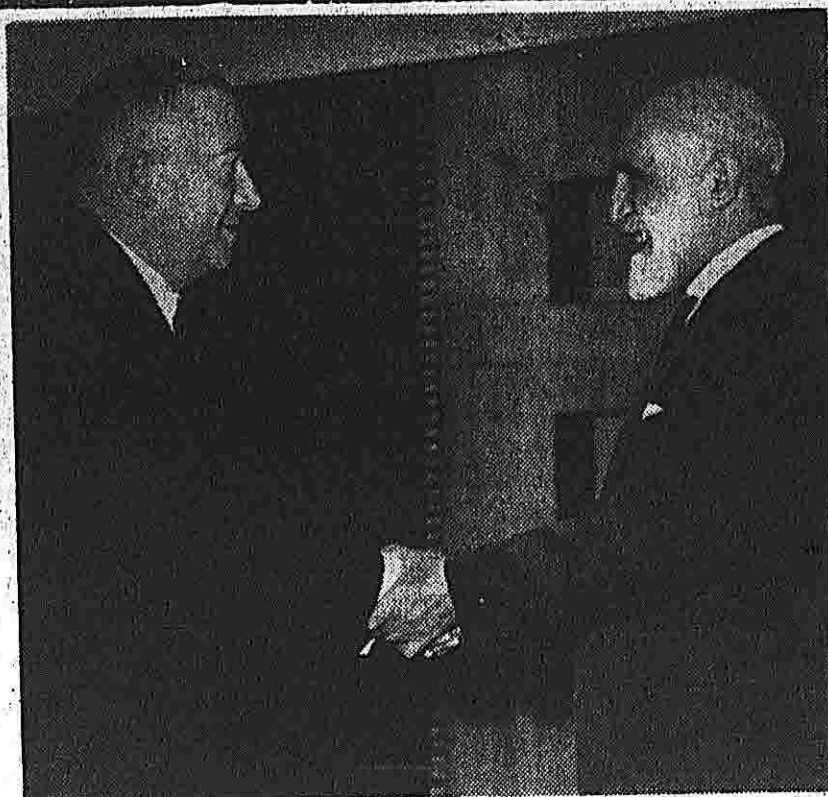
all the holds.

The 28 crew of the Beirut-based vessel, which was carrying a cargo of phosphates, were rescued by the Soviet trawler Karia and landed in the southwest African port of Walvis Bay yesterday.

The Karia's captain said the Achillef was awash when the trawler left the vessel and he estimated it would sink within six hours.

Nothing has been heard of the freighter since and maritime authorities here presume it has sunk, but Walvis Bay radio is broadcasting warnings to shipping in the area—about 300 miles northwest of Walvis Bay—to look out for the Achillef.

Several tugs were standing by near the Wafra, but were later reported to be drawing back as there was imminent danger of an explosion from accumulated gas aboard the tanker.



On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the concluding of the friendship treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union a reception was held in the Soviet Embassy last evening by Soviet Ambassador Kiktev which was attended by Br. General HRH Sardar Abdul W-Ji, Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Senate President Abdul Hadi Dawi, some members of the cabinet, some parliamentarians, some high ranking officials and diplomats.

Picture shows Dawi congratulating Kiktev.

## Japanese firms to build 4 water grids in Afghanistan

KABUL, March 1, (Bakhtar).—An agreement for the supply of technical equipment for water network systems in Kandahar, Nangarhar, Herat and Mazar was signed between the House and Town Construction Authority and two Japanese firms yesterday.

The purchase is being made from the two million dollar credit extended by Japan for the purpose.

The agreement was signed by Sulaiman Iskandar, the President of the water supply department of the Authority and representatives of Kobota and Toyom-enka companies.

The accord also provides for Japanese experts for the execution of the projects.

## ISRAEL REJECTS PEACE: UAR

CAIRO, March 1, (AFP).—Israel's reply to United Nations Mediator Gunnar Jarring, handed over last Friday, was described by an official spokesman here last night as "a rejection, pure and simple" of Dr. Jarring's proposals.

Through the document it had handed over to the Swedish diplomat, Israel had "reaffirmed" its position. Israel had "reaffirmed" its refusal to evacuate the occupied territories and apply the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1947, the spokesman said.

Israel has thus closed the door on all attempts to settle the crisis peacefully, since the liberation of the territory is for the United Arab Republic a question on which there can be no bargaining.

## Program for archeological research in Seistan concluded with United States



Dr. Mustamandi Trousds signing the accord.

The Directorate-General of Archaeology and Preservation of Historical Monuments and the United States National Museum (Smithsonian Institution) have concluded an agreement to conduct a joint programme of scientific research in the historical ecology of southwestern Afghanistan, chiefly in the lower Helmand Valley and the Seistan region of Nimroz province. The agreement was signed in Jalalabad February 24.

The Helmand-Seistan Scientific Project plans during the next five years to pursue a far-reaching series of studies in the ancient hydrology, climate, economics and material culture of this large area which during antiquity supported advanced civilisation and was famed throughout Asia for its agricultural productivity.

The ultimate goal of this joint research project, which will be staffed by both American and Afghan scientists, is to interpret the complex social, technological and historical factors which underlay the former prosperity of the Helmand-Seistan region and to provide a comprehensive analytical report which will be of permanent value to the governments of Afghanistan and the United States in this continuing effort to rehabilitate portions of the area.

The Helmand-Seistan Scientific Project will be directed by Dr. William Trousds of the United States National Museum (Smithsonian Institution), located in Washington, D.C.

The Smithsonian Institution

was established by the Congress of the United States more than a century ago "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among man" and today conducts historical and scientific studies in many countries of the world.

The present project is its first major interdisciplinary programme of research to be undertaken in Afghanistan.

### Italian scene

## Angry demonstrators defy massive police forces

L'AQUILA, Italy, March 1, (Reuter).—Angry residents Sunday threw up new barricades and defiantly faced massive police forces as violence again threatened in this central Italian city over the choice of a capital for the

The confrontation followed a day and night of violence in which dozens of people were taken in for questioning by police and a number were injured.

The demonstrators are protesting over a decision to divide the regional capital functions between L'Aquila and the larger Adriatic port of Pescara.

At the peak of the troubles, do-

Dr. Trousds has received advanced degrees from the University of California and the University of Michigan and since 1964 has been engaged in a programme for archeological research in the Syrian Arab Republic, also conducting preliminary studies and field reconnaissances for the joint to begin in Afghanistan this autumn.

(Continued on page 4)

## 275M. INDIANS GO TO POLLS TODAY

NEW DELHI, March 1, (Reuter).—India's fifth general election since independence begins today with a record 275 candidates contesting 518 seats in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament).

Polling will take place in nine of the 18 states and two union territories. But the entire process will not be completed until March 10 when West Bengal where the campaign has been marked by violence, goes to the polls. First results come on March 10.

The major question posed to the 270 million electors is whether Mrs. Indira Gandhi, can convert her minority government into one with an absolute majority. As three members are nominated, the total strength of the house will be 521, meaning that the 53 year old prime minister's ruling Congress Party needs to gain a minimum of 33 seats over the 228 it held at dissolution.

Since the split in the Congress Party 18 months ago, Mrs. Gandhi has had to rely on support from communist and regional groups for votes on key issues. By calling the elections a year ahead of schedule, she hopes to win sufficient seats to rule unimpeded on her own.

The campaign will continue until 36 hours before polling in each constituency. Electioneering has hotted up in the past few days.

Violence in West Bengal persists and police reported finding

three bodies in East Calcutta. Police guards in the Belghata area of the city opened fire to drive off a gang attacking them.

Moni Sanyal, communist candidate for the West Bengal state assembly, escaped unhurt when unknown assailants tried to stab him at his home in south Calcutta.

The major opposition to Mrs. Gandhi comes from a four-party alliance which has joined forces and based its campaign on removing the prime minister because they see her as a dictator and danger to democracy in India.

The parties are the Hindu nationalist Jan Sangh, the free-enterprise Swatantra, the old opposition Congress and the Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) despite plans for putting up common candidates in the parties will in fact be opposing each other in some 60 or 70 constituencies.

The ruling Congress is contesting 442 seats on its own and is banking on gains in three of the large Hindi-speaking states—Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhyapradesh—to improve its position. It faces a tough struggle and in Bihar state, bickering inside the party makes it unlikely it can make many inroads.

Between them the four states send 198 members to parliament. Comparisons with the past are virtually impossible because Congress contested the 1967 elections as an undivided party—and suffered sharp reverses.

At dissolution the party standings were: Ruling Congress 239, Opposition Congress 65, Swatantra 35, Jan Sangh 33, DMK 24, CPI 24, Marxists 19, SSP 17, Praja Socialists 15, United Independent Parliamentary Group 25, BKD 10, Unattached 24, Vacancies 3 plus the speakers. The strength of the new house will be two less than the old.







## Paletinians fail to agree on unified policy

CAIRO, March 1. (Reuter).—The policy making body of the Palestine Resistance Movement ended a three-day meeting here Sunday in disagreement over a plan to unite their forces.

A central committee spokesman said the radical Palestine Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), responsible for last September's mass hijackings, turned down the plan submitted by commander Yasser Arafat, and proposed a phased unity instead.

The issue will now be referred to the Palestine National Council (Parliament) which began meetings last night.

Arafat's plan calls for the unification of all commando groups under a unified political, military, financial and information leadership.

Mohammad Yaman, a leading member of the PFLP and its only member at the central committee meeting, told Reuter that the Front sought serious and practical steps paving the way for such a unity.

But he added: "There must be first a progressive political and military programme defining clearly the aims of the revolution, its enemies and allies."

The front has on previous occasions stressed that its enemy was Israel and all Arab reactionary governments.

## Instant sheep shear chemical can cause baldness: UK mp

LONDON, March 1. (Reuter).—A British member of parliament warned Sunday that a chemical which makes the wool drop off sheep—so that they don't need to be sheared—might also send men bald.

Peter Mills, a sheep farmer in the western county of Devon, will urge the government later this week to ban the use of the chemical.

He said today the chemical, cyanoacrylate, was used extensively in trials in America.

"The sheep is sprayed with this chemical and within a matter of weeks all the wool just falls off," Mills said.

"This saves shearing expenses and means that the wool is not used for manufacturing purposes."

"This is fine so far. But it makes sheep go bald it might also have the same effect on humans if any residue is left in mutton or lamb carcasses."

Charge d'affaires Antonio Retivo has been carrying out the same preparatory duties for Italy in Peking.

The fifty-eight-year-old Trabasso is expected to arrive in Peking on March 2.

Madam, My Madam

(Continued from page 3)

"I, for one, don't like peeping toms, although I'm a bachelor. I think it is a rather uncouth habit. This attitude is in our society, unfortunately, and we should fight it out, fight it hard. I think we need to change bad attitudes. Did you go to Jalandhar during the Eid? Girl watching was so wide. The conversation was suddenly interrupted by the arrival of a girl in the office who was looking at her. The first one who stood on his feet on seeing her was the anti-voyeurist who after the event insisted that he had nothing to do with the command of duty to reply to an enquiry."

Press on woman

(Continued from page 3)

ture husband to knock at the door. I want to continue my story, and I wish you to publish this letter so that my father would lead or else if you please be kind enough to contact my father and convince him for letting me to enter the university.

The editor writes that she had contacted her father and is expressing hope the outcome of this contact would be positive. The editor has promised to inform her of the result by telephone or personally.

The women's page of daily Ishtar has an editorial in which the women are advised to consult with the other members of the family in carrying out the affairs of the home. Some women believe they know everything and do not let other to interfere in what they are doing. They want to dictate their will on the other members of the family.

The editor suggests, no matter how much you know and how confident a woman is in running a house, it is always useful to consult before taking any decisions as far as running the family affairs is concerned.

Pollution: rich man's headache

(Continued from page 2)

re than one thousand Tehran buses. Within two weeks to two months of the trial application of the torque tappers, the situation had become worse than ever. The new devices soon were blocked with a rather bewildering variety of junk, starving the engines of air, lowering power, and emitting fumes balck and thicker than the air.

Analysis of what was in the filters reveals a fair sample of what a pedestrian breathes in while walking along a crowded downtown street in Tehran.

Some 42 per cent of the junk caught in the air filters was carbon, while between 30 and 38 per cent was plain dust. There was 6 per cent hydrogen, while the remainder was largely sulphur and hydrocarbons. Of these materials, the carbon and hydrocarbons were found to be formed by the decomposition of the LPG, while the dust and the sulphur had other sources.

The situation is still under study and may be solved by a better mixture of fuel, and a relocation of the torque tappers on the buses.

The experience of the Tehran buses illustrates that pollution is not only a problem of the cities, but it is a problem of the countryside. It may have once been thought of as a problem of the cities, but it is now a problem of the countryside.

Moreover, even when this is achieved there is still the question of oxygen. Every factory and every vehicle burns a great deal of oxygen from the air, and this oxygen must be replaced.

In the United States, for example, less than 60 per cent of the oxygen in the air is produced on the land. The source of more than 40 per cent of the oxygen so vital to life comes from the United States from the sea. The proportion is even higher. In a city such as Tehran, relatively far from the oceans and at a high altitude, the oxygen balance must be watched. Tehran's fresh air is largely the Caspian Sea breeze from the forests along the littoral and the northern slopes of the Alborz.

Thus, a struggle is shaping up between the fresh breezes from the Caspian, which any way have to find their way over mountains higher than the Alborz, and the much closer fumes of multiplying smoke stacks and exhaust pipes.

The wider use of gas later on in this decade and technological improvements in fossil fuel burning engines, including the automobile and the jet, the jet and the gas turbine, will consume hundreds of tons of oxygen per day, so that a new, turbo-charged, international airport will have to be built to replace the situation in Tehran. But over the next decade at least, whoever can afford it, may grow ever more thankful they live in a city which has a fairly good supply of oxygen, and a fairly good atmosphere, the oxygen balance must be watched. Tehran's fresh air is largely the Caspian Sea breeze from the forests along the littoral and the northern slopes of the Alborz.

## Mideast

### UAR PUTS ENEMY ON DEFENSIVE: SADAT

CAIRO, March 1. (AFP).—President Anwar Sadat said here Sunday that "firm and constant" Egyptian diplomatic action had "succeeded in putting the enemy on the defensive for the first time in a very long time."

But he emphasized that there was "no Egyptian, Palestinian, Syrian or Jordanian solution to the crisis, but an Arab solution."

President Sadat, whose speech was broadcast by Cairo Radio, was speaking at the opening of the Palestinian national council here.

After recalling President Gamal Abdel Nasser's "leading role" in forcing the enemy to "pull back openly its expansionist intentions," the Egyptian leader noted: "For our part, we have pursued and we continue to pursue the accomplishment of that task."

The United Arab Republic intended to seek liberty of action within the limits of two major principles: the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territory and the respect of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, President Sadat said.

Noting that the confrontation with "the enemy" had been limited to the Egyptian front and the eastern front on which defence was provided "solely by the Palestinian resistance," President Sadat went on:

"Our joint action must be founded on an agreed strategy permitting liberty of political action based on total mutual confidence."

The President then gave a seven-point summary of the Egyptian position in the Middle East conflict:

- 1—The UAR honours all its obligations in the Arab struggle and fulfills all its obligations as a revolution and as a state.
- 2—The UAR has fought and will continue to fight for the defence of the land and liberation of its territory.
- 3—The UAR's struggle could not be limited only to the atmosphere of worldwide sympathy and understanding were created.
- 4—The aim we are pursuing at present is to strengthen our friends' commitment on our behalf.
- 5—Liberation would not be brought about by emotional effervescence and wishful thinking, but by concrete action aimed at nullifying the enemy's policies.
- 6—The political confrontation of the United Arab Republic had rejected an Egyptian solution because there can be no partiality in the settlement of a conflict involving all Arab countries.
- 7—Observers here saw President Sadat's defence of the Egyptian position as a clear indication of his refusal to line up with the extremist wing of the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

## Washington-Peking ties

(Continued from page 2)

and that of the three Soviet seas.

There is little doubt that in time—probably fairly soon—Peking will be seated in Taiwan's place. This would clearly be a less desirable outcome from the point of view of the United States and the entire international community. If it occurs, however, Washington must be prepared to accept it.

4 Recognition: The U.S. should publicly and explicitly declare its support of the de facto sovereignty of Peking over the Chinese mainland.

It should state that it is dealing with and supporting the Formosa government only because it represents the existing authority in Taiwan.

5 Quency and Matsuo offshore islands: Washington should try to persuade Formosa to give up the islands. If these efforts fail, Washington should make it clear that it assumed no direct responsibility for the defence of the islands.

6 Nuclear policy: Nuclear parity between the United States and China will not come about in the foreseeable future. Consequently the U.S. should stop targeting anti-ballistic defences on China and should induce the Soviet Union to do the same.

Generally, Barnett recommended that the U.S. should avoid any move which would give the impression of an alignment with Moscow and should take into consideration Chinese fears of Soviet domination.

He advocated close and permanent consultations with Japan on all aspects of China policy, coupled with a close coordination of American and Japanese efforts.

Barnett entertained no illusions about Peking's reactions to the proposed moves. But he said a radical change of attitude by Washington might help create a new climate that could bring about a settlement.

Barnett was born in China and was a correspondent there on several occasions. He has been on the State Department staff and has worked with the Ford Foundation as a Chinese affairs expert.

Italian scene

(Continued from page 1)

building—because the neo-Fascist party opposed the administrative split between the two cities.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, the demonstrators managed to control the main square of this city.

Police officers were approaching their barricades.

One street completely blocked by a first aid clinic and a small police station which the demonstrators had ripped from their foundations, dragged across the road and then cleared together.

During the night, but yesterday demonstrators heaved it back into position.

South Vietnamese troops pull back from Hill 31 in Laos

(Continued from page 1)

South Vietnamese troops pulled back from their positions on Hill 31 in Laos, according to a report from the North Vietnamese government.

The withdrawal came in the wake of four days of bloody battles and hand to hand combat, which have left heavy casualties on both sides.

Though the slackening off in fighting appeared to indicate the opposing forces were tiring, the North Vietnamese forces were re-drawing their northern flanks further to the south, according to the field reports available here.

Fighting generally in Laos was less intense, but five more enemy tanks were destroyed by American forces south of the strategic hilltop.

Hill 31 was partly occupied by North Vietnamese forces which broke through the perimeter last Saturday, but were later expelled, according to an official military spokesman.

An official South Vietnamese source said that paratroopers from Hill 31 were pulled back to another firebase, called Hill 30, six miles (10 kms) to the southeast. South Vietnamese tanks were coming down a branch of the Ho Chi Minh Trail towards their forward headquarters on highway nine about 11 miles (18 kms) deep in Laos.

Three sunken ships in English channel to be blown up

LONDON, March 2. (Reuter).—Three sunken ships in the English Channel are to be blown apart with explosives, it was announced here last night.

The Panamanian tanker Texaco Caribbean sank there on January 11. Twenty four hours later the West German freighter Brandenburg ran into the wreckage of the first ship and sank.

The latest victim was the Greek coaster Niki which went down last Saturday. She is also thought to have collided with one of the other two wrecks.

Captain Sir George Barnard, deputy master and chairman of the Board of Trinity House, which controls lighthouses and beacons in the area, said last night.

"Instead of using a torch to cut around the ships, they are to be blown apart."

He said the first steps to break up the ships would be taken next week. But he stressed that there would be no major explosion in the operation, which was expected to take several months.

Meanwhile, Anthony Grant, under secretary of trade and industry stressed that steps to mark the wrecks would be stepped up to an unprecedented level.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Please note that the Russian Folk Dancers Benefit Performance for ASRPH (The Afghan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped) scheduled for next Tuesday 2 March at 8 p.m. will now be held at the KABUL NANDARI THEATRE (JASHAN Ground) and not the auditorium of the Public Health Institute, as mentioned on the ticket.

Drinking water networks to serve 225,000 people

KABUL, March 2. (Reuter).—Four new drinking water supply systems in Kandahar, Herat, Kabul and Nangarhar, which are being built with the two million dollars loan from the Japanese Government will meet the need of 225,000 people in these cities.

The designs for the water networks have been prepared by Japanese and Afghan engineers and construction work will begin shortly.

Construction work of the projects in Nangarhar and Balkh cities will be completed first. Engineering department in the House and Town Construction Authority said.

All the projects will be completed within two years, he added.

Altogether, 13 deep wells will be drilled in these four cities.

Soviet envoy, Rogers meet to discuss Middle East

WASHINGTON, March 2. (Reuter).—Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin called on Secretary of State William Rogers Monday afternoon to discuss the Middle East situation.

The State Department spokesman said that the ambassador's call, the State Department declined immediate comment on its substance but other officials confirmed it concerned the Middle East.

They speculated that it was aligned with the Soviet diplomatic campaign in London and Paris and at the United Nations to win concessions from Israel on the issue of withdrawal from Arab territory.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey, again indicated that the United States was not keeping on big four intervention in the present delicate stage of the Israeli-Egyptian talks under Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations special envoy.

(Continued on page 4)

## PAKISTAN PRESIDENT DELAYS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

### East Pakistanis go on general strike

KARACHI, March 2. (Reuter).—President Yahya Khan of Pakistan yesterday announced "with a heavy heart" the postponement of the national assembly meeting charged with drafting a constitution to return the country to civilian rule.

The President, an army general, said he had taken the decision because the Pakistan People's Party, the leading party in West Pakistan, and other political parties had said they would not attend the assembly session due to have opened on Wednesday.

He appealed to political leaders and his countrymen to exercise "the utmost restraint at this grave hour of our lives."

President Yahya had earlier promised to end his two-year-old martial law regime if the 300-seat assembly adopted a constitution which did not tend to further divide the separated wings of East and West Pakistan.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, leader of the left-wing People's Party, threatened Sunday to launch a massive strike throughout West Pakistan unless the assembly session was postponed.

Bhutto's party swept West Pakistan in last autumn's elections, but he has yet to come to terms with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, whose Awami League took nearly all of the East Pakistan seats.

President Yahya, who did not announce a new date for the meeting, said in a statement issued here yesterday that the "general situation of tension created by India" had also complicated the present picture.

"Needless to say, I took the decision to postpone the meeting of the national assembly, with a heavy heart," he said.

"One has, however, to look at the practical aspect of such problems."

It was imperative to allow more time for political leaders to arrive at a reasonable understanding on the issues of constitution making.

The president said political leaders had met during the past few weeks, but instead of reaching conclusions on the main provisions of a future constitution they had "taken hard attitudes."

"The political confrontation of leaders of East Pakistan and those of the West is a most regrettable situation," he said.

"This has caused a shadow of gloom over the entire nation."

Meanwhile, in Dacca, East Pakistan, the streets were in a ferment. The Awami League, which was the majority party in the new assembly, was demanding for almost complete autonomy.

Shops closed, cars vanished from the streets and work in offices and factories was disrupted as huge crowds, many carrying staves and bamboo poles, swarmed through the streets in spontaneous processions chanting "Victory for Bengal" and often calling for an independent Bengal nation.

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Three sunken ships in English channel to be blown up

LONDON, March 2. (Reuter).—Three sunken ships in the English Channel are to be blown apart with explosives, it was announced here last night.

The Panamanian tanker Texaco Caribbean sank there on January 11. Twenty four hours later the West German freighter Brandenburg ran into the wreckage of the first ship and sank.

The latest victim was the Greek coaster Niki which went down last Saturday. She is also thought to have collided with one of the other two wrecks.

Captain Sir George Barnard, deputy master and chairman of the Board of Trinity House, which controls lighthouses and beacons in the area, said last night.

"Instead of using a torch to cut around the ships, they are to be blown apart."

He said the first steps to break up the ships would be taken next week. But he stressed that there would be no major explosion in the operation, which was expected to take several months.

Meanwhile, Anthony Grant, under secretary of trade and industry stressed that steps to mark the wrecks would be stepped up to an unprecedented level.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Please note that the Russian Folk Dancers Benefit Performance for ASRPH (The Afghan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped) scheduled for next Tuesday 2 March at 8 p.m. will now be held at the KABUL NANDARI THEATRE (JASHAN Ground) and not the auditorium of the Public Health Institute, as mentioned on the ticket.

Drinking water networks to serve 225,000 people

KABUL, March 2. (Reuter).—Four new drinking water supply systems in Kandahar, Herat, Kabul and Nangarhar, which are being built with the two million dollars loan from the Japanese Government will meet the need of 225,000 people in these cities.

The designs for the water networks have been prepared by Japanese and Afghan engineers and construction work will begin shortly.

Construction work of the projects in Nangarhar and Balkh cities will be completed first. Engineering department in the House and Town Construction Authority said.

All the projects will be completed within two years, he added.

Altogether, 13 deep wells will be drilled in these four cities.

Soviet envoy, Rogers meet to discuss Middle East

WASHINGTON, March 2. (Reuter).—Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin called on Secretary of State William Rogers Monday afternoon to discuss the Middle East situation.

The State Department spokesman said that the ambassador's call, the State Department declined immediate comment on its substance but other officials confirmed it concerned the Middle East.

They speculated that it was aligned with the Soviet diplomatic campaign in London and Paris and at the United Nations to win concessions from Israel on the issue of withdrawal from Arab territory.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey, again indicated that the United States was not keeping on big four intervention in the present delicate stage of the Israeli-Egyptian talks under Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations special envoy.

(Continued on page 4)

# THE KABULTIMES

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PRICE AF 4

VOL. IX NO. 278 KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1971 (HOOT 11, 1349 SH.)

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT DELAYS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

East Pakistanis go on general strike

KARACHI, March 2. (Reuter). President Yahya Khan of Pakistan yesterday announced "with a heavy heart" the postponement of the national assembly meeting charged with drafting a constitution to return the country to civilian rule.

The President, an army general, said he had taken the decision because the Pakistan People's Party, the leading party in West Pakistan, and other political parties had said they would not attend the assembly session due to have opened on Wednesday.

He appealed to political leaders and his countrymen to exercise "the utmost restraint at this grave hour of our lives."

President Yahya had earlier promised to end his two-year-old martial law regime if the 300-seat assembly adopted a constitution which did not tend to further divide the separated wings of East and West Pakistan.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, leader of the left-wing People's Party, threatened Sunday to launch a massive strike throughout West Pakistan unless the assembly session was postponed.

Bhutto's party swept West Pakistan in last autumn's elections, but he has yet to come to terms with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, whose Awami League took nearly all of the East Pakistan seats.

President Yahya, who did not announce a new date for the meeting, said in a statement issued here yesterday that the "general situation of tension created by India" had also complicated the present picture.

"Needless to say, I took the decision to postpone the meeting of the national assembly, with a heavy heart," he said.

"One has, however, to look at the practical aspect of such problems."

It was imperative to allow more time for political leaders to arrive at a reasonable understanding on the issues of constitution making.

The president said political leaders had met during the past few weeks, but instead of reaching conclusions on the main provisions of a future constitution they had "taken hard attitudes."

"The political confrontation of leaders of East Pakistan and those of the West is a most regrettable situation," he said.

"This has caused a shadow of gloom over the entire nation."

Meanwhile, in Dacca, East Pakistan, the streets were in a ferment. The Awami League, which was the majority party in the new assembly, was demanding for almost complete autonomy.

Shops closed, cars vanished from the streets and work in offices and factories was disrupted as huge crowds, many carrying staves and bamboo poles, swarmed through the streets in spontaneous processions chanting "Victory for Bengal" and often calling for an independent Bengal nation.

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## Food For Thought

Earth knows no desolation. She smells regeneration in the moist breath of decay.

George Meredith

## Postponement of OAU ministerial meetings

The indefinite postponement of the ministerial council meeting of the Organisation of African Unity is a manifestation of internal schism and feud within the 41 member body.

The reasons for the postponement are superficial and do not warrant delaying the meetings.

Ugandan representation seems to have caused the friction. The meeting was divided on whether to permit the delegation from General Amin, the new president of Uganda, or Obote's delegation.

Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia seem to favour the admission of the 35 man delegation from General Amin's government which is now in power, while Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia are apparently for Obote's team.

Such a problem has arisen in the past and observers believe that decision taken on it should serve as a good guideline for solving the present impasse.

The OAU which is a national assembly for the African continent, has more urgent and pressing business to tend to. It should not waste its time on problems which are no problem at all.

For instance, the African countries are not yet united on the issue of the sale of arms by Britain to South Africa. While Nigeria has withdrawn from the seven nation study group of the Indian Ocean situation, some other African countries have expressed support for the deal.

On an issue of this nature, silence itself means approval. If the OAU does not consider the arms sale issue which has direct bearing on the policy of apartheid, its very silence is condemning racial discrimination would be questioned by the world at large.

The OAU ministers have postponed the meeting until June when OAU summit will be held. This indecision could have its repercussions on the summit itself, dividing the meeting on the same issue and depriving it from the opportunity to discuss other issues on the agenda.

The Foreign Ministers of the African countries should have gone into details of the issues which should be considered by the summit in June. Apparently that task was completely neglected.

OAU is not merely a political organisation. Africa's economic and development problems can be taken up and very useful decisions on promoting joint ventures and on implementing regional projects could be taken.

In the light of the targets set by the United Nations Second Development Decade for the third world, OAU's responsibilities become gigantic and the African leaders while meeting in summits ought to concentrate more on the realisation of the objectives of the guidelines for the current decade in which we live.

## Home Press At A Glance

Yesterday's Heyward carries an editorial on the water supply projects to be launched in some of the major provincial capitals. It said during the recent months a new wave of city construction activities is noticeable in the capital and the provinces. The main motive behind these activities is the government's programmes aimed at providing better housing for the people.

But, said the editorial, "it is not enough to mark off sites for new residential quarters or assisting the people in the construction work."

It is necessary also to provide modern amenities for the new residential areas. Among these amenities water, electricity and telephone are highly important. It is possible to live without electricity and telephone but water is absolutely essential.

The editorial welcomed the extension of the construction work begins in order to speed up the digging and drilling afterwards.

For this purpose the government established a new Department for Town Planning and Construction several years ago which has been able to complete a number of housing projects in the capital. The Department has also prepared plans for new towns and cities in the provinces.

The editorial welcomed the signing of agreements with two Japanese firms for the purchase of water supply hardware for four major provinces. The editorial expressed the hope that the Town Planning Authority will be able to meet the water supply requirements of other cities including the capital.

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the cotton seminar in Balkh province. The opening of the seminar, which is the second one of its kind, the ground will be paved for improving the quality of cotton production in the country. During the recent years, it said, "the Ministry of Agriculture has been able to undertake a series of experiments as regards cotton production and yield information has been established."

The seminar provides an opportunity for the Ministry to discuss the cotton production with the farmers and to exchange views on the cotton production.

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## EEC membership

### Critical stage for UK entry reached in talk

By J.D. Singh

Even though Edward Heath and his senior cabinet colleagues are expected to reach a decision on the terms of entry to the European Economic Community, two considerations can frustrate their objective: public opinion and the financial burden of membership.

The two are inter-dependent in as much as public opinion is bound up by the cost of entry. If the cost is too high, many of the pro-Europeans will join the ranks of anti-market-makers in the country.

Already the opponents' comm- and considerable support. Polls suggest that two-thirds of the British people are against joining the Common Market.

A small group even in the Conservative Parliamentary party is opposed to entry. In the Labour party the critics of the EEC appear to be gradually gaining ground.

The House of Commons will meet in the next few days to discuss the terms of membership and the House of Lords will meet to discuss the terms of membership.

It is probable that, up to 1977, Britain will be able to claim a percentage limitation on its contribution similar to those of the other member-states. However, after 1977, this will no longer be possible.

Since 95 per cent of the Common Market budget is spent on subsidising agriculture, Britain with only three per cent of its workers living off the land and with no major farm surpluses, fears that it will have to share the burden of an inefficient farm system in Europe.

It is not without reason that the British people are so divided on the issue of EEC membership. The financial burden of membership is a major factor in the decision.

Before we go any further, let us examine how the Community finances its budget. The basic principle adopted by the EEC is that from 1975 it will be self-financing. It will not rely on grants from the national budgets of member-states as it does at present but will have its own resources which consist of three elements:

(1) All duties paid under the common external tariff (less 10 per cent for administrative costs).

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(3) A fraction not exceeding a rate of one percentage point of the value added tax.

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## AFGHAN BICYCLE PLANT PLANS TO INCREASE OUTPUT

5,000 bikes manufactured in last 12 months

By A Reporter

The Afghan Bicycle Manufacturing Plant has produced 5,000 different bicycles during the current Afghan year.

The plant has the capacity to produce up to 500 bicycles a month.

"We plan to increase our production to the maximum level of 600 from next Afghan year which begins on March 21," Mohammad Kabir Nadem, the President of the plant said.

The factory produced 12,500 bicycles so far since its inception in the Kabul Industrial Estate eight years ago.

"Each bicycle is sold for Af. 1675—a price tag which suits the pocket of an average income man. When sold by the salesmen and sales agents, the price is up to Af. 1750," Nadem said.

The plant produces three different bicycles: for men, for women and for children.

It plans to manufacture on a larger scale, bicycles. "We have produced so far 150 tricycles, 100 bicycles and 100 children's bicycles," Nadem added.

The demand for Ariana bicycles has been increasing and sales continuity insures expansion of the plant in the years ahead.

There are eighty workers employed in the plant, all of them graduates of the primary schools (sixth grade).

"First they are employed as apprentices. Once they learn their work, they are taken permanently," he added.

The plant imports the essential parts of the bicycle from Poland. Under an agreement signed with Seiko Company of Poland, which is for a period of five years, important parts of the bicycle are imported.

"Such other tasks as welding, sawing, painting and grinding of single parts like peddle, loadbars etc. are done in the plant in Kabul," he said.

There is one Polish expert working in the plant. He supervises manufacturing and assembling operation.

"Altogether, about 20 per cent of the total labour needed for producing a bicycle is done in Kabul," Nadem said.

The plant was established eight years ago as an industrial training centre with the Japanese help. Originally there were three main sections: welding work, painting and bicycles assembly line.

The glass production section was closed down because of lack of market, and its workers transferred to the bicycle division.

"The bicycle section has three main sections: welding work, painting and bicycles assembly line. The imported parts are first bound in special angles, then welding work begins."

The plant was established with an initial capital of Af. 34 million. Out of this, 18 million Afghanis forms the constant capital of the plant, and the remaining is liquid capital.

Nadem said that the plant will be manufacturing more and more bicycles in the years ahead.

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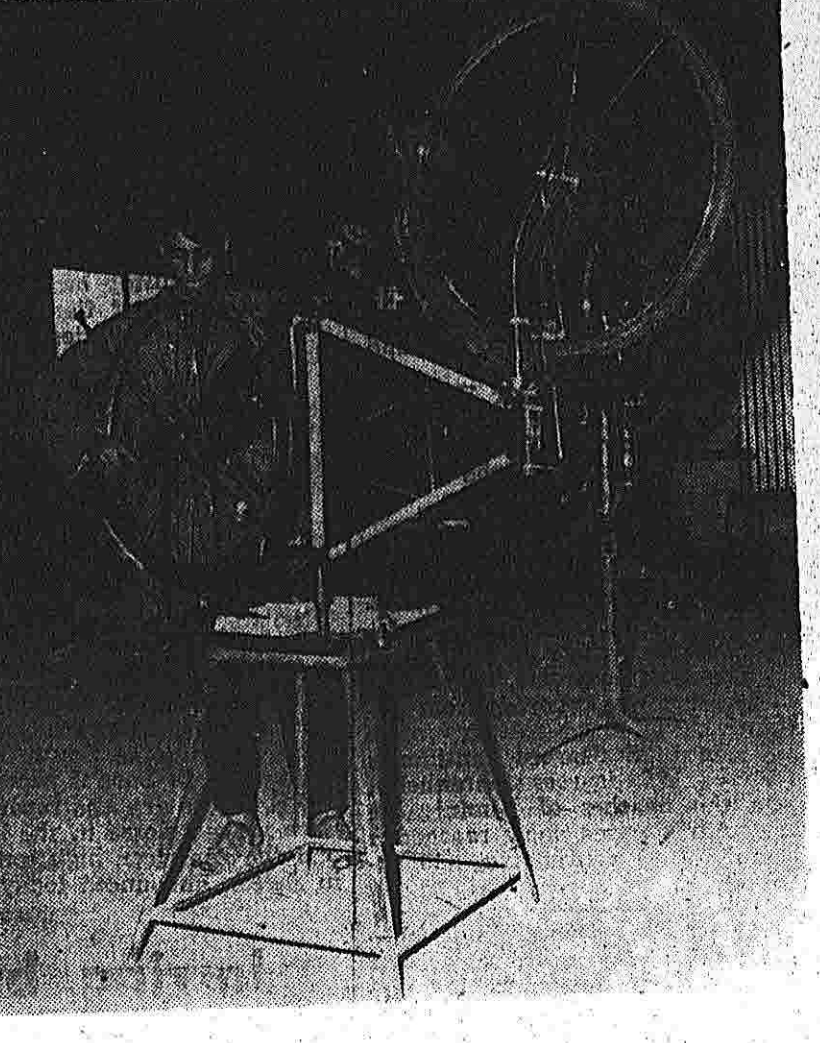
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An Afghan worker at work at the bicycle assembling plant.

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## BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

### Business review

#### Buying second hand vehicles from abroad

By Nokta Chien

However, which is most interesting is that one could buy a bus easily from Austria. When I drove to Austria I came across several advertisements in the newspapers on the available buses.

The same Mercedes buses that one wants to get from West Germany are available in Austria at competitive prices. But for me, alas, it was too late and I had no money to make the purchase.

How was the road? In general, at this time of the year it is not good because of heavy rain and mud. In Austria because of mist I took a wrong turn, and drove uphill for hours, till I landed in a skid lodge. There were some girls skiing, and I asked them where the road led. Instead of answering my question, one of the young girls asked me, "What are you going to do with that car?"

Disappointed, I bought a second hand Opel car and decided to drive it to Kabul. I asked the driver to take me to the airport.

How come other people bring in buses from abroad? I think most of them buy the buses in Kabul from the tourists who drive in.

Anyway, there are some people who have their contacts in West Germany and on finding out there, immediately pay for the cost from here.

Following is the text of an interview with an Afghan who bought a car in West Germany and drove it all the way to Kabul. He arrived here last evening. Did you find the type of car you wanted to buy?

No. I had originally planned to buy a Mercedes Benz bus from West Germany and drive it to Kabul. When I landed in West Berlin, I was looking for one. I could not find. Then I went to Hamburg to make the purchase.

Several addresses were given to me but on contacting them I could not get the bus. Then I went to Munich stopping on the way in several small towns. I was told that one could get a bus from a small town easier than from a big city like Hamburg. Even there I could not find any.

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Disappointed, I bought a second hand



## All is well



From the Times of India

## Indian Elections

## One Fourth of total electorate vote

NEW DELHI, March 2, (AFP).—Polling went off peacefully in the 182 constituencies involved in the first phase of the nation wide election yesterday with only a few incidents in Bihar, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh provinces which cost one death and 10 other casualties. Fresh polling was ordered for four Bihar constituencies at for armed gangs carried away the ballot boxes and naxalites threatened to bomb polling booths.

In Kerala where polling does not start until March 3, four persons were injured in a clash between supporters of the communist Marxist Party and the United Front.

Official sources estimated that between 40 and 70 per cent of the 70 million voters one fourth of the total electorate had exercised their franchise when the booths closed for the day.

In some hill areas of the north the turn out was poor due to snow and chilly winds. Polling in areas of Uttar Pradesh was postponed as the mercury dipped to below zero.

Mobile police units kept watch near polling booths in trouble areas of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat.

In Assam an electoral official died of a heart attack a few minutes after he was caught "instructing" some voters.

The minister of state for finance V. C. Shukla reported that he

was hit by a stone while he was leading a procession for the ruling congress party in Raipur.

Plane carrying Mrs. Gandhi makes forced landing

NEW DELHI, March 2, (Reuters).—An Indian air force DC-3 carrying Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on an election tour of Orissa state in eastern India made a forced landing yesterday because of an oil leak in one of its engines.

There were no reports of any injuries to Mrs. Gandhi, who was on her way to address a campaign meeting at nearby Bhubaneswar, or to anyone else on board.

## Prospects of British EEC membership

(Continued from page 2)

Community implements the Mansholt plan for reforms which aims at reducing the total cost of the common agricultural policy.

The plan envisages the liquidation of uneconomic land holdings and the reduction of the farm population by 20 per cent by 1980.

At present spending Rs. 30 billion a year on the modernisation of farming and on price guarantees. The aim is to cut this by 1980 to Rs. 14 billion.

Other expenses met by the Community budget include the European Social Fund, the European research programme, food aid, training and scholarship and administrative expenses. Development aid which is arranged by bilateral agreements is not included. But agriculture claims the lion's share.

In 1970 the farm fund was financed by member-states as follows: Germany, 31.70 per cent; France, 28 per cent; Italy, 21.0 per cent; the Netherlands, 10.35 per cent; Belgium, 8.25 per cent; and Luxembourg, 0.20 per cent.

From this year all the proceeds of the variable levies, less 10 per cent to be refunded to member-states to cover the cost of collection, will be paid to the Community but will be used for all common financing and not just for the farm fund. In addition, customs duties will be gradually paid over to the Community. The states will pay a part of their customs duties equivalent to 50 per cent of the total agricultural levies and customs duties collected by them.

This amount will be increased by 12.5 per cent each year. From 1975 a third element, the value added tax, will enter into the EEC's own resources. The Community will lead to the agricultural levies and customs duties an amount equivalent to not more than one percentage point of the VAT in member-states.

The VAT is the first harmonised tax in the Community. It is roughly proportional to the gross national product. This is considered the fairest way of meeting the problem arising from the difficulty of accounting for customs duties in individual countries. Many products receive further processing after their entry into the

Community and often travel around before reaching the consumer. For instance, an item can be imported into the Netherlands, processed in West Germany and finally sold in France or Italy. VAT is already in force in France, West Germany and the Netherlands and should be in force in all member-states by January 1975.

A new element of controversy has entered the negotiations in the form of sterling. France in particular has expressed fears that the reserved role of sterling will give it an unfairly privileged position in the EEC. The facts are strengthened by the fact that sterling is declining faster than the franc.

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Britain's preferential status as the centre of the sterling area can be reconciled with its obligations as a member of the EEC.

There is realisation even in Britain that the role of sterling has been excessive in relation to the size of the British economy in the post-war years. The dollar is now the whole pivot of the system and sterling will have to adopt a role which is consistent with a sense of European outlook and responsibility.

Britain's Minister for European Affairs, Rippon, has said that although sterling is not part of the negotiations it is the "X" factor in them. His main worry is not about the future role of sterling but about Britain's continuing role in the EEC. After his frustrating and fruitless meeting with the EEC Ministers at Brussels earlier this month Rippon said for the first time in years that current negotiations hinted at the possibility of failure.

There is little doubt that the negotiations have reached a critical stage at which only the political will to make them succeed can salvage them. The question is whether the EEC will be willing to exercise this will.

(The Times of India).

## Middle East

(Continued from page 1)

McCloskey, in answer to questions, rejected Soviet government statement Sunday blaming the United States for Israeli intransigence.

"That's nonsense and they should know better," he said. McCloskey said the United States was not prepared to characterize the latest Israeli reply to Dr. Jarring delivered late last week.

Egyptian spokesman said Sunday that the reply closed the door to peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, because it refused a principle of withdrawal from all territory occupied in the 1967 war.

The U.S. takes the position that border changes should be insulated from the question of withdrawal should be negotiated by the parties.

## World Briefs

WARSAW, March 2, (AFP).—To the obvious satisfaction of Polish housewives, the state-run food shops yesterday reverted to pre-Christmas price levels—three and a half months after the massive price increases that triggered the downfall of Wladyslaw Gomulka's 14 year old party and state leadership.

Business was brisk as large numbers of people crowded into the shops to make their purchases of foodstuffs and other basic consumer products at prices averaging two-thirds of last week's levels.

PHNOM PENH, March 2, (Reuters).—Air Vice Marshal N. M. Maynard, commander of the British Far East air force, flew in here yesterday from Thailand, official sources said.

The sources said Air Vice Marshal Maynard spent only a few hours in Phnom Penh, visiting the headquarters at the airport before flying on to Saigon.

PARIS, March 2, (AFP).—Heavy snowfalls over much of Europe yesterday in a new cold snap only three weeks before the official start of the spring.

The most extensive snowfall was reported from Calabria, where the mercury sank to minus 26 degrees centigrade (minus 14.8 degrees Fahrenheit). On the Adriatic sea snow reached a depth of 25 centimetres (10 inches).

LONDON, March 2, (Reuters).—General Ne Win, Burma's head of state, who is undergoing medical treatment in a London hospital, is continuing to make satisfactory progress, a Burmese embassy spokesman said here yesterday.

The general entered the hospital here on February 21 with a stomach ailment but the spokesman said it was not yet known when he would be discharged.

KARACHI, March 2, (AFP).—The post of Governor in Pakistan's five provinces has been abolished, and the officials will now act as administrators.

Japan's Kyodo News Agency reported from Peking.

Poling for the second day will be confined to Himachal Pradesh in the north and Nagaland, bordering Burma. A total of five parliamentary seats are at stake in these two states.

TOKYO, March 2, (Reuters).—Japan and China last night renewed a semi-official bilateral trade agreement for another year. Japan's Kyodo News Agency reported from Peking.

Informal sources here expect the total amount of the two-way trade will reach \$ 800 million this year, about the same as last year.

Although Indochina was the key topic in the 100-page foreign policy report to congress, the President also called on the Soviet Union and China to work with America to ease international tensions and work with Moscow in resolving dangerous situations throughout the world.

But he cautioned the Kremlin against any hard fighting in the Vietnam war, saying that the Saigon government's personnel had been slowed by opposition from seven North Vietnamese regiments.

"It's a real rough fight," General Sutherland said. "Every day there is hard fighting."

He said the North Vietnamese had chosen to resist with everything they had—including the Soviet regiments of combat troops—and must be fought on the spot.

General Sutherland stated that "there have been some movements of U.S. forces closer to the border." He would not elaborate.

The general told reporters that at supply lines within South Vietnam essential to the Laotian operation, were still secure.

He said the South Vietnamese thrust was "not going as rapidly as we intended" since it was slowed by North Vietnam's combat troops.

"We still think it's very successful so far, however," he added.

General Sutherland and the U.S. air force commander in Vietnam, General L.D. Clay, visited

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## Laos war

## Uneasy battlefield lull seen after several days of war

SAIGON, March 2, (Reuters).—An uneasy battlefield lull was reported today in southern Laos after several days of savage tank and hand-to-hand battles between North Vietnamese troops and Saigon government forces.

A South Vietnamese military spokesman here said only light sporadic contacts had been reported in the last 24 hours with light casualties on both sides.

He said South Vietnamese paratroopers were still holding their positions on Hill 31, in Laos, although officers in nearby fire-base A Loui said yesterday that Saigon troops had pulled back from their hilltop base camp after four days of fierce fighting with heavy casualties on both sides.

The officers said the paratroopers withdrew unopposed to Hill 30, six miles (10 km) to the south-west, and just over the frontier from Khe Sanh.

A military spokesman said he had no knowledge of reports that 10,000 more South Vietnamese troops had been sent to bolster an estimated 16,000 troops already in Laos.

But he admitted that a crack marine brigade was ready in Khe Sanh to reinforce South Vietnamese units in Laos if necessary.

U.S. forces are also reported to have moved closer to the border, and the American high command in Saigon announced today that

only a matter of time since the big build-up of forces here began just over a month ago.

The mortar attack was the first since U.S. Marines endured a 77-day siege here three years ago.

Military sources in Saigon said the tanks were supporting eight North Vietnamese regiments committed to counterattacking the Saigon forces.

Fifteen shells fell harmlessly some distance from two airstrips in the North Vietnamese mortar attack on Khe Sanh.

American and South Vietnamese troops have considered the call to move to Khe Sanh, but have not yet decided to do so.

Rogers transmitted the note to Egyptian foreign minister Mahmoud Riad via Donald Berg, Secretary General of the United Nations.

The Middle East agency said that although the Foreign Ministry had instructed UN ambassador Mohammed Hassan el Zayyat to seek an early meeting with Egyptian officials, Egypt was not demanding a special Security Council meeting.

Although many countries had sought an early council meeting, Egypt favoured a closed examination of the question.

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SOON THREE A WEEK  
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Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 279

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1971 (HOOT 12: 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## NV ATTACK KHE SANH IN 3 YEARS

## Tanks seen by pilots in vital Highway 9 in Laos

KHE SANH, South Vietnam, March 3, (Reuters).—North Vietnamese mortar crews opened fire yesterday for the first time in three years on this sprawling base complex—the springboard for the 22-day-old thrust into southern Laos.

The attack came as pilots reported for the first time the presence of North Vietnamese tanks south of the vital highway nine in Laos and South Vietnamese marines were thrown into attacks on the Ho Chi Minh supply trail.

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## Cambodian war

## Viet Cong blow up Kompong Som refinery

PHNOM PENH, March 3, (AFP).—A thick black cloud of smoke hundreds of feet high hung over the Kompong Som oil refinery which was still burning seven hours after yesterday's pre-dawn communist attack which, sources said, destroyed 79 per cent of its installations.

The three largest reservoirs, with a total capacity of 70,000 cubic metres were destroyed, and the cracking tower was damaged.

Destruction of three-quarters of the refinery the country's only fuel source, is likely to lead to another critical shortage in the capital and could immobilise the Cambodian army transport.

Phnom Penh has suffered a shortage of oil products since communists occupied Phnom Penh on highway four from the port to the capital for several weeks and have continued to attack fuel convoys.

The Kompong Som refinery has a capacity of 600,000 tons and is owned 65 per cent by a Cambodian company and 35 per cent by the French state-owned Elf.

Military sources said four saboteurs carrying explosives got inside the refinery perimeter. They said five Cambodian soldiers were killed and 11 wounded and that civilians were also killed and wounded.

Other sources noted the psychological impact of the attack after a lull, possibly due to fighting in the Ho Chi Minh trail area, shortly before the March 18 anniversary of the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Economically the destruction of the refinery means Cambodia will have to dip into monetary reserves already weakened by war expenses and the almost total halt of exports, to purchase refinery oil products, sources said.

Sources indicated that a large part of the new American aid agreement signed yesterday in Phnom Penh would probably be used for oil product purchases.

Sources added that "Communist" elements have infiltrated the entire Kompong Som region. The airport at Kompong Som, 30 kms (18 miles) east was mortared about noon (local) causing slight damage.

Soldiers guarding the airport said communists have occupied the area around the airport and cut the road linking it with the deeper water port.

Dr. Amman heads Saigon military delegation Pashtany Bank board meeting

KABUL, March 2, (Bakhtar).—The managing board of the Pashtany Bank met yesterday and considered proposals on Bank's branches during the next Afghan year, budget, organisation and wages of the officials of the Bank.

Finance Minister Dr. Mohammad Amman presided over the meeting which continued till five in the evening.

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## First Haj Caravan back from Jeddah

KABUL, March 3, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Administration relying on a report from the Afghan embassy in Jeddah in an announcement last night said that all the Haj pilgrims to holy Mecca are safe and sound and there have been no health complications whatsoever.

Meanwhile, the first caravan of Hajis arrived in Herat yesterday.

## Home praises UAR's attitude toward peace in Mideast

LONDON, March 3, (AFP).—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, Tuesday paid tribute to the UAR for "its commitment to live in peace" with Israel following a negotiated settlement.

Addressing the Anglo-Arab friendship association, he said: "Everyone understands the need for physical security for the state of Israel. It is the task of statesmanship to find the answer which will give confidence."

"Egypt has risen to the occasion by a public and absolute commitment to live at peace following a negotiated settlement."

"Patience is difficult when the emotions of years of tension run high but it will be infinitely worth it to achieve peace which is now real, notably through the four power discussions which are now taking place on the important subject of guarantees to hasten the day of settlement in the Middle East."

Referring to the visit of UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad to London last January Sir Alec said: "The UAR ambassador has been single-minded in his pursuit of better relations. Following the visit of Riad all of us look forward to a fruitful partnership in the days of the invasion."

It was also learned from a well informed source that the UAR special forces under control of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had "joined up with South Vietnamese elements in the first days of the invasion."

East, West Germans discuss visiting rights to Berlin

BERLIN, March 3, (AFP).—East Germany has proposed the opening on Thursday of negotiations with West Berlin authorities on visiting rights for their respective nationals. It was announced here yesterday.

A West Berlin communiqué said the proposed date was under study and a formal answer would be reached on passes for East German visitors but he declined to make any commitment in anticipation of the four power talks.

ADN said secretary of state Gunter Kohrt would head the East German delegation to the negotiations with West Berlin.

LONDON, March 3, (Reuters).—Three world record auction prices for Chinese art works were claimed by Sotheby's, the famous London auctioneers yesterday.

A Ming vase of the Sung dynasty fetched a price of 49,000 sterling, a Ming porcelain stem-cup went for 44,000 sterling and a da Tang glass jar for 28,000 sterling.

Wednesday Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, said new negotiations were necessary to decide on a draft for a new constitution.

He added that he was ready to meet the Sheikh any time and in any place to discuss a constitutional compromise to both West and East Pakistan.

er provincial cities, to stage a strike Tuesday and Wednesday.

The strike call was followed and despite the presence of troops in the streets and in appeal by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman for calm, demonstrators rampaged through the streets, looting and setting fires. Troops opened fire.

Following these incidents a curfew was declared effective from 2100 local to 0700 local today.

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said the strike was a "constitutional compromise" to both West and East Pakistan.

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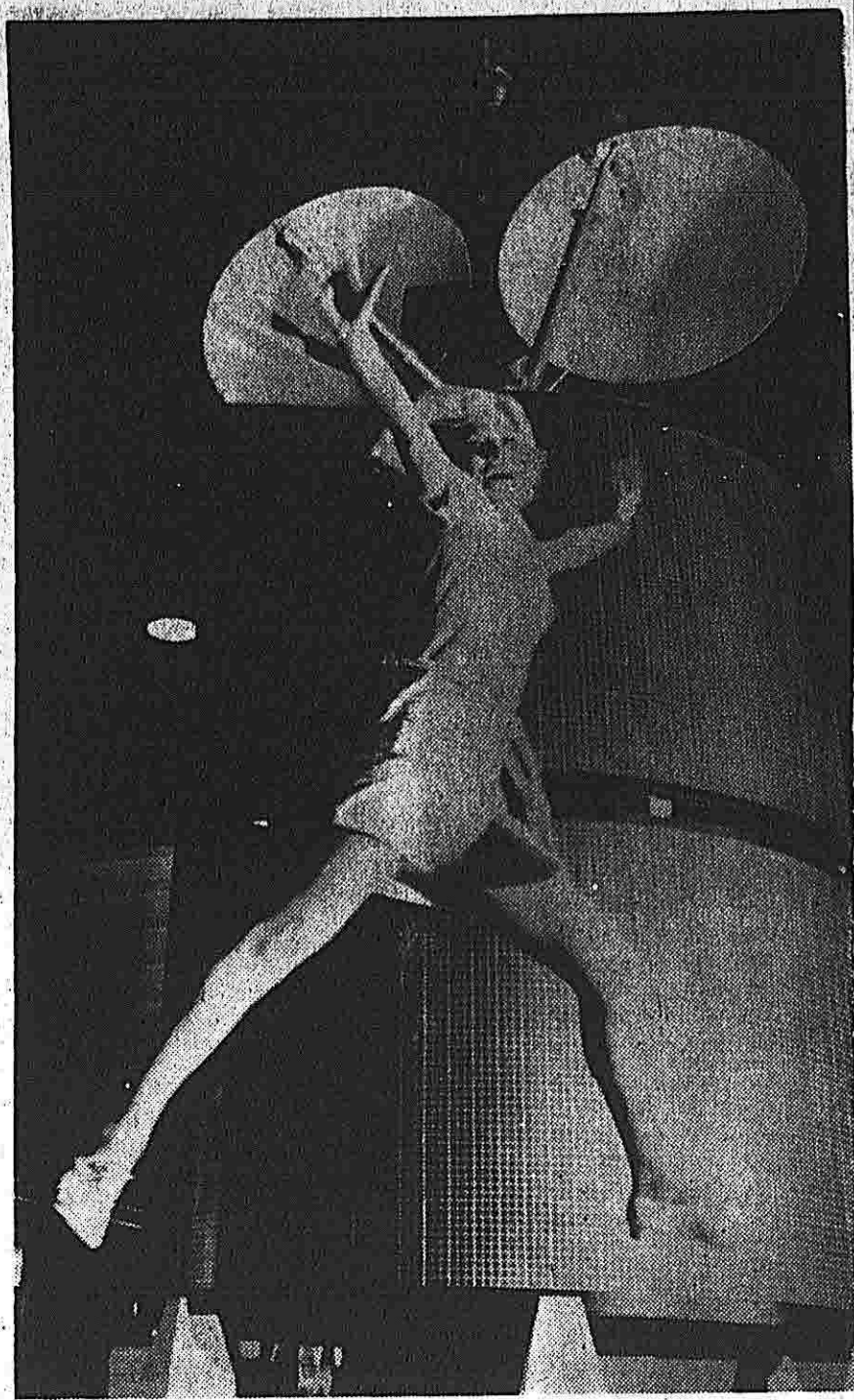
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"Space Telephone Exchange" Intelsat IV transmits 9,000 calls.

The communications satellite "Intelsat IV" (picture), which has been orbiting the earth for a short time now at a height of 35,800 kilometres can also transmit 12 colour television programmes instead of the calls—or any desired combination between Europe and America.

With a diameter of 2.36 metres, a height of 5.33 metres and a space weight of 700 kilograms, the technically most advanced satellite which has been developed as yet for space communication has thus started its work.

The transmission capacity is 35 times greater than that of the famous Early Bird. Under the leadership of an American concern the contract for the building of this communication bearer was split up between 12 firms in ten countries. The sole German firm to take part was AEG-Telefunken which built the complete communication transmission equipment. In the view of the experts, the "Space Telephone Exchange" will cease operating after seven years of service.

## Laotian war

(Continued from page 2)  
Units of the new south Vietnamese infantry division, who have been in Laos since Saigon's forces crossed the border in February were withdrawn yesterday and replaced by South Vietnamese marines.

It was the first time that marine units have attacked the North Vietnamese supply line. Military sources said a brigade of marines, some of whom have been fighting for several months in Cambodia, would move into Laos in the next week.

A military spokesman in Quang Tri, South Vietnam's southernmost city, said South Vietnamese forces in Laos have increased by several thousand over the past week.

South Vietnamese troops have abandoned fire support base "Hotel two" five miles (eight km) inside Laos, which was attacked by North Vietnamese troops last week, a military spokesman said.

The evacuation was merely a "tactical movement" he said. Military sources in Saigon said South Vietnamese troops in Laos are trying to develop more mobile tactics, shifting their outposts and even heavy artillery pieces every few days to avoid giving the North Vietnamese a chance to move up tanks and anti-aircraft weapons.

The U.S. military command said 15 fighter-bombers struck inside North Vietnam on Sunday, attacking missile and anti-aircraft gun sites which threatened American planes breaching the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The said the 16th time this year, took place just 10 miles (16 km) north of the demilitarised zone, dividing North and South Vietnam.

By striking into Laos just below the zone, South Vietnamese commanders left their northern flank only 10 miles (16 km) from North Vietnam.

HONG KONG, March 3, (Reuters)—Cambodia's deposed ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has warned that U.S. moves in Indochina could spark a new world war because China would not stand idly by.

## French position softens on UK's EEC contribution

BRUSSELS, March 3, (AFP)—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann indicated yesterday that France will refrain from proposing a figure for the British contribution to the European budget till London raises its three per cent proposal.

"It is not up to the community to propose a figure for the British contribution," Schumann said at a luncheon of the foreign press corps in Belgium. "It is up to Great Britain to draw the consequences of its acceptance of the community's principles."

One of these principles was financial solidarity. Britain should make proposals which constitute a genuine and possible advance toward implementation of these principles.

Schumann remarked that the standing British proposal for an initial contribution of three per cent would not even meet Britain's share of the community's administrative expenses.

Observers here interpreted Schumann's remarks as signifying that France, for her part, would refuse to advance a counterproposal so long as Britain maintained a bid which the French are unable to take seriously.

The French minister expressed his "conviction" that the six would agree among themselves on "all points" involved in the negotiation with Britain, and that an agreement would be reached with the British government.

## Italian national policemen pull out of L' Aquila city

L'AQUILA, Italy, March 3.—Police riot squads pulled out of L'Aquila Tuesday after three days of violence sparked by a decision to divert the line between L'Aquila and Pescara.

The police yesterday said their of fighting totalled 85, ten of them injured.

While calm returned to this historic city, tension remained and groups of youths circulated through the streets yesterday afternoon calling for a demonstration to demand the release of 68 people arrested during the rioting.

The police withdrawal followed Monday night's agreement between national police chief Angelo Vicari and L'Aquila mayor Tullio de Rubis under which Vicari agreed to remove his men

## Moon age

## U.S., USSR findings almost the same

Academician A.P. Vinogradov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is back in Moscow from the United States where he made a report at a NASA-sponsored symposium in Houston.

The preliminary data on the lunar rocks brought by the Luna-16 automatic probe and the Soviet scientists at the symposium, evoked considerably interest of its participants and were broadly commended in the press.

Back in the USSR, academician A.P. Vinogradov agreed to answer a number of questions concerning the moon, discussion put to him by a Tass correspondent.

The discussion was of special interest because of the fact, the scientist said, that specialists could compare at it the data on the nature of the lunar surface obtained in three areas where the samples of the lunar rock were taken: the Sea of Fertility (Luna-16), the Sea of Tranquility (Apollo-11) and the Ocean of Storms (Apollo-12).

Without going into too much technical detail one can say that rock samples from the three lunar seas are of about the same absolute age, coinciding with the age of the earth—about 4.5 thousand million years.

It is too early yet to draw final conclusions on the nature of the processes taking place on the moon's surface.

But the noteworthy thing is that the material coming from all the three seas—the Sea of Fertility

and the Sea of Fertility—are identical, on the whole, in their petrological, mineralogical and chemical composition. There are certain differences between the samples, however.

The uniformity makes it possible to reconstruct, in general, the history of the formation of the moon's surface—its seas, in particular.

In the times long past, in the period of intensive volcanism on the moon, a tremendous mass of basalt rock poured out onto its surface.

This was accompanied by a turbulent effusion of gases. The vast lunar seas, situated along the moon's equator, are depressions filled with the basic lava.

Investigations of the lunar rock picked up by the drill of Luna-16 and other samples showed that down to 35 cm—the depth reached by the drill of Luna-16—regolite bears the signs of the influence of the solar wind.

In trying to explain the origin of the unusual substance like regolite we should not disregard the bombing of the moon by meteorites which leaves part—even though insignificant—of the meteoric substance on the surface of the moon.

Regolite is a mixture of grains of various kinds of rock, minerals of different sizes, forms and colours—both fused and angular.

Investigations of regolite yield important material for speculations. This dry layer is a result of rock crumbling in conditions of high temperature. Regolite is not like the volcanic sand

of the earth's volcanoes. In its composition it differs somewhat from the moon's crystalline rock as well.

Before we touch on the problem of the formation of regolite let us recall the basic fact of modern geology.

This is caused, above all, by sharp temperature changes to which the moon's surface rock has been subjected in the course of thousands of millions of years.

The change-over from the lunar day to the lunar night takes place over a great range of temperatures (+100 degree C).

Among the outside influences there are the solar wind and galactic rays. Besides, there are the vacuum and, finally, the possible blows of micrometeorites.

It is quite probable that the temperature changes have some effect on the strength of the moon's surface rock, but we are in no position to measure this factor now.

The solar wind and the galactic radiation have a much greater effect. It is noteworthy that down to 35 cm—the depth reached by the drill of Luna-16—regolite bears the signs of the influence of the solar wind.

In trying to explain the origin of the unusual substance like regolite we should not disregard the bombing of the moon by meteorites which leaves part—even though insignificant—of the meteoric substance on the surface of the moon.

## U.S. not seeking to replace UK in gulf: McClosky

WASHINGTON, March 3, (AFP)—The United States "has no intention of seeking to replace the British presence" in the Gulf region, the State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The State Department sources said Tuesday however that Washington was prepared to increase military aid to the Gulf states, in particular if "another power" meaning the Soviet Union—sought to move in after the British withdrawal.

Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said the part, rejected the idea that the British decision would necessarily produce a "vacuum" in the Gulf area.

Washington was confident that Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait could assure the region's stability, he said.

"We agree that the basic British and American interests in the area will not be adversely affected by the British decision, he said. Furthermore, Britain intended to continue cooperating with the Gulf emirates.

McCloskey denied that American replacement of Britain, had been discussed at any time during the two countries consultations on the Gulf.

There was no question that the United States should "take over" the role that the British and the

## World Briefs

WASHINGTON, March 3, (AFP)—President Nixon yesterday reaffirmed the sincerity of the U.S. in its search for a "just and lasting" peace in the Middle East, when receiving the credentials of the new Moroccan ambassador, Ali Ghozouli.

LONDON, March 3, (AFP)—Britain's defense policies must not be limited to narrow-minded European regionalism, but must take into account her wide economic and political interests throughout the world, Premier Edward Heath said in Commons yesterday.

For this reason the present government had reversed Labour's policy by deciding to keep troops in Southeast Asia after 1971, he said.

Professor Mir Amanuddin Ansari, deputy rector for scientific affairs of Kabul University who went to United States some time ago at the invitation of the U.S. government returned home yesterday.

During his stay there, Prof. Ansari visited several scientific institutions. On his return, he stopped in Thailand and India where again he visited scientific institutes and establishments.

The Viet Cong delegation to the Paris peace talks earlier issued a statement offering to release the prisoners of war.

The communiqué said the command decided to free the soldiers today and tomorrow "in execution of the lenient and humane policy" of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front—political army of the Viet Cong—and its revolutionary government.

The communiqué said the soldiers—attached to the first battalion, 42nd regiment of the Saigon "puppet army"—were wounded or captured in the battle about 18 miles (29 kms) west of Da Nang.

The communiqué said the time for the release of these soldiers would last from 0900 to 1600 hours Saigon time each day.

"During the said period, the opponent side is allowed to conduct the capture of the soldiers by unarmed helicopters, marked with the red cross Saigon," the communiqué said.

The receiver of the captured soldiers must not carry weapon, and must be accompanied by a doctor," it added.

KABUL, March 4, (Bakhtar)—From the 19,000 bolts of smuggled textiles seized by police on raids from Logar and Hazar Gul Market centres, 6,000 bolts were transported to the Kabul customs yesterday. According to law, the remaining bolts will also be transferred to the Customs House.

SV to invade NV if troops not withdrawn: Thieu

SAIGON, March 4, (AFP)—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu yesterday called for North Vietnam to withdraw its forces or face invasion by South Vietnam.

South Vietnam might be "forced" to invade North Vietnam, President Thieu said. The decision was up to Hanoi.

I hope that the North Vietnamese communists will soon realize the realities and will not put us in a position in which we are forced to attack them in their own territory," he said.

President Thieu declared: "If the North Vietnamese communists want to prevent that line of action, then they must stop being obstinate and must cease immediately their aggression in the south and withdraw their troops to the north."

He also said: "We leave it up to the authorities in Hanoi to decide themselves whether or not they want to be attacked by us in their own territory, which is North Vietnam."

In Washington, the White House said there had been no discussions within the U.S. government about American support for a South Vietnamese invasion of the north.

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PRICE AF. 4

## CHINA LAUNCHES SATELLITE INTO ORBIT AROUND EARTH

### feat consolidating military potential

WASHINGTON, March 4, (Reuter) China launched its second space satellite into orbit around the earth yesterday, the North American air defence command announced.

The launching, about 0715 E.S.T. (1215 GMT) came almost 11 months after the Chinese startled the world with their first satellite last April 24. Both launchings were from the Shuang Cheng-Tzu facility in central China. The Norad tracking network is monitoring the flight of the Chinese satellite, the Pentagon said.

The satellite is orbiting the earth once every 106 minutes, reaching a low point of 167 miles (269 km) and a high point of 1,125 miles (1,800 km).

The flight of the Chinese launcher rocket was seen by a navy pilot from the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk as he returned from a mission in Southeast Asia, according to the Norad announcement from the defence department.

The pilot said he saw the bright shine of exhaust flame from the rocket well to his north and at a high altitude.

The Shuang-Cheng-Tzu launch site is about 1,000 miles (1,600 km) west of Peking and just south of the Mongolian border. It was torn down about two years ago and then rebuilt, apparently for the satellite launchings.

The satellite launched last April circled the earth broadcasting "the east is red"—a song.

Weighing 350 lb (173 kilograms)—it was twice the weight of the first Soviet Sputnik which ushered in the space age in 1957.

China One, as the satellite was known, circled the earth once every 114 minutes on an elliptical orbit.

Last April's launch however inevitably raised speculation that China was close to conducting the first test flight of an intercontinental ballistic missile.

Yesterday's launching strengthened speculation that the first Chinese ICBM flight was likely to take place in the near future.

There was no immediate word on any radio signals from the new satellite, whose launching was seen by American space experts as further proof of steady scientific progress by the Chinese.

In his state of the world message last week, President Nixon said China was continuing to work on strategic ballistic missiles and by the late 1970's could be expected to have operational ICBMs capable of reaching the U.S.

U.S. experts believe the first Chinese satellite was lifted into orbit by a multi-stage booster, the first stage of which was an intermediate-range missile capable of being fired at least 1,500 miles (2,400 km).

They also believe that while China soon will be capable of deploying a small number of medium or intermediate range missiles, it would probably take the Chinese about five years to develop a force of 80 to 100.

Ansari, Ghausi return home from U.S., Manila

KABUL, March 4, (Bakhtar)—Mohammad Aref Ghausi, the deputy minister of planning who went to Manila some time ago to participate in the Colombo Plan meeting returned home yesterday.

Ghausi said that the conference considered economic development in the plan region and reports on the subject were presented by the delegates on each of the countries.

The conference studied manpower development in economic progress, he added.

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# THE KABUL TIMES

## Royal audience Four power joint communique on Middle East likely today

KABUL, March 4, (Bakhtar)—The following have been received by His Majesty during the week ending today in the royal palace in Jalalabad.

Justice Minister Abdul Satar Serrat; and Afghan Ambassador in Indonesia Ghulam Hasan Safi.

Dr. Akram meets Soviet-Afghan Society head

KABUL, March 4, (Bakhtar)—The Afghan delegation from the Soviet-Afghan friendship society now visiting USSR met the chairman of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society Sergei Antonov yesterday in Moscow.

The Afghan delegation is headed by Dr. Mohammad Akram, the advisor to the Prime Ministry, and its members are Abdul Hameed Mobarez, the president of the Bahkhar News Agency and Saljoui, the deputy director of the Treaties and Agreements Department in the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Akram thanked Antonov for the warm reception accorded Afghan delegation the visit of which is taking place on the occasion of the fiftieth year of friendship treaty between the two countries.

Dr. Akram presented copies of the recent issue of the book covering exchange of messages between the leaders of the two countries during the half a century of relations to Antonov.

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UNITED NATIONS, March 4, (Reuter)—Secretary General U Thant called in a number of key delegates Wednesday to discuss the report he will make to the Security Council today on the Middle East peace-making effort.

Informal sources said he would probably release the report in advance of a scheduled afternoon meeting of the big four powers, from which a communique is expected to emerge calling for a renewal of the current ceasefire, due to expire on Sunday, and a negotiated Arab-Israeli settlement.

These sources said that differences among the four powers—the U.S., Russia, France and Britain—were now so small that a unanimous communique was virtually certain.

The U.S. was reported earlier to have had reservations about the document. These were said to have been removed during private consultations in which the American delegation, headed by George Bush, played an active role.

Bush saw Thant twice Tuesday continuing what he himself called "intensive talks" on the Middle East crisis.

The United States wants to publish a statement in which the four note the progress of the Jarring mission, adding a new extension of the ceasefire, and urging that the Jarring mission continue rather than direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiation.

France and the Soviet Union, on the other hand, want to publish statements that do not mention renewal of the ceasefire and emphasize—in a more energetic manner than the American text—the positive aspect of the Egyptian refusal to Dr. Jarring's proposals and the negative aspect of relations to Antonov.

Substantial increase in cotton and sugarbeet has taken place in the project area. From every half an acre land in the project area this year, between 12-15 tons of sugarbeet and between 80-100 tons of cotton has been obtained.

Average yield of sugarbeet in the years before was three tons per half an acre and 45 tons of cotton.

Per farm unit of cotton, sugarbeet production up

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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Food For Thought

Continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fibre.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

### Exports promotion department in commerce ministry

The Ministry of Commerce has established a new directorate entrusted with the task of encouraging exports.

This somewhat belated step, has been welcomed in all commercial and industrial circles. Now that a definite apparatus for encouragement of exports has come to being, it should be made certain that it would not operate in vacuum.

While the department is still organising itself it should seek the views of industries, agricultural cooperatives, business firms, the economists, and last but not least the general and provincial chambers of commerce as to what line of action to take.

While it is the duty of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to increase farming productivity, and that of the Ministry of Mines and Industries to enhance industrial efficiency, perhaps the newly established department will prove most useful if it concentrates on improving marketing capabilities of our exporters.

To achieve this objective it is necessary that the working procedure of our individual exporters and export firms be studied thoroughly.

Only then the department could chalk out a comprehensive and effective plan for exports promotion.

Most of our traders lack vital information on the working and requirements of the inter-

national markets. Neither are they well versed in normal business dealings, and procedures. As a result, their access to international market is through intermediaries, who are more interested to make fat profits for themselves rather than helping the traders.

The department for exports encouragement could help eliminate this shortcoming by first gathering data on the international markets, processing them, and disseminating them for the use of the local traders.

It would be rather difficult for the department to take up the duty of educating and preparing the Afghan businessmen to successfully deal with their counterparts in other countries. But the department could make certain what skills are needed for them, and methods and procedures to be adopted in running their businesses.

These then could be discussed with the Ministry of Education so that training programme in commercial schools and at the College for Industrial Management, as well as Economics College are offered accordingly. Short term courses could also be organised to benefit the business firms and their employees.

Until such time these rather long-term programmes are worked out and executed, the department could render very valuable service by maintaining a corps of competent advisors to work with the exporters.

### Permissive age

### Nudist camps fall on hard times

DEVORE, California.

The age of permissiveness is an era of hard times for nudist camps.

The 60-year old owner and operator of a large nudist colony near this small mountain town complains of these problems.

The wave of pornographic movies and live performances by nude dancers makes nudist nudism commonplace, and indeed these lascivious performances give wholesome sun-loving naturalists a bad name in conservative communities.

There is a new radicalism even among nudists; it seems. Many camps have been opened by young people most interested in nudism because it removes the bother of undressing your sex partner.

At least in California nudist camps have suffered increased vandalism in the last several months. Since traditional nudists are content in the middle, between radicals, they do not know if their foes may be responsible for the window-breaking and property-destructing sprays.

Summing it up, Devore's local nudist, Melvin Hocker, said: "The sexual revolution is killing nudism."

Hocker owns and operates Okale, a nudist retreat in the San Bernardino mountains, 80 miles east of Los Angeles. Membership

By Charles Hillinger

at Okale has dropped from 600 couples and families to 200, Hocker says.

Standing in the nude in a Sycamore Grove at Okale, Hocker says, "I've never been known to be a prude, and I'm one of the last persons on earth that would consider censorship. But, the pornographic movies now being shown in all the neighbourhood theatres. Well, they're just, too much."

"That's what's making nudism in America passe—the new liberating movies, the topless-bottomless bars, the whole sexual syndrome."

"We've always insisted on certain principles and standards, nudism has been accepted as a family activity—a wholesome, aesthetic escape practised in harmony with a definite code of ethics and proprieties adhered to by all."

Now, however, nudist camp operators report the emergence of "radical nudism."

"Three or four nonconformist camps have sprung up in California," says 61-year old Ernest Miller, who has operated California's oldest nudist camp since 1928.

"They claim to be nudist camps—but they are anything but that. These camps, like pseudonud-

ist magazines, are driving many away from legitimate nudism."

Miller called the new camps "sex camps, not nudist camps."

"Everything imaginable goes on in these places—wife swapping, all types of debauchery," Hocker said.

Hocker, who has operated the Okale camp with his wife, Anne, for 15 years, said he had lost members who "saw new thrills and join the more libertine swinging groups."

"We lost others who dislike stigma attached to nudism recently because of the smutty image the new groups are giving nudism."

"We have lost still others because nudism is too readily available nowadays—in movie houses, in the theatre, in magazines, at the corner bar."

A wave of vandalism has plagued nudist camps in recent months. "It's a phenomenon we don't understand," said Mrs. Hocker. "All the keys were ripped out of our piano one night. Another time someone tore our stage curtain into shreds. Windows have been broken, walls and ceilings sprayed with a fire extinguisher."

"We don't know who's responsible—liberal nudists who think the traditionalists are too conservative or outsiders who object to nudism of any kind."

(LAT)

### EEC

### Brussels meeting beginning of new era

By J.D. Singh

The European Economic Community moved further towards unity when the Foreign and Finance Ministers of the six member-states agreed at Brussels last week to launch an economic and monetary union.

The Werner Plan, which forms the basis of this union, goes well beyond the provisions of the treaty of Rome under which the Community was set up in the 1950's.

A revision of the treaty will be necessary when the new union moves on from the experimental three-year stage at the end of 1973. Even France has conceded that such a revision may have to be considered.

There is clearly a realisation in the Community that its major achievements so far, such as setting up a customs union and a common agricultural policy, both in the 'sixties—would be in jeopardy, in future, economic and monetary policies of member states were allowed to diverge.

The achievement of a true economic community in industrial and agricultural fields raises problems that cannot be solved merely by removing barriers to trade.

This is precisely what the Werner plan aims at achieving. Main provisions can be summarised as follows:

(1) Community currencies would be freely convertible in member countries and their parties in relation to each other would be fixed. At a later stage, a single Community currency could replace national currencies.

(2) Cautious liquidity in the Community and centralisation of monetary and credit policies.

(3) A Community monetary policy vis-a-vis the rest of the world.

(4) Member states should unify their policies on capital markets and foreign exchange.

(5) The main components of budgetary policy would be decided at Community level.

(6) Regional and structural policies would no longer be exclusively the domain of member states.

Trade unions and employers' organisations would be systematically and continuously consulted at Community level.

All this would mean the creation of a number of Community institutions to which certain functions hitherto exercised by national organs would have to be transferred. Such transfer of responsibility would represent a profound change.

(Continued on page 4)

### Provincial press

By A Staff Writer

Inspired by the recent export figures of cotton, the daily Tolo-i-Afghan of Kandahar in an editorial discussed the need for further development of cotton yield which is a traditional export item.

According to a news release, in the last ten months the province of Kandahar alone 2075 tons of cotton was exported to the Soviet Union, 554 tons to Czechoslovakia, 2000 tons to Hungary, 1250 tons to Holland and 1315 tons to Britain.

During the same period, thousands of cotton have been provided for the growing number of textile mills in the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been making zealous efforts to increase cotton turnover. With the use of better seeds and chemical fertilisers, which the Ministry tries to popularise, already directed results have been achieved, asserts the paper.

However, to meet the increasing needs of the growing number of textile mills in the country and at the same time to increase export more has to be done, it is the paper believes.

The paper refers to the government decision in raising the price of cotton and describes it an added incentive for the cotton growers.

The paper also welcomes the establishment of cooperatives through which cotton growers are provided with needed technical guidance to improve output.

In another editorial the paper discusses the importance of developing tourism.

Referring to the recent conference held in Karachi on tourism where Afghanistan's delegate also attended, the paper says that tourism is not a new phenomenon in the life of man, Islam religion, making the pilgrimage of Mecca for the well-to-do people a duty in fact has encouraged travelling.

In Afghanistan in the last decade marked achievements have been made in the field of tourism and the number of tourists visiting the country is increasing every year. Up to ten years ago only few tourists visited the country.

But according to statistics released by the Afghan Tourist Organisation last year about 100,000 tourists, mainly first class, visited Afghanistan.

This progress in tourism, the paper went on, is made possible through selfless efforts of the Afghan Tourist Organisation in providing a better accommodation and other needed facilities.

The ATO has taken up wide-scale publicity programme at home and abroad to attract tourists to establish contacts with world famous travel agencies in an effort to increase the flow of tourists into the country.

Many travel agencies have already included Afghanistan in their itineraries for group travellers. Group-travellers make stops in Afghanistan and are chartered flights and spend a few days visiting the historical sites in the country.

The paper hopes that with the completion of other projects undertaken by the organisation such as constructing modern hotels in the historical sites of the country and with improved services of the Bakhtar Airlines, the domestic airlines, further facilities will be provided for the tourists.

The daily Etefaki Islam of Herat in an editorial discusses the need to develop tanning industry.

The paper claims that tanning is an ancient industry in the country and hundreds of people are engaged in this craft.

It has been years since hides are exported. However, the improvement in tanning methods brought about with the help of technical guidance and machines, greater quality of hides is now being turned inside the country and exported as leather, fetching high prices.

The daily Farayab of Farayab province in an editorial welcomed the decision of the Food Procurement Department in constructing a silo in Kandahar.

The paper claims that tanning is an ancient industry in the country and hundreds of people are engaged in this craft.

It has been years since hides are exported. However, the improvement in tanning methods brought about with the help of technical guidance and machines, greater quality of hides is now being turned inside the country and exported as leather, fetching high prices.

The paper mentions the fact that in the last few years the Food Procurement Department has widely expanded its scope of activities aimed at ensuring ample supply of food grain.

The silo in Kandahar will be equipped with mills and other facilities for preserving wheat and it will have a capacity of 20,000 tons of wheat.

The first silo was built in Kabul with the technical aid of the Soviet Union, followed by one in Puli-Khumrie. A silo is also planned for Herat.

### 2,200 km motorable roads built in Pakhtia

As a result of 15 years of work 2,200 km motorable roads have been constructed in terrainous and inaccessible areas of the Pakhtia province.

In an exclusive interview with the reporter of Heyward daily the director of the Public Works Department of Pakhtia Province Khwaja Omari has said that 125.5 kilometres road has been constructed from Khost to Garzad passing through Musa Khail, Ladul Khail and Pelai passes.

The road is eight metres wide and has been built by the Works Corps of the Ministry of Public Works with the help of the local people.

Survey of few bridges along this road has been finished and their construction will begin shortly, he has said.

Another road, 162 kilometres long, eight metres wide has been constructed from Khost to Garzad passing through Yaqubi Zari, Maidan, Mambal Pass, Zamkani and Ahmad Khail.

Another two with a total length of 371 kilometres connecting main districts of the province has also been built.

The Khost-Garzad-Kabul highway is 142 kilometres long. It shortens distance between Kabul and Pakhtia by eight kilometres compared with the old road.

18 kilometres of this road has been levelled and mechanised and is ready for pavement. Another 83 kilometres of the highway is also levelled. Dangerous curves, which proved hazardous to traffic in the past, are avoided in constructing the new highway, according to Omari.

The maintenance section of the Public Works Department is equipped with thirty trucks and 300 workers.

So far three big bridges and 11 small bridges and culverts have been built on this highway.

Two other bridges, 8 and 53 metres long have also been built in Darnala, linking scores of villages and districts.

The establishment has also undertaken construction of a number of school buildings some of which are already completed and some others are under construction.

Twenty-one court buildings will be built in Pakhtia six of which have already been completed. The hospital buildings in Zaranj, Herat and other cities have also been completed and the construction work of Zarnkanyee is 60 per cent complete.

Also the construction of a number of administrative buildings, including one for the Tribal Affairs Department, and a modern hospital for Farayab and the rest of the province are under execution.

Following is the fifth instalment of articles by Persi Rabi Pashkhor, former Kabul University Rector and lecturer in contemporary history of Afghanistan in the College of Afghanistan Studies.

The article is translated from a Kabul University publication: Khushkhal Khatak movement.

Khushkhal Khatak, son of Shahbaz Khan, was born in 1613, during the reign of Moghul emperor Nouruddin Jahangir, at Koh-i-Akbar, 35 miles north of Peshawar.

Khushkhal's ancestors enjoyed a position of leadership among the Khatak tribe, living in today's Pashtunistan, the lost territories of Afghanistan for many years.

The tribe maintained its autonomy throughout the history and lived in independence. The great grandfather of Khushkhal, Khushkhal, was known by the name of Ching.

During the reign of Moghul emperor Akbar (1556-1605) he was the leader of the Pashtuns and did not give in to the Moghuls.

After Ching, his son, Malkat Akol inherited the leadership of the Pashtuns. The entire area between Atak and Peshawar was under his influence. The Akol area bears his name.

Furthermore he had the mission of keeping the roads in the area. He built a gigantic fort, which is known as the Akol fort.

No matter how much Akol tried to lessen the authority and influence of Malek Akol, he failed in the end. He was forced to recognise the internal autonomy of the Pashtuns, and refrain from meddling in their affairs.

Malek Akol was the ruler and chief of the Khatak area for 41 years, and was finally killed in a battle in Pire Sabak, located between Akol and Nau Shahr.



The new extended motorable road across the Mandehar forests.

### Ghausi recalls Banke Millie's 37 years service

Professor Abdul Ghani Ghausi, the president of the Afghan National Bank (Banke Millie) in an interview with the Caravan Daily has said that the bank was established 37 years ago with the permission of the state.

It was the first bank to have been established in this country at a time that the idea of banking was a complete novelty.

Commenting on the major activities of Banke Millie Dr. Ghausi said that at the time of its inception, there were no banks and financial institutions in Afghanistan whatsoever.

"This is why from the time of its founding, the bank had major responsibilities and succeeded in carrying out these duties with the support of the state," he has said in the exclusive interview published in the front page of the Caravan Daily on Tuesday.

With the establishment of the bank, for the first time the hand of foreigners in running the foreign trade of Afghanistan were curtailed. Till then the foreign trade of Afghanistan was a monopoly of foreigners had a monopoly over the foreign trade of Afghanistan," Ghausi has said.

Banke Millie helped Afghan firms and companies to directly export their goods to foreign markets by opening up the bank's foreign trade facilities which till then were controlled by foreigners.

Also our raw material sold on borders cities found way in the markets abroad. Consequently, export-import business was taken away from the foreigners and the financial benefits accruing from

it began pouring into the pockets of Afghans, according to Prof. Ghausi.

The foreign exchange was now coming into the country, availing itself for meeting the cost of industrial and agricultural development.

In addition, some quantities of gold which are now being kept as reserves for paper currency were bought from abroad against the export of goods from this country and transferred to the Central Bank (de Afghanistan Bank), Ghausi said.

Production of sugar in Afghanistan was made possible by the establishment of the Baghlan Sugar Factory, Prof. Ghausi has mentioned in the interview. The Baghlan Plant was established with the help of Banke Millie.

Similarly, other plants were established in Afghanistan, the initiative for which was taken by the bank.

The Puli Khumri Textile plant was established, followed by the Gubbar Textile Plant with the cooperation and encouragement of the government.

Through these factories today 8,000 families are earning their livelihoods, according to Ghausi.

Also with the direct efforts of the Banke Millie, the girls and women have been encouraged to work in the fields of hydroelectric power station, all of which form the nucleus of industrialisation in this country were founded.

Banke Millie has also been lending capital to several other economic enterprises in Afghanistan which have either been established prior to the enforcement of the Private Domestic and Foreign Capital Investment Law or after that.

Cotton processing plant and, Bulkh cleaning factory and the rayon producing plant are examples of the loans, he has said.

"With lots of efforts the production of cotton and sugar beet were raised thus meeting the needs of the textile plant and the sugar factory as well as availing some quantities for export."

"Cotton was not exported prior to these efforts, he has mentioned. Banke Millie proposed the establishment of the Central Bank in Afghanistan, the duties of which were carried by Banke Millie for some years.

Banke Millie has also invested in the Construction and Mortgage Bank, the Agriculture Development Bank and the Industrial Development Bank.

The bank has also initiated some social welfare measures, which were then taken up by other agencies and government departments. These include the drafting of an employment regulations, health insurance and cooperative

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### Afghan diary

By Nektia Chen

Refuelling one's car at several gasoline stations, whether in Kabul or in the provinces, is enough testimony to judge the quality of the tanks and the way that they are operated.

For one thing, most of the tanks are very old,









## THE KABUL TIMES

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### PESSIMISM ON PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN MIDEAST

It is to be noted with regret that on the eve of the expiration of the extended ceasefire in the Middle East no peace progress has been made and the mission of the United Nations special envoy, Dr. Gunnar Jarring is stalled because of intransigence and arrogance of Israel. But the Arabs, especially the United Arab Republic seem to have won an unparalleled victory on another front: the victory in showing and proving, to the whole world who really wants peace.

This is a major victory for the Arabs, and for the Muslim world at large. Since the end of the 1948 war, Israel has been claiming that Arabs are war-mongers, are designing constantly to throw the Jews into the ocean, are seeking to solve the Middle East problems in battlefield and through barrels of the guns.

For more than 22 years Israel has been waging its war of propaganda and lies, and Israeli Zionist agencies and organisations have been actively promoting the concept of Arabs-warriors.

The tables are about to be turned and the Israeli propaganda about to prove itself as a kind of smoke screen, an empty drum sounding high but void of truth.

Manifestations of the new successes in Arab endeavours to convince the whole world of its sincerity for seeking a true peace is clear from displeasure of many friends of Israel openly expressed in the past fortnight.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Thursday's Heywood carried an editorial entitled "Crisis in Pakistan". The crisis which was anticipated by political observers did actually take place in Pakistan after President Yahya Khan postponed the convening of the national assembly as a result of the Peoples Party Leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's opposition to the East Pakistan Awami League leader Sheikh Mujiburrahman's six point plan. The assembly's first session is now being postponed indefinitely.

The core of contention between Mujiburrahman, said editorial, is the Awami League's demand for complete autonomy for East Pakistan. The Awami League and the Peoples Party are the two major parties in East and West Pakistan respectively. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is against weakening the central government. Mujiburrahman and Bhutto were unable to resolve their differences during a couple of meetings they had together.

Sheikh Mujiburrahman has even drafted a new constitution for Pakistan on the basis of his six point plan. It is important to note that in this draft constitution the provinces of Pakistan have been referred to as "Pashtoonistan and Balochistan".

In accordance to the draft these territories will be given the same sort of autonomy as demanded for East Pakistan. The Pakistan government which did not succeed in bringing the two political factions closely together has also replaced governors in all provinces by martial law officers. This decision has created reaction in both East as well as West Pakistan.

In East Pakistan there is a general strike now. In West Pakistan Bhutto has said in a statement that if the government dissolves the national assembly the Peoples Party will not take part in new general elections. Most of the remaining parties are in favour of joining the national assembly and some are against it.

Now the Pakistan government is trying to arrange a meeting between all political leaders and Bhutto has said he is ready to meet Sheikh Mujiburrahman, Khan and Bhutto at any time. The Sheikh who is uncompromising on his six point plan believes that leaders of the political parties

### Food For Thought

The only way to make a man trustworthy is to trust him, and the surest way to make him untrustworthy is to distrust him and show your distrust.

Henry Lewis Stimson

### Apollo-14

#### Scientific results described significant

WASHINGTON. The Apollo-14 astronauts are convinced the U.S. manned space programme reached maturity with the first expedition to the moon's Fra Mauro hills.

The journey was a "fabulous, tremendous success" with almost significant scientific results, mission commander Alan Shepard reported to a March 1 post-flight news conference at the State Department.

He suggested the space enterprise is on the verge of returning more benefits to men on earth at a time when public interest and support is low for lack of understanding the programme's potential.

It is not too difficult to look into the future and be able to predict earthquakes in California, South America, and Japan, as one benefit the "will flow directly or indirectly" from lunar exploration, he said.

Astronauts Shepard and his colleagues, astronauts Edward Mitchell and Stuart Roosa, recounted the mission in a 70-minute film show and lecture.

The news conference report to the nation began a week of public honours for the astronauts, who had been in quarantine since they returned from the moon on February 9.

The three astronauts, their wives, children and other relatives joined President Nixon at the White House the evening of March 1. It was an occasion for medals, music, dancing and fun. President Nixon presented the astronauts the distinguished service medal of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The stage is reached that either there is progress or regress in peace, a time to definitely decide what to choose.

Israel has to make that decision. Even if the ceasefire is in some way or another, directly or indirectly extended by the Arabs it will be short preparatory to war, and catastrophe.

Many wonder if Israel, just to prove her arrogance, is really taking the Middle East towards another war, and then what?

### Whale

#### U.S. bans whaling ships going to oceans

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The whale, the largest and most curious and excited man's imagination.

He is the symbol of massiveness. Joe says the bible. He was an enigma, circling round and locked man, carrying a monstrous secret locked in his master's name. He excited Shakespeare. He gave Ahab in "Moby Dick" the death he sought.

He was a natural, resourceful, too some men practical man could harvest, slice up, cook and sell; a messy but romantic business that almost made the whale an industry, was all about.

This year, for the first time in almost 300 years, no whaling ships will go to sea from the U.S. coast.

The U.S. Department of Commerce ruled on March 1 that for the sake of the whale, no more commercial whaling will be permitted from American ports.

The U.S. Department of Interior already had banned eight endangered whale species on the prohibited list, placing import of products made or derived from those species.

One U.S. American company—the Del Monte Fishing Company—was in the whaling business and was the only one affected by the Department of Commerce order.

So, in truth, the whale may owe his blessing less to altruism of governments and commercial interests than to the obsolescence of whale products.

A few countries still hunt whales for food, a last time Americans never developed.

Plastic is cheaper and more versatile than whale bone, and although whale oil can illuminate and lubricate, so can many other products.

The lone American whaling company sent its hourly wage

By Charles R. Schrott (NASA)—the agency's highest award.

Nixon also invested astronaut Shepard with the "distinguished order of lunar differs", a reference to Shepard's driving a couple of gold balls at the end of his second moon walk.

The three astronauts reported details of their lunar adventures to Congress March 2, in separate appearance before the House and Senate.

They are to spend several days relaxing at Camp David, Maryland, the President's mountain retreat. Before leaving for civic celebrations in Chicago on March 6 and in New York city on March 6.

At the postflight news conference, astronauts Shepard and Mitchell said their moonwalks went off without major surprises, but they suggested the next three Apollo crews take along a range-finder to help them find their way on the moon.

There are no trees, the near horizon is very close, there's no colour except black, as on earth, and the starkness of the place; the lack of contrast makes it hard to navigate along the lunar surface, astronauts Shepard said.

"It's as though as finding yourself in the sahara desert if you've never been there before," he explained that he and astronaut Mitchell came within 50 feet (15 metres) of the top of the rim of one crater. But did not know it because the crater already was visible. Pictures they brought back and studied on earth showed that they were close to the rim.

Astronauts Shepard said they

picked up "whitish" rocks close to the rim that may turn out to be the oldest lunar material ever recovered, perhaps dating from the birth of the moon 4,600 million years ago.

They said one minor surprise in the one-mile trek to cone crater was that they thought they were covering more ground than they did.

"In doing the lunar loop, one step and a hop," astronaut Mitchell said, "you're not moving more than three or four feet per second, which is only a little faster than you walk on earth. This surprised us because we thought we were moving a lot faster in the moon's one-sixth gravity."

Astronauts Mitchell said the magnetometer, the two men placed on the moon recorded a level of magnetism three times higher than had been detected at the Apollo-11 and 12 sites. He said this was a major scientific finding, indicating high levels of local magnetism that may be due to residual volcanic activity on the moon.

Astronaut Roosa, who took thousands of photos while orbiting the moon, showed a slide of the moon's surface, which he said "youngest crater ever seen on the moon's far side" and one of a new feature on the moon's near side.

The new feature on the near side is located near the crater Ansborg.

"It's not a rille and it's not a fault line," astronaut Roosa said. We called it "the thing" and said it has stirred considerable excitement among geologists, scribbling the Apollo-14 pictures.

By John Stitt. The whale, the largest and most curious and excited man's imagination. What I record here is not a travelogue. I did not travel in a way that may require this. It consists of my sentiments, glimpses which I scribbled in the form of inorganic notes.

KABUL. The aeroplane will be above Kabul from Tehran in 2 hours and 40 minutes. Kabul is surrounded by mountains and it is from the air that one can see why it was chosen as a capital.

Like a bowl and the water from all directions comes down to it. Also these mountains provided it in the past with fortifications for defence.

Kabul is full of legends for us. This is the town where love was born between a nobleman and a girl. One can see the ruins of the palaces belonging to the Mughals of Kabul about which this garden or "This garden and this royal sitting" "Where is the brook at whose bank Rodabeh's slave girls gave Zaal the time for rendezvous with their mistress?"

Now it has been replaced by a river high and dry because of drought. When I was loose in the streets of the old Kabul, I looked for the ruins of the place where Rodabeh lived. I walked through the zigzagging streets as if in sleep, looking forward to see her standing on the roof-top letting her hair to flow with wind. Late in the afternoon this town that Rustam's body was carried by thousands of men to Zabolistan. It was as if the women were weeping and the men were crying from the death of the world's greatest heroes.

During the Islamic period, not enough is heard about the town. Only the legend of Babur, the Moghul King, was fond of this town. So he wanted to be buried here and his coffin was carried to Kabul all the way from Delhi. Now his grave lies in a vast garden which is one of the two or three historical places in Kabul visited by the tourists.

Shah Jehan has built a small mosque beside the tomb which reminds one of the glorious monuments of Agra. This garden is now devoid of water and looks dusty and abandoned. A few old plane trees are standing alone like old men tired of loneliness and sitting on the pavement warming their bodies with the sunshine and memories.

Kabul is a fast expanding town with 700,000 population. It is a melting pot of various races: the Pashtuns, the Tajiks, the Uzbeks, the Turkamans and the Hazars. When you walk on the Malwand street, you will meet a large crowd consisted mostly of men who are wearing loose pantaloons and white turbans or karakul hats. The roving peddlers, foreign tourists, hippies, mixed together, share life with one another without haste or noise.

The present Kabul is a new town. I think there should be a few buildings as old as 100 years. After the British destroyed the main bazaar in 1842, there is left no indication of the ancient city. Except the tomb of Babur.

"I know the ball's coming out our side, but somebody else can grab it this time!"

### 1970's

#### How goes Asian industry in current decade

The targets set for industrial development in Asia in the 1970s are easily within striking distance. This is the cheering thought to be derived from the latest complete statistics we have.

But the big figures do not tell the whole story, and there are some worrying aspects. For instance, industry is not creating as many jobs as we would all wish. So industry does not turn out to be the "magic answer" to development.

Nevertheless, the figures are good, and here they are:

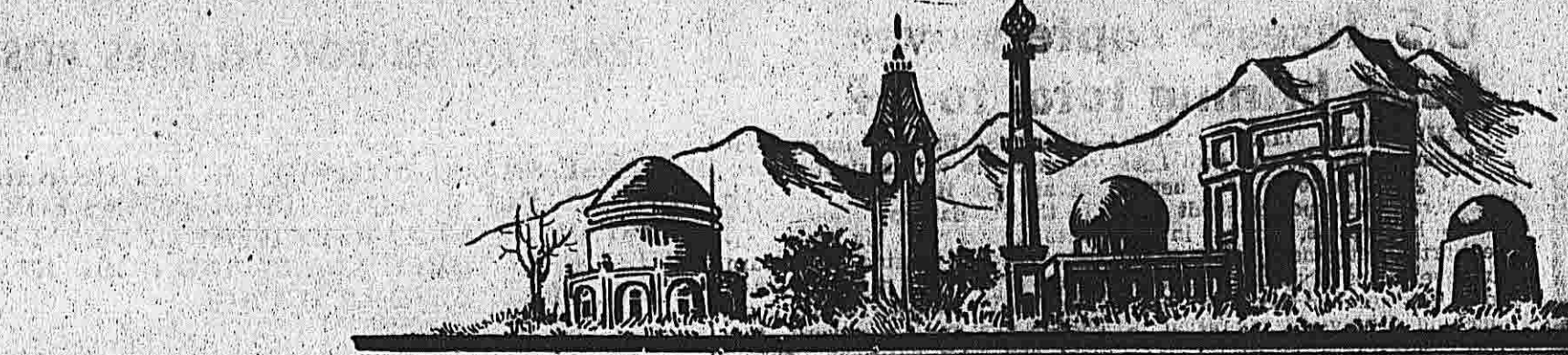
By Leni B. Cifra. In the targets set for the 1970s, it is to attain an economic growth rate of six or seven per cent a year, then manufacturing will have to grow by between nine and 10 per cent a year.

The region was already close to that level. A 10 per cent growth every year gives a compound rise of 100 per cent over 10 years—in the 1960s the "developing" ECAFE area attained 113 per cent anyway.

This "developing" ECAFE area does not include Australia, New Zealand and Japan, so the figure is not misleading. But it does include the fast-growing nations of South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

The whole world's industrial growth, according to the calculations of the International Labour Office, has been rising at the rate of only 96 per cent in a decade, so Asia's growth is higher than the average.

These figures, of course, continue (Continued on page 3)



With Waleh

## Iranian Scholar Comments on Afghanistan Visit

Mohammad Ali Islami Nadoshan, an Iranian scholar who visited this country in 1949 has recorded his impressions in the monthly "Yaghma" which I found highly interesting and educational. So I decided to translate it as a specimen of good writing and a guide to those who would like to travel to Afghanistan while they don't know anything or enough about the country.

I think for everyone concerned with the past history of Iran, it is a must to visit Afghanistan. I wished to travel to this country since a long time till the opportunity arose this year and I stayed from August to September during which time I visited Kabul, Bamyan, Ghazni, Balkh and Herat.

There was nothing short except

One can say there hardly exist two countries that are so similar like Iran and Afghanistan. This similarity begins with the common civilisation, culture, language and religion till one sees the same sort of rocks, mountains, deserts, climate, vegetation, plants and manners. This was so much that I was reminded in every place in Afghanistan of a particular part of Iran. It looks as if memories are travelling between the two countries like the migratory birds.

What I record here is not a travelogue. I did not travel in a way that may require this. It consists of my sentiments, glimpses which I scribbled in the form of inorganic notes.

KABUL. The aeroplane will be above Kabul from Tehran in 2 hours and 40 minutes. Kabul is surrounded by mountains and it is from the air that one can see why it was chosen as a capital.

Like a bowl and the water from all directions comes down to it. Also these mountains provided it in the past with fortifications for defence.

Kabul is full of legends for us. This is the town where love was born between a nobleman and a girl. One can see the ruins of the palaces belonging to the Mughals of Kabul about which this garden or "This garden and this royal sitting" "Where is the brook at whose bank Rodabeh's slave girls gave Zaal the time for rendezvous with their mistress?"

Now it has been replaced by a river high and dry because of drought. When I was loose in the streets of the old Kabul, I looked for the ruins of the place where Rodabeh lived. I walked through the zigzagging streets as if in sleep, looking forward to see her standing on the roof-top letting her hair to flow with wind. Late in the afternoon this town that Rustam's body was carried by thousands of men to Zabolistan. It was as if the women were weeping and the men were crying from the death of the world's greatest heroes.

During the Islamic period, not enough is heard about the town. Only the legend of Babur, the Moghul King, was fond of this town. So he wanted to be buried here and his coffin was carried to Kabul all the way from Delhi. Now his grave lies in a vast garden which is one of the two or three historical places in Kabul visited by the tourists.

Shah Jehan has built a small mosque beside the tomb which reminds one of the glorious monuments of Agra. This garden is now devoid of water and looks dusty and abandoned. A few old plane trees are standing alone like old men tired of loneliness and sitting on the pavement warming their bodies with the sunshine and memories.

Kabul is a fast expanding town with 700,000 population. It is a melting pot of various races: the Pashtuns, the Tajiks, the Uzbeks, the Turkamans and the Hazars. When you walk on the Malwand street, you will meet a large crowd consisted mostly of men who are wearing loose pantaloons and white turbans or karakul hats. The roving peddlers, foreign tourists, hippies, mixed together, share life with one another without haste or noise.

The present Kabul is a new town. I think there should be a few buildings as old as 100 years. After the British destroyed the main bazaar in 1842, there is left no indication of the ancient city. Except the tomb of Babur.

the oldest edifice is Balahissar, the Kabul Citadel which is now occupied by the army. Darul Aman, a palace built by King Amnollah, is lying idle near the Kabul Museum. The town is divided, like Delhi, into new and old parts: modest mud dwellings and narrow streets.

One of the significant buildings of the town is the mosque dedicated to the people by the Soviets—as they have constructed the Polytechnic Institute. The mosque is a modern structure, old part modest mud dwellings and narrow streets.

In summer, Kabul is a few degrees colder than Tehran and that is why it gets chillier in winter. However, since there could not sit outside in the town, the sun becomes scorching in summer. I hardly saw a balcony in Kabul. As a rule, there is no shade and the number of trees on either side of streets is limited and the few there are, they are too small to cast a shade. A passer-by finds himself unprotected under the raging sun unless he takes refuge to the shade of a wall.

Kabul with its hills, ups and downs and the greenery around it can become a beautiful city. What detracts from its beauty are the dwellings built on the hill-sides, most of them belonging to the poor inhabitants. They look, from a distance, like ugly beehives in a day-time. At night, they look with their faint lights as if they are places of scoundrels. As growing trees inside the compounds of these dwellings is impossible due to lack of the soil, the rock nature of the hill-sides, yet some people have constructed circular rooms made of mud and bricks, called "Kherghahs". They put up extra tourists in these which represent the original beauty of the place.

The Garzindoz Hotel is connected with the town through a road beautified by two rows of poplars. Near the hotel, they have constructed circular rooms made of mud and bricks, called "Kherghahs". They put up extra tourists in these which represent the original beauty of the place.

Both statues have been referred to in our literature as "Khing But" and "Surkh But". Khing means white and surkh is red. The smaller statue was white, the greater, red.

Stories have been told about these two. For centuries, it was thought that they were two lovers or husband and wife. The people of Bamyan still believe that the statues represent a prince and a princess, married to each other.

The feminine softness and plumpness of the smaller statue which really looks from near like a happy-to-go lucky princess has created this impression.

The people of Bamyan who are industrious as well as contented, undoubtedly are surprised to see all these tourists coming to have a look at these two crippled Buddhas whose very existence is against their religion. They would probably comment: "How come so many stupid, rich and leisurely people exist on the face of the earth?"

On either side of the statues there are numerous caves which were used for prayer and contemplation by the Buddhist monks. I counted them one thousand.

Some of these caves bear certain paintings. The ceiling and walls of others are covered with good paintings. Since the painting of human face is prohibited in Islam, the famous cave even now. It looks as if these caves have mummified the ruined lives in the world.

We walked among the ruins for some time. A great mass of demolished buildings looked like a wounded giant who had fallen but his heart was still beating.

Kabul is Pagham. Distance-wise, it is more or less like Shemeran or Tehran. Pagham is a big pleasant village and has big gardens owned by the nobility in Kabul. The resort has been protected from the hustle bustle of civilisation.

Two good roads, roads connect Pagham with Kabul, yet its own streets have not been asphalted. However, the dirt roads are clean and when they are in summer, they are better unspashed.

It is in this area, in summer during the after-noon, the earth gives pleasant smell and thus they are better unspashed. Pagham is mostly workers who daily commute between their own village and Kabul and enjoy their gardens in summer. Despite all the efforts to keep Pagham unspoiled, the Kabul new rich are trying to alter it to something like Shemeran in a few years' time.

Bamyan is the melting pot of three ancient civilisations: the Zoroastrian, the Buddhist and the Sassanid. And that is why it is the centre of tourism in Afghanistan. Because of its citadel-like position, it has been, for centuries, the sanctuary for thousands of Buddhists who were the most secluded and harmless people in their times. Even the Sassanid rulers in this area did not weaken Buddhism in this town. Only Subuktigin managed to put an end to Buddhism after sucking Bamyan and later the Moghul onslaught reduced it to a heap of rubble and deprived it of life, like tens of other towns, till it became a village.

The 2-engine Bakhtar aeroplane flies over the mountains all the way, after leaving Kabul and lands on the dirt strip in Bamyan in one hour's time. One can notice the greenery and beauty in the Bamyan Valley from the above. The ruins on the hill-tops look like volcanoes, telling the story of their past glories. Now all Bamyan can offer is a narrow street flanked on either side by 20 to 30 humble shops, below the statue of the greater Buddha.

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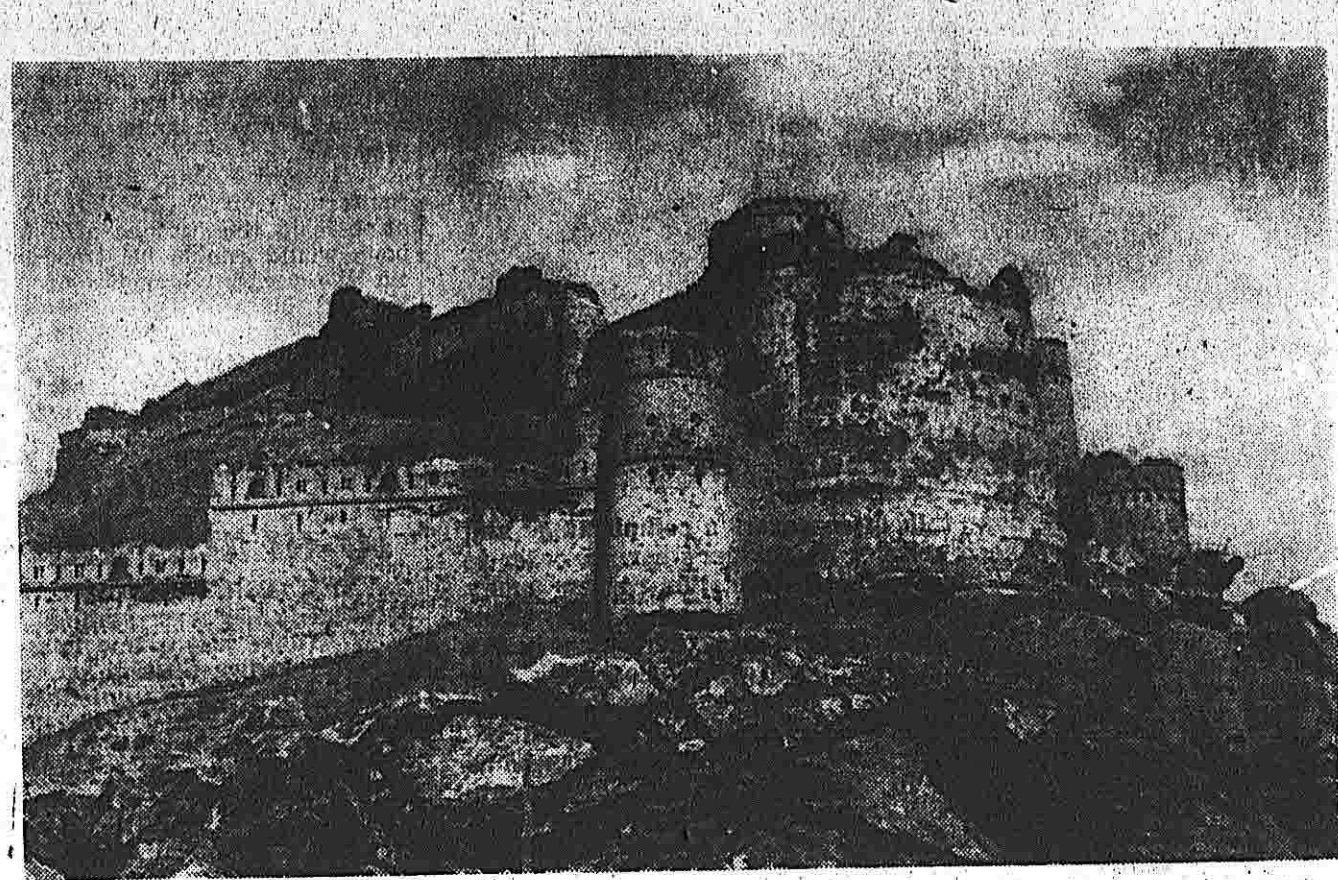
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On either side of the statues there are numerous caves which were used for prayer and contemplation by the Buddhist monks. I counted them one thousand.

Some of these caves bear certain paintings. The ceiling and walls of others are covered with good paintings. Since the painting of human face is prohibited in Islam, the famous cave even now. It looks as if these caves have mummified the ruined lives in the world.

We walked among the ruins for some time. A great mass of demolished buildings looked like a wounded giant who had fallen but his heart was still beating.



One view of Balahissar, the Kabul citadel.

Place. Bamyan, like many great towns of the past, is a contradiction between natural glory and artificial humdrum. You can see here beautiful valleys and dales, made up like brides, and in hale the most pleasant and coldest air in Afghanistan. In September, one could not sit outside in the evening. The historical and artistic value of the town is now concentrated in the two gigantic statues of Buddha which attract the tourists from all over the world, and in the numerous Buddhist caves and the ruins of the "Red Town".

The two statues overwhelm the visitor with their majesty from the beginning. The smaller statue which is the smaller, just like a happy-to-go lucky princess has created this impression.

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Overall, it looks as if industrialisation helps to create more goods—it pushes up the total output. But it does not push up to its "natural" level. The dynamic reservoir of jobless people, and with the populations of Asia still growing fast, it is probable that unemployment and under-employment are getting worse and worse.

Finally, what is the outlook for regional cooperation in industry?—the countries of Asia, combine their forces to help one another to develop sound, economic industries?

If we leave Japan out of the reckoning (some countries fear that Japan is doing too much "co operating", indeed), the answer is "No". This is the verdict of the International Trade Division of ECAFE.

"Exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing ECAFE region reflect a declining dependence on regional markets... The underlying reasons for the declining reliance on regional markets are:

has been constructed later, probably between the third and fifth century A.D. and was originally in red colour. The hands of both statues represent a prince and a princess, married to each other.

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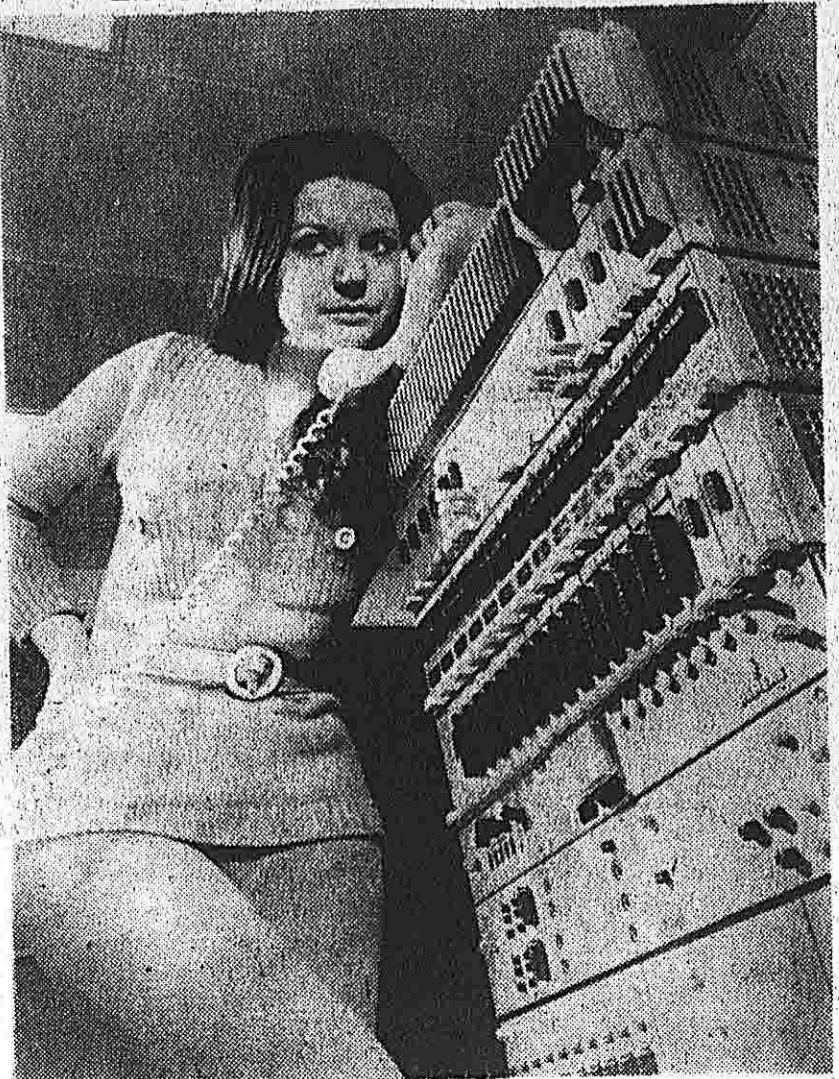
### Rate of industrialisation in Asia

(Continued from page 2)

ceal wide variations within the countries of "developing" Asia. The growth rate has been variable over the last decade, with some bad patches of falling output, for



## More talks via line



Munich. A telephone talk often covers a complicated and long route by the time it reaches its partner's ear. In order to take full advantage of the expensive connection routes, many talks must be sent via one connection at the same time, changed into electric signals. For the last three years, a firm in the Federal Republic of Germany has been commissioning the German Federal Post to test a new technique, the Pulse Code Modulation Method (PCM) which in addition to other advantages, also offers an economic possibility for local calls. Thus new cables need not be laid in the cities. The test line has proven its worth, additional PCM connections are now being made. Photo shows a PCM installation which converts the talk prior to transmission—similar to computer data—into a "dual code".

## Home admits UK politically committed to Gulf union

LONDON, March 6. (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home yesterday admitted a political commitment would be involved if a proposed union of Arab emirates in the Gulf accepted Britain's offer of military contingents in a liaison and training role.

He also referred to the Iranian claim to the Gulf islands of Abu Musa and the Tumbas as one of the current causes of tension in the region.

Sir Alec was being questioned on a BBC overseas broadcast, "people and politics," recorded at the Foreign Office here about Britain's decision to end treaties with Bahrain, Qatar and the seven trilateral states by the end of this year.

Under these treaties Britain kept some 6,000 operational troops in the Gulf who will be withdrawn.

Asked if any British troops left there would have an operational role, Sir Alec replied, "Well, they will really have a liaison and training role. But there is a political commitment... we said we would consult with the rulers or with the union rather, in the event of need. And so, there could be a commitment, very unlikely, I think, because you can hardly envisage an external attack on a union of the Arab sheikhdoms."

The Foreign Secretary added that if there were an external attack that Britain would have to consider the position of British forces.

## Industrialisation

(Continued from page 3) intraregional markets for manufactured goods, which has been discernible since the mid-fifties, may be sought primarily in the increasing parallel development of protected industries producing similar products.

In other words, the countries are too busy keeping other people's goods out. The sad fact of the matter is that one country's manufacturers do not meet another country's manufacturers very much—there they meet another country's wholesalers.

And in the political pattern of Asia, local manufacturers are stronger in the corridors of power than wholesalers. Thus manufacturers ask for protection and get it. The wholesalers, who have a greater interest in the economic production of goods by more competition, do not have the ear of the political power so much.

The result is that the bodies that have been trying to promote industrial partnership between countries are obstructed at every turn. Take the pitiful case of the Asian Conference on Industry, organised by ECAPF.

The first conference was in Manila in 1965. The second conference did not take place until five years, five years later in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, in 1966 (a body called the Asian Industrial Development Council was set up. But it has had no staff (not even an Executive Director) for four years, and almost no funds. Ironically, the ECAPF planners never tire of criticising Asian governments for precisely this lack of action.

There has been a general tendency by several regional development countries to assume that planning of industrial development would automatically ensure its implementation.

That sentence comes from the report of the preparatory committee for the Tokyo conference on industry. And all one can comment on is "How true".

## U.S. loses 5 copters over Laos, bringing total to 34

KHE SANH, March 6. (Reuters).—Crack South Vietnamese infantrymen were flown into Laos yesterday to fight a battle for the vital junction town of Tchepone, as another five American helicopters were reported shot down. The helicopters, hit by intense North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire over Laos Thursday, brought to 34 the number shot down during the 26-day-old operation, a U.S. military spokesman said. Seven South Vietnamese helicopters have also been destroyed.

Military sources said a battalion of the crack South Vietnamese first infantry division was flown to a position just over three miles (five km) south of Tchepone, one of the main targets in the drive to cut the Ho Chi Minh supply trail, and met no resistance.

"I think they can see Tchepone from their position very clearly," a South Vietnamese spokesman said.

General Hoang Xuan Lam, commander of the Lao-Lao operation, said the capture of Tchepone would enable his troops to cut the western branches of the Ho Chi Minh trail and disrupt what is believed to be an important supply complex in the area. Hundreds of South Vietnamese troops lined the dusty helicopter

runway. A South Vietnamese spokesman said that since the start of the thrust into Laos government troops have killed 4,411 North Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 75 tanks inside Laos.

In two actions reported in Laos yesterday South Vietnamese troops were reported to have killed 43 North Vietnamese for the loss of six dead and 10 wounded.

A South Vietnamese spokesman said that since the start of the thrust into Laos government troops have killed 4,411 North Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 75 tanks inside Laos.

Government losses were given as 396 killed, 1,430 wounded and 99 missing.

In Saigon, a military spokesman said a new type of missile, apparently a small and highly mobile weapon, was fired at American helicopters over Laos on Tuesday.

Between 15 and 20 of the rockets were reported fired in the Miigon area, but no aircraft was hit, a spokesman said.

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## THE KABULTIMES

VOL. IX NO. 282

KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1971 (HOOT 17-1349 SH.)

PRICE AF. 4

## UNDP extends total of \$1,387,700 for water management

The Plan of Operation of the UNDP-assisted project, Establishment of a Water Management Department was signed on 6 March by Dr. Ihsan Rarig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on behalf of Afghanistan, and Bjorn Olsen, UNDP Resident Representative on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Agency, United Nations.

The purpose of the project, the duration of which is four and one half years, is to assist Afghanistan in the establishment and initial operation of a Water Management Department in Kabul.

The Department will have three principal branches: Water Resources Data, Policy and Coordination and Water Rights Administration.

To assist in the functioning of these three principal branches the project will cover:

a) The reorganization and strengthening of a section of the existing Soils and Water Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to serve as Water Resources Data Branch of the Water Management Department;

b) The establishment of the Policy and Coordination and Water Rights Administration Branches;

c) The formulation of a long-term national water policy;

d) The preparation of a national water code and laws organizing water authorities as may be required and

e) Coordination of fellowship activities in the water resources field.

The UNDP Special Fund allocation is U.S. \$1,387,700 to cover expert services, fellowships and equipment and the Government counterpart contribution in kind will amount to the equivalent of U.S. \$ 88,000 for buildings, equipment, personnel and logistic support.

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The anniversary of martyrdom of Imam Hussein, the grandson of the holy Prophet Mohammad, was observed throughout Afghanistan yesterday.

In Kabul, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah visited the great Takia Khana, to participate in the prayers offered for the souls of the martyrs of Karbala. The session was also attended by the Ambassadors of some of the Moslem countries. In their talks the Ulama prayed for the country's progress and prosperity under the leadership of His Majesty the King. Prince Ahmad Shah and a large number of people in the great Takia Khana yesterday.

Construction work on new substation near Kabul begins

KABUL, March 8. (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Electricity Institute has started construction of large substation in Khairkhana area in Kabul to increase the capacity of the city's electricity distribution grid.

The substation will be built at a cost of Afis. 120 million. The substation will be capable of channeling 44,000 kw of electricity.

A source of the institute said production of Naghlu, Mahipar and Sarobi plants amount to 1,180,000 kw in 24 hours.

The Naghlu plant, all the three turbines of which are operating, produces 67,500 kw. Since its commission two years ago the plant has produced nearly 600 million kw of power.

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## Second cotton seminar ends

after reaching conclusions

MAZARE SHARIF, March 8. (Bakhtar).—The second seminar on production, sales and use of cotton and cotton products ended here Saturday.

Balkh Governor A. Malekzay, seminar chairman, and president of the agricultural research department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Abdul Ghaffour in their speeches said discussion held at the seminar and decisions reached as regards extension of credits to cotton farmers, and obtaining of chemical fertilizers and improved cotton seeds were highly useful.

They expressed the hope that this year's cotton output will be a larger one as a result of the decisions of the seminar.

Cotton production this year will be 55,000 tons. It is expected that it will rise to 110 to 115 thousand tons next year, Ghaffour said.

The third seminar will be held in Herat next year.

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## Search continues:

## Turkey refuses to offer ransom

ANKARA, March 8, (Reuters).—A massive manhunt involving 30,000 Turkish police, troops and plainclothes men has failed to find four kidnapped Americans after a threatened deadline to shoot them.

Terrorists who kidnapped the four on Thursday have not been heard from since they threatened to shoot the Americans if a \$400,000 ransom was not paid.

A government spokesman said the Turkish cabinet remained determined not to meet the demand for ransom. The official American position was that decisions on securing the release of the kidnapped Americans must rest with the United States.

## By the way

(Continued from page 3)

Tiziani, American-born Ivan Richards said he was not making shorts for city wear, but acknowledged "some women will wear them."

He turned out button-down, long-sleeved shirts, flared trousers, long shorts and just plain shorts, in beige, black, white and the dark prints he favors for summer.

## World-Briefs

FRANKFURT, March 8, (Reuters).—Four American military cars went up in flames this morning as a result of magnesium charges attached to them, police here reported.

The unoccupied cars, belonging to the criminal investigation division, were completely wrecked.

## AMMAN, March 8, (AFP).

An official in the Jordanian army said yesterday that a Palestinian guerrilla in Amman's Jebel Hachil, a Jordanian Interior Ministry spokesman said.

He added that security forces had arrested two guerrillas after the shooting. The guerrillas were holding two prisoners, a lieutenant in the security services and his brothers, he said.

## Buchwald on Laotian incursion

(Continued from page 2)

said. "This is what I want to do: I want to bomb everything in Cambodia and Laos. That may force Hanoi to send their stuff through Thailand."

"Why, it's the old interdiction ploy," I said.

"Exactly. This will give me an excuse to invade Thailand. I'm in Thailand. I'll give General Abrams time to shape up the South Vietnamese Army so they can invade North Vietnam."

Joe moved the green flags across the DMZ.

"You mean you're going to invade North Vietnam?"

"Yes, Mr. President. You're doing fine. Just fine. Once you secure the Ho Chi Minh Trail, call me back and I'll tell you what to do next."

(Herald Tribune).

## Recipe

(Continued from page 3)

meat, Lessen heat and brown meat at thoroughly. Add salt and coarsely crushed peppercorns. Sprinkle flour on meat. Mix well. Add eight cups of water. Let boil for a few minutes. Then allow it to simmer on low heat until meat is tender. Now add potatoes and onion. Cook till vegetables are done and gravy is about half the quantity added. Serve with toasted slices of bread.

1 lb. coarsely minced beef,  
1 onion,  
1 piece ginger,  
2 tsp. ad chili powder,  
4 cloves garlic, salt to taste,  
1 pao chiee,  
1 onion,  
1 tsp. coriander powder,  
4 green chilies (optional).  
Pick methi leaves and tender stems. Chop/wash two or three times thoroughly to remove grit. Chop onions. Grind garlic and ginger to a paste. Brown onions in ghee add salt, garlic paste, chile and coriander powder. Mix and in meat.

Fry thoroughly when water is dry. Add in the prepared methi and green chilies. Fry again. Pour in a cup of water. Let cook. Fry and remove from fire.

## Free cannabis in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, March 8, (Reuters).—Free cannabis samples were on offer in Copenhagen Sunday until police moved in for anyone who could prove he was over the age of 33.

The offer was made in a recent addition to the newspaper's Sunday scene—a Sunday newspaper filled entirely with voluntary contributions and called Hovedbladet literally: "The main paper."

Readers were informed that anyone showing that they were over 33 and wanting to try pot could do so by meeting a man with a yellow handed bowler hat on Copenhagen's main shopping street between eleven and 12 o'clock yesterday.

The reason for making the offer, said Hovedbladet was that so many older readers had contacted them to ask what cannabis was really like and where could they obtain some.

But Hovedbladet's offer was short-lived. After the man in the bowler hat—none other than the newspaper's founder and chief editor, Jacob Lund—was contacted and charged him with being in illegal possession of the drug.

At Hovedbladet's offices a member of the editorial staff said that police had questioned him for two hours and then searched his home. But all the pot they found was that possessed when he was arrested—about four grams.

## Israel expresses readiness to prolong ceasefire

JERUSALEM, March 8, (Reuters).—Israel yesterday accepted UN Secretary General U Thant's appeal to prolong the Middle East ceasefire—this time for the expiry of the truce.

As the cabinet met to discuss U Thant's Middle East progress report, an official announcement reiterated Israel's adherence to the June 1967 Security Council resolution which called for an unconditional ceasefire without any time or limit being attached.

But while Israel accepted part of U Thant's report, there was mounting displeasure over his call for a prior commitment for Israeli withdrawal to the former international boundary between Egypt and Palestine.

Israeli leaders feel that U Thant's call for a prior Israeli commitment runs counter to the Security Council resolution of November 1967 which called for withdrawal to "secure and agreed borders."

The Secretary General had thus taken upon himself to decide what should be considered "secure and agreed borders" before negotiations between the sides.

Israeli political sources said. This implied that he was against the principle of negotiations on the border issue and expected Israel to submit to dictates, they added.

They said security forces were in particular seeking five men whose identities were known and who were believed to be connected with the "Turkish People's Liberation Army," which has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

The lead was understood to have come from one man under arrest who police said was seized while parking the American car near the Russian embassy in Ankara.

At the Middle East Technical University, where students fought a seven-hour gun battle on Friday with police who moved in to search for the Americans, hundreds of troops still remained around the buildings Sunday.

Unknown assailants killed two railway security personnel and seized four rifles in one of the attacks.

West Bengal will, on Wednesday, be the last state to vote in the current Indian general election.

Districts affected by the new wave of violence in this troubled state were Parganas, Howrah, Burdwan and Jalpaiguri.

A red phone in the corner rang urgently and Joe picked it up. "Yes Mr. President. You're doing fine. Just fine. Once you secure the Ho Chi Minh Trail, call me back and I'll tell you what to do next."

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## International Club

Kitchen and restaurant supervisor wanted.

Please contact the manager

Tel: 31505

## VACANCIES FOR NURSES POSTS

ASH-SHARQ HOSPITAL IN AL-KHOBAR SAUDI ARABIA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR THE POST OF STAFF NURSES WITH MINIMUM EXPERIENCE OF THREE YEARS AND GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MONTHLY SALARY U.S. DOLLARS 150.00 PLUS FREE FOOD, ACCOMMODATION AND AIR TRANSPORTATION.

THOSE INTERESTED PLEASE CONTACT MR. ABDEL BARAKAT INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL SUNDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY 7, 8 AND 9 FROM 9-12 BEFORE NOON AND 3-7 AFTER NOON ACCOMPANIED WITH CERTIFICATES AND CREDENTIALS.

## Afghanistan Bank Magazine

THE AFGHANISTAN BANK MAGAZINE, IS THE ONLY PUBLICATION OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF AFGHANISTAN. THE MONTHLY INCLUDES IN EVERY ISSUE A WEALTH OF INFORMATION ABOUT MONEY AND BANKING IN AFGHANISTAN, AND TRENDS IN THE WORLD.

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YEARLY AF. 50

REMITTANCES SHOULD BE MADE IN KABUL TO AFGHANISTAN BANK ACCOUNT NO. 8014 AND IN PROVINCES TO THE BRANCH OFFICES OF THE AFGHANISTAN BANK.

## BIDS WANTED

The Highway Maintenance Department (for first region) requires the following parts:

1. Parts for American made Caterpillar tractors estimated cost \$ 43,000

2. Parts for American made Galion graders estimated cost \$ 90,259

3. Parts of American made (International Harvester Co. I.H. CTD-24.) estimated cost \$ 91,191.

4. Parts for General Motor graders estimated cost \$ 15,947

LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WISHING TO DELIVER THE ABOVE

MENTIONED PARTS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE

SECRETARIAT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY AT NADER SHAH

MAINA WITHIN 10 DAYS OF APPEARANCE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

AND STUDY THE CONDITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS IN THE ORDERS

SECTION OF THE HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT FIRST REGION.

THE BIDDING MEETING SHALL BE HELD ON HAMAL 15, 1350 (APRIL

4, 1971), TO BE ATTENDED BY ALL BIDDERS.

EUROPE  
NOW TIME WHEEL  
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS  
SOON THIRCE A WEEK  
WATCH OUT FOR OUR SUMMER SCHEDULE.



Ariana Afghan Airlines

## THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. IX NO. 283

KABUL TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1971 (HOOT 18, 1349 S.H.)

IRAN AIR  
LINKS  
EUROPE &  
MIDDLE EAST

PRICE AF. 4

## Frazier beats Cassius Clay in 15th round in heavyweight bout

NEW YORK MARCH 8, (REUTERS).—MUHAMMAD ALI WHO DOMINATED THE WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING SCENE FOR NEARLY A DECADE WITH HIS TONGUE AND FISTS, WAS SILENT LAST NIGHT WITH A POSSIBLE DEFEAT BY BULLDOZZING JOE FRAZIER.

THE MYTH OF ALI'S INVINCIBILITY WAS RUTHLESS AND EXPLODED BY THE RELENTLESS FRAZIER, WHO PRESENTED THE FORMER CHAMPION FROM FIRST TO LAST BELL.

The jaw injury forced the cancellation of post-fight plans for the two boxers to be interviewed together.

"He's totally incommunicative," said one of Ali's assistant trainers.

Frazier's remorseless hooking to the head and body drained Ali's strength and eroded his previous quickster speed. No longer could he dance his way out of trouble. He was slowed to a standstill.

Frazier explained that his work on Clay's body when he trapped him against the ropes, had made him realize that the champion was not as fast as he had been. He had been slow to react to his fast moving opponent and that in the second half of the fight Clay was dead serious.

"You think he was slowing down," asked the champion who added, "I'll tell you those shots add up. They slowed him down. He couldn't get off those ropes."

Remembering the incidents he had taken from Clay before the fight Frazier said that when his arm was raised as champion of the world, "I didn't want to crawl across the ring but I wanted him to apologise for all of the things he called me."

And closing his press conference the champion concluded: "I need some rest. I got to get away and talk it over with my manager Yank Durrham. Man I gotta live a little. I've been working for ten long years."

The whereabouts of Muhammad Ali remained a mystery early day following his defeat.

Ali's handlers told reporters immediately after the fight—in which Frazier scored a unanimous points decision—that the challenger had been taken to hospital for treatment of a possible broken jaw.

About two hours after the fight one of Ali's assistant trainers, Walter Youngblood, said Ali had had his jaw X-rayed and added: "We got a report he's all right."

Youngblood did not know where the X-ray were taken and indicated Ali was not being detained for medical treatment. But he declined to say where Ali had gone to earth.

Earlier Frazier, holding leeches to his bruised chin, said he had surprised him with the way he absorbed his punches.

"He takes some punch. I hit him with some terrific punches, a couple of them from all the way back home back south," Frazier said.

Frazier said that he thought Ali had "underestimated me" and that in part cost him the fight.

(Continued on page 4)

Work on levelling of 2,000 acres land completed

## Final survey on 74 km. road in northern part begins

KUNDUZ, March 8, (Reuters).—The final survey of the highway to link Kunduz, Khanabad, Taloqan and Fajzabad cities.

The first phase of the survey covering a distance of 74 kilometers between Kunduz and Khanabad will be completed in four months.

Surveying of Taloqan-Fajzabad will begin simultaneously with the construction of the Taloqan-Khanabad stretch.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony marking the beginning of the survey of the highway, Kunduz Governor Mohammad Hashem Safi said the construction of the new road will have a profound effect on social and economic development of Takhar and Badakhshan provinces.

He said the project is one of the very valuable undertakings during the current year.

STOCKHOLM, March 8, (Reuters).—More than half of Sweden's armed forces caught up in a 37-day-old labour dispute will be sent home tomorrow—barring an unexpected climbdown by state or union negotiators or government intervention.

Air force officers are scheduled to be locked out from their posts at midnight tonight, the newest development in the country's most serious labour conflict since World War II.

KABUL, March 8, (Reuters).—The Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry has supplied to orchard owners in Kabul and Parwan provinces 160 tons of lime sulphur solution. This is enough to treat eight million vines against anthracnose.

Spraying of the vines in Parwan began yesterday. The solution will be distributed to grape orchard owners in the districts of Kot, Bagram, Karabagh and Charkhar.

Violence influences turnout in India's general elections

NEW DELHI, March 8, (AFP).—The key states of West Bengal and Kerala, with a total electorate of 120 million people, go to the polls today, and Wednesday, the last two days of the ten day Indian parliamentary polls.

The fact that for the first time since independence elections have sparked off so much killing and rioting have cast doubts over the value of Mrs. Gandhi's holding of mid-term poll, observers said.

The general state of unease, either through political, communal or caste rivalries, has greatly influenced the turn-out in the states that have already voted.

Political observers say public discontent with the elections is leading to all-time low turnout in West Bengal.

Official sources said yesterday that an estimated 30 to 40 per cent of the 225 million eligible voters in India 16 states would cast a ballot—compared to an average 60 per cent in previous Indian elections.

Even in Kerala, where partial polling took place Saturday and Maharashtra, both normally known for a high turn-out, less than 60 per cent voted this time.

Almost every state has witnessed election violence in the form of inter-party clashes, ballot-box snatching, impersonation and assaults on voters.

In Tamil Nadu in the south, police detained more than 3,000 on a variety of offences, while voting was rescheduled up 10 counties.

Laotian incursion

CHOU VISITS HANOI, PROMISES MORE ASSISTANCE

PEKING, March 8, (AFP).—Premier Chou En-Lai's four day visit in Hanoi, which ended Monday, provides further evidence of China's increasing involvement in Indo-China as the war there gains new momentum.

Chou's visit to North Vietnam since the funeral of Ho Chi Minh in September 1969, it corresponds, in the view of observers here, to the escalation of the Indo-Chinese war in Laos.

After welcoming Cambodia's Prime Sihanouk a year ago in Peking—where the Cambodian king has installed part of the Khmer resistance government to oppose the military rule of the Phnom Penh and the subsequent expansion of the war in Cambodia—Chou has now gone to Hanoi to encourage the fighting and final victory despite the additional complication of the American.

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PEKING, March 8, (Reuters).—A Taiwanese diplomat left Switzerland for Peking today after defecting to Communist China.

Swiss police said Sun Chi-Chou, a middle ranking diplomat, left of his own free will, the police said.

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Published every day except Fridays and Afghan public holidays by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

## Searching new markets for Afghan carpets

Closer scrutiny of the recommendations of the three-member delegation from the Ministry of Commerce to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, the Afghan carpet exporters are looking for new markets in the United States and Canada.

This is the first time that Afghan carpet exporters have actually undertaken an extensive survey of several states in the United States as well as Canada.

It is also the first time that an official team of exporters, who themselves have spent years in the field has visited the northern American markets with a view to expanding the business.

The recommendations of the delegation are extremely important as they come in the wake of intensive competition with Afghan carpets, not only from the traditional rival market in Iran but also from Pakistan.

Pakistani carpets industry is not more than a decade old, yet the sales in the northern American markets are fairly well.

Some of the major recommendations of the Afghan delegation include the installation and operation of carpet washing machines, improvement in quality and dyeing, better designs and use of exquisite colours, direct dealings with the carpet dealers and sales promotion through advertising.

While the Afghan Carpet Exporters Guild has been paying attention towards improving the quality of our carpets, and work on installation of carpet washing plant is fast progressing.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isht* carries an article entitled 'what are the chances of success of the EEC monetary policy?' Following are highlights of the article:

Ministers of the six European Common Market countries who met recently in Brussels, showed willingness to take rigorous steps towards the financial unity of the European economic society.

This is not the first time that such a step is being taken for bringing about greater economic co-ordination between the six: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. The question has been under discussion for several years at the level of finance ministers and foreign ministers of the respective countries.

As far as one can judge these efforts have, in fact, produced some results according to one of the decisions it is intended that after reaching the goal of monetary union the ground for this purpose should be laid.

For this purpose there should be a transitional period of ten years. In case everything goes alright the monetary union will be attained in 1980. The West European community which was established as a firm western grouping in 1957 so far has succeeded only in establishing an agricultural union.

Agricultural products in all the six countries are uniform and this is so successful that some leaders are inclined to refer to the EEC as an agricultural union. Should the monetary union come into existence it will be the second major step towards the West European economic integration. There are various problems confronting the monetary union as regards the British entry into the Common Market. British agricultural policies has been the biggest obstacle against her entry into the market so far. Britain which has wide ranging agricultural deals with the Commonwealth countries has so far refused to accept any other policy. She has been balancing her trade with these countries by exporting to them finished products and machinery. It is estimated that

## Food For Thought

A jest breaks no bones.

Samuel Johnson

## UK trade unions on nation's economic crisis

LONDON—Trade unionists Thursday issued their own prescription for solving the nation's economic crisis—higher welfare benefits and lower taxes for workers so as to generate a new burst of expansion.

It was one of the devices being tendered to the conservative government by the TUC, a union body, in a situation which some experts have described as the most menacing since the depression days of the 1930s.

The union prescription was offered in a 3,000-word review issued by the Trades Union Congress (TUC).

This came at the start of a week in which Prime Minister Edward Heath scheduled talks with both industrial and union leaders to discuss the crisis.

The basic problem is how to control a situation in which inflation is forcing ahead at a rate which the government is sticking to classically deflationary policies.

Despite tight credit policies, despite a high unemployment level of more than 700,000 jobless, prices and wages continue to bound upwards.

The mainstay of Heath's policy since the conservatives gained power last June has been to clamp down on pay rises.

In the public service, management has fought back against the battle to fight off wage demands considered to be over-inflationary.

In the field of private industry, the content has been getting to curb pay raises by two means

by the example of public services and by the projected industrial relations bill which is aimed at curbing strikes.

The government philosophy is that inflation can only be cured by sticking wage demands head on.

Opposition critics have complained that there is no corresponding effort to curb prices. Government supporters retort that price increases will automatically slow up once wage levels are steadied.

The high unemployment figures appear to have had little effect in deterring workers from demanding wage increases at record level of around 14 per cent.

Some experts attribute this to the high level of welfare benefits and tax rebates now enjoyed by the unemployed.

Another enigma is that despite the effect of inflation on the international value of the pound sterling and the profits on international trade remain high. One reason given for this is that other economies are suffering parallel bursts of inflation.

Heath is reckoned to have kept his broad choices.

—To continue as at present in hopes of suppressing wage increases and flattening out the inflation curve.

—To introduce either voluntary or statutory controls to curb prices and wages directly—a move that the government has up to now shunned.

—Or to go for a swift burst of economic expansion which would mop up unemployment and absorb wage rises by increased levels of production.

Today's TUC recommendation selected the last of the three alternatives.

The TUC wanted pensions to be raised by two sterling a week and family allowances to go up by 0.50 sterling a week.

It was increased spending power would help float an expansion which the TUC said was the only policy to follow.

It was the increased cost in government spending should be borne by the exchequer and by the employers.

The opposite view was summed up by fighting columnist, Peregrine Worsthorne in the conservative *Sunday Telegraph*.

Urging Heath to continue with his anti-inflation campaign, Worsthorne said:

"In Mr. Heath's view Britain is a chronic invalid who needs to be shocked into recovery, who has resisted all known therapeutic cures, all the orthodox medicines, who has far too long been kept in a coma of complacency by pain-killing drugs."

"The doctor should tell the patient the cruel truth that medical science has exhausted its solutions—either you pull yourself together, throw off the death wish, or the only thing left is to call in the undertaker."

(Reuter)

## Afghan carpet exporters team visits U.S. to survey markets

A delegation of Afghan carpet exporters has returned to Kabul after a three-month survey of carpet markets in the United States.

The four-member team, which included three members of the Afghan delegation, along with another 87 participants, began their tour.

The tour, in the markets, took the Afghan delegation to 16 states of the United States.

Namuroo Zadah said that the Afghan team visited Washington, D.C., Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, and during different stay of time duration, surveyed markets for carpet.

"We also held talks with the importers of other commodities such as sheepskin coats etc," he added.

We found the markets suitable for the export of the Afghan carpet.

Direct export to the markets in the United States from Afghanistan.

Direct sale of other Afghan handicrafts such as jewelry, sheepskin coats, etc. to the markets in the United States.

The delegation's findings are based on a tour of the United States, and participation in an international marketing seminar.

Mir Ahmad Nazroo Zadah, the manager and proprietor of the Nazroo Carpet Company, a major export firm of carpet, was one of the members of the Afghan delegation which was sent to United States by Commerce Ministry to attend an international marketing seminar in Boston.

Namuroo Zadah

## CURRENT YEAR COTTON PRODUCTION UP TO 85 THOUSAND TONS

The second national seminar on cotton production, in which cotton growers, exporters, and consumers participated, ended in Mazari Sharif Saturday.

In review of the place of cotton in the country's trade and agriculture, the figures for 1965 and 1967 were 75 thousand tons, and 61 thousand tons respectively.

Production was up again to 85 thousand tons in 1968, 71 thousand tons in 1969, 80 thousand tons in 1970 and 1971.

Experimental growing of cotton began in Afghanistan thirty years ago. Some Egyptian seeds of Ashmuni variety from 1922 have been sown in northern Afghanistan.

In 1942 some American seeds, Coker 100, Delta Pine 15, and Akala 44, along with some high grade Russian seeds came under experimentation in Katagah.

In 1949 Akala 44 seeds were imported from the United States. As the results were encouraging four tons of these seeds were cultivated in Allabada area in Kunduz for the first time.

As a result of these experiments the quick maturing variety of Coker 100 was earmarked for cultivation in Takhar, Badkhan, and Faryab provinces.

The Delta Pine variety for Baghlan, the Akala 44 variety for Kunduz.

In subsequent years some Akala 44 seeds were sent for propagation to Samangan, Jozjan, Balkh, and Faryab provinces, to expand the area under cotton cultivation.

Cotton cultivation was introduced in Herat eight years ago. Russian cotton seed F708 was sent for propagation in Herat and Baluchistan.

Research is carried out in Orton, and on boosting per unit production through technical assistance from French technical assistance programme.

Research is carried out in Orton, and on boosting per unit production through technical assistance from French technical assistance programme.

Due to mixing of seeds, and some other factors, cotton production between 1963-64 decreased.

Production however has been picking up since 1967 again.

Cotton production in 1962 was more than 110 thousand tons, in 1968 it fell to 79 thousand tons, the figures for 1965 and 1967 were 75 thousand tons, and 61 thousand tons respectively.

Production was up again to 85 thousand tons in 1968, 71 thousand tons in 1969, 80 thousand tons in 1970 and 1971.

The annual proceeds from exports of ginned cotton from 1962 have been as follows: \$14.93 million, \$11.13 million, \$11.90 million, \$7.36 million, \$8.88 million, and \$6.65 million dollars.

If we take into account the total foreign currency earnings of the nation which was \$70.88 in 1962 \$64.67 three years later and \$81.43 in 1969 only 70 cotton exports proceeds constitute 21.12 per cent in 1962, 15.4 per cent in 1965, and 6.9 per cent in 1968-70.

The above figures show that the country's exports have suffered during the recent years due to decline of cotton productivity.

The cotton project aimed at introduction of new, unimixed seeds, with greater growing capability was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation four years ago.

The Ministry has sent higher quality seeds from current year yields to Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Jozjan, Faryab and Helmand.

The plans for increasing cotton productivity involves work on six areas: better seeds; proper fertilisation; improved irrigation methods; employing of agro-technical tools and implements; and provision of financial incentives for growers.

Cotton production in 1968 was 60,000 tons, in 1967, 60,000 tons, in 1966, 60,000 tons, in 1965, 60,000 tons, in 1964, 60,000 tons, in 1963, 60,000 tons, in 1962, 60,000 tons, in 1961, 60,000 tons, in 1960, 60,000 tons, in 1959, 60,000 tons, in 1958, 60,000 tons, in 1957, 60,000 tons, in 1956, 60,000 tons, in 1955, 60,000 tons, in 1954, 60,000 tons, in 1953, 60,000 tons, in 1952, 60,000 tons, in 1951, 60,000 tons, in 1950, 60,000 tons, in 1949, 60,000 tons, in 1948, 60,000 tons, in 1947, 60,000 tons, in 1946, 60,000 tons, in 1945, 60,000 tons, in 1944, 60,000 tons, in 1943, 60,000 tons, in 1942, 60,000 tons, in 1941, 60,000 tons, in 1940, 60,000 tons, in 1939, 60,000 tons, in 1938, 60,000 tons, in 1937, 60,000 tons, in 1936, 60,000 tons, in 1935, 60,000 tons, in 1934, 60,000 tons, in 1933, 60,000 tons, in 1932, 60,000 tons, in 1931, 60,000 tons, in 1930, 60,000 tons, in 1929, 60,000 tons, in 1928, 60,000 tons, in 1927, 60,000 tons, in 1926, 60,000 tons, in 1925, 60,000 tons, in 1924, 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## Tchepone falls

## Saigon army occupies many Trail sectors

KHE SANH, South Vietnam, March 9, (AFP).—Advance units of South Vietnamese forces operating in Southern Laos, now occupied many sectors of the eastern routes of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, operation commander Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam said here Monday.

The operation had achieved its scheduled targets in reducing Communist supply routes to Cambodia and South Vietnam, and also in the destruction of military depots and positions, he said.

"Our offensive phase is no longer a priority," he commented following the South Vietnamese capture of the key Ho Chi Minh Trail link town of Tchepone. "It will now change into an operation of exploitation," he said.

But the actual occupation of the town "will serve little purpose," he said. "The important thing is that in a month-long operation we have reached the town, the 'nerve centre' of the North Vietnamese communication system in the area, and in the process have eliminated two Communist divisions."

The main objective had been a point five km (three miles) to the west of Tchepone where three strategic roads, the 91, coming from the north, the Nine, the major link through to South Vietnam, and the 914, all met at Ban Dong.

The first armoured mobile bridge was operating there, while to the south at Muong Nong at the junction of Routes 92 and 914, which also lead through to South Vietnam, the first infantry division of Gen. Pham An Phu was in control.

But Gen. Lam insisted that the South Vietnamese had in no way cut the Ho Chi Minh Trail. "Supplies in fact are carried in lorries along sections between 20 km (12 miles) and 40 km (25 miles) long. They are then transferred to new convoys."

"So you cannot talk of cutting but the occupation of several of these lengths, leaving the trail impracticable," Gen. Lam said.

At present, Saigon forces were occupying three of these sections and were working to spread out the field of action, he said.

The cost of the operation, in human terms, had worked out to one South Vietnamese killed to 30 Communists—about 6,000, or a division strength, in Viet Nam, South Vietnamese colonel, he added, had been reported missing during the violent battle for hill 31.

But the South Vietnamese were faced with some of Hanoi's elite troops: the 20,000-strong Saigon infantry, cavalry, marines, paratroopers and rangers were opposed by elements of the North Vietnamese 388th, 384th, 324th, second and fifth divisions, plus units from the 224th and 559 regiments specifically detailed for Ho Chi Minh Trail maintenance and protection duties, Gen. Lam revealed.

In a month, the South Vietnamese had destroyed the equivalent in supplies and equipment of three divisions, Gen. Lam said.

He also paid tribute to the support of U.S. aviation in the operation, noting that 800 American helicopters had taken part.

Gen. Pham Van Phu, commander of the first infantry division which took Tchepone and who was captured while fighting with the French at Dien Bien Phu, said there would be no repetition of that fateful campaign during the present operation.

His troops were currently in control of the surrounding hills with just a few forward units in the lower-lying ground. "It will rather be a Dien Bien Phu for the North Vietnamese," he said.

## U Thant rejects Pretoria's plans for Namibia plebiscite

THE HAGUE, March 9, (AFP).—UN Secretary General U Thant Monday criticised South Africa's proposal for a plebiscite in South West Africa (Namibia) as incapable of establishing either the facts of the situation, or the genuine wishes of the inhabitants.

D. Vickers, senior legal officer of the UN office of justice, putting U Thant's views to the International Court of Justice here, said it would not appear that the facts of the situation, or the genuine wishes of the inhabitants, would be ascertained by a plebiscite.

U Thant's representative told the court for the present proceedings, namely for the question of the legal consequences for states of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, the proposal for a plebiscite is manifestly irrelevant.

"A plebiscite conducted in 1971 or 1972, whatever the results, would not affect the legal consequences for states of the presence of South Africa in Namibia in the years since 1960."

"And even if the court were to advise on the level and factual basis of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia and even if it were to enter, in the course of the advisory proceedings, into a review of the facts as found by the General Assembly, the plebiscite would not assist the court in this pursuit."

Vickers went on: "The suggested plebiscite, whatever its result, could not refute the reaffirmation in United Nations resolution 'the

at South West Africa is a territory having international status."

"The plebiscite could not be a 're-levelling' of the situation, but a fact set forth in resolution that South Africa since 1946 at least has consistently disavowed the moral and material well being and security of the indigenous inhabitants, nor could the result of a plebiscite be to be placed before the court."

Vickers continued: "If a plebiscite were held—a development which can take place only outside the present proceedings before this court—the alternative to a return of the territory of South Africa to be presented to the people of Namibia, should not be administration by the United Nations, but independence after a plebiscite."

"No plebiscite could be of any value if the inhabitants were invited to choose between alternatives which do not exist."

"There is no question of the territory being administered by the United Nations except for the express purpose of bringing about the self determination and independence of the territory at the earliest possible date, and transferring all powers to the people of the territory upon the declaration of independence."

"Vickers went on: 'The suggested plebiscite, whatever its result, could not refute the reaffirmation in United Nations resolution 'the

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## World-Briefs

LONDON, March 9, (AFP).—Two British oil tankers, one of them ablaze, the other taking water in its engine room, were in difficulties off Cape Finisterre (Spain), early today, according to reports reaching here.

The 66,000-ton Ocean Bridge was abandoned by its 50-man crew after catching fire and being in danger of sinking.

LONDON, March 9, (AFP).—A total of 4,300 workers of the Rolls Royce Company are to be dismissed within the next three weeks, the company said today.

The dismissals, the first to be announced since the company went bankrupt a month ago, apply to workers in company plants in Derby, Glasgow and Barnoldswick Yorkshire.

TEL AVIV, March 9, (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro left here at the end of an official visit and talk with Israeli leaders.

Foreign ministry sources in Jerusalem said after Moro's final meeting here with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban that no official joint statement would be issued.

WASHINGTON, March 9, (AFP).—The Defence Department yesterday confirmed that the Soviet Union has a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said it is correct that we have detected some new ICBM construction in the Soviet Union. We are not sure what it is or what Soviet intentions are.

## 11 planes, copters ruined in explosions at Tancos

LISBON, March 9, (AFP).—A fire which destroyed several planes at Tancos airbase, about 150 kilometres (about 100 miles) from here, yesterday was the work of saboteurs, the Portuguese Ministry of Information announced.

An official communiqué said an investigation immediately about 3,30 this morning saboteurs got into one of the hangars of the military air base of Tancos. They placed time-operated explosive charges which, on exploding, destroyed some aircraft and damaged others. No one was injured.

The military authorities began an investigation immediately.

## VACANCIES FOR NURSES POSTS

ASH-SHARQ HOSPITAL IN AL-KHOBAR SAUDI ARABIA INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR THE POST OF STAFF NURSES WITH MINIMUM EXPERIENCE OF THREE YEARS AND GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MONTHLY SALARY U.S. DOLLARS 150.00 PLUS FREE FOOD, ACCOMMODATION AND AIR TRANSPORTATION.

THOSE INTERESTED PLEASE CONTACT MR. ABDEL BARAKAT INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL SUNDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY 7.8 AND 9 FROM 9-12 BEFORE NOON AND 3-7 AFTER NOON ACCOMPANIED WITH CERTIFICATES AND CREDENTIALS.

## BIDS WANTED

THE SINA LTD. HAS OFFERED TO SELL THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION 70 TONS OF CUPRAVIT BLUE. 35 PER CENT AF.

166 PER KG.

— THOSE WHO CAN SUPPLY CHEAPER SHOULD CONTACT THE GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION BY HOOT 22, 1349 (MARCH 13, 1971).

## BIDS WANTED

The Highway Maintenance Department (for first region) requires the following parts:

1. Parts for American made Caterpillar tractors

estimated cost \$ 43,000

2. Parts for American made Galion graders

estimated cost \$ 90259

3. Parts of American made (International Harvester Co.

I.H. CTD-24,) estimated cost \$ 91,191.

4. Parts for General Motor graders

estimated cost \$ 15947

LOCAL AND FOREIGN FIRMS WISHING TO DELIVER THE ABOVE

MENTIONED PARTS SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE

SECRETARIAT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY AT NADER SHAH

MAINA WITHIN 10 DAYS OF APPEARANCE OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

AND STUDY THE CONDITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS IN THE ORDERS

SECTION OF THE HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT FIRST REG-

ION. THE BIDDING MEETING SHALL BE HELD ON HAMAL 15, 1350 (APRIL

4, 1971), TO BE ATTENDED BY ALL BIDDERS.

EUROPE  
MER SCHEDULE  
THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS  
SOON TRICE A WEEK  
WATCH OUT FOR OUR SUM.  
NOW TWICE A WEEK



Ariana Afghan Airlines

VOL. IX NO. 283

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1971 (HOOT 19, 1349)

## Mideast peace hinges on intensive behind-the-scenes private efforts Jarring downcast by latest developments

UNITED NATIONS, New York, March 10, (Reuters). Middle East peace hopes now appear to hinge on intensive private talks, including a reported behind-the-scenes effort by the United States to bring concessions from Israel. Sources here said today that efforts in the U.N. were stalled for the present, with each side waiting for the other to make the next move and so break the impasse.

For their part, Israeli sources insisted that "the ball is in the Egyptian court" and it was up to Cairo to advance the peace-making process.

The diplomatic stalemate at the UN came after Egypt's President Anwar Sadat refused to extend the Suez Canal ceasefire last Sunday—leaving Egyptian and Israeli forces at the alert in case of any renewal of last year's heavy fighting.

But all was reported quiet on the Suez Canal front today, more than 48 hours since the ceasefire went into effect. At the UN, neither Egyptian ambassador Mohamed al-Zayyat nor Israeli ambassador Yosef T. Gunjar Jarring yesterday. There was no immediate indication that either of them would see him today.

Some diplomats feared that a prolonged stalemate might result in another interruption of the Jarring mission, with the intermediary returning to his post as Swedish ambassador to Moscow.

But there was general agreement that this would not happen before all possibilities of retrieving the lost ground had been exhausted.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban will visit London, Washington and the UN later this month. His talks with officials in the three places were considered crucial to any prospects of further progress.

Egypt's refusal to extend the ceasefire, formally surprised no one here, and diplomats were at pains to emphasize that this did not mean the end of the Jarring mission, which was reactivated last August on the basis of proposals, including the standstill agreement, made by U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers.

The Egyptian decision was for shadowed by Rogers' views, to go along with the U.S., France and Britain in a big four declaration last Friday endorsing Secretary-General U Thant's call for a ceasefire extension and his report to the Security Council on the Jarring talks to date.

The feeling here today was that, for the time being at any rate, the peace-making effort had moved away from the UN and into the capitals, with exchanges between the United States and Israel of interesting sites and monuments, and development projects around the country.

The delegation consists of Mohammed Ibrahim Nasim, and Omar Khan of Radio Afghanistan, and Abdul Ghias Samay, of the Afghan Films.

The team's work will take several months, and it is to cover most of the country.

The team has started its work in Nangarhar this week.

KABUL, March 10, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Information and Culture has assigned a three member team to record folk music and songs, and prepare color and black and white photographs of interesting sites and monuments, and development projects around the country.

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## Farah airport ready for use by Bakhtar Airlines

FARAH, March 10, (Bakhtar).—New navigational and meteorology equipment have been installed in the Farah airport. The airport is now ready for use by the Bakhtar Afghan Airlines. The new equipment installed in the airport also includes communication facilities and electricity generators.

The airport situated five kilometres south of Farah city, was built last year by the Afghan Air Authority.

Team assigned to record Afghan folk music, songs

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## Indochina

## 200 NV killed in heavy fighting in Laos

VIENTIANE, March 10, (Reuters).—Nearly 200 North Vietnamese have been killed in heavy fighting during the past 30 hours around a government position in southernmost Laos known as SAC 22, the Lao military command reported today.

Command spokesman General Thongphanh Khonay said 150 North Vietnamese were killed and three captured on and around the heavily defended perimeter as Laotian defenders successfully held off assault by three communist battalions. Government casualties were given as 10 wounded.

Other sources, however, indicated the communist casualties were more likely to be around 50.

General Thongphanh said another 50 North Vietnamese were believed killed in the surrounding area but the bodies could not be accurately counted as the Laotian troops were not able to leave their position on the eastern edge of the Boloven plateau.

At 1500 local the communists pulled back about three miles (five kms) southwest of the site of the fighting, but they continued surveillance and raids on the Ho Chi Minh Trail running past the eastern edge of the plateau, he said.

The spokesman said the government position was hit by mortars late in the afternoon after the communist infantry retreated under constant air strikes.

Further north, clashes were reported between government and communist troops near Donghene and south of route nine.

Government losses were one killed and three wounded, while the communists suffered six killed, the spokesman said.

However, despite the increased activity in southern Laos, there was still no sign of a communist North Vietnamese movement westwards towards the Mekong river as a result of the South Vietnamese incursions, he added.

In northern Laos, the communists were expected to launch a major attack against Ban Na which is near the American-backed Long Cheng base 90 miles (144 kms) north of Vientiane.

One regiment of the North Vietnamese 312 division had been seen approaching the position about 15 miles (24 kms) north-northeast.

## Lunokhod begins work on moon's Sea of Rains

MOSCOW, March 10, (Reuters).—Russia's Lunokhod has begun its fifth moon working day which lasts 14 earth days, on the moon's sea of rains, Tass reported yesterday.

The eight-wheeled moon vehicle, which began operation on the lunar surface on November 17, took television pictures of the lunar horizon over the horizon on Sunday, the news agency said.

Monday its solar batteries were uncovered to be recharged ready for it to resume its work on the barren lunar surface.

At midnight, approached in Moscow it was rumbling over the rocks of the moon again.

The weird bath-tub shaped machine bypassed several rocks and craters and headed in a north-westerly direction, covering 272 metres (892 feet) during the radio communications session with earth.

The remote-controlled moon-buggy took measurements of the physical and mechanical properties of the lunar surface and provided new information for earth-bound scientists from its x-ray telescope.

MOSCOW, March 10, (AFP).—Soviet Deputy Premier Aziz Sidki arrived here today at the head of an economic delegation for an official visit.

The Soviet news agency Tass, announcing the visit, gave no indication of its purpose, but earlier reports from Cairo said the delegation would discuss an electrification scheme and other Soviet-financed projects.

## Good news for people who are over forty

(Continued from page 3)

inquiries asking them to cooperate in the inquiry. About 8,000 people are believed to have taken unauthorized intravenous injections of these sedatives, dissolving them for the most part in unsterilised water.

The British Medical Association journal The Lancet reported that mortality from this kind of drug poisoning is higher than from any other poison, "liquid or solid".

In the absence of serious experimental studies, it was believed until recently that narcotics, once produced dependency or addiction, and this was attributed to social or psychological factors.

International health organizations have used to refer to the term "addict" for victims of addictive drugs. Today, its meaning has been greatly widened, to include even addiction to medicines and to food in the case of the chronically obese.

The two phenomena of adaptation and dependency would therefore appear to derive from one and the same process, linked to

the metabolism of the brain. The profound psychophysical upheaval in drug addiction is not merely a destructive caprice. It is a matter of chemistry and it is extremely important to elucidate its neurochemical and specific characteristics.

Recent researches in Swiss clinics and hospitals concerned believed that doctors should never prescribe tranquillisers (especially benzodiazepines) to patients who might be constitutionally prone to their effects.

Psychiatrists found their nearly all the addict examined had deeply depressive personalities. Most of them attributed their addiction to medicines to the "quest for euphoria" and for relief from their suffering.

Further research is clearly necessary since depression is by far the most common form of mental illness, in France it accounts for 25 per cent of all admissions to psychiatric hospitals.

Newly established evidence would seem to show that it is linked to some disorder in the neurochemical metabolism, whose characteristics British researchers are beginning to identify through studies of brain and spinal fluid.

The most brilliant results in anti-depressive therapy in the last two years have been obtained with a very simple substance, lithium carbonate. Regular intake of this chemical—necessary to keep its level in the blood constant—completely lifts its effects, definitively averts the recurrent attacks of depression which disrupt patients' lives.

It is easy to understand the frustration of doctors and psychiatric clinics faced with the impossibility of treating merely a symptom. Legislative and juridical measures seem tragically ludicrous in the context

of this disease.

For instance, at one stage during the mission his urine tube became badly twisted, which could be highly distracting because of the effects of cardiovascular deconditioning is an increase in urine excretion.

The earth facts are all in favour of the over-forties. The Guinness Book of Records shows that the longest non-stop run (121 miles) was made by a 41-year-old, the longest non-stop walk (nearly 216 miles) by a 51-year-old, and the longest walking race ever held (3,415 miles) was won by a 60-year-old.

Stan Bradshaw, the tripe butcher from Padham, is not yet 60 so he phoned him to ask him how he was getting on. "I'm all right," he said, but it is getting a bit harder. I reckon I was at my peak at 52. He, by the way, is a member of the Buckle Club, a very assorted bunch of gentlemen who frequent pubs like the Tan Hill and the Cat and Fiddle.

The highest and second highest in England. It is unwise to get into a drinking session with them in the Tan Hill because it is only too easy to discover that the rule of thumb is being taken in the Cat and Fiddle—120 miles away on foot along the spine of the Pennines.

Stan Bradshaw has topped the list within the space of one walk—the first time when he was 52 and the second time when he was 54. There is nothing like a good walk, he says, for encouraging the thirst.

CANBERRA, March 10, (Reuters).—Australia's divided parliament met in crisis session last night to discuss the over challenge to Prime Minister John Gorton's leadership from his former defence minister, Malcolm Fraser, Gorton this morning tendered resignation.

GENEVA, March 10, (Reuters).—The United Nations Committee on Human Rights is appealing to all countries to ban activity by organisations which propagate ideas of Nazism and racial superiority.

In resolution, published yesterday and passed by 24 votes to nil with four abstentions and four non-votes, the 32-member commission called on governments to uncover any evidence of dissemination of the ideology and practice of Nazism and racial superiority.

They are also called to ensure that such practices are rigorously suppressed and prohibited.

The commission recommended that to speed the disbandment of such organisations they should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from governments, organisations, private companies or individuals, to use public places for meetings.

Countries which abstained from voting were Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Iran.

Other sources, however, indicated the communist casualties were more likely to be around 50.

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In northern Laos, the communists were expected to launch a major attack against Ban Na which is near the American-backed Long Cheng base 90 miles (144 kms) north of Vientiane.

## Ali, Frazier

## fight again in LA in summer

NEW YORK, March 10, (Reuters).—Joe Frazier, having humbled once mighty Muhammad Ali to retain his world heavyweight crown here Monday night, is prepared to accept Ali's challenge for a return title fight.

Tentative plans call for a return fight, probably in Los Angeles this summer. But the date will depend on the extent of the jaw injury Ali sustained as the relentless Frazier bulldozed his way to a unanimous 15-round points win last night.

Ali, the myth of his invincibility ruthlessly exploded by Frazier, told his trainer "Bundini" Brown: "Get the guns ready, we are going to set tracks again."

Brown, deputising for Ali at a post-fight added: "We'll be back and this time there won't be any three years between fights. All the bumps and knicks are out now and we will really be ready next time."

Frazier said he would be glad to give Ali a return match "any time" thought the 27-year-old champion added: "But I don't think he'll want one."

While Frazier was talking to a crowd of about 200 reporters, with eye-packs held to his bruised cheeks, Ali was being examined for a suspected broken jaw.

An x-ray revealed no fracture though the former champion's jaw was bruised and swollen.

Brown, Ali's trainer, adviser and confidant, said: "Don't worry about it, we'll be back. Joe put up a great fight, but Ali has nothing to be ashamed of."

So let's forget all this fuss about Shepard being too old for the job. After all, he may have had other pressing affairs, but his mission his urine tube became badly twisted, which could be highly distracting because of the effects of cardiovascular deconditioning is an increase in urine excretion.

The earth facts are all in favour of the over-forties. The Guinness Book of Records shows that the longest non-stop run (121 miles) was made by a 41-year-old, the longest non-stop walk (nearly 216 miles) by a 51-year-old, and the longest walking race ever held (3,415 miles) was won by a 60-year-old.

Stan Bradshaw, the tripe butcher from Padham, is not yet 60 so he phoned him to ask him how he was getting on. "I'm all right," he said, but it is getting a bit harder. I reckon I was at my peak at 52. He, by the way, is a member of the Buckle Club, a very assorted bunch of gentlemen who frequent pubs like the Tan Hill and the Cat and Fiddle.

The highest and second highest in England. It is unwise to get into a drinking session with them in the Tan Hill because it is only too easy to discover that the rule of thumb is being taken in the Cat and Fiddle—120 miles away on foot along the spine of the Pennines.

Stan Bradshaw has topped the list within the space of one walk—the first time when he was 52 and the second time when he was 54. There is nothing like a good walk, he says, for encouraging the thirst.

CANBERRA, March 10, (Reuters).—Australia's divided parliament met in crisis session last night to discuss the over challenge to Prime Minister John Gorton's leadership from his former defence minister, Malcolm Fraser, Gorton this morning tendered resignation.

GENEVA, March 10, (Reuters).—The United Nations Committee on Human Rights is appealing to all countries to ban activity by organisations which propagate ideas of Nazism and racial superiority.

In resolution, published yesterday and passed by 24 votes to nil with four abstentions and four non-votes, the 32-member commission called on governments to uncover any evidence of dissemination of the ideology and practice of Nazism and racial superiority.

They are also called to ensure that such practices are rigorously suppressed and prohibited.

The commission recommended that to speed the disbandment of such organisations they should not be allowed to receive financial subsidies from governments, organisations, private companies or individuals, to use public places for meetings.

Countries which abstained from voting were Britain, the United States, New Zealand and Iran.

Other sources, however, indicated the communist casualties were more likely to be around 50.

General Thongphanh said another 50 North Vietnamese were believed killed in the surrounding area but the bodies could not be accurately counted as the Laotian troops were not able to leave their position on the eastern edge of the Boloven plateau.

At 1500 local the communists pulled back about three miles (five kms) southwest of the site of the fighting, but they continued surveillance and raids on the Ho Chi Minh Trail running past the eastern edge of the plateau, he said.

The spokesman said the government position was hit by mortars late in the afternoon after the communist infantry retreated under constant air strikes.

Further north, clashes were reported between government and communist troops near Donghene and south of route nine.

Government losses were one killed and three wounded, while the communists suffered six killed, the spokesman said.

However, despite the increased activity in southern Laos, there was still no sign of a communist North Vietnamese movement westwards towards the Mekong river as a result of the South Vietnamese incursions, he added.

In northern Laos, the communists were expected to launch a major attack against Ban Na which is near the American-backed Long Cheng base 90 miles (144 kms) north of Vientiane.

One regiment of the North Vietnamese 312 division had been seen approaching the position about 15 miles (24 kms) north-northeast.

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VOL IX NO. 284

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1971 (HOOT 20, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF 4

## HM INITIALS NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW, OTHER LAWS, Regulations to benefit wage earners too

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar). His Majesty the King has intialled the new Civil Service Law, the Government Wage Earners Law, and several amendments. The new laws and amendments have been passed as legislative decrees.

The new bills and amendments were prepared by the legislative department of the Justice Ministry with due consideration to the values embodied in the Constitution, and in consultation with representatives of various ministries in a bid to improve the living standards of the civil servants, and the people at large.

The laws and amendments have been the subject of discussion of several committees as well as the cabinet.

They were drafted after thorough study of the financial possibilities of the government, and ways to enhance progress of the country.

The new laws were presented to the Administrative Reform Commission set up by Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Nazarai, Minister of the Interior, and the first term of the government by the legislative department of the Justice Ministry.

The personnel committee of the commission as a whole studied these bills, and as a result of their proposals and amendments were incorporated in them.

According to the government's stated policy the new laws were enacted to provide an incentive for the civil servants for diligent and responsible work through offering of job security and to turn retirement into a promise rather than a disappointment.

New pension rights granted under the new laws are based on past experience within the country and the experiences of other nations.

Govt. offices remain closed in troubled EP for 10th day

ISLAMABAD, March 11, (Reuters).—President Yahya Khan has directed that Pakistan's postponed assembly will sit in Dacca, capital of the troubled eastern half of the country, when it meets on March 25, it was officially stated here.

The assembly, originally scheduled to meet last week, is to draw up a new constitution following a wave of violence swept East Pakistan last month as Yahya postponed the opening session of the assembly because of threats to the life of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, political leader of West Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujib, regretted that foreign experts were leaving East Pakistan, "impeding the development of the province."

Commenting on recent advice of United Nations Secretary General U Thant that UN personnel should be repatriated from the troubled province, he said Thant should also take into account the "threat of genocide" by the Bengali "extremists" in the province.

The situation in Dacca yesterday was said to be calm, although travellers arriving here from the eastern capital said tension was running high and the least incident could cause an explosion.

The curfew imposed in Rajshahi, near the East Pakistan-India frontier, since March 3 was lifted Wednesday, official sources indicated.

The city, located a few miles from the Indian border, was the scene of violence incidents last week when demonstrators attacked a telephone exchange. At least two people were killed and seven injured, although the exact casualty toll has yet to be ascertained.

Government offices in Dacca remained closed for the 10th successive day as employees continued their protest at the government's decision to postpone the meeting of the national assembly until March 25.

The boycott, called by Sheikh Mujib, left only electricity and water supply and communication unaffected.

The general public in the troubled eastern wing of the country has been urged by the government in support of a non-cooperation movement launched by Sheikh Mujib's Awami League.

The courts remained closed today and the domestic flights of Pakistan International Airways were suspended when airway employees stopped work in support of the movement. Only inter-airport flights under the supervision of the army controlling the airport were able to operate normally.

Ships and steamships in the Bay of Bengal have perfectly flying qualities, the brochure said. It cruses at a speed of 2,500 k.p.h. (1,550 m.p.h.) flies at an altitude of 18,000 metres (59,000 feet) and has a range of 6,500 kilometres (4,000 miles).

FORLORN TAZI—This Afghan Hound views with nostalgia the receding snowline around Kabul as he takes one last romp before spring sets in. But Tazi won't be sad for long. Even though it's "rough sledding" in Kabul now, he knows that old proverb: "From melting comes the green grass grows." Can summer plenties be far behind? (Photo by Jimmy Bedford).

## HIS MAJESTY APPOINTS 19 NEW SENATE MEMBERS

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has appointed the following as members of the senate:

Sayed Shamsuddin Majrooh; Dr. Mohammad Anas; Prof. Mohammad Asghar; Diplom. Eng. Akram Farwana; Dr. Abdul Kayum Razzai; Abdul Hamid Aziz; Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal; Dr. Shoukour Wali; Mrs. Aziza Gardazi; Mohammad Asaf, former chief of staff of air force; Mir Aminuddin Anari; Nour Ahmad Stanikzai, auditor general of Kandahar province; Ghulam Mubashir Zanderani; Haji Mohammad Chamkani; Nader Ali Jaghori, Ghulam Nabil Chakrouzi; Khair Malmangai; Dr. Nabil Mohammad Panjshiri; and Abdul Kadir Bakhzal.

The news released by the Secretariat of the Senate on the appointments said in accordance with clause one of article 45 of the Constitution His Majesty the King appoints 28 senators which constitute one third of the senate's membership.

The rest of the senators will be appointed by His Majesty the King.

The Royal Audience

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar). The following have been received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ending today, the Royal Protocol Department announced:

First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Yafai; National Defence Minister Army General Khan Mohammad; Justice Minister Mirza Sayyid Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahed Sarabi; Supreme Court Justice Obeidullah Safi; Secretary General of the Afghan Red Crescent Society Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed; the Chief of Protocol in Foreign Ministry Dr. Saadullah Ghauri; Chief Engineer in the Ministry of Mines and Industries Eng. Ahmadullah Air Commandant of Bagram Col. Shah Wali, and the President of the Baghlan Buzkashi Team Mohammad Nader.

Delegation head Dr. Mohammad Akram, adviser to the Prime Minister, thanked the Soviet government and people and the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society for the hearty welcome afforded the delegation during its stay in the Soviet Union.

Home Brief

FAIZABAD, March 11, (Bakhtar).—Four people were killed in an avalanche which swept in Daxayon, 13 kilometres from Faizabad. Some 400 livestock were also buried by the avalanche.

MRS. GANDHI WINNING BIG VICTORY

NEW DELHI, March 11, (Reuters).—Mrs. Indira Gandhi stands poised for a landslide victory in the Indian general elections.

By 2330 (1800 GMT) last night her ruling Congress Party had won 121 of the first 162 results declared. The four party alliance which formed her main opposition held 23 with the remainder split between the other three parties.

If the trend continues when the other results are announced today and on Friday, the 53 year old Prime Minister could win close to 400 of the 521 seats in the lower house of parliament. At dissolution, the party held 228 seats.

The early results appeared to have more than justified Mrs. Gandhi's gamble in calling the elections a year ahead of schedule in a bid to regain the majority she lost at the time of the Congress Party's split 18 months ago.

The Finance Minister, Y.B. Chavan, termed the results of the election a "great victory".

China promises North Vietnam "all means at its disposal"

HANOI, March 11, (AFP).—China has promised North Vietnam that it will use "all the means at its disposal" to come to the aid of the Indo-Chinese peoples in their fight against "American imperialism" a joint Chinese-North Vietnamese communiqué announced here Wednesday.

The communiqué said China reaffirmed that aid for the "resistance against the American aggression" in the Indo-China peninsula was an inalienable part of the policy of the Chinese government and communist party and "an international obligation of the Chinese people."

China was determined "not to allow American imperialism to do what it likes in Indochina," the communiqué said.

The Vietnamese problem must be solved on the basis of the ten-point global solution and the eight elaborations set out by the National Liberation Front of the South Vietnam.

The forces of aggression and of the actualists must be withdrawn totally and unconditionally to settle the Vietnamese people to allow their own affairs."

TRIPOLI, March 11, (AFP).—The Libyan government today gave western oil companies an additional three days in which to reach agreement on oil payments. But it warned that the negotiations had "made no progress" so far.

PARIS, March 11, (AFP).—France's satellite must be withdrawn to get the Jarring negotiations in the Middle East restarted, government spokesman Leon Hamon told reporters here today.

## Afghanistan, Yemen Republic establish ties

KABUL, March 11, (Bakhtar).—The Royal Government of Afghanistan and the Arab Republic of Yemen have decided to establish diplomatic relations, in non-resident ambassadorial level between themselves in view of their wish for further strengthening of relations of friendship and brotherhood, from the date of publication of this statement.

Both states are of the opinion that the establishment of







## Village courts

(Continued from page 2)

It is true that in the future, as standards of living in the village continue to increase, more important issues will arise. But at the moment the majority of disputes are of a minor nature.

So it was grossly unfair to make a villager go to the trouble of writing a petition with full reference to the relevant facts of law, engaging a lawyer, applying to the local court, which might be 10 or 20 miles from his village, and then going on to appeal to the provincial court and finally to the high court in the capital.

Because of these problems, a villager was usually reluctant to go to law over disputes with a neighbour, preferring to use force to obtain his rights. This often had tragic consequences in the past, with the intervention of the representatives of the law in cases where beatings, injury and even murder occurred.

The formation of the equity courts was thus the soundest, simplest and most economical means of solving differences between individuals at the village level in the shortest possible time.

The first court was established in a village near Ishtan in December 1969. It consisted of five judges elected by the villagers themselves, who were empowered to adjudicate petty cases. The idea was welcomed so eagerly by the villagers that the justice ministry put four more courts nearby within the space of two days. In each case free elections were held, where all adult males, both male and female, could elect judges to the local bench.

Following this, requests began pouring into the justice ministry from a large number of villages, all demanding their own courts. Indeed, the experiment in the pilot area proved so effective that a Royal decree was issued in June 1969 for courts to be established in every village.

The courts were authorised to settle financial disputes not involving more than 10,000 rials and petty cases such as trespass, water-sharing rights, marital differences and inheritance claims. The judges, elected for a period of three years, had to be married and over 35 years of age. In most villages, inhabitants elected local elders or "rish-sefid" (white beard) who had already won their confidence and respect.

Courts sprang up all over the nation. In January 1969 there were 1,300 of them dealing with more than 500,000 cases. By the end of 1969, Justice Minister Manuchehr Partow said that 2,117 equity courts were serving 3,200 villages. And in October of this year, he disclosed that an additional 1,200 equity courts had been established during the past 12 months.

Such was the success of the equity courts that it was decided in 1966 to set up similar bodies, known as arbitration centres, in cities and towns. The first was opened in Chalus on the Caspian Sea the same year, and today there are close on a hundred of these councils, 30 of them in Tehran.

In the first six months of their establishment in the capital, the councils heard 31,631 criminal and 3,026 civil cases. In the first half of the last Iranian year, arbitration councils in the provinces dealt with more than 50,000 cases.

## Medina denies he ordered Killing civilians at My Lai

FORT BENNING, Georgia, March 11, (Reuter).—Captain Ernest Medina, commander of the army company that raided My Lai village where civilians were massacred, testified Wednesday in court-martial that he specifically ordered women and children should be spared.

The statement directly rebutted Calley, 27, who placed a major contention that Captain Medina ordered him to kill women and children in My Lai on March 16, 1969.

Both men were charged by the army with murdering 102 South Vietnamese civilians, and they could be sentenced to death if convicted at their separate courts-martial.

Calley's trial, which began on November 12, is drawing to a close, and the jury of six army officers should begin deliberating later next week the testimony of more than 100 witnesses.

Medina, 34, was ordered only last Monday to stand trial but no date has been set.

Calley testified two weeks ago that Medina, five times ordered him to kill women and children. Calley said Medina issued one of those orders the night before the raid during a briefing of the

entire company. He said Medina was asked by one of the men if he meant women and children should be killed.

Calley said Medina answered, "One of the questions asked was 'Do we kill women and children?' My reply to that question was 'No'."

"You do not kill women and children," Medina added. "You must use common sense. If they have a weapon, and they try to shoot you, you may shoot back, but you must use common sense."

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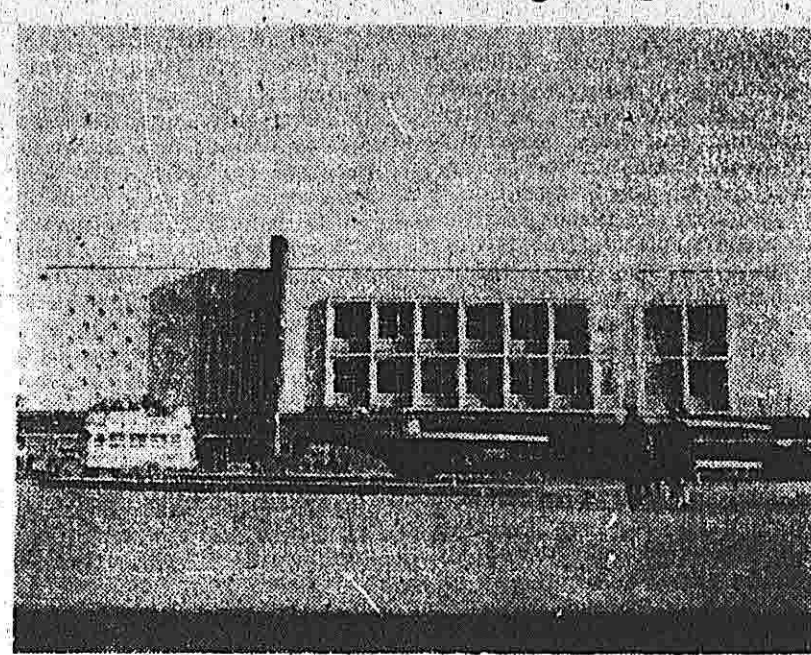
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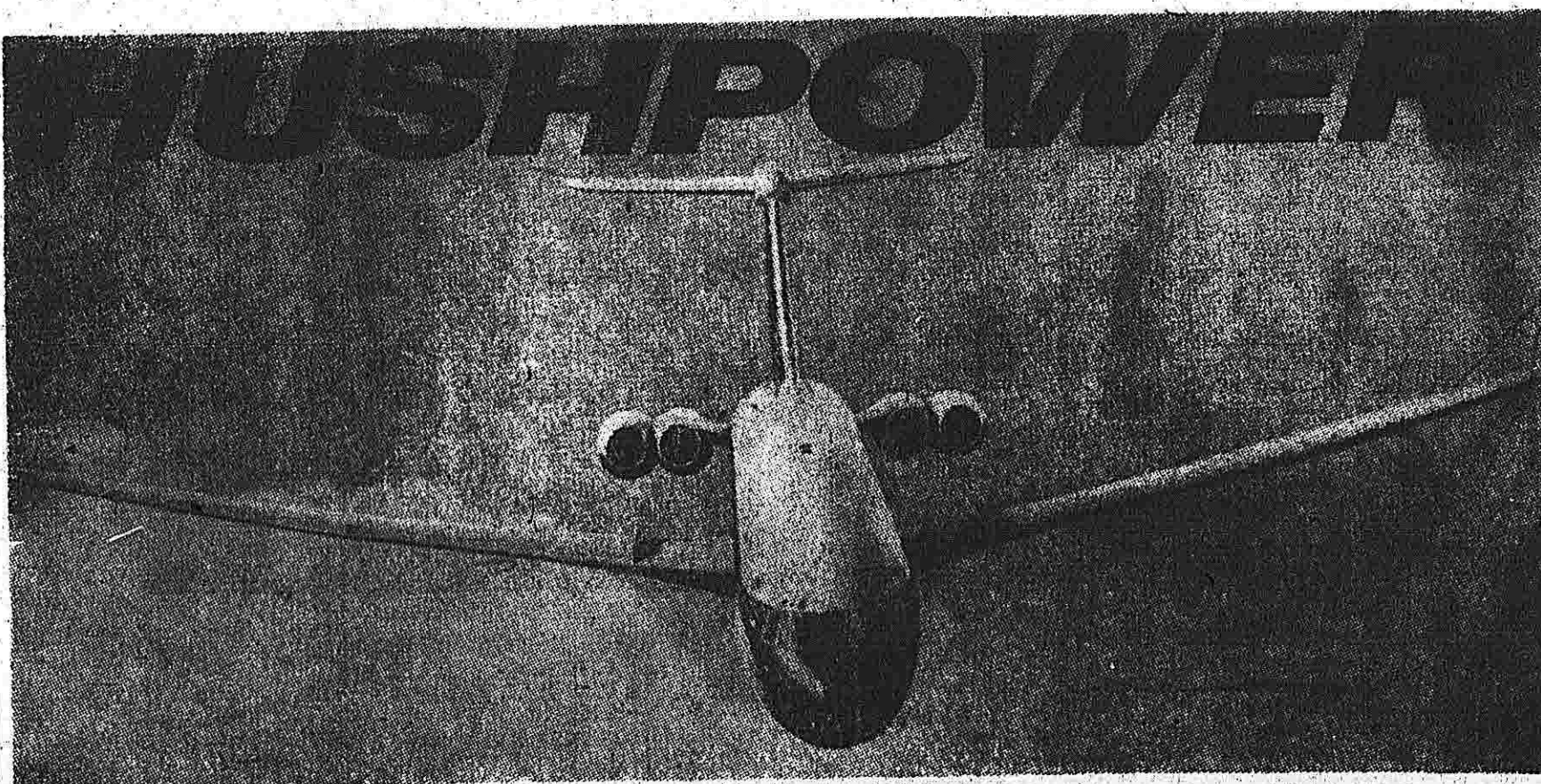
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Ariana Afghan Airlines VOL. IX NO. 285

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1971 (HOOT 22, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## WORK ON CIVIL SERVICE LAW NOT COMPLETE: SATTAR SIRAT

Health insurance cooperativesto be formed

KABUL, March 13, (Bakhtar).—With the passage of the new Civil Service Law, our work is not finished. We are still working on drafting regulations on health insurance cooperatives for civil servants, and on complementary pay for them," said the Minister of Justice Abdul Sattar Sirat in a press conference Thursday.

The work of the government on bringing administrative reforms is not yet complete and studies in this sphere are continuing, he said.

Editors and reporters of Anis, Mermon, Islah, Caravan, Lemar, Rozegar, Saba, Heywad and The Kabul Times and some other publications attended the conference.

Answering a question on whether the House of the People would approve the new Civil Service Law which is passed in the form of a legislative decree, Sirat said several hours of work has gone into the project, and the draft originally prepared by the legislative department of the Justice Ministry has been thoroughly studied, and restudied at committee and commission level and by the cabinet.

"There is every reason to believe that the House is of the same opinion with the government on bringing administrative reforms and it will give her approval to the law."

Answering another question in regard to vacation, Sirat said under the new law there will be a 10 day paid vacation for the civil servants each year. While the formal vacation period which is 20 days in the former law, has been reduced it is compensated in other ways.

"For instance when a public holiday falls on a Friday, the following day will be a day off."

Similarly, when a working day falls between two public holidays, it will be a holiday," he said.

Answering a question in regard to new ranks system Sirat said there will only be 10 instead of 13 ranks, as the new entrants in the civil service will be persons of better qualification than previously admissible in the civil service. These ranks are divided in four categories.

"Persons of high qualification and capability who fill positions higher than their own ranks, shall receive compensations for the position they fill."

"This system of compensation is regulated in accordance with the position, and education of the civil servants."

For instance a person of given standard of education can fill a position, higher than his rank, but within the category of his ranks, or a position in one or two categories higher than his rank."

Answering a question in regard to women civil servants, and

new privileges, afforded them, Sirat said there will be a period of 50 day vacation for child birth. Women officials could also return their civil service status when absent from work from one to two years.

"Under the former law a person who could not be promoted for a period of 10 years due to lack of a position in the organizational chart of a ministry, was sent to retirement."

"Under the new law, even though the organizational chart does not allow for promotion of an official, his pay can be raised when his promotion is due. Every year he will receive a raise comprising 20 per cent of the pay of the rank he was to set if he were promoted. Thus in a period of five years he will get one hundred per cent of the pay of one rank higher," he said.

"However teachers and professors shall be promoted automatically without this restriction."

Answering a question on possible changes in the hours, (Continued on page 4)



Dr. Mohammad Akram, advisor to the Prime Ministry speaking to the chairman of the Council of Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, during his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

## Fifty kg. tea seeds to be planted in Konar

ASADABAD, March 13, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq Thursday inspected the tea project farms here.

Experiments on growing tea began in Sarkani district of Konar province three years ago with the assistance of Chinese specialists.

The first tea bushes will yield harvest next year. Another fifty kilograms of tea seeds will be planted in the area shortly.

## TURKISH GOVT. RESIGNS, MILITARY GOES ON ALERT

ANKARA, March 13, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's government resigned here yesterday, following an ultimatum from the Turkish armed forces.

The resignation came little more than four hours after the country's military chiefs threatened to take over the government if a new cabinet able to meet the country's demands was not formed.

The armed forces were placed on a state of alert when the military leaders' ultimatum was broadcast over the state radio earlier yesterday.

The military chiefs, including chief of staff general Memduh Tugmac, threatened to take over the country's political leaders.

## Indo-china war

## Fighting shatters weeks lull in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, March 13, (AFP).—Violent fighting has flared up again on Cambodia's "northern front" after several weeks of a relative lull, the military command spokesman reported yesterday.

He said fierce clashes opposed government troops and North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces following the mortar bombardment of two government positions north east of here.

Kompong Cham province.

Shortly before midnight, the town of Treoung 20 kms (13 miles) north east of road number seven which links the capital to the South Vietnamese border was hit by forty 82 mm. shells.

This was followed by ground fighting further east at Prey Telling. At least two "enemy" soldiers were killed in the fighting.

Fighting was also reported in the northwest in the region near Oudong, the former royal capital, four government soldiers were wounded in a clash between a government patrol and a mixed Viet Cong-North Vietnamese unit. One "communist" soldier was killed, the spokesman said.

Oudong is located on one of the routes used as supply corridor by Viet Cong forces. It links the region south east of the "great lake" to southern Cambodia.

The U.S. State Department confirmed yesterday that U.S. planes were giving direct support to Laotian troops fighting in the Bolovens plateau area of southern Laos.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that planes had supported royal Laotian troops fighting the North Vietnamese around support base at a position dominating the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos.

The position was abandoned by the Saigon troops on Wednesday. McCloskey said that Laotian units were currently engaged in operations against the trail and that the plateau region was

currently an area of "intense" military activity.

The U.S. command yesterday announced the loss of six more helicopters over Laos and the Khe Sanh base area of north western South Vietnam.

Four were shot down by North Vietnamese gunners Thursday, three of them over Laos. Another was downed on Wednesday.

This brings the total number of helicopters officially lost over Laos to around 60 since the South Vietnamese Quang Tri province—springboard for the South Vietnamese drive in Laos started on February 8 to 61; the command reported.

Five others have been destroyed in accidents and an undetermined number—probably more than 200—damaged.

JALALABAD, March 13, (Bakhtar).—A course on use and maintenance of agricultural machinery was opened here by the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry.

The one week course is attended by the managers of various state and experimental farms in the country.

The Company exported through the Pashany Tejaraty Bank some polished stones, to Japan.

The plant is making contacts in Japan, Italy and Iran to find new buyers. Some samples of the firm's stones have been sent to Beirut, Karim Nasrati, the president of the Plant said.



Dr. Tabibi talking to Rotarians.

## Dr. Tabibi speaks to Rotarians on Afghan-India ties

NEW DELHI, March 13, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan Ambassador to India Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi spoke about the history of Afghanistan at a reception held in his honour by the Tipala Rotary Club.

In his speech Dr. Tabibi spoke in detail about Sher Shah Suri's works in India, and noted the road built by him, which is still in use in India.



Dr. Mostamandi scraping the Buddha head out of soil, and Roashan looking on.

## Roashan sees new Buddha head found in Hadda

KARACHI, March 13, (Reuter).—President Yahya Khan has arrived here presumably on his way to Dacca for talks, with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, whose defacto control of Eastern Pakistan threatens to tear this country apart.

All details of the President's movements have been blacked out, but observers believed he was studying a report by former Defence Minister Mohammad Khurshid who met Sheikh Mujib in Dacca on Thursday night.

The President would then continue the 2,000 mile (3,000 kms) journey to East Pakistan where central authority scarcely exists beyond the airport, and areas housing the armed forces.

Sheikh Mujib is in effective control of the country's eastern wing, scene of bitter fighting last week after Yahya postponed a meeting of the constituent assembly.

The assembly was charged with drawing a new constitution after elections in December. It is now scheduled to meet March 25.

But Sheikh Mujib, whose Awami League is seeking virtual autonomy from the Islamabad central government, has demanded among other things the ending of martial law in East Pakistan as a precondition for his attendance at the assembly.

According to unconfirmed reports President Yahya may offer to legalise Sheikh Mujib's de facto rule in Bengal. While such a solution could revive the nation's sagging economy, sceptics have pointed out that the legal obstacles are enormous.

Most of Karachi's English language newspapers yesterday expressed anxiety about keeping the 72 million Bengalis in East Pakistan linked with the wealthy 58 million Punjabis in the western wing of the country.

The Evening Star said in an article under a red banner headline that President Yahya faces "The Hardest Battle of His Life".



## Village courts

(Continued from page 2)

It is true that in the future, as standards of living in the village continue to increase, more important issues will arise. But at the moment the majority of disputes are of a minor nature.

So it was grossly unfair to make a village go to the trouble of writing a petition with full reference to the relevant facts of law, engaging a lawyer, applying to the local court, which might be 10 or 20 miles from the village, and then going on to appeal to the provincial court and finally to the high court in the capital.

Because of these problems, a village was usually reluctant to go to law over disputes with a neighbour, preferring to use force to obtain his rights. This often had tragic consequences in the past, with the intervention of the representatives of the law in cases where beatings, injury and even murder occurred.

The formation of the equity courts was thus the soundest, simplest and most economical means of solving differences between individuals at the village level in the shortest possible time.

The first court was established in a village near Ishtan in December 1960. It consisted of five judges elected by the villagers themselves, who were empowered to adjudicate petty cases. The idea was welcomed so eagerly by the villagers that the justice ministry put four more courts nearby villages within the space of two days. In each case free elections were held, where all adults, both male and female, could elect judges to the local bench.

Following this, requests began pouring into the justice ministry from a large number of villages, all demanding their own courts. Indeed, the experiment in the pilot area proved so effective that a Royal Decree was issued in June 1964 for courts to be established in every village.

The courts were authorised to settle financial disputes not involving more than 10,000 rials and petty cases such as trespass, water-sharing rights, marital differences and inheritance. The judges, elected for a period of three years, had to be married and over 35 years of age. In most villages, inhabitants elected local elders or "rish-sefid" (white beard) who had already won their confidence and respect.

Courts spring up all over the nation. In January 1969 there were 1,300 of them dealing with more than 600,000 cases. By the end of 1969, Justice Minister Manuchehr Partow said that 2,117 equity courts were serving 3,200 villages. And in October of this year, he disclosed that an additional 1,200 equity courts had been established during the past 12 months.

Such was the success of the equity courts that it was decided in 1966 to set up similar bodies, known as arbitration centres, in cities and towns. The first was opened in Chalus on the Caspian Sea the same year, and today there are close on a hundred of these councils, 30 of them in Tehran.

In the first six months of their establishment in the capital, the councils heard 31,631 criminal and 3,026 civil cases. In the first half of the last Iranian year, arbitration councils in the provinces dealt with more than 50,000 cases.

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## Medina denies he ordered Killing civilians at My Lai

FORT BENNING, Georgia, March 11, (Reuters)—Captain Ernest Medina, commander of the army company that killed 349 My Lai village where civilians were massacred, testified Wednesday at Lieutenant William Calley's court-martial that he specifically ordered women and children should be spared.

The statement directly rebutted Calley's 27, who placed a major part of his defence on the contention that Captain Medina ordered him to kill women and children in My Lai on March 16, 1968.

Both men were charged by the army with murdering 102 South Vietnamese civilians, and they could be sentenced to death if convicted at their separate courts-martial.

Calley's trial, which began on November 12, is drawing to a close, and the jury of six army officers should begin deliberating later next week the testimony of more than 100 witnesses.

Medina, 34, was ordered only last Monday to stand trial but no date has been set.

Calley testified two weeks ago that Medina five times ordered him to kill women and children. Calley said Medina issued one of those orders the night before the raid during a briefing of the entire company. He said Medina was asked by one of the men if he meant women and children should be killed.

Calley said Medina answered, "No."

But when Medina was asked Wednesday about the briefing, he stared at Calley and said, "One of the questions asked was 'Do we kill women and children?' My reply to that question was 'No.'"

"You do not kill women and children," Medina added. "You must use common sense. If they have a weapon, and they try to shoot you, you may shoot back, but you must use common sense."

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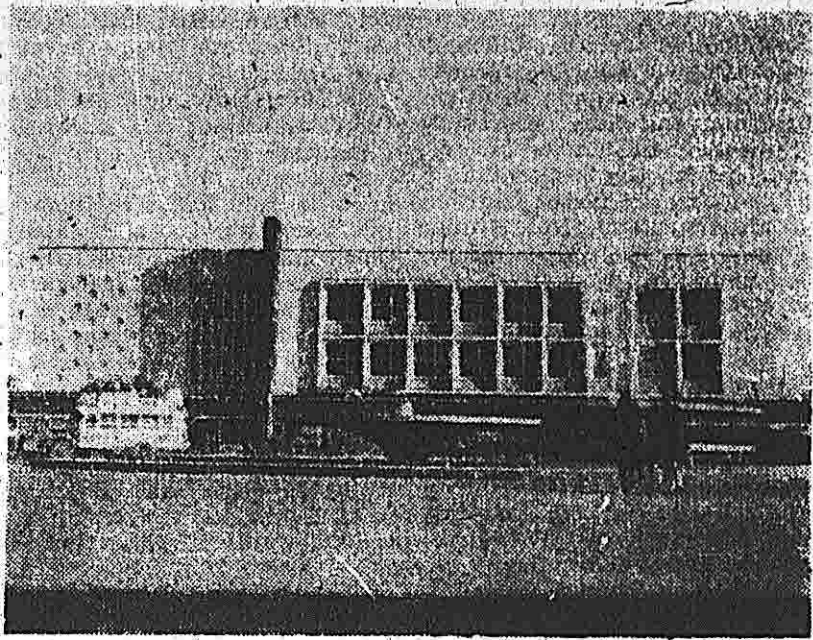
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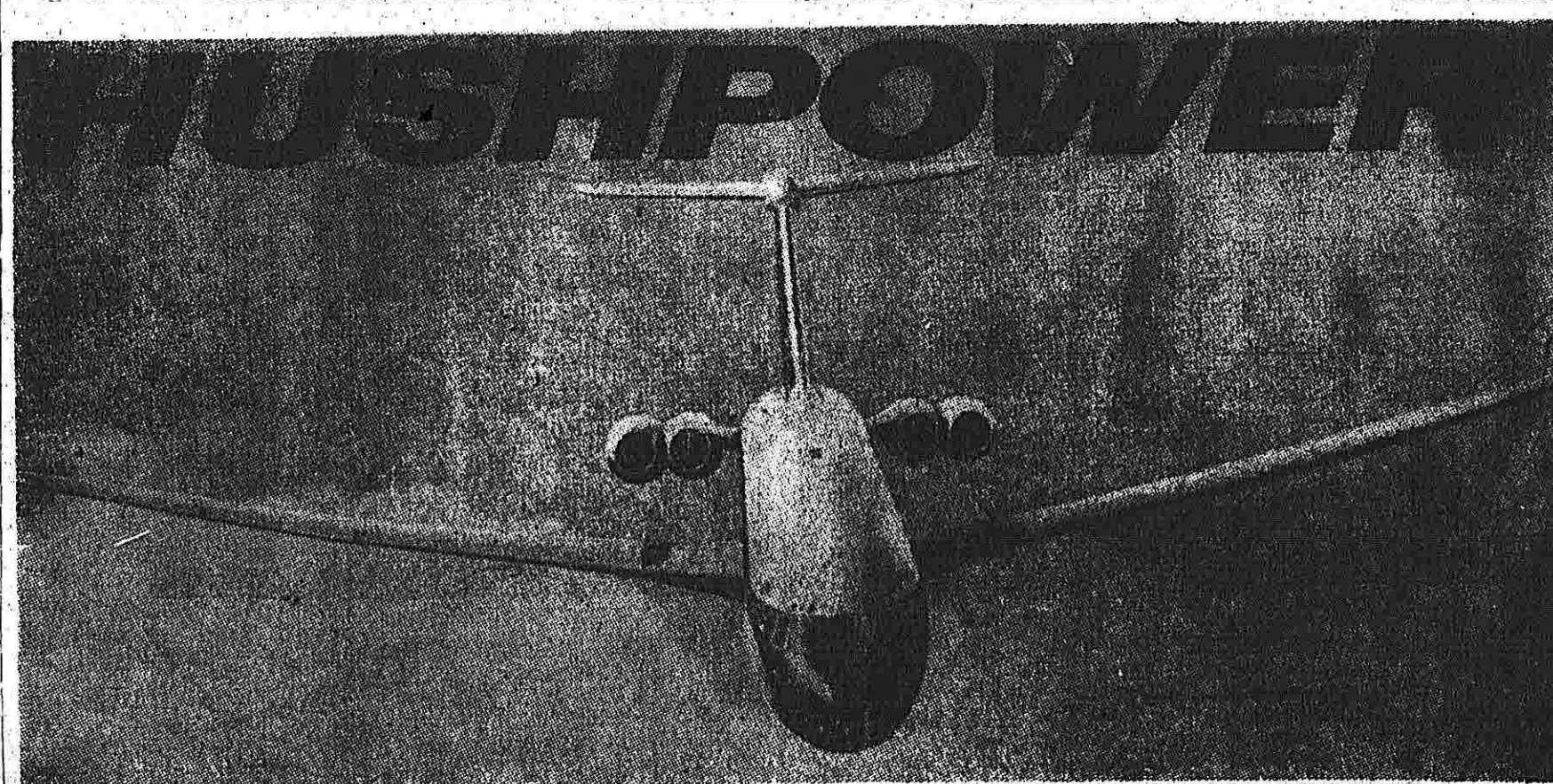
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PRICE AF. 4

## WORK ON CIVIL SERVICE LAW NOT COMPLETE: SATTAR SIRAT

Health insurance cooperatives to be formed

KABUL, March 13, (Bakhtar).—With the passage of the new Civil Service Law, our work is not finished. We are still working on drafting regulations on health insurance cooperatives for civil servants, and on complementary pay for them," said the Minister of Justice Abd ul Sattar Sirat in a press conference Thursday.

The work of the government on bringing administrative reforms is not yet complete and studies in this sphere are continuing, he said.

Editors and reporters of Anis, Mermion, Islah, Caravan, Lemar, Rozegar, Saba, Heywad and The Kabul Times and some other publications attended the conference.

Answering a question on whether the House of the People would approve the new Civil Service Law which is passed in the form of a legislative decree, Sirat said several hours of work has gone into the project, and the draft originally prepared by the legislative department of the Justice Ministry has been thoroughly studied, and restudied at committee and commission level and by the cabinet.

"There is every reason to believe that the House is of the same opinion with the government on bringing administrative reforms, and it will give her approval to the law."

Answering another question in regard to vacation, Sirat said under the new law there will be a 10 day paid vacation for the civil servants each year. While the formal vacation period which is 20 days in the former law, has been reduced it is compensated in other ways.

"For instance when a public holiday falls on a Friday, the following day will be a day off."

Similarly, when a working day falls between two public holidays, it will be a holiday," he said.

Answering a question in regard to new ranks system Sirat said there will only be 10 instead of 13 ranks, as the new entrants in the civil service will be persons of better qualification than previously admissible in the civil service. These ranks are divided in four categories.

"Persons of high qualification and capability who fill positions higher than their own ranks, shall receive compensations for the position they fill."

"This system of compensation is regulated in accordance with the position, and education of the civil servants."

For instance a person of given standard of education can fill a position, higher than his rank, but within the category of his ranks, or a position, in one or two categories higher than his rank.

Answering a question in regard to women civil servants, and



Dr. Mostamandi scraping the Buddha head out of soil, and Roashan looking on.

## Roashan sees new Buddha head found in Hadda

KABUL, March 13, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Information and Culture Minister, Mohammad Khalil Roashan yesterday visited Hadda and inspected excavations being carried out by the Afghan team of archaeologists on Tape Shotor.

During the current season of excavation, the fourth on the site, a number of unique objects have been unearthed. The excavations will be continued for another 45 days.

The new finds include a Buddha head, made of clay, which is the largest Buddha head found in the area. The head is not yet completely extracted from soil.

Dr. Shahibye Mostamandi who heads the team of excavators said the head probably is the work of second century A.D.

Roashan was accompanied by the president of the Pasho development department of the Afghan Academy on his visit to Hadda.

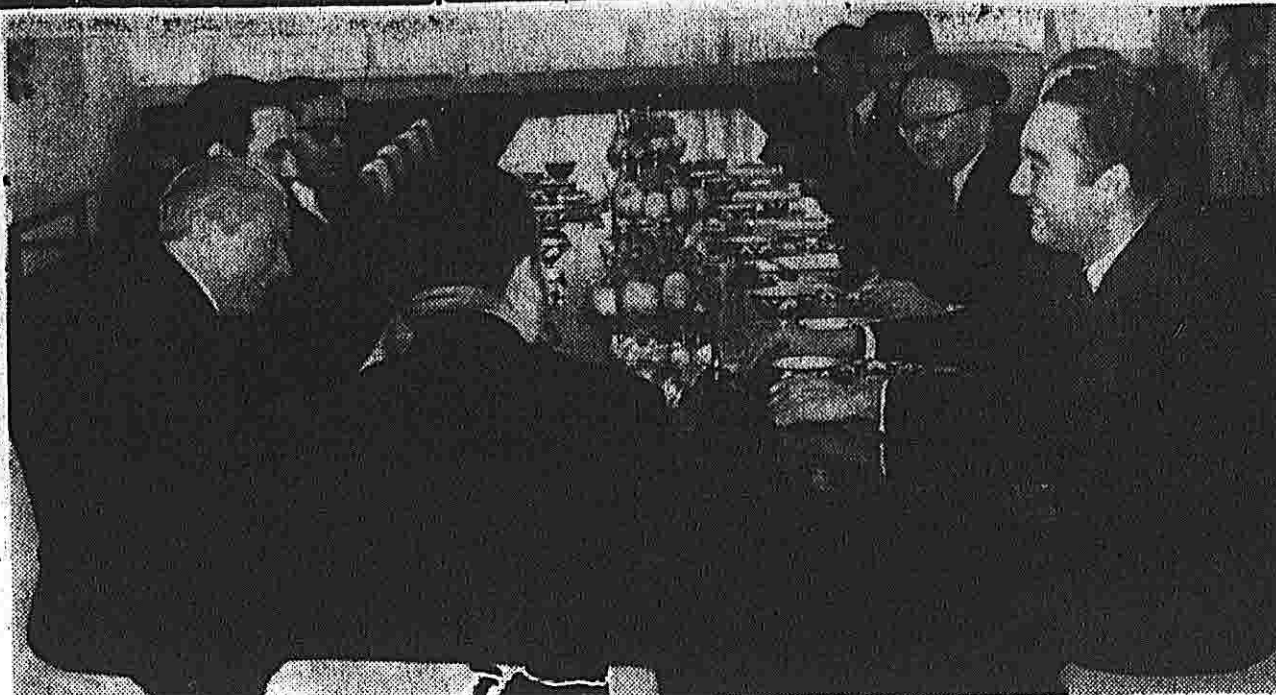
All details of the President's movements have been blacked out. But observers believed he was studying a report by former Defence Minister Mohammad Khurshid who met Sheikh Mujib in Dacca on Thursday night.

The President would then continue his journey to East Pakistan where central authority scarcely exists beyond the airport and areas 'housed' by the armed forces.

Sheikh Mujib is in effective control of the country's eastern wing, scene of bitter fighting last week after Yahya postponed a meeting of the constituent assembly.

The assembly was charged with drawing a new constitution after elections in December. It is now scheduled to meet in Dacca on March 25.

But Sheikh Mujib, whose Awami League is seeking virtual autonomy from the Islamabad central government, has demanded among other things the ending



Dr. Mohammad Akram, advisor to the Prime Ministry speaking to the chairman of the Council of Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, during his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

## Fifty kg. tea seeds to be

planted in Konar

ASADABAD, March 13, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq Thursday inspected the tea project farms here.

Experiments on growing tea began in Sarkani district of Konar province three years ago with the assistance of Chinese specialists.

The first tea bushes will yield harvest next year.

Another fifty kilograms of tea seeds will be planted in the area shortly.

The military chiefs, including chief of staff General Memduh Tegmac, threatened to take over the country unless new government was formed immediately and measures taken to improve the political and economic situations.

A new government will be formed within the country's normal democratic processes, the spokesman said.

This would normally mean that President Cevdet Sunay would call on political leaders to form a government following presidential consultations with the country's political leaders.

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## TURKISH GOVT. RESIGNS, MILITARY GOES ON ALERT

ANKARA, March 13, (Reuters)—Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's government resigned here yesterday, following an ultimatum from the Turkish armed forces.

The resignation came little more than four hours after the country's military chiefs threatened to take over the government if a new cabinet able to meet the country's demands was not formed.

The armed forces were placed on a state of alert when the military leaders' ultimatum was broadcast over the state radio earlier yesterday.

The military chiefs, including chief of staff General Memduh Tegmac, threatened to take over the country unless new government was formed immediately and measures taken to improve the political and economic situations.

A new government will be formed within the country's normal democratic processes, the spokesman said.

This would normally mean that President Cevdet Sunay would call on political leaders to form a government following presidential consultations with the country's political leaders.

## Indo-china war Fighting shatters weeks lull in Cambodia

PINOM PENH, March 13, (AFP).—Violent fighting has flared up again on Cambodia's "northern front" after several weeks of a relative lull, the military command spokesman reported yesterday.

He said fierce clashes opposed government troops and North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces following the mortar bombardment of two government positions north east of here.

Kompong Cham province.

Shortly before midnight, the town of Tueung 20 kms (13 miles) north east of road number seven which links the capital to the South Vietnamese border was hit by 82 mm. shells.

This was followed by ground fighting further east at Prey Toding. At least two enemy soldiers were killed in the fighting.

Four were shot down by North Vietnamese gunners Thursday, soldiers were killed in the fighting.

Fighting was also reported in the northwest in the region near Oudong, the former royal capital, four government soldiers were wounded in a clash between a government patrol and a mixed Viet Cong-North Vietnamese unit.

One "communist" soldier was killed, the spokesman said.

Oudong is located on one of the major used as supply corridor by communist forces. It links the region south east of the "great lake" to southern Cambodia.

The U.S. State Department confirmed yesterday that U.S. planes were giving direct support to Laotian troops fighting in the Bolovens plateau area of southern Laos.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said that planes had supported royal Laotian troops fighting the North Vietnamese around support base at a position dominating the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos.

The position was abandoned by the Saigon troops on Wednesday.

McCloskey said that Laotian units were currently engaged in operations against the trail and that the plateau region was

currently an area of "intense" military activity.

The U.S. command yesterday announced the loss of six more helicopters over Laos and the Khe Sanh base area of north western South Vietnam.

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## Helmand Co. to export lapidary, joinery products

JASHKARGAH, March 13, (Bakhtar).—The Helmand Lapidary and Joinery Co. is finding new clients at home and abroad. Last year the Company sold Af. four million worth of its products to buyers within the country and abroad.

The Company exported through the Pashany Tejaraty Bank some polished stones in Japan.

The plant is making contacts in Japan, Italy and Iran to find new buyers. Some samples of the firm's stones have been sent to Beirut, Karim Nasrati, the president of the Plant said.



Dr. Tabibi talking to Rotarians.

## Dr. Tabibi speaks to Rotarians on Afghan-India ties

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In his speech Dr. Tabibi spoke in detail about Sher Shah Suri's works in India, and noted the road built by him, which is still in use in India.







## Manpower

## attitude for work dignity can be developed:

Changing of people's attitude toward the dignity of work at any level is quite possible if we start early enough in the educational process, believes Dr. John Walsh, the President of the Dunwoody Vocational Training Institute.

He said this in answer to a question at a news conference Thursday on how to encourage the people not to look down on blue collar jobs.

Dr. Walsh, a noted American manpower specialist, holds a distinguished service medal from the U.S. Department of Labour, and has been honoured for his work at the aftermath of Watts disturbances. He visited Kabul under the auspices of the U.S. Department of State to conduct a seminar on manpower education.

Answering a question on proper motivation of the will to work amongst the people he said this can not be taught, but people react to incentives.

"When someone is convinced that work is the pathway to progress, a successful ladder, that work makes one worth more, he will be more determined to exert himself."

Speaking on manpower development and manpower education Dr. Walsh said manpower planning involves creation of jobs and matching of people with these jobs. Manpower education, he said, is the creation of mechanisms for development of manpower to fit the needs of the society.

"This is achieved by projecting far ahead on what educational institutions should do in the future to fill the manpower needs, and to understand the capabilities of the people now available."

It is through proper manpower planning that we can avoid having a highly educated unemployed people," he said.

In this connection, he noted what is known as manpower education, that is balancing of people

with jobs, balancing the demand side with the supply side. "A variety of institutional settings are necessary to generate vocational skills in proper proportions and every area should receive the emphasis it requires," he added.

"Successful manpower education is highly dependent on plans based on facts. Gathering and processing of demographic data is highly essential for setting the right priorities," he noted.

"It is also necessary that in the execution phase," he added, "we set ourselves time limits for implementation of various parts, and aspects of the manpower development plans."

Speaking on the seminar he conducted in Kabul University Dr. Walsh said, "I found out, talking to faculty members and specialists from various ministries, there is the need here, and the concern for manpower development, and with these prerequisites, success is quite feasible."

Asked to give his comments on the tendency here, a developing country, with limited resources, and a large body of unemployed

poverty can make a dent in reducing the large differences among various population groups in these respects, particularly if combined with other public policies related to economic growth.

10. The Provision of Services Needed by Populations Can Provide a Major Area of Employment for those in Education and Training Programmes.

**Syrians elect new president. Hafez Assad only candidate**

DAMASCUS, March 13. (Reuters).—Polling began Friday morning throughout Syria to elect a president for a seven-year term for the first time in 13 years.

The only candidate for the presidency is 43-year-old Lieutenant-General Hafez al-Assad, the prime minister and defence minister, who had been nominated by the Baath party's provisional leadership and whose candidacy was unanimously approved by the People's Council.

Observers here believe that General Assad will receive an almost unanimous vote from voters following the rousing welcome accorded to him during his recent tour of Syrian provinces.

Syrians of both sexes flocked to the 4,487 polling booth set up in mosques, schools, factories and military camps throughout the country.

Voting centres have also been set up on the Syrian-Lebanese border and in Syrian embassies and consulates to enable Syrians abroad to take part in the voting.

Military personnel will cast their votes in their camps.

The Interior Minister, Major-General Abdel-Rahman Khleif, in a statement broadcast by Damascus radio, urged Syrians to take part in the plebiscite which he said would define the form of the coming stage of government with all its political, economic and social results.

Arab and foreign press, radio and television teams have arrived here to cover the plebiscite and a session of the People's Council on Sunday at which the new president will be sworn in.

The new president will be Syria's 14th since it gained independence from France in 1946. Five of these presidents were civilians, including two who assumed the presidency twice, and the remaining seven were military leaders.

**Sirat interview**

(Continued from page 1)

Sirat said the working hours throughout the year will be 36 hours, excepting Ramadan when it will be 30 hours.

The daily working hours, however will be organised under new regulations which are under study now, he added.

The new law also changes the procedures for recording the performance and recommendations for promotion. New forms are being designed for different categories of civil servants.

Formerly a civil servant was used for officials of all categories which was rather unrealistic as the same demands were made of senior or junior officials, he said.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

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## South African

## scientists facing

## Int'l isolation

CPAE TOWN, March 13. (Reuters).—A leading South African geoscientist has said the country's scientists are facing increasing international isolation because of world opinion directed against apartheid.

Professor Louis Ahrens told a recent meeting of the opposition Progressive Party there was "a hardening against South Africa in iron curtain countries, Afro-Asia and Japan."

Professor Ahrens added that a number of leading world scientists had refused to come to South Africa because of apartheid.

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## Accused killer of Laporte calls judge hypocrite

MONTREAL, March 17. (AFP).—Paul Rose, accused here of murdering Quebec Labour Minister Pierre Laporte last October 17, was Thursday expelled from the court after calling the judge, Marcel Nichols, a "hypocrite".

Twenty-seven-year-old Rose, a teacher, was expelled from the court early in his trial, which began January 28, for "misconduct".

He was recalled before the court last Wednesday but said that he did not wish to be represented by a lawyer or to defend himself, though he did want to show the "falseness" of an unsigned statement which had been attributed to him and added to his dossier as evidence.

To prove this "falseness" he would need a 10-day adjournment, he said. His request was refused.

Thursday, Rose tried to tell judge Nichols that he had not had the opportunity for a "full and complete" defence as required by law and so had the right to ask for extra time to prepare his case.

While institutions that impart know-how are indispensable it is advantageous to combine know-how and know-how in training programmes in industries and development projects.

He noted that availability of good managers and engineers are necessary in the establishments that offer such programmes.

The Afghan should make a point to require all foreign specialists working here to train as well as work, he said.

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Ariana Afghan Airlines VOL. IX NO. 286

KABUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1971 (HOOT 23, 1349 S.H.)

## Afghan parliament reconvenes at end of winter recess

## Dr. Wardak calls for wise use of time

KABUL, March 14. (Bakhtar).—The Senate and the House of the People resumed their spring and summer sessions after the winter recess. The Second session of the second year of the 13th parliament was opened in the name of Almighty God and the nation by the President of the two Houses of the Parliament yesterday.

The House of the People President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak declared the House open at 10:30 a.m. yesterday following recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran by Deputy

Sayed Akbar of Pule Alam, Logar.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Omar said the country's Constitution calls upon us to make greater exertion here and use our time wisely whether it is in the general sessions or committee meetings.

He expressed the certainty that the House of the People of Afghanistan under the patronage of His Majesty the King will succeed in exercising their duties and responsibilities for the welfare and prosperity of the Afghan nation.

Senate President Abdul Hadi Dawl in his welcome speech expressed delight and satisfaction over the fact that the senators returned to duty following the winter recess and after visits and talks with the electorate in

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## THE KABUL TIMES

2 JUN 16 Copy 1971



PRICE AF. 4

## Kalat water network Construction to be completed soon

KALAT, March 14. (Bakhtar).—The Kalat drinking water network will be inaugurated during the early part of next Afghan year.

The project which was undertaken earlier this year with an A.L. 2 million appropriation from the government is designed to meet the needs of the city, centre of Zabul province, for the next ten years.

Work on the deep well and reservoir is already completed, and the extension of pipes is continuing.

**Potato cultivation project underway in Bamyan**

BAMYAN, March 14. (Bakhtar).—The Bamyan agriculture and irrigation department has distributed chemical fertiliser and imported varieties of potato to potato farmers in Kahmad, Yakauhan, and Bamyan centre for increasing potato output.

Potato cultivation which was introduced four years ago in Bamyan has yielded encouraging results.

Last year 5,000 acres of land was sown with potatoes, and next year another 4,000 acres will be added to this source of the department said.

**Mid-east peace USSR ready to join peace keeping force**

UNITED NATIONS, March 14. (Reuters). The Soviet Union has told Britain, France and the United States that it favours four-power participation in a Middle East peacekeeping force, according to informed sources here.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Yakov Malik, outlined the Kremlin's position on this question when the big four representatives held their Thursday meeting on the Middle East, the sources said last night.

Malik did not say precisely what the Soviet Union was ready to supply troops for a UN force, it is understood, but this was implied in his statement in favour of big four participation.

Malik's detailed statement on Thursday set out the Soviet view on guarantees, the big powers sought to provide for international security in a Middle East settlement.

The statement was said to contain what some sources last night described as encouraging elements, although it contained a number of remarks hostile to the U.S. and Israel.

Sources here suggested that this is not, in fact, the very first indication of Soviet willingness to join in a UN peacekeeping operation. Egypt has long favoured big power involvement, it was noted, and Moscow would be expected to heed this wish.

Earlier yesterday participants in Washington last night said the Kremlin had agreed to take part in a peacekeeping force if requested by the parties.

Senator Fulbright said that the house could not accept accusations against parliament by the military. His statement was applauded by members of the majority, while several opposition members expressed approval for the proclamation.

Rogers said yesterday that a United Nations force, with U.S. participation and provisions to prevent arbitrary withdrawal, was the best way to provide security for Israel.

U.S. officials have often talked

## Jarring awaits UAR's reply to latest Israeli proposals

UNITED NATIONS, March 14. (Reuters).—UN peace envoy Dr. Gunnar Jarring was today awaiting Egypt's response to Israel's proposals for negotiations on all aspects of a Middle East settlement without prior conditions.

But UN diplomats had little hope that Cairo would agree to the suggestion. Egypt had demanded an Israeli commitment to withdraw from all occupied territories before entering into negotiations towards a peace settlement.

With both sides claiming it is Israel's "policy paper" published by the UN to the other to make the next move, diplomats said that the this week stating through a Jarring mission was going through a particularly critical stage, and some expressed doubt that he would succeed in breaking the deadlock.

They said that next week's visit to the UN by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban would be crucial to the future of the talks.

Dr. Jarring is scheduled to have a working lunch with Eban on Thursday, but whether the two intend to have further meetings during the minister's visit to the U.S. is not known.

Some diplomats here expressed doubt as to the deteriorating relations between UN Secretary-General U Thant and the Israeli leaders since the UN chief published a report last week appealing to Israel to commit itself to total withdrawal.

Although U Thant carefully avoided direct blaming Israel's position, the conclusion of his report was that it is up to the Israelis to make the move necessary to break the deadlock.

U Thant was critical of an "irresponsible" Israeli past territorial vulnerability.

The paper emphasised that Israel "would agree to withdraw only to boundaries that are secure and shall be rendered so by geographical facts."

The UN announced yesterday that the Washington policy paper had been sent to Thant, but no appointment has yet been set up for next week between him and Eban.

ZARANI, March 14. (Bakhtar).—Thirty nine sheep which were being smuggled out of the country from Ninawa province were intercepted and the smugglers arrested by police.

Meanwhile some cloth which was smuggled into the country, carried on camel back, was also confiscated in the same area.

**Sunay, top military generals discuss country's situation**

ANKARA, March 14. (AFP).—Turkish President Cevdet Sunay and top military discussed the country's political situation for more than five hours Saturday.

The meeting followed Friday's military proclamation, which led to the resignation of Premier Suleiman Demirel.

Commanders of the four services (navy, army, air force, and gendarmerie) refused to make any statement as they left the presidential palace.

Earlier yesterday participants and opponents of the military coup clashed verbally in the senate. Senate President Tekin Arirburun said that the house could not accept accusations against parliament by the military. His statement was applauded by members of the majority, while several opposition members expressed approval for the proclamation.

Rogers said yesterday that a United Nations force, with U.S. participation and provisions to prevent arbitrary withdrawal, was the best way to provide security for Israel.

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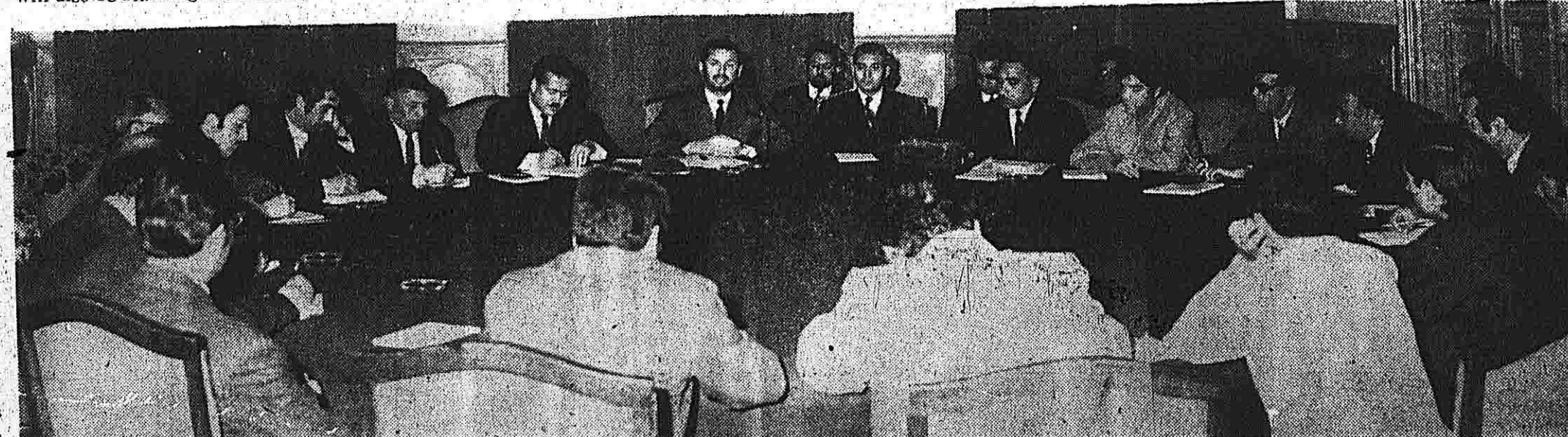
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Justice Minister Abdul Sat tar Sirat speaking to newsmen in Thursday's press conference on civil service and administrative reforms







## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

## New civil service law goes into effect

A legislative decree on civil service law went into effect this week in Afghanistan which is aimed at streamlining the civil service system to achieve more efficiency on the one hand, and improving the working, earning and retirement, compensation conditions on the other.

The new law is part of the work carried out by the Administrative Reform Commission set up by the government three years ago, to formulate comprehensive reforms in the administrative system and process in Afghanistan.

Work is being continued in other areas, including civil service cooperative and health insurance, regulating of working hours, etc.

Under the new law all new entrants in the civil service will remain on probation for their year of work, at the end of which a decision will be taken, based on his performance and capabilities, either to retain him, and assign him to a post.

There is minimum education requirement for entering the civil service of 12 years.

The new law proposes no raises in salary, but those who in view of their competence and advanced education are entrusted with duties and positions higher than their actual rank will collect the salary, earmarked for that position, not the salary offered to officials of his rank.

The present and child birth leave for women which was 40 days is increased to 50 days, and women civil servants are allowed leaves of absence not to exceed two years.

For those civil servants who interrupt their tenure of office to serve their military term, the new law provides for granting them cooperative aid and for inclusion of the duration of their military term in his tenure of office to be considered at times of promotion, and calculating of retirement compensation.

Afghanistan and the UNDP signed an agreement during the week under which the UNDP Special Fund will extend to Afghanistan assistance worth \$1,287,700 for the sitting up, and

operation for an initial period of a water management department.

The department will have three branches: Water resources data, policy and coordination, and water rights administration. The project will cover reorganization and strengthening of a section of the existing Soils and Water Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to serve as a new department.

Formulation of a long term national water policy, and preparation of a national water code and laws organizing water authorities are also part of the project.

While the UNDP grant will be used for expert service, training at home and abroad and equip-

ment, the government of Afghanistan will spend AT. 555,000 for buildings, equipment locally available, personnel, and logistic supplies.

The second national cotton seminar which was held in Balkh, ended this week. Cotton raisers, processors, distributors and exporters took part in the seminar.

According to reports studied at the seminar cotton production is steadily rising again in the country after a period of decline. Current year harvest was estimated to amount 85,000 tons, while the harvest next year is estimated to amount 110,000 to 115,000 tons.

A series of decision on helping cotton producers, and on improving marketing, and distribution and processing were taken at the seminar.

He said that there were neither Pathan nor Chinese advisers in southern Laos.

The sergeant was one of two North Vietnamese deserters—second was political adviser, and Red Khmer troops in Cambodia—who were presented to journalists by the South Vietnamese command.

Both said that if the South Vietnamese were to launch an attack on North Vietnam, they would find themselves in difficulties because of lack of knowledge of the terrain.

He said the North Vietnamese could never win that battle, he added. Sergeant Queyue said that three North Vietnamese divisions were operating in the area of Sepone, the strategic town on the Ho Chi Minh supply trail.

They said such an attack would shake the North Vietnamese population, who had been told that three-quarters of South Vietnam had been "liberated" by North Vietnamese troops.

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## Kidnapped British girl released

PARIS, March 14, (AFP)—Elizabeth Chenevier, the 20 year old daughter of the British petroleum chief in France, said yesterday that one of her kidnappers was a woman.

Released yesterday after her father, Jean Chenevier, had handed over a 500,000 franc (\$7,000 pounds sterling) ransom on a Paris street, Miss Chenevier was able to give the police few clues yesterday.

But her father and the police agreed that the ransom was handed over to a man in a white Ford Taurus car, who muttered the password while leaning of the car window.

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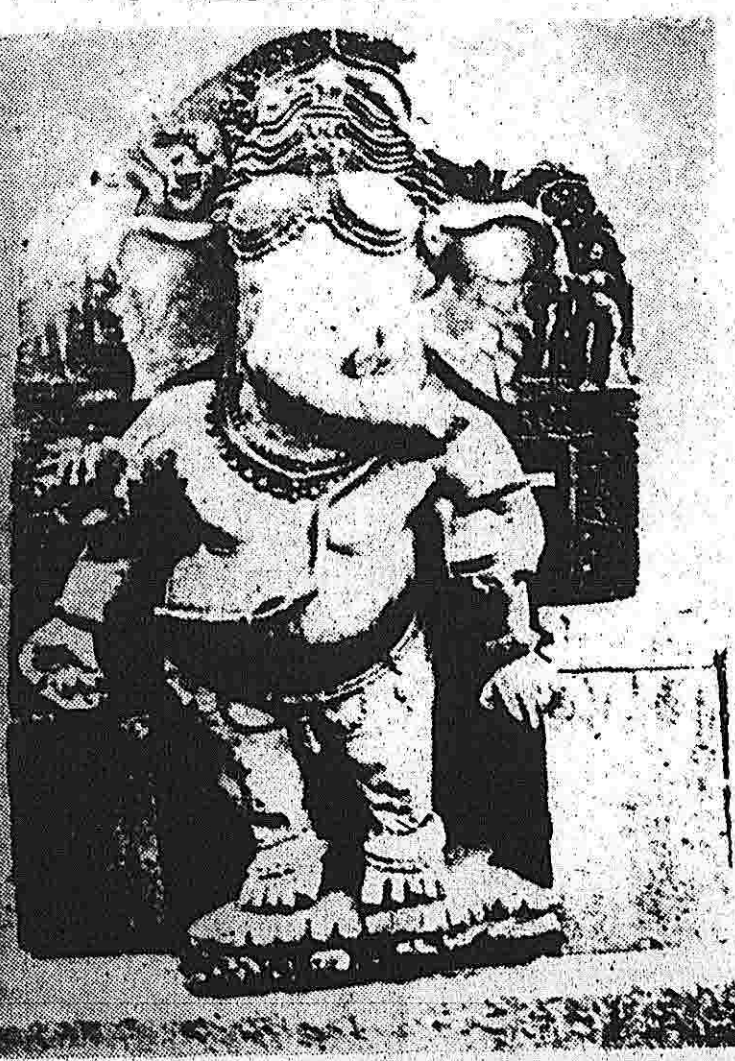
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## THE KABUL TIMES

IRAN AIR  
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EUROPE &  
MIDDLE EAST

PRICE AF. 4

## USSR DELEGATE BACK IN VIENNA WITH NEW GOV. INSTRUCTIONS

VIENNA, March 15, (Reuter)—The Soviet delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the United States arrived here Sunday under instructions from the Kremlin to seek positive results.

Vladimir Semyonov, chief Russian negotiator, told reporters on arrival by train from Moscow for the fourth round of the talks opening today: "The Soviet government has instructed the USSR delegation to conduct the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in a business-like and constructive spirit seeking to achieve positive results."

He said that mutually acceptable negotiations will remove some of the fears recently expressed in western diplomatic quarters that the Soviet Union's interest in an early agreement would be flagging and that it may indulge in propaganda statements during the fourth round.

These misgivings had been created by recent attacks in the Soviet press on the American negotiating position in the SALT.

Semyonov, a deputy foreign minister, was accompanied by advisers and experts.

He said in his arrival statement that the Soviet Union had been consistently working for effective measures in the field of disarmament and for limiting the arms race.

Western diplomatic observers felt that Semyonov's pledge to conduct the talks in a business-like and constructive spirit was a good augury for the fourth round.

The promise was similar to those he made before the earlier three rounds of the 16-month



His Majesty the King receiving the new French Ambassador Eugene Wernert at Dakhla Palace.

## Mazar-Shiberghan highway to be finished in 6 months

MAZARE SHARIF, March 15, (Bakhtar)—Public Works Minister Eng. Yakub Lali, and the officials accompanying him yesterday inspected the progress of work on the Mazar-Shar-Shiberghan highway. He also inspected the construction operation on the seven kilometre road which links the city of Akcha with the main highway.

He issued instructions for measures to be adopted for expediting completion of the project.

In an interview in Shiberghan he said the Mazar-Shar-Shiberghan Highway is to be completed by the middle of next year. He also noted that technical preparations and surveys on the

Kunduz-Khan Abad, Talukhan and Faizabad road have been completed during the third five year plan period, and the actual project will be completed under the fourth five year plan.

The minister has also instructed that the Mazar-Shar-Shiberghan highway project personnel to make necessary preparation so that as soon as this stretch of road is built, work can be started immediately on construction of Shiberghan-Maimana road using the same equipment and personnel.

During his tour of the project Eng. Lali also inspected the projected hospital, and the asphalt mixing plant.

## Light clashes with India still refuses over VC in Cambodia flight rights to Pak. planes

NEW DELHI, March 15, (AFP)—India would not reconsider its decision banning the overflights of Pakistani aircraft until that country initiated direct talks and met India's demands authoritative

sources reiterated here yesterday.

These sources also denied that the government of Pakistan had agreed to an amicable settlement of the dispute. They said that Yabha Khan has reached some 'secret' understanding with India to lift immediately the ban on overflights.

India has demanded compensation for a hijacked aircraft and cargo, punishment for the hijackers and adequate assurances regarding the future.

India banned the overflights of civil and military aircraft immediately after the recent hijacking of an Indian civil aircraft during its flight from Phnom Penh to New Delhi.

Military officials here have repeatedly spoken of Viet Cong activity—expected in Phnom Penh on March 18.

Two clashes were reported today within 15 miles northwest of the capital, but military sources said they were minor with no losses to the Cambodian troops.

The clashes occurred at Kol village, 13 miles (22 km) north-west of Phnom Penh and at Pong Tuk, two miles (3.2 km) further north, the high command said.

Cambodian troops captured two sub-machine guns and one machinegun in the fighting but communist casualties were not known.

Six Cambodian troops were wounded in a Viet Cong mortar attack on a government position at Kompong Cham, 13 miles (21 km) northeast of Phnom Penh, the Cambodian high command said.

It was in the upper house that Mrs. Gandhi's bill to strip the former Indian princes of their privileges and purses was defeated by one vote last year.

Election results are now almost complete. Two constituencies will not poll until May and third voting has been postponed because of the death of a member.

Retains from turbulent West Bengal showed the Marxist Communist Party and the Congress Party and the Congress virtually neck-and-neck, raising the spectre of further instability and bloodshed in the state.

KABUL, March 15, (Bakhtar)—The Afghan Olympic Association announced that a national weight lifting team has been formed recently. The team which is headed by Mohammed Akbar Dard, is practicing in Ghazi stadium.

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## Jordan ready to recognise Israel: Hussein

(Continued from page 2) Republic in that regard. But we are not interested in the form, we are interested in the substance.

The following is a text of the other main points of the interview.

Q. Are you also prepared for recognition of Israel?

A. Yes, that is part of the Security Council resolutions which we have accepted.

Q. What is your position on Jerusalem, which looks like being one of the most difficult issues in the negotiations?

A. Our position is as it has always been. From time to time we hear mention of the internationalisation of Jerusalem. We have never been in favour of this.

Q. Both you and President Sadat of Egypt have spoken of a just settlement of the refugee problem or the fulfilment of the

rights of the Palestinian people, as being a necessary part of the peace settlement. What do you mean by that?

A. Both Jordan and the UAR believe that the Palestinian rights are determined by the line of June 5, 1967.

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## Food For Thought

When sorrows come, they come  
not singly but in battalions.  
W. Shakespeare

## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### SALT negotiators hold fourth session

The strategic arms limitations talks between the United States and the Soviet Union resumed in Geneva today after several weeks of winter recess.

The fourth round of talks on the strategic weapons takes place in an atmosphere of optimism.

The chiefs of the two delegations on arrival in Vienna in a press conference expressed the desire of their governments to reach fruitful results on the issues under consideration.

The chief of the Soviet delegation Semyonov and the chief of the U.S. delegation Smith by their governments to reach basic agreement. This shows that the two sides while having areas of disagreement on this most crucial subject of disarmament could agree on a basic accord.

This gives the impression that probably a breakthrough will come in the 16 month long negotiations during the current session of talks between the two super powers.

There are other reasons to believe that reaching an agreement at this phase of talks, the fourth and most delicate as talks between the parties have been rounds—possible.

The conclusion of the Sea Bed Treaty in which the emplacement of the nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction is prohibited during the SALT recess marks a step forward in the direction of general disarmament.

Drafts of treaties on banning production

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heyward in an editorial comments on legislative decree passed this week governing the state employed wage earners.

Says Heyward: The wage earners employed by the government perform a variety of services. While many of these are unskilled people who work as watchmen, office boys, messengers, etc., there are also highly skilled, and educated people among them.

These include translators, typists, stenographers, accountants, foremen and mechanics, and sometimes engineers.

While the former laws did not adequately cover the responsibilities and rights of these people, the new law, which is passed in 25 articles, regulates various aspects of hiring and firing, retirement, standards of performance, injury and death while on duty, compensations leaves, and vacations etc.

While the wage earners worked for long hours under the provisions of the former laws, under the new legislation, decreased working hours of government wage earners are virtually the same as those of the civil servants.

In the editorial Heyward welcomes this new peace of legislation as a formidable step towards the improvement of the standards of living and working of a significant body of office and factory workers.

In the editorial the daily expresses the hope that the new measures proposed by the law will contribute towards the efficiency of operations of the agencies where these wage earners are employed.

Yesterday's Anis devotes its editorial to comments on the new law on use and preservation of pasture lands in Afghanistan. Livestock breeding, and livestock products form a significant part of our economic activities, and assets. Breeding, and propagation of livestock depend mainly on availability of pastureland.

The pasturelands which are public property, due to the increase in population, the rise in prices of land, and social irresponsibility, in the recent times have been broken to make cultivated fields.

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FOREIGN

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Half Yearly	\$ 25
Quarterly	\$ 15

## World Press

Kayhan International of Iran in an editorial commenting on ties with Araba writes: Israel's stern warning to Israel to persist in its present policy of defiance towards the United Nations reflects the country's sincere concern for upholding the rule of international law and justice.

At the same time Iran has served notice to Israel that the annexation of Arab territories and the changing of the Arab character of occupied Jerusalem will lead not to peace but to war.

The Shahanshah, the first leader to demand the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands. A few days after the ShikDay war, he said that Iran would not tolerate any seizure of other people's lands by force.

The monarch's historic words at Ankara Airport in 1957 have contributed to form the basis of Iran's policy concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict.

By backing the Egyptian President, Anwar Sadat's peace plan as well as Gunar Jarring's proposals, Iran has, in fact, reassured its support for the November 22, 1967 Security Council resolution of which Iran was one of the original drafters.

President Sadat, in fact, has done what no other Arab leader dared to do for over two decades. He has said that he would guarantee the return of the Golan Heights to Israel.

ranke Israel's independence and territorial integrity while also allowing the Jewish state to use the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran.

In its stead he is demanding Israel's full withdrawal from the Golan Heights and a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees. These are the minimum conditions for an honourable and just peace in the Middle East.

Thus it is not surprising that even the United States, considered to be Israel's main backer, is criticizing Israel for its rigid attitude, insisting on a peace treaty plus territorial aggrandisement, Israel has almost completely isolated itself.

Commenting upon the situation in Pakistan the daily Telegraph writes: Advice to British subjects living in East Pakistan that they should leave is another indication of the worsening situation in that country. There is something tragic in the way this great, historic, nation-potentially the world's third largest democracy—appears to be tearing itself literally in half in the agonies of trying to return to one-man-one-vote after 13 years of military rule. The difficulties are enormous. They arise not only from the 1,000 mile geographical separation, but from basic differences in the nature of the two wings and their populations.

The troubled province seems to be torn apart by the forces of the two wings and their populations. The difficulties are enormous. They arise not only from the 1,000 mile geographical separation, but from basic differences in the nature of the two wings and their populations.

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## Thoughts on transition of power in Tunisia

By Francois Durand  
PART II

It is significant that all three strongmen in the present cabinet either opposed or did not associate with the policies of Ben Salah once seen as a possible heir to President Bourguiba.

Prime Minister Nouira, then governor of the Central Bank, openly criticised the policies. Interior Minister Ahmed Mestiri resigned from the Defence Ministry to record publicly his opposition. Foreign Minister Mohamed Masmoudi was ambassador in Paris at the time.

These three today appear to hold the key to President Bourguiba's succession, although former Premier Bahi Ladgham and National Assembly Speaker Sadok Mokdad are other possible candidates.

However, under the proposed constitutional changes, the speaker cannot be a candidate in the presidential elections if he has been acting as head of state.

The cabinet, formed by 59-year-old Nouira last November, has not yet used the task of preparing the country's economy. No less than seven of the 21 cabinet members are dealing with economic finance or agriculture.

When he took over as premier, Nouira said the economy was suffering from insufficient production, high rate of unemployment, a high birth rate, faulty management, high prices, unbalanced financial and, above all, a general lassitude.

He said the national revenue

had dropped by 1.9 per cent between 1964 and 1968. Nouira had no "miracle" remedies to propose, and he has made it clear that the task is a long-term one.

While keeping key sectors of the economy under state control, he plans to leave greater initiative to private investors. He set his government three priorities—to step up production, to tidy up state-owned companies, and to promote agriculture.

Other pressing problems facing the Tunisian leaders include the limitation of a huge external debt. Its annual repayment today absorbs about 27 per cent of export revenues.

With about half a million unemployed and an annual population growth rate of about 3 per cent, new job opportunities are urgently required.

In one of his few public speeches he made last year, Bourguiba advocated a maximum of four children per family.

For the immediate future, Tunisia has no other alternative but to continue cashing in on tourism. It expects the 370,000 foreign tourists who flock to its sandy Mediterranean beaches, Sandwiched between oil-rich Libya and Algeria, Tunisia has built up an image of a country with vast natural resources and ambitions and moderate policies.

It has succeeded in normalising

relations with its two revolutionary neighbours, and Libyan, leader Colonel Muammar al-Kaddafi paid a state visit to Tunisia last month.

Tunisia is also making a re-entry onto the Arab political scene after breaking diplomatic relations with Egypt twice and boycotting the Arab League three times in the past 10 years.

Tunis and Cairo have just exchanged new ambassadors. The Tunisian head of the Arab League observer mission in Jordan, 58-year-old Bahi Ladgham, is now tipped as a possible future secretary general of the Arab League.

While maintaining relations with Western countries—particularly France which provides it with some 3,600 teachers and experts and sizeable financial aid—Tunisia now appears to be less reluctant about other openings.

Tunisia is evidently going through a period of transition both at home and in foreign policy. New trends, although still ill-defined, are taking shape.

They will probably emerge more clearly when a long delayed congress of Tunisia's ruling Socialist Destour Party, scheduled for next autumn, assemblies. The party and Tunisia's Labour Confederation UGTT (Union Generale des Travailleurs Tunisiens), have been in a state of upheaval since the Ben Salah affair.

Nouira will need the support of both. (—REUTERS)

## USSR, Japan join in massive programme

Tokyo: After five years of haggling over how to divide the risks and possible profits, Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to launch their first tentative steps in an ambitious, politically explosive programme for the joint development of Siberia.

Peking watches tensely from the sidelines as Tokyo and Moscow map plans for an ultra-modern \$500-million port at modern \$500-million port at natural gas pipeline from Sakhalin to the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido. By 1980, Moscow hopes to enlist further Japanese help in four massive projects with a total price tag of \$4,500 million.

Despite their hunger for Siberian resources, the Japanese are clearly in no hurry to make all-out commitment to the Russians in an area where the Chinese still have sizeable territorial claims. Even if Moscow agrees to bear a greater share of the investment burden, Japan's current lack of long-term, low-interest credit, Tokyo is still likely to apply exacting standards in judging Soviet proposals.

Japan's economic promise, meticulously applied possible complications, in relations with Peking. Implemented gradually, and in modest increments, the Japanese reason, a Siberian partnership with Moscow might serve as a protest lever in dealing with China. Going too far, too fast, it is argued, might only aggravate what is already a delicate relationship with Peking.

The Japanese are frankly out to have it both ways, enlarging their economic ties simultaneously with Moscow and Peking just as they

are now doing with Peking and Formosa.

The Russians, for their part, are motivated to some extent by straightforward, domestic economic considerations. Siberian development costs are too great for the overtaxed Soviet economy to bear alone in the foreseeable

future, and Soviet planners face a severe shortage of technicians and labourers willing to settle for long in the icy frontier region.

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## Indian elections

### Rival parties in West Bengal race closely

NEW DELHI. (Reuters)—West Bengal seemed threatened with continuing political instability as neck-and-neck race for dominance of the state assembly continued between the Marxist Communist and the Congress Party.

With 184 of the state's 280 seats declared, the Congress had won 76 to the 76 of the Marxist and their electoral allies in the united left front.

It was not considered likely that either the Marxists or Mrs. Gandhi's party—which has won a landslide victory in the nationwide elections to the Lok Sabha—would win the West Bengal assembly.

Assembly elections were held in West Bengal this week, along with the national poll, to replace the year-long direct rule of the central government since the collapse of a Marxist dominated coalition amid violence in the state.

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## Radio Afghanistan's programmes handled by young people

By A Reporter

It is most interesting to note that all the programmes of Radio Afghanistan are being handled by very young people.

If one was to take a census of the average age of the staff of the Afghanistan staff one will find that it may be around twenty something.

This is interesting in recent years, graduates of the College of Journalism of Kabul University have flooded the radio, and the majority of the graduates are being employed as announcers, directors of various programmes, and copy writers.

Not only that, the radio has been employing students of the college. There are several men and women students of the college who are at present employed in the radio.

Miss Lailuma Zia is one of those students who has been working with the radio for the past several years and at the same time continuing with her education in the College of Journalism. The 21 year old daughter of Lailuma is in the senior class of journalism and within few months will graduate.

She has been the director of the youth programme—a title that befits her young age and charm—for the past three years. My programme consists of educational subjects, things of interest to the youth in the country, she says.

News related to youth culture and youth activities, discussion of subjects related to mental and psychological attitudes in youth, interviews with the young ones, biographies of important world personalities and music form main parts of the programmes she handles.

The programme is being broadcast once a week—at nine on Tuesday evenings for half an hour.

I try my best to prepare material for the programme from the Afghan sources, and by Afghan writers. However, I do make use of some foreign sources too, she says.

Normally there is also one western pop song with Dari translation, and sometimes with out translation in the programme.

She tries her best to have the latest pop song played to get the widest reactions from the young listeners.

She also carries reactions—letters and phone calls of listeners to the programme—in her broadcasts, and she thinks that it will really be essential for a programme of this type to appeal to all sections of the youth in Afghanistan.

She believes participation in the programmes encourages the youth in the country to listen with more interest.

A reception was held in honour of Mrs. Ashok Mehta, the outgoing Ambassador of India and Mrs. Sushila Mehta, the wife of the outgoing Ambassador of Japan by the President of the Afghan Women Institute Mrs. Farida Raza.

Women of some diplomats and some Afghan women attended the reception.

held under massive security. Mrs. Gandhi's Congress did considerably better—at least 21 seats were so far—than the undivided Congress party did in a poll two years ago before the party split.

A notable trailer was the Bengal Congress led by former chief minister Mukherjee, which was only two seats against 33 it held before.

Mrs. Gandhi's party meanwhile, continued to pile up its landslide majority in the 521-seat central parliament. Gaining more seats out of 469 seats announced by last night, it was polling its way towards the two-third majority it would need to make constitutional changes.

The results led an opposition Congress leader to ascribe the success to "Indira-Jai" (Indira's magic in Hindi).

Mrs. Gandhi's parliamentary party will meet next Wednesday to re-elect her as leader and she is expected to announce her new cabinet the next day.

The picture shows an adult education course sponsored by the Women's Institute.

BY THE WAY...

BY THE WAY...

BY THE WAY...

BY THE WAY...

BY THE WAY...

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BY THE WAY...

BY THE WAY...

## Madam's kindly older sister wants something back

"Well, I'm your elder sister, but not as old as you think," she told madam in a sarcastic tone. "I thought I was in a frying pan, my head was heavy as if a stone was put on it. I made it, anyway, and you were there to take care of me. I get the impression that you think that way," she said with a sigh.

"I remember the care you took, you looked after me, the way a mother looks after her daughter. You combed my hair, stitched my dresses, took me out for walks in the evenings, you really were a good sister, madam, said with a determined voice as the three of us were sipping our tea in our house."

"I love you the most, among all my sisters. You are the youngest and have been closest to me," she said with a loving voice.

"I know that. Do you remember the day you saved me from drowning, madam asked with narrowed eyes."

"Yes, you almost got drowned. It was in Herat. You went down the river to wash your face, and I saw you. You suddenly fell into the water and fortunately I saw you falling from the window above."

"I rushed like mad—and was there in a twinkling of a star, feeling the waters with my desperate fingers, my feet hurting from the sloppy stones and thrash. I caught you, and I held you, just as you were sinking, like a drifting ship and pulled your soaked body. When you were lying outside, your heart was beating heavily and your face was pale like moon, like a girl who was dying of consumption. I rubbed your hands and my tears were rolling on your closed eyes. Slowly you began moving, and I held you, just as you were sinking, like a drifting ship and pulled your soaked body. When you were lying outside, your heart was beating heavily and your face was pale like moon, like a girl who was dying of consumption. I rubbed your hands and my tears were rolling on your closed eyes. Slowly you began moving, and I held you, just as you were sinking, like a drifting ship and pulled your soaked body. 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## USSR-Japanese cooperation

(Continued from page 2)

kutsk and a \$140-million copper complex near Udokan, lie along the periphery of the contested areas. All of the projects envisaged assume transportation access through the disputed territory, and a new trunk railway line across Yakutia linked to a \$700-million gas project there would have obvious strategic value for the Russians in their border confrontation with China.

Significantly, out of the eight major projects under discussion since the formation of a Soviet-Japanese joint economic committee on Siberia in 1969, the most important one now nearing possible fruition involves a Japanese commitment not on the Sakhalin mainland but on Sakhalin Island. This is an 800-mile pipeline running from the Ogha gas fields in northern Sakhalin to the island trip of the island and then across the Soya Straits to a new Japanese petrochemical complex on Hokkaido, Sakhalin (involved in major political difficulties since it falls outside of the Sino-Soviet territorial dispute.

Like Sakhalin, the Wrangel point project also fits in with the cautious Japanese strategy because it can be justified whether the Japanese go ahead with a full-scale commitment in Siberia or not. If the coal and copper projects materialise, the new port will be crucially important, but it makes economic sense, in any case, at a time when overall Japanese-Soviet trade is growing rapidly and the Russians have just given their approval for the trans-shipment of containerised cargo across Siberia between Japan and Europe.

Japanese-Soviet trade has jumped 16-fold from \$37 million in 1967 to \$621 million in the 1970 figures released last week. The new Wrangel port will open the way for unlimited future expansion with the latest in cargo-handling gadgetry.

## By the way

(Continued from page 3)

Christa Merten from Leverkusen (picture) improved the women's 1500 time held by Margaret Beacom of England (4 mins. 20.5 secs.) to 4 mins. 17.9 secs. With an intermediate sprint between 600 and 100 metres (55.1 secs.), Haral Norpoth, second in the 5000 metres at the Tokyo Olympics, then went on to break the world record set up by Frenchman Michel Jazy in 1966 (3 mins. 40.7 secs.).

In a furious finish he finished ahead of Borras of Spain in 3 mins. 37.8 secs. Germany won the international by 82 points to 45.

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Contact: Editor

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of National Defence needs 85 tons of glassy paper, the estimated price of which is \$29750.

Local and foreign firms and businesses which can supply contact the purchasing section of the logistics department, where specimens can be inspected, and conditions studied. Bids are to be submitted to the section in closed envelopes.

The bidding meeting which is to be attended by the bidders, or their advocates, will be held on March 5, 1349. The lowest bidder shall win the contract.

## Turkey

(Continued from page 1)

Demirel earlier told a meeting of his parliamentary members that his government had done no wrong. "We have been guilty only in being faithful to the constitution and the republic, adhering to the lawful state," he said.

After growing political agitation against the Demirel government and a wave of terrorist activity in the past two months by left-wing extremists, Turkey has reacted calmly to the latest intervention by the armed forces in its political life.

But informed sources said that despite the past two days of intense activity in political circles, there was still no clear indication of the character the new government will take.

## Afghanistan Quarterly

**AFGHANISTAN QUARTERLY**, the only reliable scientific, foreign-language journal published in English and French by the Historical and Literary Society of Afghanistan Academy. Afghanistan Quarterly presents information about current and past history and culture of Afghanistan. It goes to more than 150 orientalist institutions all over the world. Send for your subscriptions and don't miss its first issue of vol. 24.

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## World-Briefs

**BELGRADE, March 15, (Reuters).**—Yugoslavia's booming tourist industry along the Adriatic coast may be seriously hit by a possible closure of hotel catering staff to work in Bavaria for next year's Olympic games in Munich.

West German employment agencies are reported to be scouring resorts for recruits, offering as much as five times the pay they set in Yugoslavia.

The recruits—including cooks and waiters, hotel receptionists, barmen and even managers—are told they can stay in West Germany indefinitely, earning high wages, according to the reports.

**COLOMBO, Ceylon, March 15, (Reuters).**—Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike won sustained applause in the house of representatives yesterday when she moved the first resolution towards creating the country's new republican constitution.

Ceylon is presently a dominion within the British Commonwealth. Mrs. Bandaranaike has begun fulfilling election pledges to set up "a free, independent and sovereign republic."

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VOL. IX NO. 288

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1971 (HOOT 25, 1349 S.H.)

## 100-BED HOTEL TO BE BUILT IN MAZAR CITY

## Foundationstone laid

**MAZAR SHARIF, March 16 (Bakhtar).** The foundationstone of a 100 bed hotel was laid yesterday at the site of the old Mazhar Sharif citadel by the Public Works Minister Eng. Yakub Lal yesterday.

In a speech on the occasion Eng. Lal said the building of a sizable and modern hotel in Mazhar Sharif is part of the government's plans for development of Mazar city, and provision of facilities here for the increasing numbers of local and foreign tourists.

A decision on the need and desirability of such a hotel here was reached during Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi's visit here earlier this year.

Then he issued instructions

Talks on aid for

Khanabad ag.

project underway

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).

Negotiations between Afghan authorities and World Bank and International Development Association delegations are continuing here.

The World Bank delegation which arrived here some time ago is carrying on its talks with the authorities in the ministries of planning and agriculture and irrigation on the possibility of financing by the World Bank of the Khanabad irrigation project.

that construction plans be prepared for a hotel, and that financial arrangements be made for building it.

Prints for the hotel, which will have all modern amenities, have been prepared by the architects and engineers of the Construction Department of the Public Works Ministry.

It will be built by the Mazhar Sharif-Shebghan highway project personnel.

The four storey building will be built at a cost of Af. 20 million.

Apart from the swimming pool, parking lots, and gardens the main building will occupy an area of 1930 sq. metres.

Balkh Governor Abdul Wahab Malekzai, commandant of military garrison at Mazhar Sharif, Gen. Sayed Anwar Shah, the commandant of the Work Corps Br. Gen. Khwazak, President of the Planning Department at the Housing and Town Authority Enr. Abdullah Breshna, and other Balkh provincial officials, and dignitaries were present at the ceremonies.

**Vietnam war**

NV gunners pour 150 rockets into Khe Sanh

**SAIGON, March 16, (Reuters).**—North Vietnamese gunners last night launched their heaviest attack on the American base at Khe Sanh in three years—over 150 rockets and mortar shells into Khe Sanh, the former marine base in the northwest corner of South Vietnam which was pounded daily during a siege in early 1968.

The attack caused light casualties and no deaths the sources said.

Khe Sanh reactivated as the springboard for the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos last month to strike at the Ho Chi Minh supply trail.

The North Vietnamese had shelled Khe Sanh twice since the Laos operation began but last night's attack was much heavier and lasted for two hours.

The sources added that there was light damage, which observers noted could mean several helicopters were damaged or destroyed.

Reuters' correspondent Jose Katigbak reported from Quang Tri that North Vietnamese gunners yesterday pounded firebase Lulu, a regimental headquarters 20 miles (31 kms) deep inside Laos, with 300 rounds of rocket

and mortar fire.

Military sources at Quang Tri, the rear support base in North Vietnam, said American pilots had encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire around firebase Lulu and several helicopters had been hit.

The sources said that the North Vietnamese shelling knocked out two anti-aircraft pieces at Lulu, which provides support for South Vietnamese troops further west.

Saigon troops last week moved out of the Tchegone area south-east to search for supply dumps along a main branch of the Ho Chi Minh trail called Highway 9.

The sources said that seven North Vietnamese tanks destroyed by American airpower, east of Tchegone yesterday, appeared to be moving in the direction of Lulu.

The Demirel government re-elected by the new government to curb terrorism and illegal activities by students and workers.

Turkish military leaders met Monday at army headquarters in Ankara to discuss the situation in the country, the paper Milliyet reported.

The paper added that garrisons in Ankara were being kept in on alert and superior officers were maintaining a close watch on all units.

In Istanbul, students shot and wounded the American manager of the Turkish accountancy, a bookshop specialising in English-language and Christian publications, police said.

The shooting came after a night of bomb attacks in the city, some against American targets.

Their share of the vote brought government supporters 53.9 per cent of the 388,187 council seats decided yesterday.

**French govt. wins big victory in municipal elections**

**PARIS, March 16, (Reuters).**—The French government today won a major victory in the first round of the 37-day-old election in local politics following the first round of nationwide municipal elections.

But it still faces some tough battles in next week's second round of the elections, which are being watched for pointers to legislative elections due to be held by June 1973.

Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin told a press conference that government supporters won 40.3 per cent of votes in yesterday's poll to elect municipal councillors of cities, towns and villages throughout the country.

This compared with 31.6 per cent at the last municipal election in 1965.

Their share of the vote brought government supporters 53.9 per cent of the 388,187 council seats decided yesterday.

## THE KABUL TIMES



2-JUN-16  
Copy 1971

PRICE AF 4

## His Majesty

congratulates

Syrian President

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).

His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to Gen. Hafez al-Assad on his election as President of Syria.

The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Premier Etemadi

congratulates

Mrs. Indira Gandhi

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).

Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Etemadi has sent his congratulations to Mrs. Indira Gandhi on her re-election as Prime Minister of India, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

In his message Etemadi expressed his "most sincere wishes" for Mrs. Gandhi's health and success in the great task ahead of her "to assure prosperity and progress of the friendly people of India."

Four health centres

to be built in

Herat province

HERAT, March 16, (Bakhtar).

During the next four years basic health centres will be opened in various parts of Herat province.

A Public Health Ministry delegation headed by Dr. Hasan Ali Enayat, Director General of Health centres department, has been visiting various parts of the province during the last three days to choose the sites for the new centres.

It is expected that the centres will be built in Korkh, Pashtun Zarghoun, Kohsan and Ghorian districts.

**Nixon hopes for success of SALT**

meetings in Vienna

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida, March 16, (AFP).

President Nixon today welcomed the recent treaty on denuclearisation of the seabed and promised to try to find "better alternatives" for insuring our security than the existing arms race.

He expressed his hope that the SALT will succeed and said that the government would continue to work for the first time a realistic dialogue was taking place between the Soviet Union and ourselves about the management of our strategic relations.

"The mutuality of interests which brought us to the (conference) table encourages our hopes that the SALT talks will succeed."

Nixon said that he was "heartened by the work which has already been done and hopeful that it will continue in phase four of the fourth round of SALT talks."

Arms controls present both a necessary and a promising road towards a stable, secure world in which true peace can exist.

There are many problems to be solved and the answers will not come easily, but with determination and perseverance we can reach the presidential state of mind.

Speaking at a meeting of the Labour party's knesset (parliamentary) faculty, she said: "Nothing has changed in the government's political attitude. No maps have been drawn on behalf of the government and there had been no deviation from the basic principles on which the government was based."

Mrs. Meir was replying to questions by members of her own Labour party following the publication of border suggestions made by her in an interview with the Times newspaper of London.

Mrs. Meir said she had no objections to full scale political debate by the party faction. She would also permit individual members who disagreed with her to abstain in today's Knesset debate.

But a vote last night rejected both an immediate debate and the freedom of choice by individual party members.

**World-Briefs**

**KONYA, Turkey, March 16, (Reuters).**—At least 40 people have died in a blizzard which has been sweeping the central Anatolian plain since Saturday.

The Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday called on the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Sir Alec Douglas Home at the foreign office to discuss the Middle East situation.

**East Pakistan**

**Awami League tightens power of control**

**DACCA, March 16, (AFP).**—East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman yesterday issued a series of directives which virtually to be prepared declaration of an independent state of Bangla (East Pakistan).

Sheikh Mujib requisitioned a sizeable proportion of East Pakistan's taxes normally paid to the central government and urged the people to support the freedom of future generations.

He also ordered civilians employed by the army to resist a military order to return to work today.

These dramatic steps were taken following mounting student pressure on Sheikh Mujib, who heads the Awami League, to proclaim an independent state.

So far, Sheikh Mujib has carefully avoided such a proclamation so as to keep open the possibility of autonomy under a federal system. But a compromise in this direction becomes increasingly difficult as time runs out, with Bengali nationalists stepping up the pressure for full independence.

In emotionally-charged atmosphere, Monday, Sheikh Mujib drew a crowd of thousands to his residence where he declared:

"Each of us is determined to die, if need be, to ensure that our future generations can live in freedom and with dignity as the free citizens of a free country."

Last Saturday night, the army issued a martial law regulation ordering workers in defence establishments to return to work.

It warned that if they disobeyed, they would be liable to ten years' imprisonment. The army took this action in a bid to break the non-cooperation campaign led by Sheikh Mujib following the imposition of general martial law on March one.

The Awami League has persisted with the campaign to force the lifting of martial law and the transfer of power to national constituent assembly in which the people would elect members.

This ratifies what has already been happening in practice.

Indirect taxes, including customs duty, excise and sales tax are to be collected and paid into "special accounts" in the Eastern Mercantile Bank Ltd. and Eastern Banking Corporation.

The banks are to comply with directions on disposition of these funds. Income tax will not be levied until a further directive is issued.

Sheikh Mujib ordered radio, television and newspapers to give fully "all statements and news about the people's movement. This ratifies what has already been happening in practice."

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Sheikh Mujib ordered radio, television and newspapers to give fully "all statements and news about the people's movement. This ratifies what has already been happening in practice."

But it defies a martial law regulation which bans publication of anything that could damage, directly or indirectly, the integrity of Pakistan.

The teleprinter service between Dacca and Karachi is allowed to operate in restricted hours to enable banks to replenish funds.

Foreign airlines offices are now permitted to function. So far there is no sign of any serious reaction to the Awami League's growing power. There is speculation as to whether the army will move in and take over the civil administration by force.

But it is questionable whether it has sufficient trained personnel for such an operation, which in any case could lead to large-scale violence. This could have repercussions in West Pakistan where sympathy for the Bengali resistance to the army appears to be growing.

**Home Briefs**

**KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).**—The last group of Afghan pilgrims who went to Holy Mecca by air returned to Kandahar yesterday.

The Ariana Afghan Airlines carried nearly 5,000 hajjis to and from Mecca this year.

**KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).**—The Public Works Ministry Road Maintenance units during the last few months have levelled, and repaired 81 kilometres of secondary and feeder roads in Kabul province.

The units dispensed 24,191 cubic metres of gravel for the purpose.

**Yahya Khan flies to East Pakistan to meet Mujib**

**DACCA, March 16, (AFP).**—President Yahya Khan flew into Dacca from Karachi Monday in a bid to save the Pakistani nation from virtually splitting into its eastern and western halves.

A presidential spokesman said the head of state would be meeting with East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, but that no time had been fixed.

However an authoritative Awami League spokesman said that the most to be expected from their meeting would be agreement on "some kind of confidence" between the two sectors.

"We cannot resist the will of 75 million people," the source said.

Civil servants, police and students have joined in the mass Bengali movement in demand for the creation of an independent state.

President Yahya drove straight from Dacca airport to the presidential palace which was heavily guarded by military police and troops in armed jeeps.

The president was accompanied by Gen. Tikka Khan, martial law administrator of zone, the military title of eastern Pakistan, who met him at the airport where strong security measures were also in force.

The president's arrival came only a few hours after Sheikh Mujib had issued a series of directives which virtually amounted to the declaration of an independent state of Bangla (East Pakistan).

In Karachi, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of West Pakistan, suggested that the rival political parties in the East and West of the country should share central government power while controlling their own regions.

Only such an arrangement will ensure the unity of Pakistan," he said in a prepared statement to a press conference here.

Bhutto, chairman of the left-wing People's Party, which has a parliamentary majority in the western wing of Pakistan, is at odds with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

"We want a united Pakistan and we want the united power of the two wings' majorities at the centre," he said.

**WASHINGTON, March 16, (Reuters).**—The State Department announced yesterday that American can now travel to China without special permission.

The move was in line with President Nixon's stated policy of creating broader opportunities for contacts between the Chinese and American peoples, department spokesman said.

The State Department also announced that American citizens can now travel to China without special permission.

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Follow the Sun in Tuffin and Foale's put-togethers: Start with a long reversible waistcoat in quilted Liberty prints, one side a scatter of small squares the other striped in a paisley pattern. Above, wear it with a cotton shirt and quilted cotton shirts in the squares.

## Seabed wealth resources

(Continued from page 2) It is a reflection on the limitation of human presence, that while crystallising the Law of the Sea, the Plenipotentiary Conference did not deal with the Seabed, although it recognised that apart from the use of the Seabed for laying cables and pipelines, it could be used for diverse purposes. In other words, just about 10 years ago, it was beyond human imagination to perceive as to what problems are likely to be faced regarding the exploitation of the Seabed for diverse purposes, including those relating to the economic development of nations and those relating to their security and defence.

The major discovery of the past 25 years or so related to the existence of oil, natural gas and other resources on or underneath the Continental Shelf of nations, and the evolution for a law on the subject to the effect that the Continental Shelf was a natural extension of the continents, and therefore that the sovereign rights over the Continental Shelf and its resources belonged to the country whose extension it was.

The International Court of Justice in its judgment in 1969 on the North Sea Continental Shelf Cases recognised this as a very important development in the field of international law of our times. However, when the Convention on the Continental Shelf was adopted in 1958, and the extent of sovereign rights was to be determined, it is again a reflection on the limitation of the human mind that the term "Continental Shelf" was defined not only in terms of a depth of 200 metres from the surface waters but also in terms of exploitability beyond that depth.

At that moment it was not visualised that such a flexible concept could arguably stretch the outer limits of the national jurisdiction of the Continental Shelf, forgetting the facts of marine geology and of adjacency to the coast, and that limitation if any, would depend upon the technological advancements of the country concerned, or in fact of any other country in the world. Taken logically, it could be and was in fact argued that the big oceans of the world could be divided between the various coastal states in a matter of years. In regard to smaller seas, this has in fact been done during the past six years or so.

It was against this background that the developments regarding the exploration of the Seabed raised the question of and the need for a proper regime for the resources of the oceans were not divided up between and among the technologically advanced countries and their interests to the detriment of the rest of us.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Requires copy typist, full-time, good English essential. Applications in own handwriting, giving full details of experience, etc., to P.O. Box 453, Kabul.

## BIDS WANTED

The National Defence Ministry needs an elevator, the estimated price of which is \$9253.35. Local and foreign firms and businesses which can supply should, contact the purchasing section of the Logistic Department where the catalogue and purchase and supply conditions can be studied. Bids are to be submitted to the section in closed envelopes.

The bidding meeting which is to be attended by the bidders or their advocates shall be held on Hamal 11, 1350 (March 31, 1971). The lowest bidder shall win the contract.

## Constitutional changes in Yugoslavia

(Continued from page 2) The draft amendments more clearly define the republic as a state based on the sovereignty of the people and on the power and self-government of the working class and all the working people. They declare the principle that the Federation and the republican are, not only state but also socialist self-governed democratic communities of the working people and citizens, of equal peoples and nationalities.

The basic task of the Presidential Council will be to adjust the common interests of the republics and autonomous provinces in order to assure equality among the peoples and nationalities. Accordingly, it must be an active, integrating factor of stability.

Being vested with the office of collegial chief of state, the Presidential Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will represent Yugoslavia both at home and abroad. It will be the supreme command organ in command of the armed forces of Yugoslavia. All this renders it an autonomous constitutional factor which is keeping with the distinctive multi-national self-governed structure of Yugoslavia.

The position of the Presidential Council towards the Federal Assembly will be based on cooperation and mutual responsibility. In the event of differences between the Presidential Council and the Federal Assembly, procedure will be put in motion to adjust the positions and to solve the situation. Edvard Kardelj, emphasised that the Presidential Council will in no way impair the assembly system as a whole. It will strengthen the Yugoslav community goal of further development of the social functions and democratic forms which will bind it more closely with the

## Tate case to go to jury by next week

LOS ANGELES, March 16, (Reuter).—A 21 year old girl member of the Manson "family" told the Sharon Tate murder trial Monday "I would have killed that night except that I didn't go. They didn't need me." Long-haired, Cathy Gillis, giving evidence in the last stage of the trial, said she did not go on the second night of killing on August 10, 1969, because there was no room in the car. "They had plenty of people to do what they were going to do, and they didn't need me," she told the seven-man, five-woman jury now deciding whether hippie leader Charles Manson, 36, and his three girl followers must die in the gas chamber or be imprisoned for life. "The girl constantly stroked on side of her head with her hand as she told the jury. 'I am willing to kill for a brother. We all are. In other words, to get a brother out of jail, I would kill.'"

Miss Gillis claimed that the Tate murders were thought up by the girls as copy-cat killings to convince the police they had arrested the "wrong" man in a "family" member, Bobby Beausoleil, for the earlier Gary Hinman murder.

Like other "family" girls, Miss Gillis asserted that Manson had had nothing to do with the murders.

## Tricia Nixon to get White House wedding

WASHINGTON, March 16, (Reuter).—A White House wedding is planned on June 5 for President Nixon's elder daughter, Tricia, and Harvard law student Eddie Cox. White House sources said yesterday. The formal announcement was to be made today by the President and Mrs. Nixon, a few hours before a celebration "Irish evening at the White House" (tonight), at which guests will include the visiting Irish Prime Minister, Jack Lynch.

Tricia, 25 last month, and Cox, 24 have known each other for seven years and their engagement has been expected for weeks.

President Johnson's elder daughter Lynda, 31, married Charles Robb in the White House on December 8, 1967, the first wedding in the executive mansion for 25 years.

## Afghanistan Quarterly

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Afghanis 6001

## HOTEL INTER. CONTINENTAL KABUL PRESENTS



## TRIVENI BALLET

March 17th BALLROOM Af. 100  
Tickets sold at the door

# THE KABULTIMES

VOL. IX NO. 289

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1971 (HOOT 26, 1349)

PRICE AF. 4

## Hostel for 40 doctors, nurses to be built with India's cooperation

KABUL, March 17, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Dr. Majid Seraj, and the Ambassador of India in Kabul A.N. Mehta laid the foundationstone of the nurses hostel here yesterday.

The hospital, which is to be completed soon is constructed with technical and financial assistance of India.

The hostel which will occupy an area of 820 square metres will

be built by the Banayee Construction Company an affiliate of the Public Works Ministry.

Indian engineers working on the hospital building will oversee the construction of the hostel as well.

Present at the ceremonies also were Deputy Public Health Minister Dr. Omar, President of the House and Town Construction, Authority Mohammad Sarwar Omar, and department heads of the Public Health Ministry.

In his speech on the occasion Dr. Omar said in modern medicine nurses are of great importance and every thing that will encourage the nurses better, and improve their working and living conditions should be done.

The new hostel for nurses will enable the hospital to maintain a corp of nurses at close quarters.

On the children's hospital he said the commissioning of the hospital will be a landmark in the relations between Afghanistan and India, and a new era and all round cooperation between the two nations.

Mehta also noted the friendly ties between Afghanistan and India and expressed hope for further consolidation and expansion of these ties of amity and friendship.

The delegation left here for Helmand to conduct similar surveys.

Establishing of slaughterhouse in Herat studied

HERAT, March 17, (Bakhtar).—A delegation from the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry, accompanied by experts from the World Bank spent seven days here surveying the feasibility of establishment of a slaughterhouse, improvement in stock breeding, and using of subterranean water from cultivated land and pasture irrigation.

Sources close to Herat Chamber of Commerce said Herat businessmen have showed willingness to invest in a slaughterhouse which, given the favourable conditions, in the province could be a very profitable establishment.

The delegation left here for Helmand to conduct similar surveys.

MAHMOUD RAQI, March 17, (Bakhtar).—A Public Works Ministry team of engineers have started surveying the transit road going from Jabul Seraj to Sarobi.

The road passes through Mahmoud Raqi, centre of Kapisa province, and some other major villages and towns.

Repairing of the Mahmoud Raqi Gulbazar road which is part of the projected 106 kilometre road has already started.

With the construction of the new road traffic between eastern and northern Afghanistan will become possible without the need to go through Kabul.

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Dr. Majid Seraj, laying the foundationstone of the hostel.

Survey work on

Jabul Seraj, Sarobi

road begins

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## Indochinese battlefield a single whole: Premier Chou

HONG KONG, March 17, (Reuter).—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has said the continued expansion of fighting in Indochina has increased the vulnerability of the United States and its supporters.

"The Nixon government's aggressive acts of war expansion have linked up the Indochinese battle fields into a single whole," the New China News Agency quoted Chou as saying at a Peking banquet yesterday.

The banquet was hosted by North Vietnamese ambassador Ngo Thuyen in honour of a Chinese delegation headed by Zhou which visited Hanoi recently.

"The facts have proved that far from saving the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys from their de-

### Rogers on Mideast

(Continued from page 1)

He said the United States would do all it could do to promote a settlement and that he would review all the alternatives and proposals when he met again on Friday.

Rogers ruled out a bilateral U.S. security treaty with Israel which is receiving large-scale American military and economic aid, but he indicated the seriousness of a U.S. commitment to a peacekeeping force when he said that the administration would ask congress to approve it.

In arguing against Israel's commitment to withdraw from occupied territory, Rogers declared: "In modern-day situations, geography is not the alternative. It is important is the political arrangement that is made, the agreement itself."

He said the proposed peacekeeping force would be a permanent, contractual arrangement, unlike the United Nations force which was sent to the Middle East after the 1956 war. He called this a fragile force that was removed at Egypt's insistence before hostilities broke out again a decade later.

The secretary of state recalled that the United States had never said that Israel had to withdraw from all territory it occupied during the 1967 war. The U.S. position was that Israel should not acquire territory except for industrial and security purposes. He drew a distinction between the acquisition of territory and the use of territory.

### East Pakistan

(Continued from page 1)

whichever voted in at last December's elections on a six-point programme which called for virtual autonomy for the two provinces under a federal government.

League sources also stated that Sheikh Mujib would emphasise to President Yahya Khan that any attempt to break up the League by force to crush the non-cooperation movement would lead to renewed violence in which the communists, now underground, would eventually take over the leadership.

### Heath's policy

(Continued from page 3)

Similar ambiguities surround Heath's policy in South East Asia—but there at least the military risks involved are at present infinitely smaller than America faces in Vietnam.

The Laos operation has at least reminded the world of the dangers which may face it if the American withdrawal proceeds in a diplomatic vacuum and the military balance changes fundamentally in Indo-China without any agreement among any parties about the political implications of the change. No progress has been made in the Paris peace talks—though the obscurity of America's long-term objectives is itself a factor, in Hanoi's declaration there.

Yet a consensus in favour of neutralising all South-East Asia is now developing. It includes men as diverse as the new Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tun Razak, and President Johnson's main expert on East Asia, William Bundy. Would it be possible for Britain, perhaps together with France—a valuable precedent for Europe—to take the initiative in organising a more comprehensive conference than so far envisaged, whose objective would be a political settlement in Indo-China within the context of the neutralisation of South-East Asia as a whole? It just might be possible, to engage Peking constructively in such a conference now that she is emerging from the long night of the Cultural Revolution. There is no better service which America's friend could perform to meet her real interests in the Far East.

(The Sunday Times)

## VC, Cambodian troops clash in border town

PHNOM PENH, March 16, (Reuter).—Cambodian and Communist troops clashed for seven hours Tuesday in southeast Svay Rieng province near the South Vietnamese border, the Cambodian high command reported.

A command spokesman said air strikes were called in against the Communists after fierce fighting began Tuesday morning, and pilots had reported good results.

One Cambodian was reported wounded according to provisional figures. Communist casualties were not immediately known.

Another Cambodian soldier was wounded yesterday afternoon during a brief clash near a town 10 miles (15 kms) southwest of Phnom Penh.

The spokesman said a convoy carrying petroleum products and ammunition from South Vietnam arrived safely in Phnom Penh Tuesday under a protective air umbrella.

Completely identical views were reached during his Hanoi visit on how to deal with U.S. military adventures, Chou said.

"The joint communiqué issued by the two sides is of great significance to the common struggle of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and all the peoples of the common struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys," he added.

The communiqué said China would not flinch from "the greatest national sacrifices" to assist its Indochinese allies.

The communiqué said the United States recklessly escalate the war.

He said the proposed peacekeeping force would be a permanent, contractual arrangement, unlike the United Nations force which was sent to the Middle East after the 1956 war. He called this a fragile force that was removed at Egypt's insistence before hostilities broke out again a decade later.

The secretary of state recalled that the United States had never said that Israel had to withdraw from all territory it occupied during the 1967 war. The U.S. position was that Israel should not acquire territory except for industrial and security purposes.

He drew a distinction between the acquisition of territory and the use of territory.

## World-Briefs

ANKARA, March 17, (Reuter).—A band of terrorists who kidnapped four U.S. airmen here and held them for four days under a \$400,000 ransom or death threat were captured by security forces early today an official spokesman said.

SAN RAPAL, Calif., March 17, (AP).—Two bomb alerts yesterday disrupted the opening of the trial of Angela Davis, black militant accused of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in connection with the courtroom shooting here last August 7 in which a judge and three other persons were killed.

The courtroom had just been sealed when the first threat came in. The room was evacuated and the principals were being rescued when the second bomb threat was phoned, causing another evacuation of the room.

AMMAN, March 17, (Reuter).—All fortifications of Palestinian commandos in certain parts of the Jordanian capital were demolished today.

The liaison office, formed of army, public security and commando officers, supervised the demolition.

Fighting was reported fierce south of Tchepone.

## BIDS WANTED

The National Defence Ministry needs the following items:

News print 80 grams 70/100 cm 120 tons

Writing papers 70 grams 70/100 cm 120 tons

Arimall white and blue papers 35 grams 70/100 cm

four tons.

The total cost of the three items is estimated at \$45,650. Local and foreign firms who can supply should submit their sealed tenders to the Purchasing Section of Logistics Department of the Ministry. The samples and other specifications can be obtained from the same department. The bidding meeting will be at 10 a.m. on April 24. The bidders or their advocates should be present at the meeting when the sealed bidding envelopes will be opened and the lowest bid will be accepted.

## ADVERTISEMENTS



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## HOTEL

### INTER. CONTINENTAL

## KABUL

### PRESENTS



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# THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. IX NO. 290

KABUL, THURSDAY MARCH 18, 1971. (HOOT 27, 1349 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## New bridge over Kabul River at Yakatut opened by Eng. Lali

KABUL, March 16, (Bakhtar).—The Nader Shah Maina bridge, built on the Kabul river in Yakatut area, was inaugurated yesterday by the Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Yakoub Lali.

The bridge which has a carrying capacity of 80 tons, is 47.2 metres long and including the sidewalks, 15.5 metres wide. The bridge is built by the Ministry of Public Works and the House and Town Construction of the Ministry of Public Works. In a speech, the Public Works Minister said, "I am pleased to open today the bridge which was a tangible result of the valuable work performed by the HTCA. The bridge provides an effective link between the two parts of the Macroplan project as well as facilitating traffic between the eastern and northern parts of the city."

He will also contribute to uninterrupted flow of traffic during the independence celebrations during which this area of the town becomes the most crowded."

The Ministry of Public Works, he said, under the guidance of His Majesty the King, and in accordance with the policy of the government, attaches great significance to construction of bridges, which are an indispensable part in building communication and transportation arteries in the country.

He expressed the hope that the HTCA will continue to achieve new successes in a drive to provide the people in the cities of Afghanistan new amenities.

Some ministers and officials saw the movie, which was produced about two years ago in black and white.

The movie gives a clear picture of the British Royal Family and day-to-day work of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

The movie, already a great success in Britain is a fascinating account of the British Royal Family over screened.

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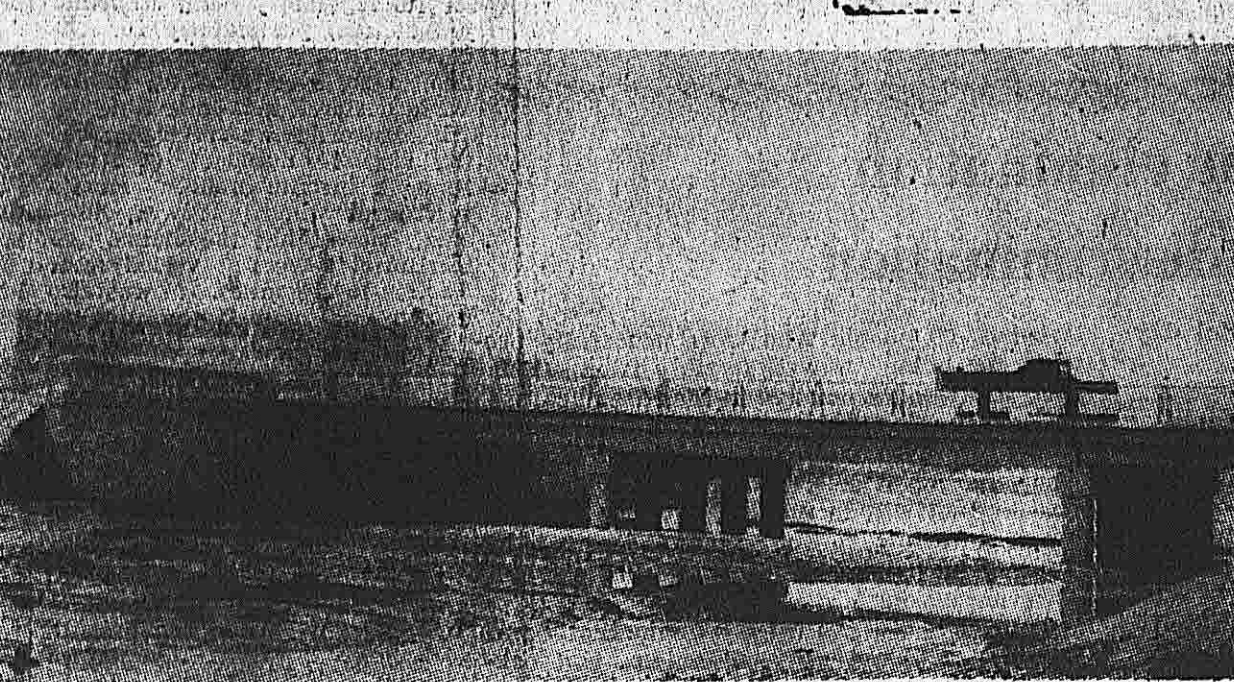
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The new Nader Shah Maina bridge.

## Meir rejects Rogers policy statement on ME

TEL AVIV, March 18, (AFP).—Prime Minister Golda Meir yesterday firmly rejected Secretary of State William Rogers and won backing from her Labour Party for the Government's determination not to withdraw to the pre-1967 frontiers.

Speaking at a meeting of the Labour Party executive, Mrs. Meir warned there are certain points beyond which a nation can not go, in a particular reference to Sharm-el-Sheikh, Gaza and the Golan Heights.

She said the government must prepare the country for the possibility of "having to submit to very strong outside pressure."

Mrs. Meir also rejected Rogers' suggestion for an international force to guarantee peace in the region.

She said "we cannot accept that our security be guaranteed by international forces, even if Mr. Rogers gives his undertaking, because the frontiers that

these forces would be guarding would not be those of the United States but those of the Jewish people."

"We do not want to be the first country, the only country in the world to accept the status of a protectorate, and to live in situation made up by Americans, Russians, Yugoslavs and Indians."

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## Royal audience

KABUL, March 18, (Bakhtar).—According to the Royal Protocol Department, announcement, the following have been received by His Majesty the King during the week ending today:

Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, First Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Yafai, Interior Minister Eng. Mohammad Baheer Lodin, Minister Without Portfolio Mrs. Shafiq Ziaee, a member of the Supreme Court and Chief of the Judiciary Secretariat Ghulam Ali Karimi; a member of the Supreme Court and President of the Supreme Judicial Council, Dr. Walid Hoqqi; Kabul Governor Dr. Abdul Wahid; Commandant of Military School Lt. General Mohammad Osman; Herat Governor Hamidullah Enayati; Seraj; Kabul Customs Department President Dr. Zabullah Rizezi; Abdul Wahab Haider, a member of the Executive Board of the Asian Development Bank, Vice President of Bakhtar News Agency Mohammad Karim Shewan; Abdullah Moheeb Hairat, a graduate of history from Soviet Union University.

His Majesty also received during the week some elders of Hazaras who had lunch at the Royal table. Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi was also present.

The outgoing Ambassador of India Ashok Mehta and the outgoing Ambassador of Japan S. Matsui also had audiences with His Majesty.

His Majesty also received the Soviet Ambassador Klitov.

According to another report, Her Majesty the Queen received Mrs. Mehta, the wife of the Ambassador of India, and Mrs. Matsui, the wife of the Ambassador of Japan in the Gulistan palace during the week.

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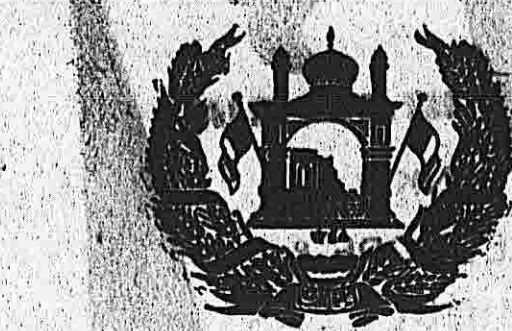
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**THE KABUL TIMES**

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

## Day for elimination of racial discrimination

Sunday, March 21 is the international day for elimination of racial discrimination. This year the day is of added significance in view of the UN General Assembly resolution that 1971 be marked as international year for action to combat racism and racial discrimination.

The United Nations Organisation, during the last 25 years, has done everything in its power to eliminate racial discrimination.

One of the very early resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly called upon all governments and responsible authorities to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination.

Since 1946 the United Nations has dealt with every increasing vigour with the policies of apartheid and racial segregation. The 1960 declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination by the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to speed up the process of eliminating discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic origin.

The international convention on all forms of racial discrimination was opened for signature two years later.

One year later, in 1966, the UN Assembly proclaimed March 21, the anniversary of the tragic shooting in 1960 at Sharpsville, South

## Food For Thought

A trouble is a trouble, and the general idea, in the country, is to treat it as such, rather than to snatch the knotted cords from the hand of God and deal out murderous blows.

By: William McFee

Africa of 69 people who were peacefully protesting for being moved forcibly from their homes. They could not live in that area because of the colour of their faces.

The international year for action to combat racism and racial discrimination provides all those of good will to make a new, all out and determined effort, to erase from the surface of earth and from the human conscience, the evil of discrimination.

Polices based on racial distinction and superiority are not only abnoxious, and contrary to human values but also pose threats, to international peace and tranquility.

Putting an end to such policies would be a great step forward on the road to universal and lasting peace.

The current year should also be the year that sees the strengthening of the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination by adherence to it of additional states.

Promotion of understanding between states, peoples and individuals through better and more widespread education and communication will help us achieve this goal.

It is hoped that attempts to reach these objectives will be made in each level and in all quarters of the world.

## The Law of Sea

### Efforts to share seabed wealth resources

By: Nicholas Singh

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The National Defence Ministry needs the following items:

News print 80 grams 70/100 cm 120 tons

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The total cost of the three items is estimated at \$45,650. Local and foreign firms who can supply should submit their sealed tenders to the Purchasing Section of Logistics Department of the Ministry. The samples and other specifications can be obtained from the same department. The bidding meeting will be at 7 a.m. on April 24. The bidders or their advocates should be present at the meeting when the sealed bidding envelopes will be opened and the lowest bid will be accepted.

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## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad devotes its editorial to current political crisis in Turkey.

It notes that as it was predicted by the political observers the mounting tensions between the ruling Adalat Party and the opposition People's Republican Party culminated in a crisis.

In view of the rising strength and mounting opposition of the People's Republican Party, and the weakening of the ruling Adalat Party, the Turkish army warned that for the sake of preserving national security and integrity the Turkish army will step in and take over, unless a strong government capable of effective rule were formed.

In view of this warning, Suleiman Demirel's government, resigned, and the Turkish President Cevdet Sunay is now trying to create a new strong government, that would also have the army's confidence.

Says Heywad: Ever since the father of modern Turkey, Kamal Ataturk introduced democracy in Turkey, parliamentary government has been evolving in a most satisfactory manner.

At times of crisis, the Turkish people, government, and army, have before everything thought of their national sovereignty and security, and put the supreme interests of the nation before partisan, and factional politicking.

In the editorial Heywad expresses the certainty that this time again the Turkish president, politicians, army and the people will resolve the problem in a way that would be most compatible with the high interests of the Turkish state.

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial discusses fluctuation in sales prices of consumer goods, and essential commodities.

Whenever the state has taken measures to improve the living standards of the people by raising the allowances and salaries this has been countered with undue rises in the prices by the shopkeepers and businesses.

Such steps by the government is only taken when it is seen that the people of fixed income have difficulty in meeting all their needs in view of the prices which

are beyond their means.

When there is a slight rise in the income of such people, and when this is more than offset by the vicious circle will persist, and there will be no ending to the prevailing state of affairs.

The editorial cites measures such as maintaining of cooperatives for the civil servants, and selling by the food procurement department of wheat and flour in the food markets, but proposes that additional steps may also be necessary.

The municipal corporations fix the sales prices of foodstuffs each month or fortnight, but these are largely ignored by the shopkeepers.

The paper expresses the hope that the Commerce Ministry appoints a special commission which cooperate with the municipal corporation to watch over the sales prices in sectors other than foodstuffs as well. Such a commission, says Anis, existed in the past, and no doubt revitalisation of the commission would prove beneficial.

In an interview on Suedwestfunk Radio Sir Alec said he believed it was quite feasible to work out an agreement on Berlin that would be acceptable to West and East Germany as well as to the big four negotiating partners.

Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States are holding talks to determine the status of the city and access routes across 110 miles (145 kms) of East German territory.

Sir Alec praised West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's drive to achieve better relations with the Soviet Union and the United States.

Asked about the negotiations for British entry into the Common Market, Sir Alec said "no one can exclude the possibility of a failure of negotiations failing."

But failure would be a great setback for Europe as a whole."

He hoped the decisive issues between the market and Britain could be decided before the summer holidays. This would allow an agreement to be signed next January to take effect in 1973.

Sir Alec said Britain's entry into the market would be the number one topic for discussion when Prime Minister Edward Heath meets Chancellor Brandt in Bonn on March 22.

The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home has said that despite difficult negotiations he was hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the four-power talks on Berlin.

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For other numbers first dial switch board numbers 24026, 24027, 24028 and Advertising Editorial Ex. 24, 58

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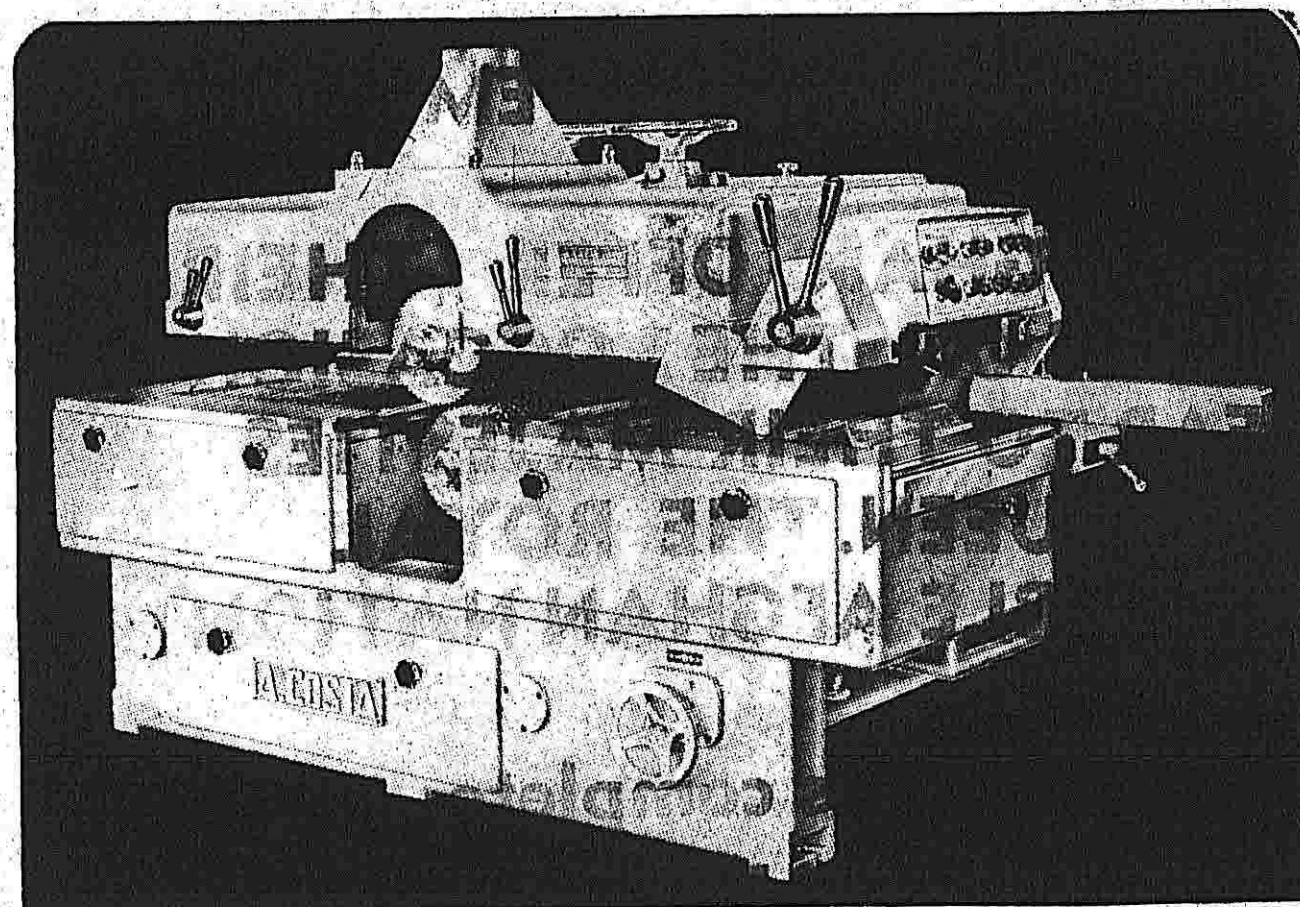


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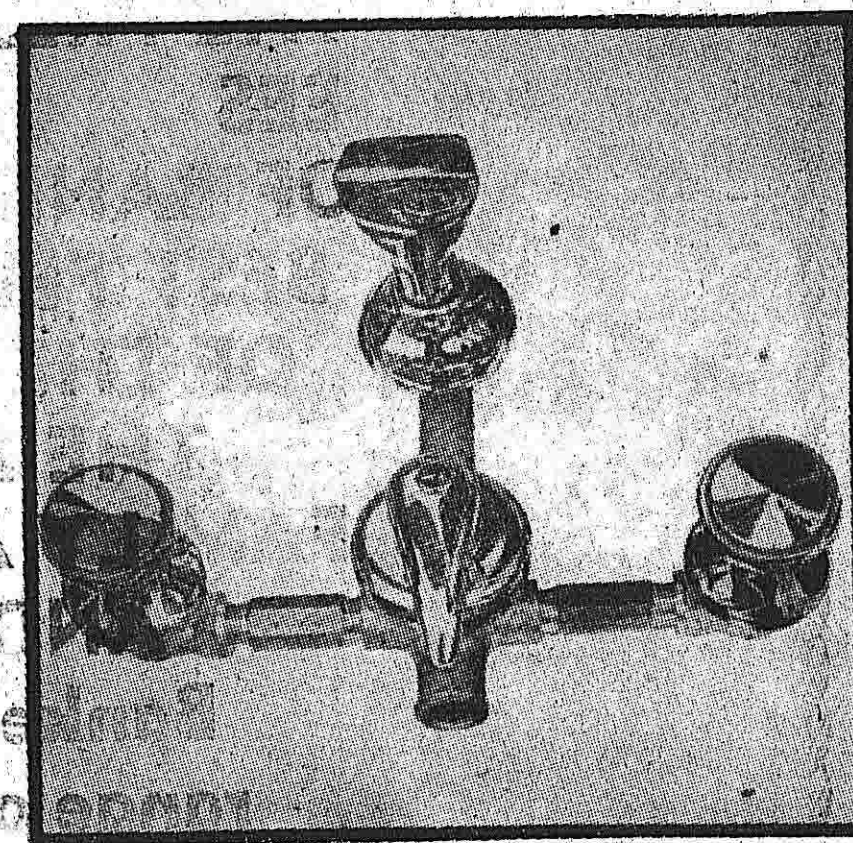
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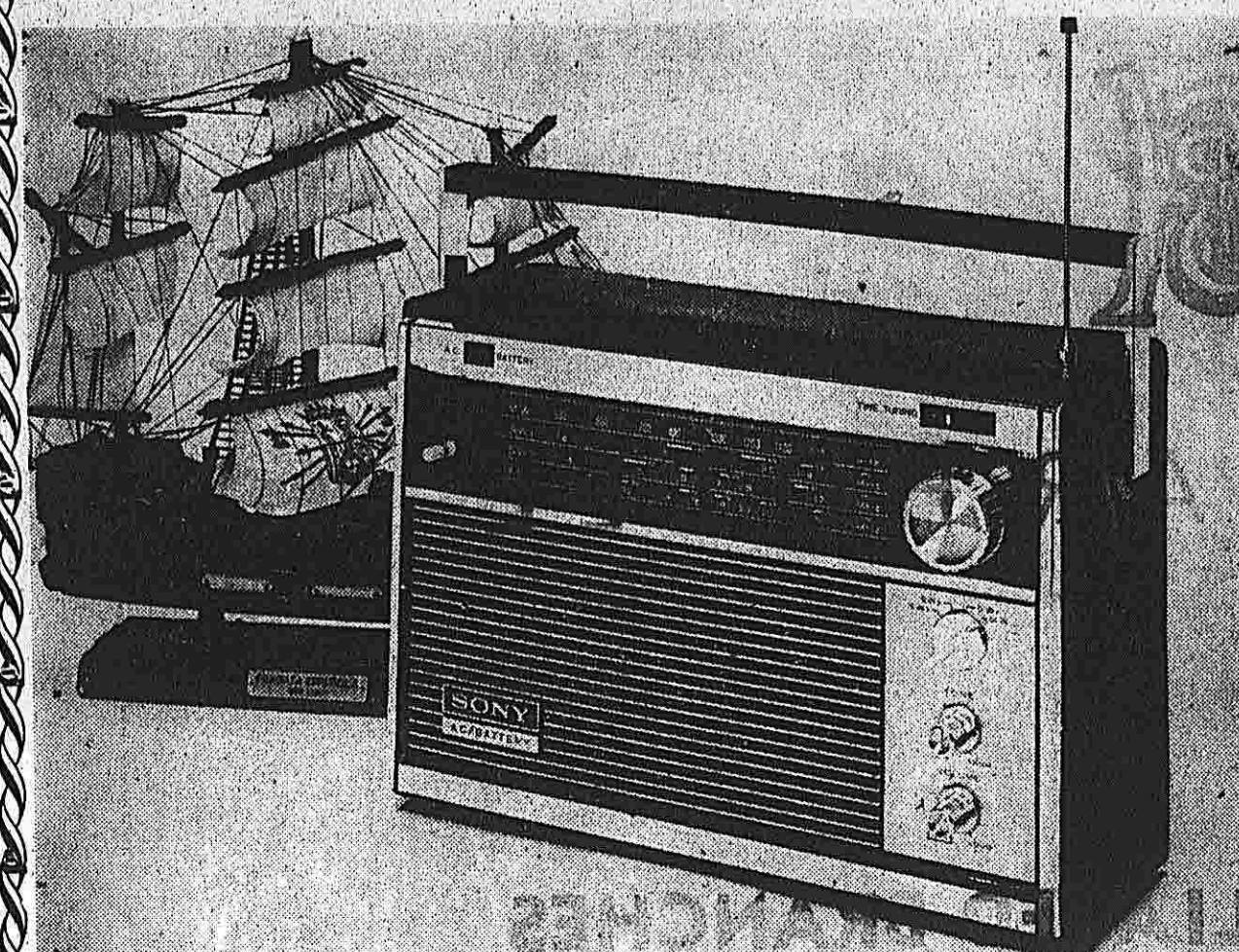


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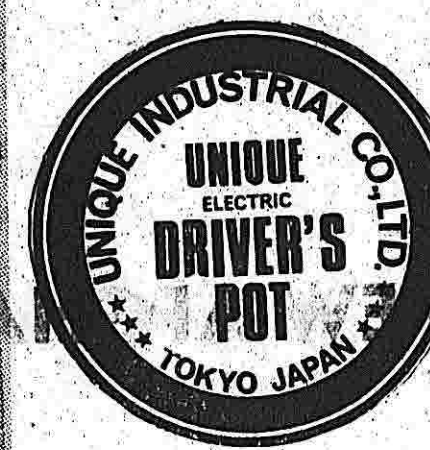
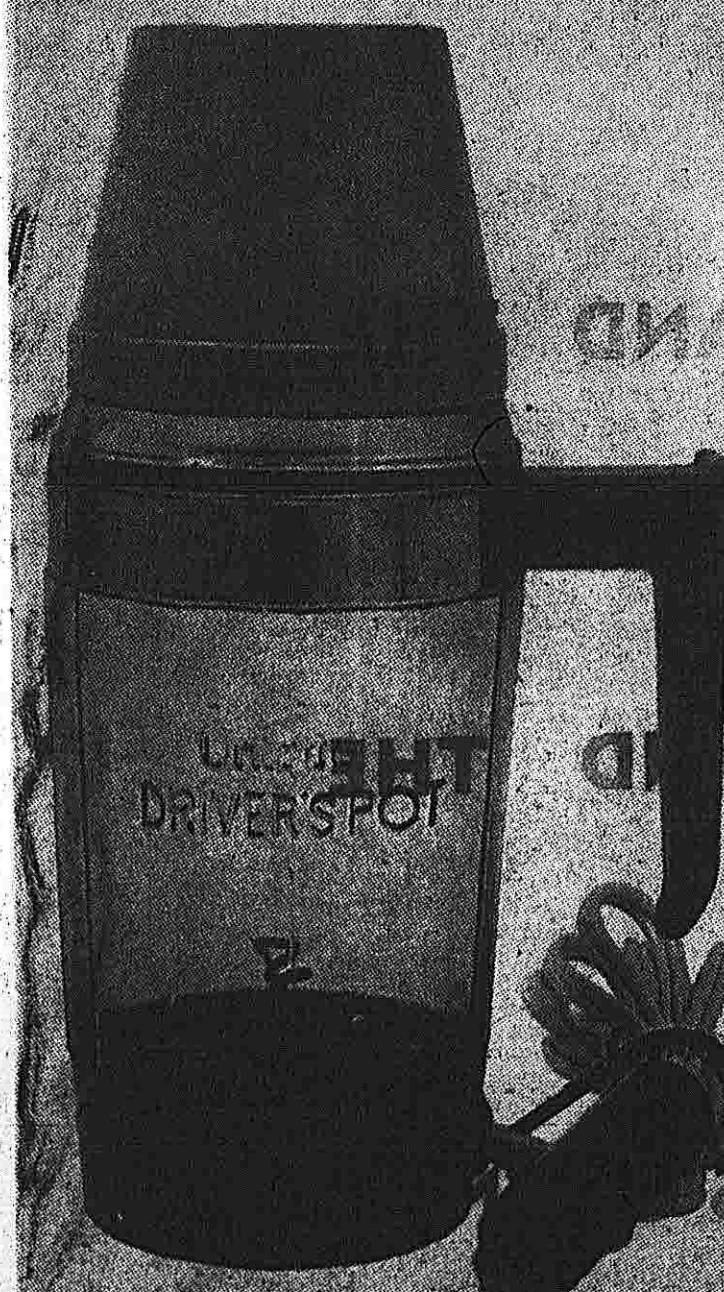
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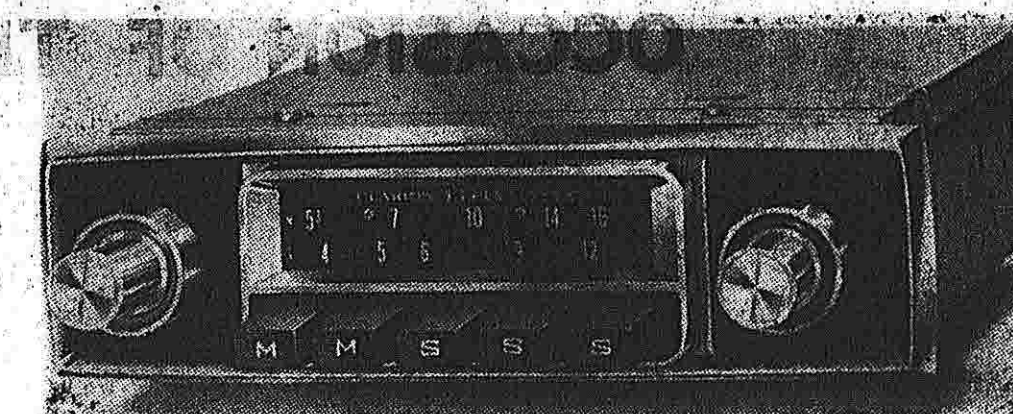
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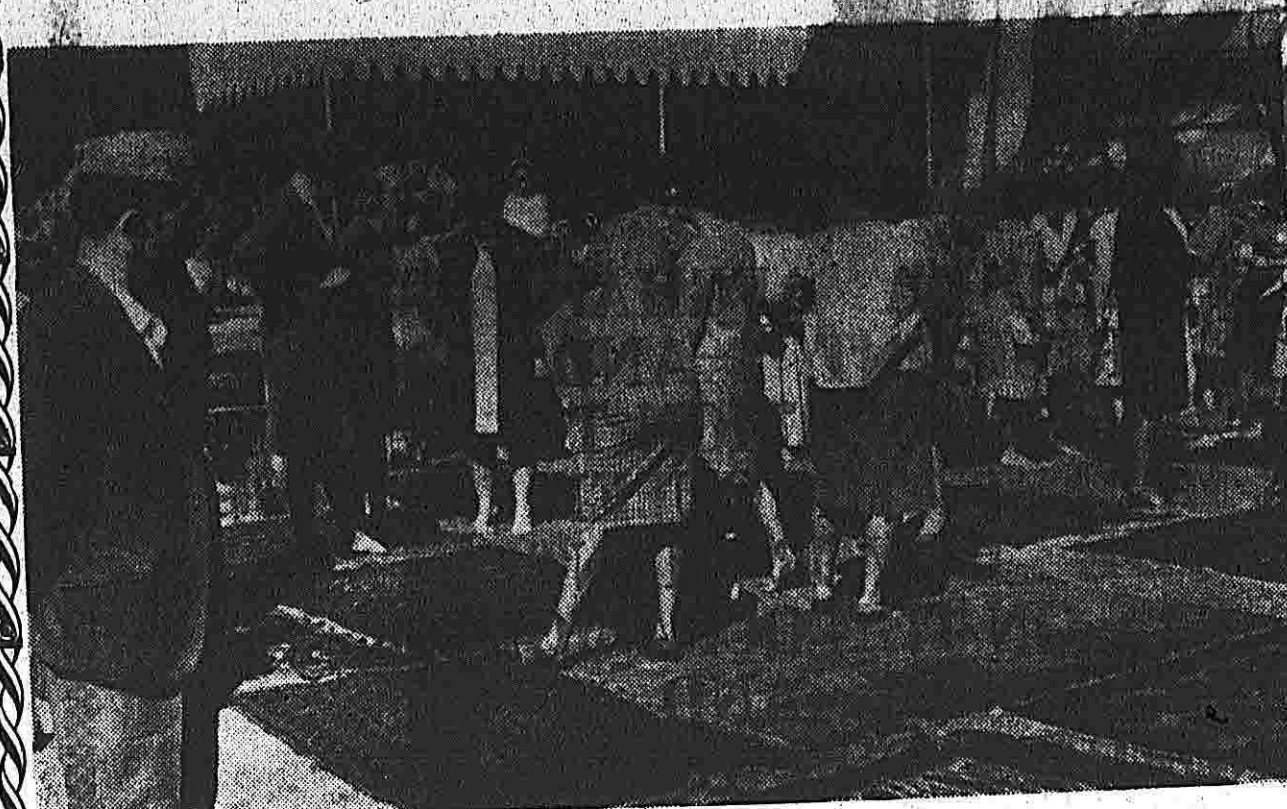
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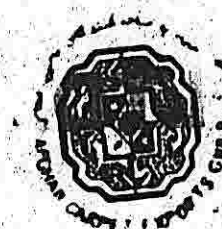
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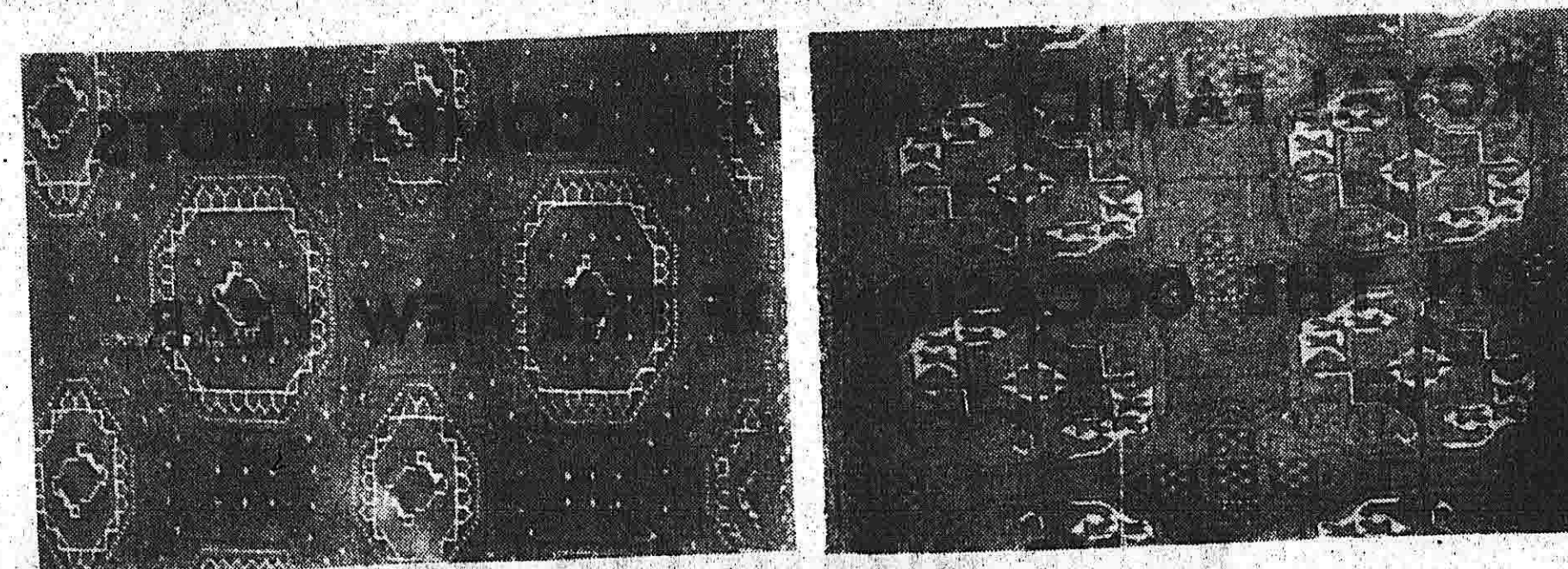


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# THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. X NO. 1

KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1971 (HAMAL 2, 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## New Year day marked with special ceremonies throughout Afghanistan

KABUL, March 22, (Bakhtar).—The New Year day was marked yesterday with special ceremonies throughout the country. His Majesty's message to the farmers was read by the Kabul Governor Dr. Abdullah Wahidi in Khair Khana where many thousands of people had gathered to participate in the farmers day ceremony. The message was read by governors in such ceremonies in other provinces as well.

The ceremonies in Khair Khana also included a show of prize animals, agricultural machinery, and distribution of prizes to outstanding farmers and breeders. In Mazare Sharif the flag hoisting ceremony at the mausoleum of the Fourth Caliph, Hazrat Ali, was attended by hundreds of thousands of people. The ceremonies began at nine in the morning with the sound of cannon and playing of the national anthem. The ceremonies were attended by the Chief Justice Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Dr. Abdul Kayum, some cabinet ministers, and high ranking officials. In his speech on the occasion Balkh Governor Abdul Wahab Malek welcomed the many visitors who came to Balkh to take part in this ceremony, and the red tulip festival from various provinces, and expressed the hope that new year will be an auspicious one for the Afghan nation, and that the country will achieve further successes under the patronage of His Majesty the King. In another ceremony in Kabul the flag of the city's main food market was raised by Kabul Care Taker Mayor Mohammad Kabir Nooristani. Kabul citizens, and food market shopkeepers attended the traditional ceremony in which prayers are offered for the prosperity of the people throughout the year that just began. After conveying his congratulations on the occasion of the new year to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty, the Royal Family and the Afghan citizens, Kabul Mayor prayed that the new year will bring more joy and prosperity to the people, and that those engaged in the business of foodstuffs will refrain from unfair practices, and hoarding which are detrimental to the people's welfare.

## HRH Prince Ahmad Shah delivers New Year's message

Following is the text of a message by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, the high president of the Afghan Red Crescent Society issued on the occasion of new year.

In the name of God Almighty, the merciful, and the compassionate, dear compatriots: I congratulate you all on the occasion of new year, pray to Almighty God, coupled with the progress of the country, for your health, prosperity, and success.

We saw that despite problems, and tension at various levels, attempts for improving the lot of humanity were continued unabated. No matter how the events of the year is viewed, and no matter what our own feelings are, our world is yet far from being utopian one as regards real human objectives, and ideals.

We must admit that humanitarian elements have carried on with their struggles with firm belief, and with optimism, and have scored certain successes, giving us hopes for continuing our efforts in the future to achieve the triumph of human sentiments and values over the negative aspects of our contemporary civilization.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society in the future in a way that would be befitting this body. I also express the hope that our compatriots will take a more active role in strengthening this institution in abiding by the maxim of seek your own good by doing good unto others.

While I express my wishes for success of the Afghan Red Crescent Society in the future in a way that would be befitting this body. I also express the hope that our compatriots will take a more active role in strengthening this institution in abiding by the maxim of seek your own good by doing good unto others.

## Premier Etemadi stresses equality, moderation in New Year's message

Text of Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi's new year message broadcast over Radio Afghanistan on Saturday night: In the name of God Almighty, the Compassionate, the Merciful! Dear countrymen! sisters and brothers: A year ago at this time we celebrated the year that had passed to call it the year of construction, the year of cooperation and understanding, the year of advancing social justice and the year of crusade against social evils.

Now that we are at the threshold of another new year, once again the same thoughts with their true and all sided implications define our course of advancement and accompany us in our wishes, aspirations and efforts for a new life in the new year.

The year which we are about to leave behind with all its limitations and difficulties is ending in such a way that some steps were taken for the realization of a part of our national wishes and aspirations. The results of these steps in the attainment of our aspirations as far as possible are self-evident.

During the new year, by learning from past experience, we cherish greater hopes and face greater joint responsibilities—a grave national responsibility the fulfillment of which requires our collective efforts in the service of our developing society.

For the consolidation of a strong, progressive and prosperous Afghanistan we have to, on the one hand, go ahead in harmony with the process of natural evolution, and on the other define our course of movement in conformity with our national interests. To achieve this, taking into consideration the country's sensitive stand, it is in need of selflessness, sacrifice and understanding more than ever before.

It is the government's wish to make use of all available talents, the enlightened elements and men of opinion, for the advancement of the country. The government wishes to see that the physical and mental power of our people are attracted as much as possible in a collective manner and through a feeling of joint responsibility for the attainment of a common goal which is service to the country.

We believe that considering Afghanistan's present stand and the sensitive stage through which the country is passing it is not right that mental energy and talents should be led to confusion and misunderstandings.

Side by side with other wishes and aspirations, this year our slogan should be to narrow down the gap which exists from a mental and material point of view among our people. To attain true progress and to overcome events and to find sound solutions it is necessary to have a realistic assessment of the prevailing conditions and to overcome problems accordingly. We believe that to safeguard national interests and to ensure speedy action for the advancement of the changes that have come about in the country, we should resort to measures which are based on the unity and social thinking of our people. Such measures should on the one hand enjoy the support of all our people, be in their relative interests and their service and aim at employing all possibilities and social potentialities and on the other should be complementary to our great national values and traditions. With due consideration to social justice and individual well being we should endeavor on such programmes which will prevent extremism and undesirable economic disparities among the people.

## His Majesty congratulates Shah of Iran

KABUL, March 22, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to His Majesty the Shah of Iran on the occasion of the New Year.

Similarly Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi has sent his felicitations on the occasion to the Iranian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida, the Foreign Ministry Information Department said.

**Nakao to serve as Japanese new envoy to Kabul**

KABUL, March 22, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has agreed to the appointment of Kenji Nakao as Japan's new envoy to Afghanistan. The term of office of the Japanese Ambassador presently serving in Afghanistan, Matsui, has terminated.

Matsui, who worked here for a period of two years and nine months left Kabul for home last Wednesday. He is appointed as Japanese Ambassador to Ceylon.

The Japanese departing envoy was seen off at Kabul International Airport by Deputy Chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry Mohammad Sarwar Damani.

**Soviet guest visits Shiberghan oil, gas fields**

SHIBERGHAN, March 22, (Bakhtar).—The Vice President of the Soviet Planning Committee Mensk, who is now visiting Afghanistan, toured Shiberghan gas production and export installations. He also saw prospecting activities in Yatim Tag, Khwaja Gogerdak, and Jeroukdouk.

He was accompanied on his trip here by the President of the Planning Department in the Planning Ministry.

**Gaullists score further success in municipal elections**

PARIS, March 22, (AFP).—The ruling Gaullists and their allies pulled off a major coup in the second round of the municipal elections yesterday when they captured the opposition chief of Toulouse and tightened their grip on the Paris city council.

Elsewhere in the provincial cities, the hastily-formed union of the left managed to blunt the Gaullists' attacks on opposition town halls and the left retained control at Marseilles, Lille, Orleans, Grenoble and La Rochelle. The Communists notched two appreciable victories in Amiens and Arles.

In Toulouse, capital of the south west, Independent Republican Pierre Baudis ended 75 years of radical and socialist control on the city when he bundled out former mayor socialist Louis Bazerque by more than 17,000 votes.

Paris was the major prize in this two-round poll which started last Sunday. With votes counted last night, the Gaullists had gained three seats and together with their independent Republican and moderate allies held a slim one-vote majority in the 90-member council. The left lost seven council seats in Paris while the centrist won four.

(Continued on page 4)





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Premier's New Year message

In his new year message broadcast over Radio Afghanistan Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Ettemadi said our slogan this year should be closing of the mental and material gap between our people.

He stressed the need for avoiding extremism in more than one instance in his speech. In a society where the living standards of the people is low and where illiteracy index is high, the tendency for extremism is always a danger adversely affecting national interests.

Legal steps are necessary to avoid extremism both in the economic and living standards of the people as well as in bringing the minds and thoughts of people closer together in a bid to promote the supreme national interests.

On the economic level it is necessary to avoid a state of affairs whereby the rich may get richer and the poor become poorer. This can be achieved only through sincere and consistent cooperation between the government and the people as also greater vigilance on the part of the legislative authorities.

The Prime Minister in his speech rightly stressed that no progress can be expected in any walk of life without sacrifices. National interests should always be placed high above personal gains and interests.

A realistic appraisal of achievements during the past twelve months show that the country has made considerable progress in the work that was aimed at on a national scale. However the problems we are facing as a developing nation with meagre national resources

### Food For Thought

Before you make a fried, eat a bushel of salt with him.

By George Herbert

### Natural resources

#### UN committee to review three ideas

For the first time a proposal is being put forth for the international movement of electric power as a single solution to two urgent problems—to help meet regional and world-wide power shortages and to combat pollution caused by many present methods of power generation.

The bold proposal for sharing electric power supply at the continent-wide and even inter-continental level was explored when the United Nations Committee on Natural Resources held its first session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from February 22nd to March 5th.

The United Nations Committee on Natural Resources is an inter-governmental body composed of 38 nations established to provide policy guidance for United Nations assistance activities relating to natural resources development.

As the technology as heretofore not equal to the task, the concept of supplying energy-decentres within a continent or a hemisphere was thought to be somewhat visionary. However, great strides have been and are being made in the sector of power transmission.

In the last decade much research and development work has been done in developed and centrally-planned countries on extra-high voltage (EHV) transmission—using both direct and alternating current techniques.

Furthermore, the phenomenon of super-conductivity at cryogenic temperatures (near absolute zero) temperature is another avenue that holds promise. Also, enough progress has been made in the Soviet Union to permit power to be transmitted by extra-high voltage lines over thousands of miles.

As a consequence of the technological innovations made in the power sector, long-range planners are now able to seriously entertain possible imaginative long-range solutions to the twin problems of power deficits and power-generation-related pollution.

The United Nations Committee on Natural Resources will therefore at its first session decide whether to set up a high-level group of experts to study:

- 1) Intra- and inter-continental power grids;
- 2) The present state of technology of long-distance power transmission;
- 3) The economics involved;
- 4) Examination of underdeveloped

#### Concorde project

WASHINGTON, (APF)—Supersonic flights may cause a noticeable increase in the incidence of skin cancer, according to three scientists here.

Large numbers of supersonic flights across the United States would diminish the quantity of ozone in the stratosphere, they asserted. Ozone acts as a natural filter, reducing the amount of ultraviolet rays—one of the causes of skin cancer—in the sun's light.

The three scientists, Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, dermatologist at Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital, Professor Conway B. Levey, who teaches atmospheric sciences at Washington University, and Professor J. G. Charney, a meteorologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were addressing a press conference called by Senator William Proxmire, a bitter opponent of the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) project.

The three men said it would be difficult to predict the exact rise in skin cancer incidence, but they anticipated an increase of at least 10,000 cases.

Dr. Fitzpatrick declared: "To inflict this added hazard on man simply to get to Paris three hours earlier seems to me ridiculous."

Sen. Proxmire said that a fourth scientist, Dr. Gio Gori, of the National Cancer Institute, had planned to take part in the press conference, but the service the paper has rendered to its readers in keeping them informed of the affairs of the country.

The paper has promised to do better job in the new year as far as mirroring the activities of the government and the people in every facet of life. The paper believes that a newspaper cannot be successful in its work unless there is a cooperation by the people and the officials organs of the state.

It is time we get together and do away with diversities in our thinking. Our problems and hardships are common and we can overcome them only through joint efforts and through wisdom and logic. With the beginning of the new year it is high time to close our ranks and work towards one common ideal and aim.

We are certain that all the enlightened elements in the country will take note of this fact in aligning their physical and mental energies for the service of the country during this and the years to come.

unite our energy, and thoughts together.

The paper stresses the importance of efforts to be made towards realizing the goals that were aimed at on a national scale. However the problems we are facing as a developing nation with meagre national resources

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#### Space success

HONG KONG, March.—China's second successful launch of a satellite allows the conclusion that Peking might fire its first intercontinental rocket this year, according to military experts here.

China's target area is now expected to be in the Pacific while it was assumed that the rocket would go down in the Indian Ocean after passing the Himalayas.

China having launched its second artificial moon in 1970, the earth orbit, has reaffirmed her aim to become the international space club's fifth full member.

Nobody doubts that the Chinese who constructed the first fully operational rocket 700 years ago now have created all necessary pre-conditions for producing a large quantity of inter-continental missiles.

China is finally on her way to becoming an effective nuclear power.

Washington already decided a year ago to enlarge its anti-rocket system to improve protection especially of major U.S. cities.

The Kremlin will also have to take China space success into account if it should again consider a "preventive nuclear strike" against People's China armament and industrial centres as a consequence of the Chinese-Soviet border and ideological conflicts.

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### AFGHANS:

#### Unusual, but easy to make gifts

Here is an unusual, but easy-to-make gift that is sure to please.

Afghans—While the skilled handicrafter can create her own Afghan, most women prefer working from kits which provide detailed instructions, colours, size and materials.

The kits save time in figuring out quantities and patterns and allow you to work quickly by explaining the proper techniques, the correct needle size, the right amount of yarn.

If you are working from a kit, count and measure the yarn as you go. Do not change the random sequence of colours and patterns or row lengths.

Wind the yarn loosely and try not to pull too tightly. Work on the Afghan will "loosen up" on the other hand if you work too loosely. Pull and go with an Afghan that is too wide and uses more yarn than you have.

The best Afghans are the standard size—46x60, 54x72, 62x84, 70x96, 78x108, 86x120, 94x132, 102x144, 110x156, 118x168, 126x180, 134x192, 142x204, 150x216, 158x228, 166x240, 174x252, 182x264, 190x276, 198x288, 206x300, 214x312, 222x324, 230x336, 238x348, 246x360, 254x372, 262x384, 270x396, 278x408, 286x420, 294x432, 302x444, 310x456, 318x468, 326x480, 334x492, 342x504, 350x516, 358x528, 366x540, 374x552, 382x564, 390x576, 398x588, 406x600, 414x612, 422x624, 430x636, 438x648, 446x660, 454x672, 462x684, 470x696, 478x708, 486x720, 494x732, 502x744, 510x756, 518x768, 526x780, 534x792, 542x804, 550x816, 558x828, 566x840, 574x852, 582x864, 590x876, 598x888, 606x900, 614x912, 622x924, 630x936, 638x948, 646x960, 654x972, 662x984, 670x996, 678x1008, 686x1020, 694x1032, 702x1044, 710x1056, 718x1068, 726x1080, 734x1092, 742x1104, 750x1116, 758x1128, 766x1140, 774x1152, 782x1164, 790x1176, 798x1188, 806x1200, 814x1212, 822x1224, 830x1236, 838x1248, 846x1260, 854x1272, 862x1284, 870x1296, 878x1308, 886x1320, 894x1332, 902x1344, 910x1356, 918x1368, 926x1380, 934x1392, 942x1404, 950x1416, 958x1428, 966x1440, 974x1452, 982x1464, 990x1476, 998x1488, 1006x1500, 1014x1512, 1022x1524, 1030x1536, 1038x1548, 1046x1560, 1054x1572, 1062x1584, 1070x1596, 1078x1608, 1086x1620, 1094x1632, 1102x1644, 1110x1656, 1118x1668, 1126x1680, 1134x1692, 1142x1704, 1150x1716, 1158x1728, 1166x1740, 1174x1752, 1182x1764, 1190x1776, 1198x1788, 1206x1800, 1214x1812, 1222x1824, 1230x1836, 1238x1848, 1246x1860, 1254x1872, 1262x1884, 1270x1896, 1278x1908, 1286x1920, 1294x1932, 1302x1944, 1310x1956, 1318x1968, 1326x1980, 1334x1992, 1342x2004, 1350x2016, 1358x2028, 1366x2040, 1374x2052, 1382x2064, 1390x2076, 1398x2088, 1406x2100, 1414x2112, 1422x2124, 1430x2136, 1438x2148, 1446x2160, 1454x2172, 1462x2184, 1470x2196, 1478x2208, 1486x2220, 1494x2232, 1502x2244, 1510x2256, 1518x2268, 1526x2280, 1534x2292, 1542x2304, 1550x2316, 1558x2328, 1566x2340, 1574x2352, 1582x2364, 1590x2376, 1598x2388, 1606x2400, 1614x2412, 1622x2424, 1630x2436, 1638x2448, 1646x2460, 1654x2472, 1662x2484, 1670x2496, 1678x2508, 1686x2520, 1694x2532, 1702x2544, 1710x2556, 1718x2568, 1726x2580, 1734x2592, 1742x2604, 1750x2616, 1758x2628, 1766x2640, 1774x2652, 1782x2664, 1790x2676, 1798x2688, 1806x2700, 1814x2712, 1822x2724, 1830x2736, 1838x2748, 1846x2760, 1854x2772, 1862x2784, 1870x2796, 1878x2808, 1886x2820, 1894x2832, 1902x2844, 1910x2856, 1918x2868, 1926x2880, 1934x2892, 1942x2904, 1950x2916, 1958x2928, 1966x2940, 1974x2952, 1982x2964, 1990x2976, 1998x2988, 2006x3000, 2014x3012, 2022x3024, 2030x3036, 2038x3048, 2046x3060, 2054x3072, 2062x3084, 2070x3096, 2078x3108, 2086x3120, 2094x3132, 2102x3144, 2110x3156, 2118x3168, 2126x3180, 2134x3192, 2142x3204, 2150x3216, 2158x3228, 2166x3240, 2174x3252, 2182x3264, 2190x3276, 2198x3288, 2206x3300, 2214x3312, 2222x3324, 2230x3336, 2238x3348, 2246x3360, 2254x3372, 2262x3384, 2270x3396, 2278x3408, 2286x3420, 2294x3432, 2302x3444, 2310x3456, 2318x3468, 2326x3480, 2334x3492, 2342x3504, 2350x3516, 2358x3528, 2366x3540, 2374x3552, 2382x3564, 2390x3576, 2398x3588, 2406x3600, 2414x3612, 2422x3624, 2430x3636, 2438x3648, 2446x3660, 2454x3672, 2462x3684, 2470x3696, 2478x3708, 2486x3720, 2494x3732, 2502x3744, 2510x3756, 2518x3768, 2526x3780, 2534x3792, 2542x3804, 2550x3816, 2558x3828, 2566x3840, 2574x3852, 2582x3864, 2590x3876, 2598x3888, 2606x3900, 2614x3912, 2622x3924, 2630x3936, 2638x3948, 2646x3960, 2654x3972, 2662x3984, 2670x3996, 2678x4008, 2686x4020, 2694x4032, 2702x4044, 2710x4056, 2718x4068, 2726x4080, 2734x4092, 2742x4104, 2750x4116, 2758x4128, 2766x4140, 2774x4152, 2782x4164, 2790x4176, 2798x4188, 2806x4200, 2814x4212, 2822x4224, 2830x4236, 2838x4248, 2846x4260, 2854x4272, 2862x4284, 2870x4296, 2878x4308, 2886x4320, 2894x4332, 2902x4344, 2910x4356, 2918x4368, 2926x4380, 2934x4392, 2942x4404, 2950x4416, 2958x4428, 2966x4440, 2974x4452, 2982x4464, 2990x4476, 2998x4488, 3006x4500, 3014x4512, 3022x4524, 3030x4536, 3038x4548, 3046x4560, 3054x4572, 3062x4584, 3070x4596, 3078x4608, 3086x4620, 3094x4632, 3102x4644, 3110x4656, 3118x4668, 3126x4680, 3134x4692, 3142x4704, 3150x4716, 3158x4728, 3166x4740, 3174x4752, 3182x4764, 3190x4776, 3198x4788, 3206x4800, 3214x4812, 3222x4824, 3230x4836, 3238x4848, 3246x4860, 3254x4872, 3262x4884, 3270x4896, 3278x4908, 3286x4920, 3294x4932, 3302x4944, 3310x4956, 3318x4968, 3326x4980, 3334x4992, 3342x5004, 3350x5016, 3358x5028, 3366x5040, 3374x5052, 3382x5064, 3390x5076, 3398x5088, 3406x5100, 3414x5112, 3422x5124, 3430x5136, 3438x5148, 3446x5160, 3454x5172, 3462x5184, 3470x5196, 3478x5208, 3486x5220, 3494x5232, 3502x5244, 3510x5256, 3518x5268, 3526x5280, 3534x5292, 3542x5304, 3550x5316, 3558x5328, 3566x5340, 3574x5352, 3582x5364, 3590x5376, 3598x5388, 3606x5400, 3614x5412, 3622x5424, 3630x5436, 3638x5448, 3646x5460, 3654x5472, 3662x5484, 3670x5496, 3678x5508, 3686x5520, 3694x5532, 3702x5544, 3710x5556, 3718x5568, 3726x5580, 3734x5592



## Premier's New Year message

(Continued from page 1)

As a developing country, Afghanistan's greatest problem today is economic. Overcoming economic problems requires not only time but also selflessness and the realisation of personal interests in the light of social and general interests. Changing the economic problems and crisis which are the product of numerous events and difficulties into an organised and sound economic state of being necessitates programmes and decisions jointly by the government and the people so that together they may overcome the difficulties and that the country may stand on its own feet in such a way that the entire people may contribute, within the limits of their possibilities, towards strengthening of the national economy. Solving the country's problems, today, requires a basic and all sided cooperation—a cooperation based on understanding and sincere wish to serve the country.

Our country, now, is in need of adopting a balanced and logical front in all walks of life and by having progressive ideas for solving the existing problems. Drawing matters to the extreme not only fails to answer our present and future problems but will also severely affect the sensitive position of the country and the people. On the basis of this principle we have an obligation to struggle not only against exploitation but also fight against grudges, boiling passions, mental tensions, disorders which are the outcome of extremist tendencies. Any time devoted to negative thoughts and actions and every

## Historic decision

(Continued from page 3)

met to use regularly—although according to the international health foundation of Geneva, 63 per cent of Italian women practise some form of birth control. De Marchi would have been the constitutional court despite opposition from Italy's Christian Democrat Prime Minister Emilio Colombo, whose lawyers argued that the law was in accord with a constitutional norm on the protection of public morals.

Prof. Dr. Marchi said he thought the premier's case could have been the result of behind-the-scenes pressure from the Roman Catholic church, although there is no evidence to support this.

## By the way

(Continued from page 3)

cused for parts of the school day for such learning. You may also be able to arrange for advanced placement courses in your high school and possibly for college level work in an institution she can attend while living at home. Then, perhaps at 16, when she is socially and emotionally more mature, she could enter college away from home, with much of her undergraduate work done.

## Dine at Khyber Self Service.

The best breakfast, meals.  
Open from six in the morning to midnight

force aimed at unsound direction is an opportunity and energy, lost which is valuable for the country and cannot be compensated for. It is hoped that in our judgment we analyse the problems realistically so that our mental and material resources may be employed in such a way as not to retard progress.

Sustained and joint efforts for the public welfare can never be without results. We can look forward to a prosperous future only when we are guided by a wish to strengthen national unity and brotherhood and when we work for the attainment of mental tranquility, material well being of our people and social justice.

We hope our people will come to grips with this reality which has a close bearing on our future prosperity. With this hope, I offer my felicitations on the occasion of the new year to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, my compatriot sisters and brothers and our Pashtoonist brothers and brothers.

Dear countrymen, Let us pray that the new year may witness the triumph of reason in our thoughts, the triumph of the spirit of brotherhood in our relations, the success of our efforts in the service of the people and the country and the victory of peace in the world. Let us begin the new year with a prayer to God Almighty to enable us in the fulfilment of these wishes.

CAIRO, March 22, (Reuters).—Egypt and Yugoslavia will propose a total boycott of Israel at a foreign ministers conference of non-aligned countries due to be held this year, in a further move to pressure Israel into withdrawal from Arab occupied territories, according to Yugoslav sources here.

Krester Crvenkovski, President Tito's special envoy, is currently in Cairo to get agreement on a date and venue for the proposed conference which will probably meet at an African capital, the sources said.

## Recipe

(Continued from page 3)

2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup milk  
2 tablespoons margarine, or butter  
1/2 cup breadscrums  
1/2 teaspoon black pepper  
Peel and wash the bananas. Squeeze over a little lime or lemon juice to prevent darkening. Cook in just enough boiling water to cover the bananas. Add salt to the water before boiling. Cook until bananas are tender. Remove from fire. Mash the bananas to a smooth texture. Add butter or margarine, seasoning and milk. Mix well. Put into a greased baking dish, sprinkle over top with the breadscrums and bake for 20 minutes in moderate oven. Leftovers of cheese or meat may be added to the mixture, or eggs if desired.



School children in the colder parts of the country where they have their recess during the winter began their new academic year today. There are close to 650,000 children going to over 3000 schools in Afghanistan. An estimated 400,000 thousands of these begin their new academic year in the spring.

## Yahya Khan meets with political leaders in Dacca

NEW DELHI, March 22, (Reuters).—Pakistan People's Party Chairman Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had an immediate meeting with President Yahya Khan when he arrived in Dacca last evening, the East Pakistani capital's radio reported.

President Yahya Khan is meeting East and West Pakistan political leaders in a bid to solve the country's political crisis.

The West Pakistan leader is also expected to have a meeting with Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who has been holding talks with the President on the League's demands for virtual autonomy into the country's eastern wing.

Seikh Mujib yesterday had an unscheduled one-hour meeting with the President. Dacca radio later quoted the Awami League leader as saying that the civil disobedience will continue until the Party's demands were met.



## A quiet word from BOAC

Agent or BOAC GSA in Consult your local Travel agents you down more gently too.

It sums up the quietest jet in the sky. The VC10. Only our Rolls Royce engines could give you a cabin as quiet as an exclusive club, simply because they are mounted right under the tail, so their sound is left behind. And the advantages don't stop there.

Because no engines dangle from her wings, the VC10, lifts you off the ground 25% quicker than ordinary jets, and SERVICES Charahi Sher Messrs, KABUL TRAVEL

We staff our VC10 with people who are out to prove traditional BOAC service is no myth. And we give you an economy class seat with legroom for a 7 footer. Enclosed roof lockers that take the gear other airlines leave on your lap. Altogether it's a lot to keep quiet about.

Afghanistan pur NEAR NEW IRANIAN TELEPHONE: 20706.

## Clay, Frazier fight was fixed, says British doctor

LONDON, March 22, (Reuters).—A prominent British doctor, highly respected in international boxing circles, claimed in an article published here that the recent world heavyweight fight between Clay and Joe Frazier was fixed.

"I thought the fight was a complete phoney," said Dr. Joseph Blonstein, chairman and senior medical officer of the world amateur boxing association.

Writing in General Practitioner, a weekly newspaper for doctors published Saturday, he said "they fixed it this way so that they could be sure of a return and a re-turn, rather like the three fights of Patterson and Johansson of 10 years ago".

(Clay and Frazier and their managers were not immediately available for comment in the United States).

Dr. Blonstein said he thought Clay might have been doped, pointing out that against Oscar Bonavena last autumn he showed that he was fit despite a long layoff.

"Against Frazier his feet were lumps and he boxed in a style that I for one have never seen in boxing before—standing still", Dr. Blonstein said. In the mass circulation Sunday paper, the People, Dr. Blonstein expanded this view.

He told the newspaper: "I thought Clay looked doped, had the impression that he had been doped without his knowledge before the fight started."

Dr. Blonstein admitted he was not at the ringside at Madison Square Garden, New York, to watch Clay fight 15 rounds to Frazier.

But he said he watched closely in closed circuit television and he knew Clay well, having medically examined him at the Rome Olympics in 1960, when Clay won the gold medal that set him on the road to fame.

Since then he made a close study of all Clay's fights "and I am a good enough judge to be able to say that his contest with Frazier looked all wrong". Dr. Blonstein added: "In the close-ups I got the distinct impression that Clay had been doped."

## UN and natural resources

(Continued from page 2)

examination of undeveloped large-scale hydropower, tidal and geothermal electric power sources. In examining the aforementioned areas, the question of controlling pollution will stand out as an important variable. A good example of long-distance power transmission is Canada's 4.5 million kilowatt Churchill Falls project in Labrador where a dam on the Hamilton River is now under construction. Electric power would be shipped from Churchill Falls by overhead line to the big cities of southern Ontario and Quebec which are more than a thousand miles away.

## BIDS WANTED

The Ministry of National Defence needs 85 tons of glassy paper, the estimated price of which is \$29750.

Local and foreign firms and businesses which can supply contact the purchasing section of the logistics department, where specimens can be inspected, and conditions studied. Bids are to be submitted to the section in closed envelopes.

The bidding meeting which is to be attended by the bidders, or their advocates, will be held on Saur 5, 1349 The lowest bidder shall win the contract.

VOL. X NO. 2

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1971 (HAMAL 3, 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Constituent assembly meeting postponed Yahya urges moderation in national day message

DACCA, March 23, (AFP).—President Yahya Khan Monday called on the nation to exercise tolerance and moderation in the current crisis because "our very national existence is at stake."

In a written message for Pakistan's national day, celebrated today, the President urged his countrymen to have faith in the nation's destiny and observe discipline in the conduct of the state's affairs.

President Yahya said that his regime had worked ceaselessly "to ensure peaceful transfer of power to the representatives of the people elected through free and fair elections."

"The stage was now set," he added, for our elected representatives to work together for the common goal which would accommodate both the east and west wings (of Pakistan) in a smooth-working, harmonious system." At this critical juncture, when

## FRG president, foreign minister visit Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 23, (Reuters).—West German President Gustav Heinemann arrived here Monday on a four-day state visit to Venezuela to an enthusiastic welcome at Maiquetia airport where he was received with full military honours.

After a 21-gun salute, Venezuelan president Rafael Calderon told the visitor: "Your visit will serve to tie closer the links of cooperation and friendship between Venezuela and West Germany."

"We receive our visitor like a messenger of a peaceful Germany," he added.

Dr. Heinemann told the welcoming committee of state officials that it was the first time a West German head of state had set foot on Venezuelan soil. "There has been a long standing friendship between our countries. There are no problems between us," he added.

Dr. Heinemann, whose party includes his wife and his foreign minister Walter Scheel, will also visit Colombia and Ecuador during his visit to Latin America.

## Abortion hazards down to three per 100,000

GENEVA, March 23, (AFP).—More women die in Japan and Eastern Europe of complications at childbirth than as a result of operations for legally controlled abortions, the World Health Organisation said in a report published here Monday.

Only 73 women out of 2.5 million in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Slovenia who had legal abortions between 1957 and 1967 died as a result of the operation, that is, no more than three per 100,000.

The rate in Japan was four per 100,000 during the 1959 to 1965 period when 278 women died out of 6,860,000 who had legal abortions.

Abortion hazards were greater in northern Europe where the death rate was estimated at 40 per 100,000 due perhaps to the fact that most women were operated on only during the second term of their pregnancy instead of the first three months as in Japan and Eastern Europe.

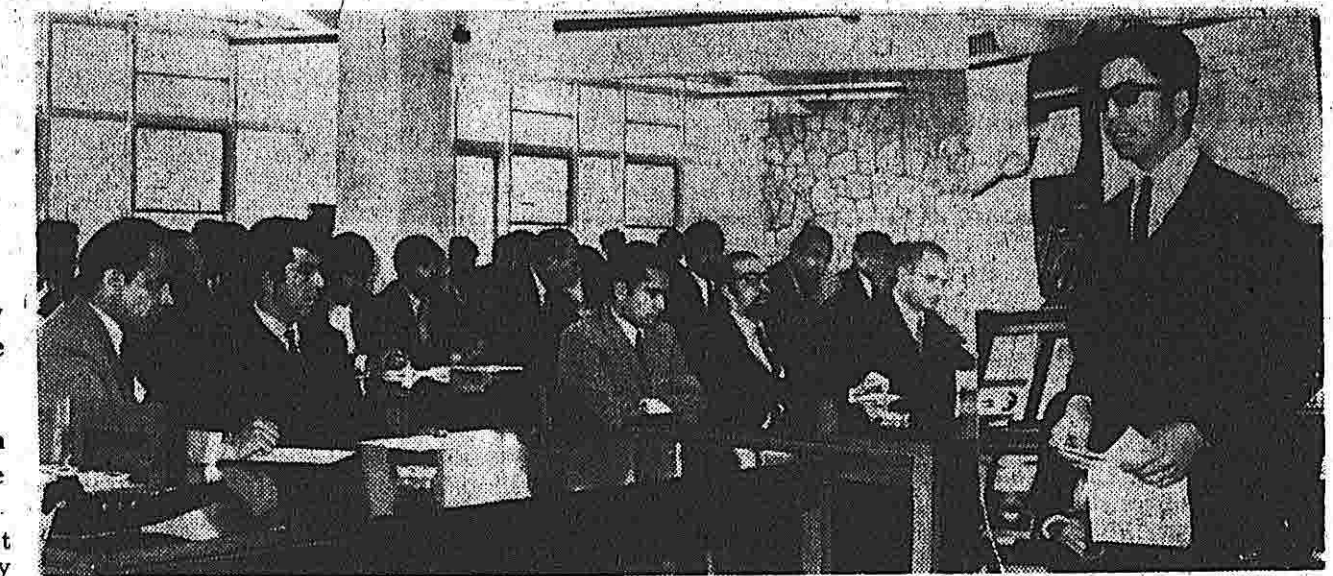
# THE KABUL TIMES



## His Majesty gets congratulatory New Year messages

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—Heads of State of friendly nations have sent messages of congratulations to His Majesty on the occasion of New Shamsi year, the Foreign Ministry Information Section said yesterday.

The announcement also said that similar messages have been sent to Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi by the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of friendly nations.



Mohammadi delivering his inaugural speech at the water resources development planning seminar.

## ECAFE - sponsored seminar on water resources opens here

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—A seminar on water resources development planning, conducted by ECAFE specialists, opened in Kabul University Library yesterday.

Speaking at the opening session of the seminar, the President of the Water Resources and Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Juma Mohammad Mohammadi said topics which are of utmost

importance in development of the water resources of the country such as gathering of data, procedures of project preparations for multipurpose as well as single purpose projects, shall be discussed by ECAFE specialists at the seminar.

Successful planning, he said depended apart from funds, and capabilities, on the full and accurate information on the water resources.

Utilisation of water resources for irrigation, for generation of electricity, and flood control will be discussed at the seminar in full detail, he said.

What is important, that plans devised for development of water resources, and for utilisation thereof, should be economically desirable.

The seminar will continue for another 10 days.

## Home Briefs

GAZDAR, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The dams and canals section of the Pakhtia Development Authority yesterday started work on construction of a siphon in "Khost district."

The siphon which will be built in Landar village, will have a length of 280 metres, and a capacity of 800 litres of water per second. It will provide water sufficient to irrigate 200 acres of land.

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—Algeria has agreed to the appointment of Sardar Zalmai Mahmud Ghazi, the Afghan Ambassador to Paris, to act as Afghanistan's envoy to Algeria as well, the Information Section of the Foreign Ministry said.

## Vietnam war

### Bravo troop refuses to support Saigon forces

KHE SANH, South Vietnam, March 23, (Reuters).—A U.S. armoured cavalry captain whose men refused to go into action near the Laotian border has been replaced as commander of his troops, the officer's command general announced yesterday.

Brigadier General John Hill, commander of the U.S. first brigade, fifth mechanised division, said he had replaced captain Carlos Poveda, with one of his most experienced officers.

The general said in an interview that no action would be taken against the 53 men of Bravo troop, first squadron, first armoured cavalry, who refused to go into battle Sunday in support of South Vietnamese troops withdrawing across the border from Laos.

General Hill said Captain Poveda was a brave man but had made a tactical error. Captain Poveda, whose men returned to an ambush site on Saturday evening to rescue him

## Information

### Ministry puts out 1349 Year Book

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The Afghanistan Year Book, published by the Ministry of Information and Culture, Dari edition, is on newsstands. The 1349 Year Book covers national scene during the year that passed, giving the news in detail of the working of the judiciary, legislature, and the executive. The editor of the publication is Ali Ahmad Tawaf. The current volume is the 37th edition of the publication. It comes out in 757 pages.

## S. African arms purchase mission visits London

CAPE TOWN, March 23, (AFP).—An official announcement South African mission has been sent to Britain to study arms purchase possibilities and reveal European countries. Defence Minister P.W. Botha said the mission had gone "overseas" to "select and recommend the appointment of consultants to advise the government on the acquisition of certain maritime defence equipment."

He added: "While in Europe, the mission will also visit Britain." That was a roundabout way of confirming what the world press had already revealed during the weekend—that the mission had arrived secretly in London last week.

Botha said the question of purchase or construction of military equipment was not "relevant at this stage."

He explained: "Neither the British government nor any other government has, as yet, been asked for or committing itself to any arms sales arising out of the mission's visit."

British government sources in London, somewhat embarrassed by the press "leak", had said earlier Monday that the South African "arms evaluation team" had come to London at South Africa's request.

They said the South Africans had met with defence ministry officials and wished to select technical consultants. They said no commitment about arms sales had been asked or given.

In the British House of Commons, Labour Party opposition foreign affairs critic Denis Healey warned that Britain's reception of the mission could have serious consequences.

He said it might lead more Commonwealth countries to refuse to participate in the study group on Indian ocean defence problems that was set up at the recent Commonwealth prime ministers' conference. The commitment of Conservative Prime Mi-

His remarks about South Africa were as sharp as any he has. (Continued on page 4)

## FAO, Agriculture Ministry officials discuss future aid

KABUL, March 23, (Bakhtar).—The Information and Public Services Chief of the Food and Agriculture Organisation who is here for talks with concerned Afghan officials has promised assistance for the expansion of agricultural information services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The FAO official said the agricultural credit and cooperative project, radio programmes on the use of chemical fertilisers, and improved seeds, and extension procedures have a significant role in boosting productivity.

He promised increased FAO assistance to the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry for the carrying out of such programmes.

## Thant urges UK to revoke arms deal

UNITED NATIONS, March 23, (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant again appealed yesterday to Britain to reverse its decision to sell helicopters and military spare parts to South Africa.

He also appealed to South Africa to declare a political amnesty and to consult with representatives of all the elements in the country with the aim of enabling it to "play its rightful role in Africa and the world."

U Thant spoke at a special ceremony here commemorating international day for the elimination of racial discrimination.

His remarks about South Africa were as sharp as any he has. (Continued on page 4)





## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Food For Thought

At the punch-bowl's brink let  
the thirsty think what they say  
in Japan:  
"First the man takes a drink,  
then the drink takes a drink,  
then drink takes the man".

By Edward Rowland Sells

### Pakistan national day

Pakistan celebrates its national day amidst tragic political crisis which has twice postponed the holding of the national assembly and the drawing up of a new constitution. The political crisis is rooted in the fact that those who belong to cultural majority want to dominate others.

It is a fact that taking all Pakistan into consideration the Awami League of East Pakistan enjoys a majority in the national assembly, but this feeling of economic domination on the part of others belonging to cultural majorities has blocked the smooth transfer of power from military to the civilian.

There is a lesson for Pakistan to be learnt from the present crisis. All efforts for domination and superiority of one part over the others is bound to adversely affect its national interests.

People should be allowed to develop in accordance with their cultural characteristics and attempts on the part of one culture to dominate the other should be given up. Similarly those who decide upon issues on the basis of a systematic confrontation with India are in no way acting in the interests of Pakistan.

The East Pakistan economy cannot survive without a system of free trade with India. East Pakistan has to sell its jute to India and import from India its coal requirements. Those who insist that Pakistan should first of all conquer Kashmir and afterwards establish commercial relations with India undermine the country's national interests. Because in this age of regional cooperation and the era of the Asian Highway it is unrealistic not to dissociate politics from economics.

The countries of the region should learn that it is in their own interest to promote free trade and not to allow politics to interfere with

commerce. In this connection one may recall that our trade with India is suffering a great deal due to political considerations. The overland transit route between Afghanistan and India is closed to all goods except fruit and this naturally hampers our trade with India, and in fact trade between north and south Asia and between Europe and Southeast Asia.

We have been patient as regards the set backs in our transit trade through Pakistan. Things have now come to a stage whereby the people of Pakistan themselves are getting impatient.

One of the reasons for the present political crisis in Pakistan is the restrictions imposed by the central government over East Pakistan trade with India. Political action and counter action between the two major countries of the sub-continent has also adversely affected the transit trade of Nepal, another land locked country of the region.

Afghanistan having vital ties with Pakistan hopes that the people of Pakistan will overcome the present political crisis and be able to maintain its territorial integrity and look forward to the emerging of a stable government in that country which could promote regional trade and eliminate the barriers created between people with similar cultural characteristics in the sub-continent.

It is good to see in India, too, the revivalist and chauvinistic forces did not succeed against the forces of moderation. Now that Mrs. Gandhi as a moderate leader has come to power, for another term, it will be in keeping with her policy of moderation to allow the resumption of flights between East and West Pakistan over Indian territory.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Monday's Anis carried an editorial on the New Year's message by Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemad. Our greatest problem, as the Prime Minister stated in his message, is the economic crisis, said the paper. It went on: The solution of this problem requires not only selflessness and sacrifice but also an understanding of national interests, the realisation of individual and social responsibilities and cooperation between the government and the people. This necessitates the energy of the youth should be exploited to the maximum in the service of the country.

economy during the past twelve months. We have to continue this struggle in the year which lies ahead of us. As a developing country, Afghanistan has to implement economic plans. For this purpose the government is in need of cooperation of the people. The same issue of the paper carried an article by its economic commentator on the major economic activities of 1969. It said one of the major economic activities of the year constituted the opening of the Bamian Textile factories. The article also gave some facts and figures about the factory which, it said, was completed

at a cost of af. 55 million which means a saving of af. one million as compared with original estimates. The next major economic events of the year was the passage of the law for the establishment of industrial banks. The article also mentioned the fact that the country was divided into seven major agricultural zones and Afghanistan's participation in the Expo-70. Other major economic events, according to the article, were the holding of the ECAFE ministerial conference in Kabul and the opening of the Hadda Farm.

### World Press

The daily newspaper Al-Desour said Sunday that a new group of west bank Arabs have been deported by the Israeli occupation authorities to the east bank of Jordan.

The newspaper, which gave no source for its information, added that 12 people were expelled last Thursday by way of the south Jordan desert.

Since Jordan closed the King Hussein bridge, reportedly to keep deported Arabs close to the land they were forced to quit to bear witness to 'Israeli injustice and cruelty'.

Hussein (formerly Allenby) bridge, which was the formal link between the two banks of Jordan, several Arabs from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and the west bank have crossed on foot through a strip of desert land at the southern tip of the east bank.

The Jordanian government has set up a camp near the King Hussein bridge, reportedly to keep deported Arabs close to the land they were forced to quit to bear witness to 'Israeli injustice and cruelty'.

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### Natural resources

#### UN committee to review three ideas

PART II

There exist a number of hydro-power sites in developing countries that have not been developed for lack of a local market for the electric power which would be generated. It, however, substantial blocks of the power generated could be delivered to distant load-centres—as in the case of Canada's Churchill Falls project—potential large hydro-power sites in developing countries could be lucratively developed.

For example, the Inga site on the river Congo in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has a potential power of 30 million kilowatts. Apart from funding the capital cost of construction, the complete project could not hope to be economic because there would be no way to absorb so large a block of power locally even given the need for electricity to industrialise and improve standards of living.

However, with a regional or continental power grid and a network of high-voltage transmission lines connecting a multiplicity of distant centres in need of electrical power, a project on a scale of the Inga site would become an attractive proposition for United Nations technical experts who are serving on a long-term project to be made available for periods ranging from a few days to a maximum of two or three weeks to carry out urgent short-term requests for assistance.

Alternatively, United Nations staff members could be sent directly from either the United Nations Headquarters, where 80 technically persons are already employed, or from the pool of more than 520 persons who are in various countries on field assignments.

In an imaginative effort to keep up with the accelerated large-scale minerals development in industrial countries, it was proposed also at the first session

of the Committee on Natural Resources that developing nations mutually assist each other in the exploration of their mineral resources. Governments of countries developing mineral deposits that were discovered with United Nations assistance would be invited to contribute voluntarily to the proposed scheme, to be known as the United Nations Resource Fund for Natural Resources Exploration.

Reviewing past world trade in the exploration and development of natural resources, Secretary General U Thant warned in a secretariat note that unless a way is found to raise additional investment for exploration in countries of the Third World, the tempo of the development of their mineral resources will continue to lag behind that of the industrial nations. In the 1960s the development of natural resources in the developing countries failed to rise at the same rate as that of the industrial nations.

U Thant points out that several factors account for the developing countries' lagging behind the industrial nations. Among others these include: 1) The reluctance of private investors to undertake exploration in developing countries and 2) Complex technology required for modern mineral exploration is available in industrial countries but still lacking in the countries of the Third World.

According to available data, of the world's mineral ore mining countries, 79 have to date achieved an annual output of 150,000 tons or more. Furthermore, 56 per cent of the mines producing over 3 million tons of ore a year are concentrated in four countries: Australia, Canada, South Africa and the United States.

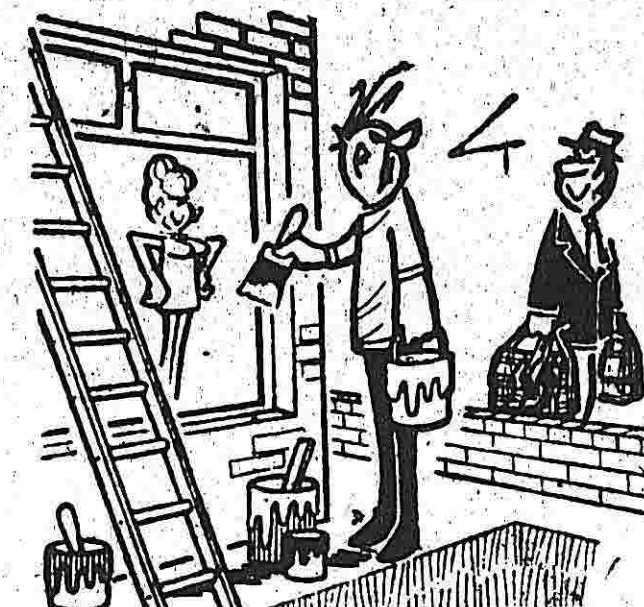
Out of a total of 415 mines proposed also at the first session

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Out of a total of 415 mines proposed also at the first session



"This early end to the season's all right for you—you've been chosen for Mexican!"

### Indian elections

#### Congress Party hails people's performance

By Gerald Ratzin

NEW DELHI (Reuters)—The ruling Congress Party said that the people had removed all doubts about the future of democracy in India by their performance in this month's general elections.

The Congress, led by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, won a sweeping victory which will give it a majority of about 180 over all others in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament).

The party's policy-making working committee in a statement said the people had voted unanimously for a new era of stability and progress. The country had been going through a period of turmoil, fissiparous tendencies and religious fanaticism were much in evidence.

"Serious doubts were engendered regarding the future of democracy and the unity of the country," the statement said. "All

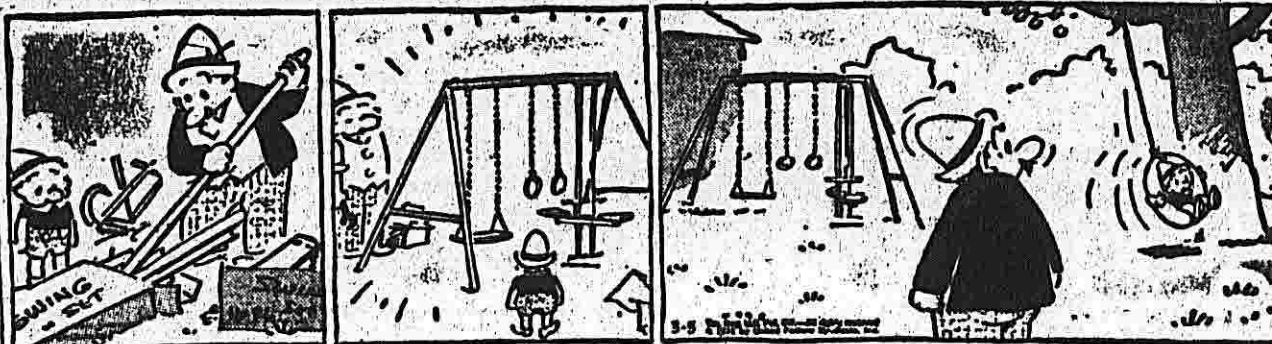
bound and elections will be held there later.

In addition, the President nominates three members—two from the Anglo-Indian community and one from the Northeast Frontier Agency (NEFA)—making up the total of 421.

In Madras, a new DMK government was sworn in for the first time in the state of Tamil Nadu. The DMK won 183 out of the 234 assembly seats.

Tamil Nadu was one of only three states to hold assembly and parliamentary elections simultaneously. In West Bengal, no one party has managed to achieve an outright majority of the 280 assembly seats, giving rise to fears of a further period of instability.

The Marxist-led front has captured 123 seats compared with 10 for the ruling Congress. (Reuters)



### AAA, Tourism Organisation seeks World Bank loan to build first class hotels

By A Reporter

The Afghan Air Authority and Tourism Organisation is approaching the World Bank for acquiring a loan to finance construction of a series of hotels in Afghanistan.

Even though, in view of lack of adequate facilities, this country has refrained from launching a publicity campaign for attracting tourists, the number of visitors are increasing in a rather rapid pace. This is due to material published about Afghanistan in foreign publications, a source of the Authority said.

Now that a network of roads linking historic sites have been built, adequate air and road transportation means have become available and people are building second and third class hotels around the country it is felt that the time is here to invest in a number of first class hotels to cater to the richer tourists.

The first such hotel, the Kabul Inter-Continental, was opened almost two years ago and the experiment has been encouraging. The Afghan Air Authority, which owns the country's domestic airline company, is also planning to expand the fleet of the Bakhtar Afghan Airlines.

The Authority is now engaged in talks with Canadian sources for acquiring a loan, interest free, and with favourable repayment terms to purchase two twin Otter airplanes, and parts.

The Bakhtar Airline was established nearly 30 months ago, and it is providing service with its two 18 seater Canadian turboprop jets between Kabul, and various provinces and districts, some of which are inaccessible during a good part of the year due to heavy snowfalls, and difficult passes.

Last year the President of the Afghan Air Authority, Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, during a trip to the Soviet Union negotiated the purchase of three



Sardar Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, President of Afghan Air Authority and Tourism Organisation.

Yak 40s for the Bakhtar Airlines. The 27 seater jets fly at high altitudes, and at comparatively great speeds, and at the same time use short landing strips. They can also use dirt runways. The prices, and payment terms of the aircraft, which are to be delivered in July this year, are very favourable said Ghazi.

In answer to a question as to why the Ariana Afghan Airlines ceased its domestic flights Ghazi said it was felt that it would be more efficient, and more economical if two separate airlines handled international and domestic flights.

For another thing the Ariana Afghan Airlines was losing money on its domestic flights, as they operate larger planes, requiring larger operational expenditures, and the number of domestic passengers as a result of im-

provements in road transportation was not increasing.

Since the establishment of the Bakhtar Afghan Airlines, he continued, the Ariana Afghan Airlines has been able to better concentrate on its international flights, and now flies more routes. The Afghan Air Authority is helping Ariana get a new Boeing 727 airliner to enlarge its carrying capacity.

In regard to the rumours heard that Kabul International Airport will be shifted to Logar he said the present runway of Kabul airport which has a length of 2800 metres is not long enough for certain types of large aircrafts. There are also certain other technical difficulties involved in the use of this air port.

However, he added, no decision has yet been reached to build an airport in Logar. Surveys and studies are continuing whether it would be more economical, and more advisable to incorporate the needed improvements into the Kabul Airport, or build a new airport. If we decided on building of a new airport, it would probably be built in Logar area, he said.

Answering another question on what is being done to encourage travel by air he said the domestic rates are very low so that everybody can use the aircraft. Bakhtar Airlines he said not a merely commercial airlines in the sense that it is providing direct, and speedy links between the centre and the remote parts of the country. Furthermore he said for students there is a reduction of 25 per cent on domestic flights, and 40 per cent on international flights.

The year-long study will allow the two governments to take a definite decision on the go-ahead for the tunnel, in 1973. If all goes well the tunnel could be in use by 1978.

British Minister John Peyton and his French counterpart Jean Chamant yesterday met with the Anglo-French bank consortium behind the project.

As they were accepted by the consortium, "we decided to begin the economic and financial study without further delay," Chamant said.

Many thousands of sheep, and large quantities of melted butter, animal ghee is smuggled to Iran every year. It is not only the customs taxes which we are losing. We lose the wool, the casings, and other byproducts as well.

There has been talks about building a larger slaughter house in Herat, and of negotiating a contract on meat exports to Iran in the air for many years but not tangible steps have been taken so far. Not only is it difficult for Afghanistan to produce all its needs domestically, the others have found it difficult as well. Furthermore it could not be very economical, given the limited market, the lack of expertise, and technical basis.

It is indispensable that we change our thinking a little bit, and concentrating on improving, increasing, and properly marketing the products which we can produce most economically, and on products, in which we can compete with potential competitors.

There is such a market, but we are not availing ourselves of it. In fact, I am so much for specialisation that I am against investing in building orange groves on the newly reclaimed lands in Nangarhar. We can get these cheap enough from Pakistan. All

(Continued on page 4)

### Helmand Carpentry, Lapidary Plant finds foreign markets

The Carpentry and Lapidary factory of Helmand has succeeded in exporting a small amount of asbestos to Lebanon. Contacts have also been established with companies in Japan, Italy, and Iran for finding markets for the Afghan asbestos in those countries, said Mohammad Karim Nasrati the president of the plant in an interview with the Anis reporter.

Established in 1962 with an initial capital of Af. 50 million in the public sector the Plant became a state enterprise under the administration of the Helmand and Arghandab Authority in 1966. During the last 12 months the Plant has sold some Af. four million worth of its products which include asbestos pieces for tables, bowls, plates, ashtrays and housing furnitures.

Though the plant is equipped with modern machinery imported from Italy, still part of the work is done manually. Some ornamental objectives are done manually, said Nasrati. The asbestos, which is found near the Helmand river, is brought by truck in

big pieces to the Plant where it is cut, polished and turned into small articles. Because of limited amount of budget, said Nasrati, the plant has not been able to operate in full capacity. However, the Plant is making money and there is hope that it will be able to expand its production and run in full capacity.

The products of the plant are mostly sold within the country and the foreigners show great interest in buying them, asserted Nasrati. The Plant has two sales outlets, one in Lashkargah and another one in Kabul.

A Japanese firm has put an order for asbestos objects through the Pashtany Tejaraty Bank and the samples of the asbestos products have already been sent to Japan and there is hope it will find markets in that country.

In both sections of the Plant, in carpentry and lapidary, there are 27 sets of machines and forty people are working. The plant has been able to train some eighty people in carpentry and lapidary works since its establishment, added Nasrati.

The furnitures made at the Helmand Plant.

### BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

UK, France begin study on tunnel under Channel

### Business review

#### Trading with neighbouring countries

By A Staff Writer

Once again last weekend I was amazed by the amount of Pakistani goods, a great deal of it smuggled, in Jalalabad shops. The story is the same in the bazaars of Herat, where most of the goods, again smuggled, come from Iran.

I would be the last person to be against trading with the country's neighbours, and with other nations in the region. A pair of Pakistani made shoes, which look pretty, stylish, and they last long, and optimum climatic conditions are there but we are not cashing in on them.

The same reasoning applies to our trade with Iran. Given their present industrial expansion, the Iranians are in a position to supply us certain industrial products with reasonable prices. While we are buying from them, or for that matter Iranian goods find their way to markets somehow, we are restricting the sales commodities that we can export there.

If we need certain commodities, and they can supply it with reasonable prices, there should be no restrictions on purchasing from them. The more legal trade is facilitated, the less will be the amount of goods smuggled in.

The same should be applied to export commodities.

Pakistan needs, and she would buy from us great quantities of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables. Exporting of these commodities, however, is restricted, on our parts in fear of rises in domestic prices, and causing shortage in these commodities on the other.

The experience of our farmers show that if they can sell their products they could earn more money from an acre of land growing potatoes than many other crops. Weather and soil, and irrigation conditions are most favourable for this commodity, and production will increase many hundreds percents if markets were available.

There is such a market, but we are not availing ourselves of it. In fact, I am so much for specialisation that I am against investing in building orange groves on the newly reclaimed lands in Nangarhar. We can get these cheap enough from Pakistan. All

(Continued on page 4)

### Swedish foreign trade rises 19% last year

Sweden's exports rose by 19 per cent to \$6,812,000,000 in 1970 and imports by the same percentage figure to Kr. 36,239 million. The trade deficit, at Kr. 1,158 million, was Kr. 43 million higher than in 1969, according to the National Central Bureau of Statistics.

A considerable proportion of the Kr. 6,828 million increase in exports was due to higher prices, the Bureau says.

A breakdown of exports shows that shipments of sawn timber in terms of volume, rose by 37,000 cubic metres to 6,777,000 cu. m., while the value was up Kr. 127 million to Kr. 1,764 million. Roundwood exports rose Kr. 94 million to Kr. 298 million. Shipments of pulp increased 76,000 tons, while the value was up Kr. 509 million—or 21 per cent—to Kr. 2,965 million.

Exports of iron ore, affected by the strike at the LKAB mines early in the year, were down by 3.6 million to 28.4 million tons, the value declining by 4 per cent to Kr. 1,200 million.

Chemical exports rose in value by 19 per cent to Kr. 1,447 million. Shipments of paper and board, including fibreglass, were up by 14 per cent to Kr. 3,094 million. Exports of iron and steel in-

creased by 19,000 tons to 1,353,000 tons and in value by 20 per cent to Kr. 3,132 million. For engineering exports, excluding ships, the increase was 29 per cent to Kr. 3,317 million. The number of automobiles exported rose by 46,000 to 212,000, the value by 34 per cent to Kr. 2,482 million. Exports of ships increased by 17 per cent to Kr. 1,835 million.

Food exports, on the other hand, were down 5 per cent to Kr. 691 million.

On the import side, foodstuffs showed an increase of 19 per cent to Kr. 3,244 million. Crude oil imports were up 1.3 million to 11.8 million tons, valued by Kr. 2.3 billion to 20.6 million.

Imports of chemicals, products rose in value by Kr. 363 million to Kr. 3,075 million.

Iron and steel imports were up in volume by 97,000 tons to 1,698,000 tons, in value by 36 per cent to Kr. 2,283 million, while non-ferrous metals showed an increase of 30 per cent to Kr. 1,775 million.

Engineering imports, excluding ships, rose 22 per cent to Kr. 11,305 million, with car imports dropping by 18,000 to 133,000 vehicles. Imports of ships remained unchanged at Kr. 407 million. Clothing and footwear imports increased by 12 per cent to Kr.

1,694 million in 1970.

Sweden's industrial production in 1970 rose by 9 per cent, according to preliminary figures released by the National Central Bureau of Statistics. This is the same rate of increase as in 1969 and compares with 5 per cent for 1968 and 3 per cent for 1967, the Bureau says.

A breakdown on major sectors shows that iron-ore mining declined by 5 per cent compared with the preceding year. This is largely a consequence of the strike at the LKAB mines early in 1970.

Timber industry production remained high throughout the year, the Bureau says, and rose by an 8 per cent increase on 1969.

Pulp industry output was up 6 per cent and paper production 5 per cent. The printing industry reports an increase of 9 per cent. Steel and metal works showed a patchy development during the year. The 4 per cent increase over the year makes increases particularly in the first and the third quarters.

The engineering industry, which accounts for well over one-third of total Swedish industrial production, showed a rise in output of 12 per cent over the year.

(Continued on page 4)

LONDON, March 23, (AFP)—Britain and France are to begin financial and economic studies of the feasibility of a tunnel under the English channel, a transport ministers meeting decided here yesterday.

The year-long study will allow the two governments to take a definite decision on the go-ahead for the tunnel, in 1973. If all goes well the tunnel could be in use by 1978.

British Minister John Peyton and his French counterpart Jean Chamant yesterday met with the Anglo-French bank consortium behind the project.

As they were accepted by the consortium, "we decided to begin the economic and financial study without further delay," Chamant said.

Many thousands of sheep, and large quantities of melted butter, animal ghee is smuggled to Iran every year. It is not only the customs taxes which we are losing. We lose the wool, the casings, and other byproducts as well.

There has been talks about building a larger slaughter house in Herat, and of negotiating a contract on meat exports to Iran in the air for many years but not tangible steps have been taken so far. Not only is it difficult for Afghanistan to produce all its needs domestically, the others have found it difficult as well. Furthermore it could not be very economical, given the limited market, the lack of expertise, and technical basis.

It is indispensable that we change our thinking a little bit, and concentrating on improving, increasing, and properly marketing the products which we can produce most economically, and on products, in which we can compete with potential competitors.

There is such a market, but we are not availing ourselves of it. In fact, I am so much for specialisation that I am against investing in building orange groves on the newly reclaimed lands in Nangarhar. We can get these cheap enough from Pakistan. All

(Continued on page 4)

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# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. X NO. 4

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1971 (HAMAL 5, 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## SENATORS ELECT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL; COMMITTEEMEMBERS

### Next general meeting fixed for Sunday

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The executive officers, and the members of the Senate's eight committees were elected in yesterday's session of the Senate.

The session which was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, the President, was attended by 36 senators.

Candidates for the post of first vice president were Senator Mohammad Ismail Mayar, Senator Mohammad Karim Kohi, Senator Gul Ahmad Malekyar, and Senator Sultan Ahmad Popal.

The chair was won by a secret ballot by Senator Abdul Karim Kohi, with a twelve vote majority.

Senator Mohammad Sharif Amini and Senator Abdul Razak Balakarzai opted for the seat of second vice president. The position was won by Senator Mohammad Sharif Amini, with a twelve vote majority.

The Senate Secretaryship was won by the only candidate, Senator Habibullah Helmand.

There was also a single candidate for the seat of assistant secretary, Senator Mohammad Ebrahim Rozeqani.

Membership of the Senate Committees, decided on yesterday's session, are as follows:

The financial and budgetary committee:

Senator Ghulam Hazrat Ebrahimi, Senator Mohammad Karim Kohi, Senator Abdul Hamid Aziz, Senator Abdul Shoukour Wali, Senator Habibur Rahman Naseri, Senator Bahram Naseri, Senator Habibullah Helmand, Senator Mohammad Rafiq Nawabi, Senator Nour Ahmad Stanikzai, Senator Ali Ahmad Bayani, Senator Abdul Wahed Andwal Safi, Senator Ghulam Sakhi, Senator Abdul Hafiz Azizi, Senator Abdul Ahmad, Senator Ghulam Mohajuddin Zemerilalai, Senator Mohammad Sharif Amini, Senator Sher Mohammad Nimrozi, and Senator Abdul Razak Balakarzai.

Home Ministry and Municipal

ities Committee:

Senator Mohammad Rafiq Nawabi, Senator Habibur Rahman Naseri, Senator Baz Mohammad, Senator Abdul Razak Balakarzai, Senator Abdul Wahed Andwal Safi, Senator Ghulam Sakhi, Senator Ghulam Nabi and Senator Ghulam Nabi Chaknouri, Senator Abdul Shoukour Wali, Senator Aminuddin Ansari, and Senator Gul Ahmad Malekyar.

Foreign Affairs, Pushtunistan and Commercial Affairs Committee:

Senator Abdul Hamid Aziz, Senator Sultan Ahmad Popal, Senator Mohammad Akram Parwanta, Senator Sayed Shamsuddin Majrouh, Senator Abdul Shoukour Wali, and Senator Mrs. Aziza Gardezi.

Justice, Legislation, and Supreme Court Committee:

Senator Abul Khair Khairi Maimanagi, Senator Sayed Shamsuddin Majrouh, Senator Nader Ali Jaghori, Senator Nour Ahmad Stanakzai, Senator Mir Aminuddin Ansari, Senator Mohammad Ali Nargesi, Senator Abdul Khaleq, and Senator Habibullah Helmand.

Education, Information and Culture, Public Health, and Olympic Affairs Committee:

Senator Abdul Shoukour Wali, Senator Abdul Kayoum Rasoul, Senator Mrs. Aziza Gardezi, Senator Rafiq Nawabi, Senator

Mohammad Anas, Senator Mohammad Asef, and Senator Mohammad Ali Bayani.

Mines and Industries, Communications, Agriculture, Civil Aviation, Transport Affairs Committee:

Senator Sultan Ahmad Popal, Senator Mohammad Sharif Amini, Senator Ghulam Hazrat Ebrahimi, Senator Gul Ahmad Malekyar, Senator Baz Mohammad Naseri, Senator Abdul Hafiz Azizi, and Senator Abdul Ahmad.

National Defence, Public Works, and Tribal Affairs Committee:

Senator Mohammad Asef, Senator Sher Mohammad Nimrozi, Senator Abul Khair Khairi Maimanagi, Senator Mir Aminuddin Ansari, and Senator Ghulam Mohajuddin Zemerilalai.

Petitions, Labour, and Welfare Committee:

Senator Ghulam Mohajuddin Zemerilalai, Senator Sher Mohammad Nimrozi, Senator Bahram Mehrabi, Senator Ali Ahmad Bayani, Senator Habibur Rahman Naseri, Senator Ghulam Hazrat Ebrahimi, Senator Abdul Khaleq, Senator Ghulam Sakhi, Senator Mohammad Ali Nargesi, Senator Abdul Hafiz Azizi, and Senator Mohammad Hussein.

The next general session of the senate will be on Sunday.

## HM receives PM

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 12 noon yesterday in Gul Khana palace, the Royal Protocol Department announced.

## HM receives USSR planning committee deputy chairman

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King received in audience the deputy chairman of the Soviet Planning Committee Mesnik at 7 p.m. last night in Gul Khana Palace.

Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahed Sarabi, and the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Kektiv were also present at the audience.

## Officials meet USSR planning committee deputy chairman

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The deputy chairman of the Soviet Planning Committee Mesnik yesterday morning at 9 a.m. met Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Yakoub Lali in his office.

Matters related to construction of feeder roads, and road maintenance were discussed at the meeting.

Present also were President of the Planning Department in the Planning Ministry Ali Ahmad Khuram, and the Soviet embassy councillor Shvedenko.

(Continued on page 4)

## Afghanistan to export 1.6 m pelts this year

KABUL, March 25, (Bakhtar).—During the current year Afghanistan will offer to the international markets some 1.6 million karakul pelts, sources close to the Karakul Institute said.

Gathering of Karakul pelts from breeders in Fariab, Balkh and Juzjan provinces has started, and it will continue for the next two months.

The sources added that the pastures are greener this year, and this will favourably affect karakul production.

Last year 1.4 million karakul pelts were exported by the Karakul Institute.

## Foundationstone of Naki canal laid in Kunduz by Governor Safi

KUNDUZ, March 25, (Bakhtar).—The foundationstone of the spillway of the Naki canal was laid yesterday by Kunduz Governor Mohammad Hashem Safi.

In his speech the governor said the participation of the people in construction of this spillway is an example of fruitful and all round cooperation between the people and the government.

"We can achieve our objectives for building the economy, through the realisation of the well being of the citizens" he said.

The spillway, which will cost nearly Af. 1 million is built by contributions of the people, the Kunduz municipal corporation and the Spinzar Company.

With the construction of the spillway the threat of seasonal floods to Naki canal will be eliminated.

The canal irrigates 10,000 acres of land in and around Kunduz city.

A nine kilometre road linking the Kunduz highway to the construction site has also been built.

## Peace more valuable than possessions, Ben Gurion says

NEW YORK, March 25, (AFP).—Leading founder of the Jewish state David Ben Gurion said Wednesday in an interview that Israel should give back to Arab countries all land acquired in the 1967 war, except parts of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

In an interview in the Saturday Review, Ben Gurion, now 84, urged that the search for peace should involve sacrifices. Peace was "the great necessity", he said.

To reach a settlement, he considered Israel should return to the pre-1967 frontiers. "If I were still prime minister, I would announce that we would be prepared to give back all the territory occupied during the six-day war," he said.

Ben Gurion made an exception of Jerusalem, for historic reasons, and the Golan Heights, for security reasons.

## UK House of Commons passes industrial relations bill

LONDON, March 25, (AFP).—The industrial relations bill key item in the conservative government's programme, yesterday was passed by the House of Commons.

In a sustained attempt to delay the bill, the Labour opposition, forced the house to vote 57 times between midnight and midday, raising to 240 the total of votes taken since the bill's introduction to the Commons last year.

The bill will now be passed to the House of Lords. The bill is aimed at reducing the number of strikes in British industry and preventing the occurrence of wild-cat strikes (unofficial stoppages called without union backing).

Among its provisions are the introduction of a legal obligation to respect collective work, contracts, a clause requiring 60 days advance warning of a strike, and the creation of an industrial court to penalise offenders.

The bill has been vigorously fought by the trades union movement, and has already caused two 24-hour political strikes throughout the country.

Yesterday's marathon session, was planned by labour chief hip, Robert Mellish who is responsible for party discipline. He instructed all labour MPs to fight a guerrilla warfare against the bill by forcing a vote on each clause of the bill to which they objected—practically every one.

The Labour Party's obstructive tactics date from the Conservative government's decision to impose a "guillotine" (time limit) on discussion of the bill in parliament.

## French State Minister visits Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, March 25, (Reuters).—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Jean de Lipkowski will arrive here on March 27 for a three-day visit to Pakistan, it was officially announced here Wednesday.

During his visit he will meet his Pakistan counterpart Sultan Mohammad Khan and continue regular Franco-Pakistan talks on the world situation and bilateral questions.

Foreign Ministry officials here said progress made in economic, cultural and technical fields under existing agreements between the two countries will also be reviewed and scope for further development examined.

## Chavan submits India's budget estimates to parliament

NEW DELHI, March 25, (AFP).—The Indian government's interim budget estimates for the next financial year, submitted to parliament yesterday, forecast an overall deficit of 2,400 million rupees (about \$320 million)—an increase of 150 million rupees (20 million dollars) over the current year.

The estimates, submitted to the lower house by Finance Minister Y. B. Chavan, put total revenues during 1971/1972 at 34,030 million rupees at present taxation rates.

No new taxation proposals were introduced by the minister but he implied that they would come in a fuller budget to be presented next May. Chavan explained that the holding of the general election early this month held up presentation of complete budgetary estimates.

Yesterday's estimates set aside the sum of 500 million rupees (66 million dollars) to support a nation-wide programme to create more jobs in production industries.

Chavan said that the provision for the fourth five-year plan would also be increased during the coming year to a total of 19,800 million rupees—a rise of about 740 million rupees.

The minister said that, for the second year in succession the Indian economy was expected to grow several fold at the level set down in the plan—a rise of about

5.5 per cent in national income in real terms.

Industrial production should increase by about six per cent in 1971-1972, he added.

Chavan also announced an increase of about 400 million rupees in defence expenditure, to a total of 10,790 millions.

And, although he gave no details of future taxation plans, the minister said that the government would review "the scope for additional mobilisation of resources to provide for a sizeable increase in outlays on development and social welfare".

Speaking about India's balance of payments, Chavan said there had been a slight improvement in the foreign exchange position, but there was no room for complacency.

The outlook for the net inflow of foreign aid remained "uncertain", he stressed.

He estimated that foreign aid would decline from 5,180 million rupees this year to 4,210 millions in 1971/72.

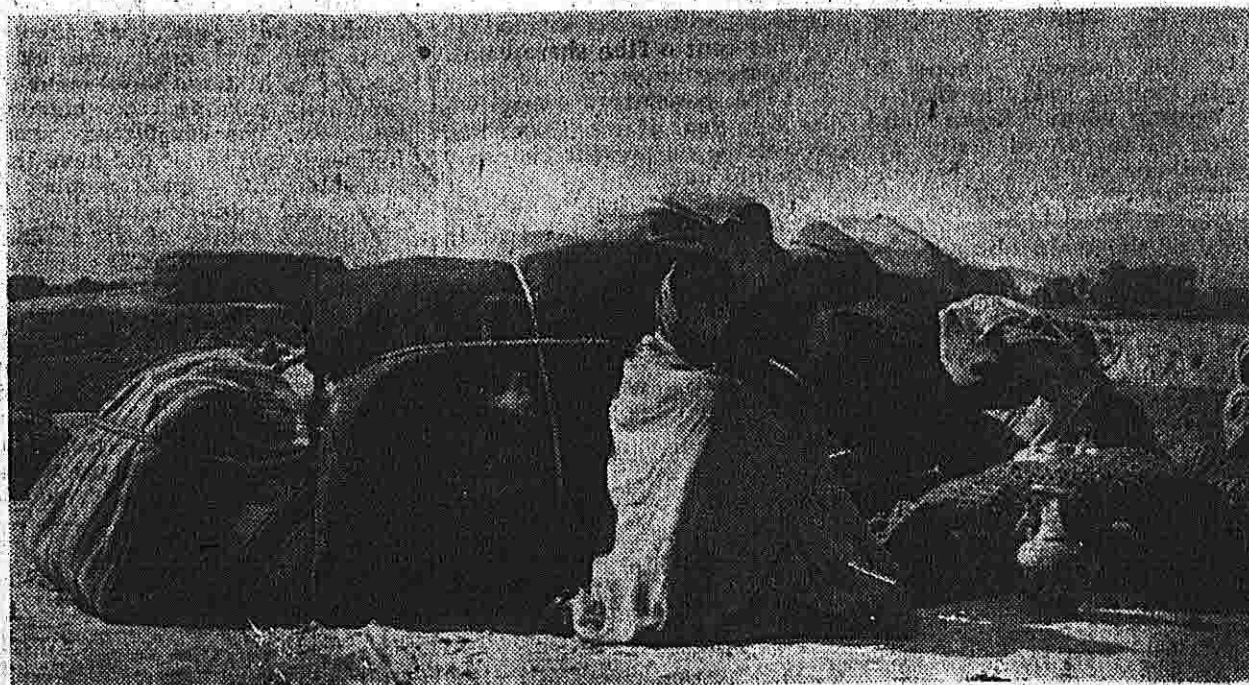
MOSCOW, March 25, (Tass).—An agreement on the supply of six Soviet Tu-134-a plane to modernise the stock of Czechoslovak airlines was signed here yesterday.

The Tu-134-a planes designed for 70 passengers, will be used on short and medium foreign flights and on some domestic routes in Czechoslovakia.

## World brief

ROME, March 25, (Ceteka).—Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito was to arrive here on an official visit today.

The visit will take place 100 days after a diplomatic incident which caused that the visit of the Yugoslav President to Italy scheduled for December 10, 1970, be cancelled at the last moment.



This lady of a nomad house done with her packing is waiting for the camels to be readied to take the clan, and the herds to the meadows.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### ECAFE SEMINAR ON WATER RESOURCES

The holding of the roving ECAFE seminar on water resources development planning focuses attention once more on intelligent use of water.

The seminar convenes here at a time when steps have just been taken, in cooperation with the United Nations, on the establishment of a water resources management administration.

The administration will have three branches: water resources data, policy and coordination, and water rights administration. Formulation of a long term national water policy, and preparation of national water code and laws organising water authorities are also part of the project.

Situated entirely in the temperate zone, Afghanistan is completely dependent on precipitation concentrated in a few months of the year.

During long, hot summer months there is virtually no rain. Furthermore, due to the mountainous terrain of the country, much of the water rushes out of the borders, before much use can be made of it.

As a result of this, Afghanistan has invested a great deal, of time, effort and money in damming these waters.

It may be worthwhile if the current seminar devotes enough time to the discussion of whether it would not be advisable for Afghanistan to concentrate for a while, on the full use of existing dams, rather than building new ones.

And those who suffer from ailments, but cannot afford medical care, but cannot afford medical care.

It is good to see that the Afghan Red Crescent Society under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Shah Mahmud, has been able to expand its services and humanitarian assistance both at home and abroad.

Such services are always needed in a society, and therefore the Afghan Red Crescent Society and its humanitarian organisations to be able to cope with emergencies.

The editorial called for the further strengthening of the Afghan Red Crescent Society and asked everyone to be more generous towards the society.

Today's Islam carries an editorial welcoming the services rendered by the Afghan Red Crescent Society to people who fall victims to natural catastrophes.

It said: since the government aims at mechanising agriculture in the country, therefore there is a need for the further expansion of agricultural education programmes by every means available.

Although a great deal is already being done in this connection such as broadcasting regular agricultural programmes from Radio Afghanistan, the showing of films by audio visual mobile units of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the holding of seminars, distribution of pamphlets in easy and understandable language and the direct contacts of agricultural extension workers with the farmers in the country side, yet much more is needed.

Perhaps the most effective method of popularisation of modern methods of agriculture is through broadcasting agricultural programmes.

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### Food For Thought

Life, within doors, has few pleasures than a neatly arranged and well-provisioned breakfast-table.

Nathaniel Hawthorne

### Afghan-Indian ties

#### Ashok Mehta talks on future relations

By Our Own Reporter

The Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan Ashok Mehta, whose term of office ended here recently, left Kabul for Delhi, India, going over his three years of service here in an interview with a Kabul Times reporter. Mehta said the last three years have been, "for my wife and I personally happy, and officially satisfying."

"I was aware of Indo-Afghan historical bonds of friendship before I came here, but I realised how valid they were, even today, after I came to Kabul. Two-way trade between our countries which was valued at 30 crores (150 million) rupees in 1968, was more than doubled by 1970.

Negotiations have started between the two countries, in 1971, that will terminate in conclusion of a three year agreement, which, he said, "I am convinced will be of great mutual benefit."

Further, in the same way that scarcity of water poses detrimental to land development, excess irrigation proves harmful.

Some of the land, reclaimed with great expenditure in the country, was rendered useless, until, if at all, it is reclaimed again by rinsing, and drainage by over irrigation.

The thirsty farmers, once water became available, flooded the land until salination put him, and the land out of work.

The same can happen again unless a vigorous programme of educating the farmers on how to use water intelligently is postponed any longer.

There are also certain other areas that have not received due attention. Flood control is one. Land reclamation programmes will be more than offset if we continue to use land, already under irrigation, by meandering, and overflowing of rivers.

With shrinking pastures, and the rise in price of meat, fish raising could be a very lucrative, and economically beneficial undertaking. Fish farming is carried out in only one or two of the many reservoirs.

Thus, Worli (area North of Bombay) Matka came on the scene. In less than six months, it was a success. It was a success.

It spread across the city limits of Bombay in a very short time. It was a success.

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35 per cent of our non-traditional exports," he said. Some 400 million rupees' worth of goods produced by these industries were exported from India in 1970, he said.

An Indian expert is now carrying out feasibility surveys in Afghanistan. He also noted that one of the major businesses in India has offered to take over the management of now inactive Kandahar Fruit Processing Plant. He expressed the certainty that the plant will not only produce the needs of the country within a few years, but will also produce enough for exports to Middle East and Persian Gulf markets.

Speaking of development in general, Ambassador Mehta said it is best achieved through a nation's own efforts. This is something which can not be imported, implanted from one place to another. All foreign experts see the

According to the new law retirement is turned into a privilege rather than a disappointment. The new law sets standards of acceptability of new entrants in the civil service and requires a minimum level of education. Those civil servants who in view of their competence and qualification execute the duties of higher ranking posts shall receive salaries offered for civil servants of those ranks rather than their own lower ranks.

According to the new law the period of the military service and period spent to acquire higher education will be accounted for in years for promotion to a higher rank. The new law has scores of other privileges which are very encouraging for those who would seek employment with state, asserts the paper.

In an other editorial the Etefaki Islam discusses, about the possibility of establishing a slaughter house in Herat city. The paper refers to the visit of a team composed of the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the World Bank to Herat to study such possibility.

The paper believes that if such a slaughter house is built in Herat city not only ample amount of meat will be available, but also a fresh pack of cards, they discard the kings, queens and jacks and shuffle the remaining cards.

They stand along roads behind tables in by-lanes or near buildings, cropping giving speculative Matka figures. There are 150 of these journals in Bombay alone. They are published mostly in the afternoon and have a very large circulation.

Established Indian language dailies, at first, resisted the pressure from circulation bosses for Matka figures, but recently they surrendered and Matka figures now appear in the city pages.

This network works without any hindrance from authorities. In every area, there are bookies.

They gather at different gambling clubs each day and pick up a fresh pack of cards, they discard the kings, queens and jacks and shuffle the remaining cards.

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### Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The daily Etefaki Islam of Herat in an editorial comments on the civil service and state wage earners law which went into effect over a week ago by a royal decree. The paper expressed pleasure over the fact that the new law ensures the job security and welfare of the civil servants and state wage earners, and provides ample incentive for them to augment their efficiency in carrying their responsibilities and obligations.

According to the new law retirement is turned into a privilege rather than a disappointment. The new law sets standards of acceptability of new entrants in the civil service and requires a minimum level of education. Those civil servants who in view of their competence and qualification execute the duties of higher ranking posts shall receive salaries offered for civil servants of those ranks rather than their own lower ranks.

According to the new law the period of the military service and period spent to acquire higher education will be accounted for in years for promotion to a higher rank. The new law has scores of other privileges which are very encouraging for those who would seek employment with state, asserts the paper.

In an other editorial the Etefaki Islam discusses, about the possibility of establishing a slaughter house in Herat city. The paper refers to the visit of a team composed of the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the World Bank to Herat to study such possibility.

The paper believes that if such a slaughter house is built in Herat city not only ample amount of meat will be available, but also a fresh pack of cards, they discard the kings, queens and jacks and shuffle the remaining cards.

They stand along roads behind tables in by-lanes or near buildings, cropping giving speculative Matka figures. There are 150 of these journals in Bombay alone. They are published mostly in the afternoon and have a very large circulation.

Established Indian language dailies, at first, resisted the pressure from circulation bosses for Matka figures, but recently they surrendered and Matka figures now appear in the city pages.

This network works without any hindrance from authorities. In every area, there are bookies.

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### Freedom movements during Moghul, Safavid era

Following is the seventh installment of an article by Prof. Faruk, published in the former issue of Kabul University, and now instructor of contemporary history of Afghanistan in the College of Law and Political Sciences. The article first appeared in a periodical of Kabul University.

The author of the book Afghanistan in the Crossroads of History writes on the handstand of Mirwais to the court of Isfahan, and his trip to Saudi Arabia:

"But Mirwais who was under arrest in Isfahan soon managed to acquit himself of Gorgin's accusations, and win his freedom. Likewise he closely studied the people and the nature of the state, and came to understand that corruption has crept into the court. The king is an incompetent person, and his officials are inefficient, and work with their own interests in mind."

Exerting and dedicated officers and leading personalities have been driven away, and are replaced with corrupt, superstitious, and inefficient peoples. The affairs of the state are not handled, to and the king is spending his time in prayers, visiting the fortune tellers, and indulging in the harem.

The people of Iran have their shoulders broken by heavy taxes and the tyranny of the state functionaries, the khans, and the village chiefs. Mirwais was convinced that the attainment of independence for the people of Iran, was easy, but the unity of thinking of the Afghan people was a first, indispensable step.

The authority was mostly vested in local khans, and the mullahs. Some of these who were not of cooking schemes with the Safavids, were engaged in feuds with each other. The mullahs also discouraged the people from challenging their Islamic brothers, Mirwais who had managed to smear the image of Gorgin in the Safavid court, through his cold reasoning, and power of persuasion, secured permission to make his first pilgrimage.

In the course of this journey Mirwais consulted those knowledgeable in politics, and finally, approached the Uliamas. He acquired from them, in the name of

the Moslem people of Afghanistan certain statements, and interpretations. In these statements, in a bid to arouse the people against the colonisers, and to satisfy, and quieten the mullahs, he included the following two articles: If through the work of the government the religious rites of a Moslem nation is changed, has such a nation the right to free itself from the domination of such a government by the force of sword? Secondly, if the mullahs of the people have taken from the people pledges of loyalty to a despotic king, has the people the right to revoke such loyalty in accordance with the rules of the Shariah? The Uliamas of Herat, and the nature of the state, and came to understand that corruption has crept into the court. The king is an incompetent person, and his officials are inefficient, and work with their own interests in mind."

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20,000 troops of Gorgin were also killed. The Afghan national government after the enemy was cut down, was declared in 1709 a.d. Dari speaking Tajiks, the Hazaras, and the Baluch, fought side by side with the Pashtuns against a common, foreign enemy.

The Safavid state of Iran made many attempts to retrieve Kandahar, but to no avail. Gorgin's niece lead a 25 to 30,000 strong Iranian army to avenge himself on his uncle, but the invading army met an unenviable end in 1711 from the Afghan patriots. Later on another Iranian army lead by Rustam was eliminated.

After the declaration of independence Mirwais refrained from assuming and accepting the royal title, and the throne, and ruled as a titleless leader, believing in administration by the will of the people. His rule lasted for eight years.

Mirwais, who for his unforgettable services to the Afghan nation, was called Baba, was greatly astute and a statesman. Although he did not succeed to extend his rule over the entire Afghan territory, nevertheless his feats, which hold a special position in the history of Afghan struggles for achieving national independence, are the greatest lessons on love for freedom, for the future Afghan governments.

Mirwais Khan did not live long. Soon after dismantling foreign domination, ensuring national independence, and establishing a stable government, and centralising the administration from Farah to the boundaries of Kandahar, he did not find time to put into action his future plans, and died in 1715, a.d. at the age of 41. He was buried in Kokaran, Kandahar.

Following the death of Mirwais, the national Jirgah of the Afghans, elected his brother Mirwais Khan, as his successor.

But Mirwais Khan, who lacked the courage and determination of Mirwais did not deserve this position. After he assumed the position of head of the government, he was not able to pierce the government of Kandahar in his dynasty on the basis of inheritance.

The people of Farah, Siestan, and Kandahar, whether Tajik, Hazara, Pashtun or Baluch, all recognised Mirwais as national leader who sought their freedom.

The people of Afghanistan, despite their adherence to Islam, for ensuring of national independence, and for doing away with foreign influence, stood up against the Safavids, and the mullahs, and in this campaign all, the Hazaras, the Tajiks, the Baluch, the Pashtuns, and the influential mullahs, without any religious, language or racial discrimination, participated and all accepted Mirwais as the leader.

After ensuring unity amongst his people, Mirwais played the same game with Gorgin that he played against other Afghan national leaders. Mirwais threw a party in his own house in Kokaran, Kandahar, in honour of Gorgin and his aides, and at midnight, killed them all. The next day he conquered Kandahar, and most of the

problem and the company had enough capital to purchase some agricultural tools which will enable the company to expand its scope of operation within a few months, concluded Badghesi.

Established in 1967, the Agriculture Company plans to expand its scope of activities and to employ more people in its operations



## Indo-Afghan ties

(Continued from page 2.) problems from their own perspective. It is only the indigenous planners, and experts with full knowledge of the nations problems, and potentialities, that can prescribe the most suitable remedies.

India has had the same problems that you experience in Afghanistan only twenty years ago. As a result our country could provide highly useful council to other developing nations. Furthermore, he said, India and Afghanistan have so much in common, and their backgrounds are so akin to each other that both countries should be constantly aware of each other. "We should not forget each other," he said. Commenting on the resounding victory of Mrs. Gandhi in this month's elections Ambassador Mehta said the elections proved that India will be a stable, and progressive country.

"People, he said, voted across religious, language, and regional barriers. The people, also many of them are uneducated, and illiterate, saw the need for a secular and strong government."

The elections also proved wrong the European notion that democracy is an alien institution to Asian nations, that Asian nations can not develop into full-fledged,

## CMEA member countries meeting opens in Moscow

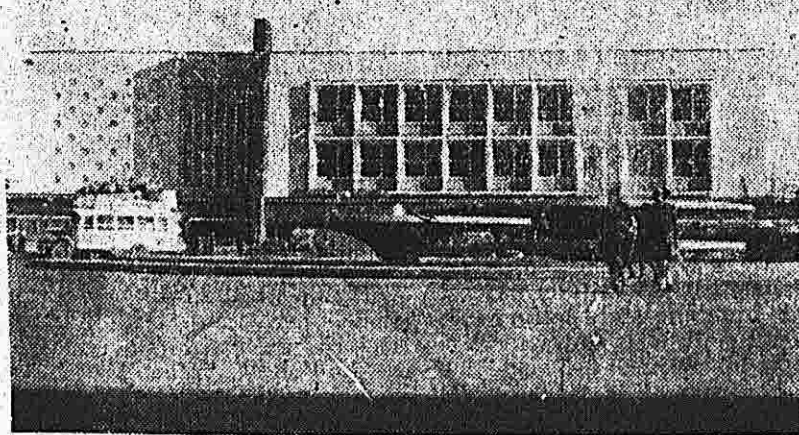
MOSCOW, March 23, (Tass)—Heads of departments for science and technology of CMEA member countries noted the importance of setting up coordination centres for different problems of economy. The conference, which opened in Moscow yesterday is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Vladimir Kisilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, positively assessed the fact that specialists of CMEA countries are passing over from the exchange of separate technical achievements to joining efforts for the solution of complex problems. It is with this aim in view, in particular, that coordination centres, whose activities are based on the principles of full equality of all participants, are set up.

## Mesnik

(Continued from page 1) Mesnik also had discussions yesterday with the Planning Minister, deputy planning minister, Mines and Industries Minister Amanullah Mansuri, and Deputy Mines and Industries Minister Abdul Kudus Majid. Preparation of the fourth five year plan, small scale industries, and speeding up of completion of the chemical fertiliser and thermal power plant of Mazar-i-Sharif were subjects of talks at these meetings.

## Dine at Khyber Self Service.

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## Mental health: new ways to treat depression

(Continued from page 2) patients, a few weekend patients who may come in if they are feeling the strain, and even the occasional "Bank Holiday" patient—a retired functionary who finds Bank Holiday loneliness more than he can bear without getting blind to the world.

All patients are specially selected as "early-recoverable" and few stay for more than six months. The average stay is three weeks. Several leave after eight weeks. There are no locked wards and although the condition from which some patients are suffering may be quite severe the general atmosphere is unobscuredly cheerful and lively relaxed.

Most of the patients are young, under 35, and, as always, there are many more women than men. The recovery rate is high and only 20-25 per cent need to be readmitted. The readmission rate in larger psychiatric hospitals which deal with chronic and generally more difficult psychiatric problems, is considerably higher. The cost per week of an inpatient at Halliwick is £25.

The National Association for Mental last week launched its Mind Campaign to increase public awareness of mental illness and raise funds to fight it. Here MAUREE RICHARDS tells of her experiences in a modern, model psychiatric hospital.

All types of treatment are available and practised. It is not always possible to carry out individual psychotherapy owing to shortage of staff and number of patients. There are two Freudian-trained psychotherapists on the staff. Group therapy is a special feature and all patients take part in it.

Halliwick was originally intended to be an admission ward for the huge Friern Hospital next door. The Regional Board then decided it should be a special hospital for early and recoverable psychiatric cases. Two consultant psychiatrists were put in charge. One has since retired. The other continues to play an active role. He is responsible for many of the distinctive features of Halliwick today, although its staff works together on democratic lines and there is no Superintendent.

The first reform was to mix the staff so that in each ward there were male and female nurses. The second reform was to mix the patients in the wards. Before this men and women patients met socially but lived in different parts of the hospital. Under the new system, although they sleep in separate rooms (they share the same ward), they share the same wards. The idea behind this is that a mixed ward is more natural and enables patients to develop a feeling of solidarity. Another innovation was a patient's committee which meets once a week; here criticism is freely expressed.

The medical staff at Halliwick now consists of eight consultant psychiatrists two for each ward. Most of these can only devote seven hours a week (two sessions) to the hospital. There is also a senior registrar, three registrars, and a psychiatrist in charge of the day patients. The nursing staff consists of 42 permanent nurses and student nurses who work under the Matron for six weeks.

Most of the patients are up and about and an important section of the staff are the four occupational therapists. These, all young women, have taken a three-year course and worked in other hospitals. They look after the modelling and painting and also cooking which goes on in the 'art but', organise concerts and PT classes and the production of a weekly duplicated magazine.

It is part of the fundamental idea of the hospital as a therapeutic community that patients' activities should be voluntary and never regimented; nurses and occupational therapists become good friends with the patients and discuss their problems with them. They attend staff meetings on equal terms with doctors. There are two part-time therapists and Halliwick is the first psychiatric hospital to have its own studio specially built for it.

There are also three psychiatric social workers, at least one of whom has had the experience of a personal analysis. They interview relations of patients, find out details about their family backgrounds and problems, and help recovering patients to find jobs. They and the occupational therapists are enormously enthusiastic about Halliwick which they say is unique.

The group meetings are one of the most interesting features of Halliwick. I attended one recently when visiting the hospital as an observer. The atmosphere was curiously benevolent and relaxed, and the silences, sometimes quite long ones, seemed perfectly normal. Everybody, you felt, was being themselves. A good deal of time was spent discussing the anxiety felt by several patients who were due to leave the hospital.

Then came the high spot of the meeting. The ward, it seemed, had been furious because the consultant had recently transferred a girl, who had become unmanageable and a danger to herself, to a locked ward in her area psychiatric hospital. She was put there for her own protection. He now told them that Alice (not her real name) had quietened down

and had been transferred to an open ward. Although showing slight signs of becoming 'unruly', she wanted to come back to Halliwick. What did the group think he ought to do about Alice? They

discussed her freely in detail and showed any amount of sympathy and understanding of her and her rather unusual circumstances. At the same time, they were quite realistic about her. Upstairs over coffee the staff



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## THE KABUL TIMES



PRICE AF. 4

VOL. X NO. 6

KABUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1971 (HAMAL 7, 1450 S.H.)

## 24 hour curfew imposed on Dacca, suburbs by military government East Pakistan situation reported tense

KARACHI, March 27, (AFP)—President Yahya Khan last night banned all political activities throughout the country and ordered the armed forces to restore the authority of the government in East Pakistan. He was speaking in a nationwide broadcast a few hours after East Pakistan's autonomy leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had declared the province the "independent people's republic of Bengal Desh."

President Yahya accused Sheikh Mujib of treason and said he and his supporters "crime" would not go unpunished. He advised to resume their normal duties within 24 hours failing which they would be liable to prosecution under the martial law. Sheikh Mujib's Awami League Party, too, has been declared illegal.

The orders also asked banks to stop transactions of any kind and freeze all accounts, the radio said. Earlier Dacca "Betar Kendra" (radio) went off the air after the army announcement of the curfew. The radio resumed broadcast about three hours later with the martial law administrator's orders.

## Luna-17 data show lunar seas nature similar

MOSCOW, March 27, (Tass)—The area of the sea of rains in which the Soviet automatic station "Luna-17" was put is similar by the nature of the rocks and the spread of craters and boulders to the areas of seas of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This is believed by scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The "Luna-17" was put on the moon on November 17. The magazine "Reports of the Academy of Sciences" that carries a preliminary analysis of the area in which the apparatus landed, contains a morphological scheme of the area. Scientists point out that the layer of regolith in the area is from one to five metres thick. Regolith also covers the lunar seas of the equatorial zone where the Soviet automatic station "Luna-16" and U.S. spacecraft "Apollo-11" and "Apollo-12" landed.

## Sayed Jamaluddin's death anniversary marked in Cairo

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar)—The 74th death anniversary of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghani was marked in Cairo yesterday in a ceremony presided over by UAR Vice President Hussein Shafei. The secretary of the High Islamic Council Taufiq Auiza, and a number of UAR scholars spoke on the role of Jamaluddin in Islamic and Afghan movements.

The Afghan ambassador to Cairo Mohammad Mousa Shafiq in his speech thanked the UAR scholars and leaders who participated in the commemorative meeting and noted Afghan-UAR friendly relations and Afghanistan's support for the Arabs against Zionist expansionists. The proceedings of the meeting were broadcast by radio and television.

## Orange festival marked in Jalalabad

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar)—The traditional festival of orange blossoms was marked in Jalalabad yesterday by the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Pushto development department of the Afghanistan Academy in a special function consisting of poetry reading. A large number of poets read their poems at the function. At the end of the function the Deputy Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Khaled Roashan thanked the Pushto development department and the Jalalabad municipal corporation for their excellent arrangements. The president of the department Mohammad Arsalan Salimi also spoke at the function and noted the interests of writers and poets who took part in the function.

Radio Afghanistan artists gave a concert, and special issues of Nangarhar daily and magazine and Lomar magazine were distributed to the participants.

The function was attended by the President of the Historical Society Prof. Habibullah, Pashto Academy President Roashan, some officials of the Nangarhar government, ministry of information and culture, students, and citizens.

## Royal audience

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar)—The following have been received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week that ended March 25, Thursday.

Second Deputy Prime Minister Education Minister Dr. Abdul Kayyum; National Defence Minister Army Gen. Khan Mohammad; Public Health Minister Dr. Ebrahim Majid Seraj; Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi; Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Abdul Hakim; Supreme Court Justice Dr. Walid Hoqqi; Br. Gen. Mohammad Hussein Abasi; President of the Chambers of Commerce Abdul Ghafur Seraj; and Enayattullah Hamid, a former Afghan student in Yugoslavia.

## HRH Ahmad Shah, Princess Khatol visit Europe

KABUL, March 27, (Bakhtar)—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife HRH Princess Khatol left for Europe this morning for medical check up and treatment.

Present at the airport to see their Royal Highnesses off were HRH Princess Belquis, HRH Princess Mariam, HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, and Br. Gen. Sardar Abdul Wali and some other members of the Royal Family. Prime Minister Nur Ahmad Ettemadi and Mrs. Alia Ettemadi, Chief Justice Abdul Hakim Ziaee, House of People President Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak, some members of the cabinet and the Governor of Kabul Dr. Abdullah Wahidi.

The Ariana plane carrying their Royal Highnesses left the airport at 9:40 a.m.

## Soviet planning official leaves for Moscow

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar)—The Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Planning Committee who came to Kabul last week at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the Planning Ministry, left Kabul for Moscow Thursday.

The delegation was seen off by the deputy ministers of planning and finance, Director-General of Political Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet Ambassador to Kabul. During his stay here, Mesnik was received by His Majesty the King, and had meetings with the prime minister, and some cabinet ministers and officials on Soviet-Afghan technical and economic cooperation.

The Soviet delegation during its stay here also inspected some of the projects being implemented with Soviet assistance.

## Afghanistan, U.S. sign accord for 50,000 tons wheat

Fifty thousand tons of wheat, valued at nearly \$3 million, is to be supplied to Afghanistan as part of a sales agreement signed this morning by Dr. Mohammad Aman, Minister of Finance and Dr. G. Neumann, Ambassador of the United States of America in Afghanistan.

The agreement, third in a series begun in 1967, is part of the American Food for Peace programme, more familiarly called Public Law 480. Under this programme, surplus American agricultural products are provided to recipient countries and are financed by long-term, low-interest loans from the United States. A special provision of the Law specified that all proceeds of the sale realised by the United States will be channelled into economic development projects.

In his remarks at the signing ceremonies, American Ambassador Neumann praised the efforts of the Afghan Government in the nation's drive to attain self-sufficiency in grain production. "It has been clearly demonstrated here in Afghanistan," he said, "through research trials and demonstrations on farmers' land that it is possible to double or even triple irrigated wheat yields at very little cost through the use of modern cultivation methods." The signing of the agreement, Ambassador Neumann emphasised, reaffirms our government's joint commitment to Afghanistan's continuing drive for a better life for its people through expanding and modernising its economy.

The two previous PL-480 agreements, signed in 1967 and 1968, provided Afghanistan with some 130,000 tons of wheat, plus 10,000 tons of edible oils. As with these two past agreements, reimbursement for the wheat provided for in this morning's document will be spread out over a period of seven years.

The fifty new high schools are located in various provinces in the following proportions: Paktia 4; Kabul 5; Laghman 2; Jozjan 2; Kandahar 2; Nangarhar 2; Maidan 2; Parwan 2; Kunduz 2; Ghazni 2; Baghlan 2; Badkhashan 4; Balkh, Ghor, Farjabad, Samangan, Helmand, Mimar, Takhar, Bamyan, Logar, Badkhis Urozgan, and Farah one each.

## Contribution to UNDP reaches \$ 240,112,365

UNITED NATIONS, March 27, (Reuters)—The United States today pledged \$240,112,365 to the UN's development programme for 1971.

This brings the total contribution to the programme for this year to a record \$240,112,365 more than \$14 million higher than last year.

Announcing the U.S. contribution, which remains at last year's level, Ambassador George Bush said he believed social and economic questions to be "of critical importance to all of us."

## Afghan new year marked in function in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 28, (Bakhtar)—To mark the new solar Helri function was held by the Soviet foreign ministry which was attended by Afghan Ambassador to Moscow Gen. Mohammad Aref, and members of the embassy, the president of the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Society Sergei Antonov, and Vronin, head of the Middle East section in the Soviet foreign ministry, representatives of the press and Soviet scholars who specialise on Afghanistan. In a speech of welcome to the guests Vronin said last year was the year of bilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, and both countries marked the fifteenth anniversary of the friendship treaty in Kabul and Moscow.

"There were also a number of agreements signed between them during the year. The Soviet Union and Afghanistan took tangible steps toward cooperation, thus contributing to friendship and peace." He also expressed the conviction that the current year will also see further new steps for expansion of relations and cooperation.



Roashan delivering his speech at the Orange festival poetry recital session.





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### Need for preparing timetable of national festivals

Several festivals are being marked in different parts of Afghanistan annually. The carpet, tulip, orange, etc. are some of the festivals which have national tinge and many go to the concerned areas to participate or see them.

This is fine. Our Nauroz is distinct from national festivals in other countries and we need to expand the festival.

Our well known buzkashi already has a festival—October 14 in Kabul and also in different parts of the year it is being played in eight provinces in the north where the game is a traditional fun.

Most of these festivals pass by without prior publicity. Like in other countries, these festivals could help promote tourism providing a national time table for festivals marked in Afghanistan.

Take the case of buzkashi. Many foreign tourists and foreigners residing in Afghanistan want to know where and when it is played, and how they could get there.

Hundreds of tourist organisations the world over make enquiries about the game. The book the Horsemen has increased the knowledge of buzkashi in Europe and the movie the Horsemen which will be released in the United States and elsewhere coming October is sure to suddenly raise world wide interest in the game.

How are we to meet this new demand? Are we prepared to supply information to surging

### Food For Thought

He is the greatest artists who has embodied, in the sum of his works, the greatest number of the greatest ideas.

By John Ruskin

### U.S. commitments:

#### Nixon interviewed on foreign policy matters

Following are excerpts from an interview with President Nixon conducted in Washington by C.L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist of The New York Times.

The irony today, for those who look at the Washington scene, is that the great internationalists of the post-World War II period have become the neo-isolationists of the Vietnam war period and especially of the period accompanying the ending of that war. And it is ending.

This is also true of the attitude of these former internationalists with respect to our defense posture and defense spending. And, for some, it is even true of our foreign trade policy. The course it depends on individuals. For example, Senator Javits is an all-out free-trader and a "European," but he takes a dim view of the United States role in Asia. He would also be, for a lower defense budget. I merely cite him as an example of what I mean and the varying attitudes I mention.

A point is, why has this happened?

A great many of these people are very disillusioned with the United Nations. I am not, personally, because I never expected it could settle all problems involving major powers but could nevertheless play a useful role in development and in peacekeeping in areas where the superpowers were not directly involved.

Through an accident of history we find ourselves today in a situation where no one who is really for peace in this country can reject an American role in the rest of the world. Of course, we had our own period of colonial expansion as typified by Theodore Roosevelt and the idea of Manifest Destiny. But the period is fortunately gone.

Since then this country has fought in four wars which we didn't start, and really what they have in common is the effort to bring about a better chance for a peaceful world.

And this applies for the Vietnam war as well as the two World Wars. Obviously, this is a political temptation when I start off to state simply that we would get out right away without any responsibility for what came next.

But I know too much about history, about Asia, about the history in the United States. If we failed to achieve our limited

goal—to let a small country exercise the right to choose its own way of life, without having a Communist government imposed upon it by force—if we failed to achieve this, we would not help the cause of peace.

In 1968 and 1967—culminating in 1968—the American people began to tire of playing a role in the world. We had fought four wars, selflessly and for no gain. We provided some \$100-billion in foreign aid, much of it to former enemies who are now our competitors, like Japan.

And we found ourselves committed in Vietnam, in a war where there are no heroes, only goats. Our people became sick of Vietnam and supported our men there only in order to get them out—after this period of change in mood. Somewhere a great change had taken place.

We had used our power for peace in four wars but this new attitude gained force: "If we can't handle this one, to hell with it."

We got caught up in a vicious cross fire, and it became increasingly difficult to make people understand. I must say that without television it might have been difficult for me to get people to understand a thing.

The cross fire I referred to was this. The superpowers opposed our commitment in Vietnam and all

world responsibilities—Korea, the Philippines the Middle East, Europe. This was the kind of isolationism of those who felt the United States shouldn't have played any role at all in Southeast Asia from the very start. For these people Vietnam was a distant, small, foreign country in just the terms that Chamberlain mentioned concerning Czechoslovakia at the time of Munich. These were the superdoves.

But on the other side, the opposite cross fire came from the superhawks. This group stood by their Commander-in-Chief, the President.

I am certain a Gallup poll would show that the great majority of the people would want to pull out of Vietnam. But a Gallup poll would also show that a great majority of the people would want to pull three or more divisions out of Europe. And it would also show that a great majority of the people would cut our defense budget.

Polls are not the answer. You must look at the facts. The Soviets now have three times the missile strength (ICBM) of ourselves. By 1974 they will pass us in submarines carrying nuclear missiles. All of these things are very directly related. For example, when Mrs. Meir, the Israeli Prime Minister, said that the Israelis would not use nuclear weapons, she was directly related.

(Continued on page 4)



Is it all right with you, Mrs. Carlberg, if your husband opens his mouth?

### Nuclear power

#### Uranium race: Too much and too late?

The French government last week decided to go ahead with its own plan to build a nuclear breeder for the production of enriched uranium using the gas diffusion technique specially designed for use at the Pierrelatte military installations.

It would take a gaseous diffusion breeder of rather vast dimension to produce enriched uranium at a reasonable cost, and the output of any such plant would far exceed France's requirements. But it so happens that France's most likely partners in a venture of this kind—Britain, West Germany and Holland—have already agreed to develop a rival technique. And it turns out too that these countries settled for a tripartite arrangement only when it became clear that Paris had no intention of collaborating them.

The new French move appears to have been prompted by two considerations: Europe's enriched uranium requirements will increase so much within a few years that it will become imperative to meet them from existing sources; the centrifuge technique developed by Britain, West Germany and Holland will certainly

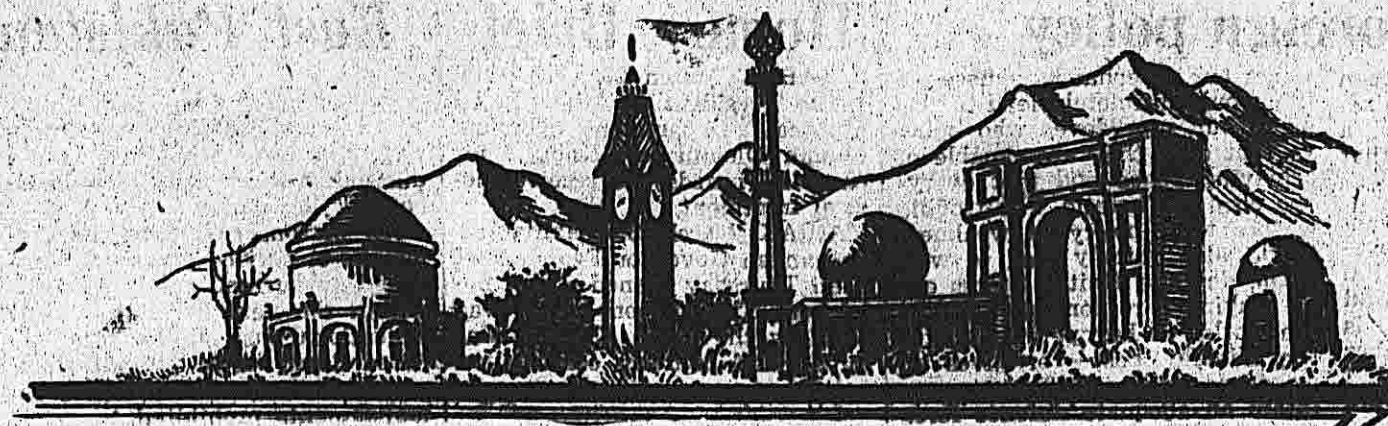
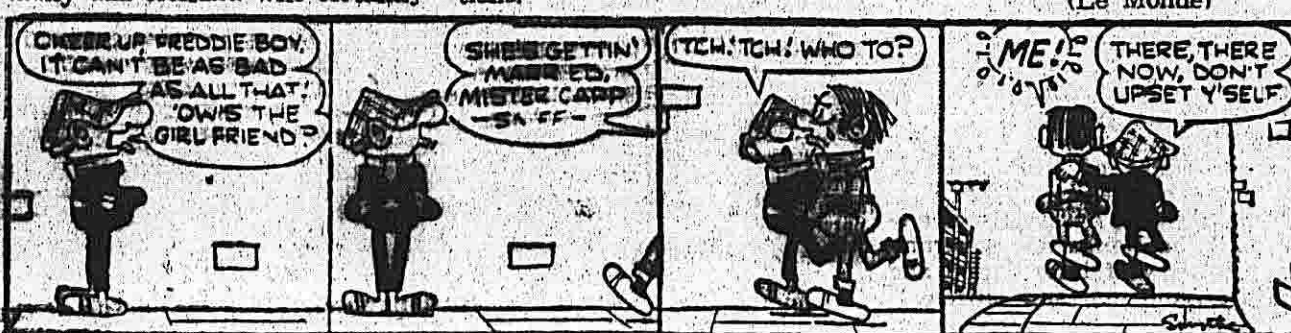
not be ready in time to meet the demand. This may very well be an accurate assessment of the situation. But it is a fact that up to now every prediction made about future enriched uranium requirements has proved erroneous.

American breeder capacity may be taxed to the limit by the end of this decade, but the Soviet Union, in an attempt to build up its currency reserves, might be willing to export some of its nuclear fuel production. It also remains to be seen whether the United States will stand by idly while Europe builds up its own nuclear installations, and the potential markets for a growing American production gradually dry up.

But assuming that the European countries become convinced of the need for urgent action and switch to French techniques, and that Washington and Moscow passively watch them go ahead with their projects, France would have to foot the bill for a full-scale European Pierrelatte devoted to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the sums involved could reach astronomical proportions.

Will it be possible to win support for a construction site near the old Pierrelatte gas breeder where in France? West Germany, after refusing a British offer a few years ago because it made no provision for pooling technical know-how, managed to persuade Britain to participate in the tripartite project as an equal partner. Bonn will doubtless feel justified in taking a firm stand in dealing with the French offer.

Of course none of this would have happened, and West Germany would not be expecting to acquire most of the secrets of enriched uranium within a few years' time, if the French proposal had come three years earlier. An initiative at that time might have deterred France's European partners from launching into new technical research programmes, the tripartite agreement would not have been signed and Bonn would not have found itself cast in the role of arbiter. Paris seems to have knowingly allowed a golden opportunity to slip between its fingers. And unfortunately for France, such an opportunity, once lost, many never appear again. (Le Monde)



With Waleh

## In And Around Town

### GARDENING: BEST SEASON FOR SOWING SEEDS, PLANTING TREES

During the last five or six days, it rained once in every 24 hours. This certainly gladdens the hearts of those who have already sown their onions, redishes, water crisps, beans and peas.

Given such rains, everything sown becomes green but more so the redishes which appear in less than a week's time.

These delicious crunchy legumes with their pink skins can be raised from spring till late autumn. However, they should not be allowed to grow big because they would soon turn spongy which is no good.

For the lovers of flowers, these rains create a little trouble unless they have at least spongy beds and procured the seeds. Then all they should do is to wait for the sunshine to dry up the soil a little.

And for those who have not bought their flower seeds, this is the time to think about and choose what to purchase in order to suit their tastes.

The seeds market behind the gardens of Hotel Kabul offers a wide range to choose from. For instance, there are petunias, flax-seeds and snapdragons among the 'Afghanised' varieties and foreign seeds inside those flashy packets.

Flaxes are ideal if one could procure seeds of a single colour like white but it is usually impossible and what one can get in the market is a mixture of several hues.

The petunia seeds are often claimed to be those of the giant ones with multi-colour petals but they do not come up to expectation. Those who want to make sure, wait for the transplants which become available late in April or early in May to see the plants with the flowers on them.

The smart seeds sellers also supply transplants of flaxes but these delicate flowers only grow from seeds and the seeds must be sown thick so that they may lean on one another's stalks and resist the wind. Snapdragons could also be best chosen in transplants because one can see the colours of the flower and to the best of my knowledge, the yellow colour is more attractive.

Extra care should be taken when transplanting the petunias and snapdragons because the fragile stems are so fragile that one can easily break the best branches by twisting them and the second has some worms waiting in the soil which should be turned upside down and made completely safe before the plants are bedded.

Speaking of foreign seeds coming in flashy packets such as those of pansies and delphiniums, I should like to discourage the amateurs from trying because despite the fact that I have followed the instructions religiously, I could not get any results whatsoever.

While vegetable seeds like those of cucumbers do well from the packets, flowers don't, partly because the climate is different and partly due to the fact that everybody does not have a green house where he could experiment and improve upon his previous experience.

We have here, probably like everywhere else, two kinds of amateur gardeners. One kind is patient who prefers to grow flowers from seeds because it is a lot of fun to see the tiny green dots growing from seeds because it is a lot of fun to see the tiny green dots growing and becoming full-fledged plants. Then there is another advantage: you can have so many flowers for so little money.

The other kind waits till the transplants are available in the market. Then they choose the best and suddenly make the atmosphere of their little gardens so cheerful.

But transplants need more care than seeds because in early May the sun shines stronger and can easily kill any transplant if unprotected or watered at noon when the rays hit the plants directly.

Therefore each bed should be shaded as soon as the transplants are there and this requires careful handling and powerful observation. For instance, the fabric for the shade should be light and supported by a frame according to the size of each bed so that the plants are not hurt while it allows a lot of air to reach them. The shade ought to be put on every morning before the sun shines and put off as soon as the sun sets, for three days in a row. Then the trouble will be over.

Most Afghans prefer to bed in their geraniums in late April because they have got these flowers

anyway. So they keep one or two beds for these.

However, care should be taken to bed in the flowers from the pots with their own earth and for this the pots ought to be watered one day ahead. Despite this, the leaves of the plants turn yellow for a few days which is not to worry. Only the yellowest leaves should be picked off and the rest will get over the change caused by the difference in temperature and soil.

In one of my articles last year, I had suggested to my readers to pick off all the leaves of the geranium plants before transplanting them from pots to beds because they bear new leaves anyway but Mrs. Carter who is a professional botanist slightly admonished me and I am now going to make the same mistake again.

There is nothing so easily available and so cheap in the Kabul market like geraniums. They come in all sorts of colours and all sorts of pots and they are sold per plant or per shoot.

However, the best colour in geraniums, like flaxes, is the white which comes in two varieties: those with four petals and those with many. It depends whichever attracts you most. But always pick off the dead flowers to get new ones.

### Memoires:

#### IRANIAN SCHOLAR RECALLS AFGHANISTAN VISIT

This is a translation of the third installment of Professor Mohammad Ali Islami Nadoshan's article on Afghanistan.

The architecture of religious buildings is to a large extent a reflection of the spirit and of the way people think. In the last few centuries, the tile-work, while an indication of the advancement of handicrafts, urbanisation, delicacy and intricacy, also symbolises complication and intermingling of souls. The more we go back, we see more clarity, more crudeness and more stability in humans reflected in both architecture and literature of which the Mosque with Nine Domes is an example.

One must hope that the Government of Afghanistan will unearth this fine structure completely as soon as possible and more digging in order to find

out about its identity and time. Then we visited the ruins of "Nau Bahar Gate" which is less ancient than the Citadel. It seems as if after the town was destroyed by the Arabs, the inhabitants were transferred to this part and it was this section that was laid waste by the Mongols.

Its ruins are different to those of the Citadel. The only point of interest is still standing is the Nau Bahar Gate which looks rather new and seems as if it has been built one hundred years ago. Probably the people climbed this structure to take a look at the plane or to spot the caravans of invaders.

The last place we visited was the ruins which the people believe is an indication of the Nau Bahar Gate Temple.

It was difficult for me to believe. On top of the ruins lies the mouth of a well-like structure. If we imagine this was the side of the temple, then the central depression was the place where the flame emanated from.

From the top of these ruins, the plane and the rubble are clearly visible. A strong and scorching sun was shining. In the heavy afternoon air, the past like an army of invisible souls in a mute and unending humming related silently what had happened to this town: the Zoroastrian flame, the battles that were fought on this religion of goodness, the return of Humay and Behafarid, the two daughters of Garshasp King from the captivity of Arjasp, and Isfandiar's coffin that was brought from Zabulistan.

There still lie "Rustam's" Moond" and "Rustam's" Throne on one side of Balkh. The sands from the Oxus are spread in the north of the town and extend to the river itself. It was through this point that Rodaki caused the return of Bokhara of King Naser Samani after four years' sojourn in Herat. It was also from here that the small Jalaluddin headed West with his father, Bahauddin Walad, and

carried with him all the riches and splendour of the town because it never was the same again.

The earth in Balkh was under our feet like a dreaming mute who has been dreaming disturbing dreams for centuries and cannot wake up. Now there remains nothing but a name and a wave of memories from Balkh.

The Ariana plane taking off at Mazar on its way to Herat shall be above Balkh in a few minutes and the hostess proudly announces to the passengers that they are now flying over the "Mother of Cities" and then the ruins disappear in a flash. That is all.

Balkh has been replaced by Mazar-i-Sharif during the past century and now the whole province is called Balkh. Mazar-i-Sharif, the provincial centre, lies 20 kilometres from Balkh. A new town or an extended village is one of the commercially and industrially important towns of Afghanistan.

The passengers arrive in Mazar-i-Sharif from Kabul by Volga taxis in 7 hours. The asphalted road is good, sometimes zigzagging and passing through beautiful places and relatively settled areas.

I passed by two places which were significant for me. One was Farwan, the first province immediately after Kabul, and it was here that Masoud Ghaznavi was defeated by Tughrul, as described by Baihaqi.

Also it was here that Jalaluddin Khwarazmshah was beaten by the Mongol hordes.

The other place was Samangan, the province immediately before Balkh. This was the place where the story of Rustam and Tahmina was created and where Sutrab (who met a premature death) was born. We don't know much about it but the very name of Samangan rings many bells.

There lies 2 kilometres from the town of Samangan, a monument called "Tachit Rustam" which means the Throne of Rustam, but actually it is a Buddhist site and has nothing to do with this



Hundreds of empty shoe cream bottles serve the seed vendors of Kabul these days to contain flower seeds while other seeds are kept in open bags.

great champion. The natives insist on keeping the connection between their parts of the country and Rustum alive.

At any rate, despite the fact that the country suffered from a drought this year, Samangan looked like a lush place. Doesn't the word "Samangan" mean the "land of Flowers"?

I asked myself wasn't it here that Rustum stalling, Rakhsh, was lost?

Wasn't it here that Rustum direct in Iran are now back all the way to town where he spent a memorable night of love making?

Immediately before Mazar-i-Sharif there lies a desert which extended the saddle on his back all the way to town where he spent a memorable night of love making. I was not a comfortable place but its rates were unbelievably low. A double-bed room costs Afghanis 55 per day. The sun was burning and whenever one's head was exposed to it, the rays could hurt like an obnoxious creature.

When the air became cool late in the afternoon, I came out to do some sight seeing. I walked a little and then took a buggy (gadi) to take me to different parts. These buggies which are now extinct in Iran are two-wheeled contraptions drawn by a horse. They are relatively clean, and the horses are usually strong.

These are imported from Pakistan and the passenger has to sit with his back to the driver.

Except in Kabul, a buggy is the main transport in other towns. Called "gadi" in Afghanistan, it is light and can be driven swiftly. What amazed me was to see these carriers were so unexpected. There is a canopy on top which is convertible. In a country where the winters are severe and the summers hot, these carriers ought to be well-protected. But I was told the people are used to severe weather. This is true in the case of stores as well.

(Continued on page 4)

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## Nixon's interview on US foreign policy

(Continued from page 2)  
The Minister, visited me; she understood me right away when I said that if America winds up the war in Vietnam in failure and an image is developed that the war was fought only by stupid scoundrels, there would be a wave of isolationism. This would embrace the U.S. role everywhere—including the Middle East. Mrs. Meir saw the point immediately.

As I see it, we have to take certain specific steps. First of all, what we now have to do is end the war—as we now are doing—in a way that gives South Vietnam a reasonable chance to survive without our help. But this doesn't mean we would withdraw all our responsibilities everywhere.

As I stated in first explaining the Nixon doctrine, our idea is to create a situation in which those lands to which we have obligations or in which we have interests, if they are ready to fight a fire, should be able to count in us to furnish the hose and water.

Meanwhile, in Europe, we can't cut down our forces until there is a mutual agreement with the other side. We must stand with our European friends if they will only do a bit more themselves in NATO—as they have indicated they will do.

And we cannot foolishly fall behind in the arms competition. In the United States, we remain ahead in the navy and in the air, but the Soviets are ahead in (ICBM's and so on) will pass us in modern submarine strength.

But each has a kind of sufficiency. The Soviets are a great land power opposite China, as well as having far-reaching interests elsewhere. We are a great sea power and we must keep our strength. I am a strong Navy man myself. I believe in a strong conventional navy which helps us to play a peacekeeping role in such areas, for example, as Latin America.

Let us look at the world today. There are two great powers facing us, Russia, and China. They are great powers and great people. Certainly neither of them wants war. But both are motivated by a philosophy which announces itself as expansionist in character. This they will admit themselves.

And only the United States has sufficient strength to be able to help maintain a balance in Europe and other areas that might otherwise be affected.

U.S.-Soviet Cooperation  
What I am saying is not a cold-war philosophy. I hope that we can further develop our negotiations with the Soviet Union. For, although we recognise that their ideology is expansionist, they know what it means if the genie comes out of the bottle and that their interest in survival requires that they avoid a conflict with the United States. This means that we must find a way of cooperating.

For obviously pragmatic reasons, therefore, we can see peace slowly shaping up. First, as we are doing, we must end the war in Vietnam. We must continue

our Soviet negotiations and open the door of cooperation to China. And in this way there will be a chance of building a world that is relatively peaceful.

I deliberately say relatively peaceful. That doesn't mean everyone will be disarmed, safe and loving everyone else. The kind of peace I envision is not the dream of my Quaker youth. But it is realistic, and I am convinced we can bring it about.

Yet, to do this, we can't heed

## Siah Moy and Jalali

(Continued from page 2)

Afghanistan demolished its covered bazaars in the wake of modernisation and built streets instead. This we did ourselves. I have not any experience of winter in Afghanistan but its summer heat is intense. The sunshine can hurt even in the far end of the shops. The thing is that there are no canopies or no trees or there are very few.

In climates such as that of Iran and Afghanistan, the covered bazaar was something well-calculated. It was not only a protection against cold and wet weather but also a meeting place, a hot-bed of human relations.

At present, there exists only one covered bazaar throughout Afghanistan. In Iran too, the bazaar is on the wane. What is today a bazaar in Afghanistan today is a row of shops only.

Mazar-i-Sharif is altogether a sad place. It is dusty and dry, especially in a drought year. The side-walks beside the dusty streets were being laid with concrete. Perhaps I disliked Mazar more because it has replaced Balkh. It was just like one's step mother replacing one's own. With each step I took, I regretted this.

During my second day in Mazar-i-Sharif, Mohammad Asef Fekrat, Deputy Director of the Department of Information and Culture and one of the young poets of Afghanistan, came to pay me a visit. He kindly asked me to dinner in his house which I gladly accepted.

He looked to me like someone who shall be effective in his country's literature and culture. He is understanding, serious and of strong character.

He told me some of his poems had been published in the Yaghma Magazine but I did not recall any. When I returned to Iran, I looked into this and found one he had written on the occasion of the death of Rahi Muevi.

I actually was surprised to find out that Rahi was more popular in Afghanistan than in Iran. Perhaps this was due to the fact that he had visited Afghanistan two or three times. But more so because his poems are delicate and spicy, like those in the Indian style, which suits the taste of the Afghans.

In the late afternoon, I walked with Fekrat on the streets and afterwards went to his house. On our way, he recited some of his

poems which were neat and spirited. They were neither too old nor too new.

We talked about literature for a while. He played some Afghan records one of which I liked so much. It was a song about "Siah Moy and Jalali" sang by the famous Afghan singer, Maddadi.

This song was so fascinating that I asked my host to play it two or three times. Both Fekrat and the song are from Herat. Siah Moy and Jalali lived about 100 years ago in Herat.

I was told that Jalali asked the hand of Siah Moy in marriage but her father refused because she was rich and the boy poor. However, Jalali persisted and by working hard outside Herat, he amassed a fortune in a few years time. He returned to Herat and this time he was accepted.

The songs now attributed to Siah Moy and Jalali were sung during this period of suspense. Mr. Fekrat wanted to present this record to me but I declined. I said I would buy it in Kabul later on but I regretted this so much because there was none available in the market.

## Home Brief

KABUL, March 27, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Royal Protocol Department, Chahar Osman Oshani, left Kabul for Austria Thursday to receive medical treatment.

AIBAK, March 28, (Bakhtar).—Samangan Governor Faqir Nabi Alei Thursday opened a new hotel here. The 30 room hotel was built by the Pule Khum-i-Mazar-i-Sharif highway construction unit.

## World briefs

LONDON, March 27, (AFP).—The foreign office today said, "no new decisions have been taken or announced" about British arms sales to South Africa.

A spokesman reaffirmed the government's previous position that its only decision so far had been to authorise the sale of seven "Wagla" maritime defence helicopters under the Simonstown agreement with South Africa.

The spokesman was answering a press report that Britain was preparing to study requests for export to South Africa of radar equipment, warships and eventually "Buccaneer" reconnaissance aircraft. He said: "The South African government has not asked for any new items of defence equipment."

VIENNA, March 27, (AFP).—The fourth session in the current SALT talks (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) here Friday consisted of 50 minutes of formal negotiation and 40 minutes of private discussion.

The next session will be on Thursday. Normally the meetings take place Tuesdays and Fridays. The change next week was generally believed connected with the opening in Moscow on Tuesday of the 24th congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

## East Pakistan situation

(Continued from page 1)  
The country, its unity and integrity, it is imperative that these destructive tendencies should be curbed," he added.

All persons excluding the diplomatic or service personnel were asked to surrender all fire-arms within the next 24 hours. All educational institutions were ordered closed forthwith and strikes and lockouts in industrial establishments prohibited.

Before the army take-over, the radio broadcast a statement by Awami League chief Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who warned the martial law authorities that any delay in resolving the present political crisis would "expose the country and the people" to grave danger.

The Sheikh said the political situation in East Pakistan was "already critical and it is being aggravated by the new military onslaughts. Conspirators are fomenting tension between the local and non-local residents".

The Sheikh reiterated the determination of the 75 million people of East Pakistan to continue the struggle till their demands were conceded.

Dacca radio, as monitored in New Delhi, said that anyone violating the curfew would be shot on sight.

General Tikka Khan, was reported to have replaced units of the largely Bengali East Pakistan rifles by West Pakistan troops at sensitive points along the Indo-Pakistani frontier.

Many of the West Pakistan replacements were said to have donned East Pakistan rifle regiment uniform in an apparent attempt to conceal their identity from local residents.

Bengali elements in the army and in paramilitary forces were reported to have been disarmed, and police forces in East Pakistan's cities were said to have been seconded to routine duty armed only with batons.

One report from Argata, near the Pakistani frontier, spoke of a large-scale massacre of political agitators throughout East Pakistan.

Information out of East Pakistan was being subjected to strict censorship however, and all foreign correspondents in Dacca, the East Pakistan capital were reportedly confined to their hotels.

## Bill to nationalise foreign banks in India introduced

NEW DELHI, March 27, (AFP).

A bill to nationalise all foreign banks in India without compensation was introduced "in the upper house of the Indian parliament yesterday by Arjun Arora, member of the ruling Congress Party."

It was not known if the bill, which was submitted in the member's private capacity, had the backing of the Congress government. The government has so far maintained that it had no plans to take over the foreign banks numbering 13 in all.

The bill said that no suit or proceedings against the takeover of a foreign bank should be maintained in any court on the ground that no compensation whatsoever had been provided.

Introducing the bill Arora said as India was committed to socialism it was "an eyesore to see foreign banks still operating in India." These banks caused "permanent drainage of our limited foreign exchange resources as a major portion of their profits go, only to foreign pockets," he said.

While thanking the ITA for its help in organising the seminar, Dr. Omar hoped that all the participants would learn about the methods of free enterprise and private sector of economy and about foreign marketing.

He said that the conclusions of the seminar are extremely important. The seminar will be held in Geneva and some other parts of Europe.

This space is for sale

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# THE KABUL TIMES



## Commerce Minister inaugurates exports development seminar

### Sixty participants include four ITA experts

KABUL, March 28, (Bakhtar).—The exports development seminar was inaugurated by Commerce Minister Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omar in Public Health Institute Auditorium yesterday morning.

The seminar, organised with the cooperation of International Trade Association is being attended by some university professors, four experts from ITA, some officials, presidents of the chambers of commerce and some bankers.

Dr. Omar in his inaugural speech said that Afghanistan, like other countries has realised the importance of expanding trade and earning foreign exchange for strengthening its economic foundation.

"The government is determined to exert efforts, within its means, to develop the economy and thus raise the standard of living of the people," he said.

While thanking the ITA for its help in organising the seminar, Dr. Omar hoped that all the participants would learn about the methods of free enterprise and private sector of economy and about foreign marketing.

He said that the conclusions of the seminar are extremely important. The seminar will be held in Geneva and some other parts of Europe.

## USSR launches Another Cosmos into earth orbit

MOSCOW, March 28, (Tass).—Another artificial earth satellite in the "Cosmos" series has been launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries scientific equipment intended for continuing space research.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio system for precision measurement of orbital elements, a radio telemetric system for transmitting to earth information on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

All the on-board equipment operates normally. The coordinating computing centre is processing the incoming information.

NEW TURKISH GOVT makes first ever public appearance

ANKARA, March 28, (Reuters).—The new Turkish cabinet yesterday made its first public appearance as a body when they laid a wreath at the tomb of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of the republic.

After the ceremony, the cabinet was received by President Cevdet Sunay at the presidential mansion.

The national security council, the country's highest consultative body on security matters, held a meeting during the morning under the chairmanship of the president at which ministers were present.

The chief of the general staff and the forces commanders, as permanent members, also attended.

Turkey's new prime minister, Nihat Erim, yesterday named a coalition government aimed at pushing reforms through parliament and restoring political confidence.

The 25-man cabinet replaces the government of Suleyman Demirel, ousted after almost six years when the armed forces threatened to take over the country unless a strong new administration was formed.

According to refugees reaching the Indian border from Dacca, thousands of persons were believed killed in "indiscriminate" bombing.

Meanwhile Shanker Dayal Sharma, secretary-general of premier Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress Party, appealed to "all peace and democracy-loving peoples and governments" to aid the people of East Pakistan, who he said were



Picture shows HRH Prince Ahmad Shah saying good bye to Prime Minister Etemadi at Kabul International Airport prior to his departure for Europe yesterday. Prince Ahmad Shah and his wife, Princess Khatol left Kabul for Europe for medical treatment.

Their Afghan plane had a brief stopover in Kandahar where they were received by Kandahar Governor, Kandahar garrison commander General Mohammad Sayeed, other officials and elders of the area.

## U.S. foreign policy report reviews major world issues

### Jordan, Tel Aviv both have role to play in Jerusalem: Rogers

WASHINGTON, March 28, (AFP).—Secretary of State William Rogers said in a foreign policy report made public last night that no one believed the United States should "second indefinitely the security of South Vietnam."

In a 600-page review of American foreign policy in 1969 and 1970, Rogers said the U.S. was following "a road leading the United States out of the (Indo-Chinese) war." He added, "no one would argue that we should defend indefinitely the security of South Vietnam."

What we are doing, Rogers declared, "is to help the South Vietnamese people defend their security and gain the means to determine their political future for themselves."

He admitted that the policy of Vietnamisation "entails certain risks." It encouraged the North Vietnamese to intensify the war as the American troops withdrew.

On a global scale, Rogers asserted, "the United States must play a large and active role in world affairs. Yet we should not seek a preponderant role."

Referring to the Arab-Israeli conflict, Rogers explained, "we shall do everything we can do to help bring about peace to the Middle East."

"To achieve this objective we will seek to preserve a relationship of confidence with Israel, to continue to improve our relationship with the new government of the United Arab Republic (UAR), and to maintain our moral and material support to the governments in Jordan and Lebanon."

The report emphasised that both sides must make concessions within the framework of the mission of the UN peace envoy, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, if they wanted to reach agreement. But it was new up to Israel to make a gesture in this direction. The report insisted that both Jordan and Israel had a role to play in the administrative, economic and religious life of Jerusalem.

The chapter on relations with the Soviet Union warned, "the administration is alert to the growth of Soviet power, especially of its recent growth in strategic arms and the worldwide deployment of its navy, but we also are aware of our mutual need to avoid nuclear competition and conflict."

About 50 members of the American East Pakistan League demonstrated in front of United Nations headquarters demanding independence for Bengal.

The League sent UN Secretary-General U Thant a telegram calling on him to draw the Security Council's attention to the situation in East Pakistan, described as a threat to peace and international security.

According to another AFP report, London a delegation from the "East Bengal action committee" today presented a petition at 10 Downing Street, official residence of Prime Minister Edward Heath, calling on Britain to recognise East Pakistan as an autonomous state.

The petition also called on Britain to aid East Pakistan Awami League Chief who has just proclaimed East Pakistan's independence.

AFP in a dispatch from New York also said: "The military dictatorship does not flinch from murdering innocent citizens trying to exercise their democratic rights. Allegations that supporters of the Awami League are traitors are only a smokescreen."

According to another AFP report, London a delegation from the "East Bengal action committee" today presented a petition at 10 Downing Street, official residence of Prime Minister Edward Heath, calling on Britain to recognise East Pakistan as an autonomous state.

## USSR gives papers to 3 powers on future of Berlin

BONN, March 28, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has given Britain the United States and France a document about the future of Berlin, a West German foreign office spokesman said here yesterday.

Replying to reporters' questions he declined to give details of the document handed over last week by Soviet Ambassador Pyotr Abramov, who is also chief Soviet delegate to the four-power talks on the city's status.

The spokesman said the paper was similar in type to a joint draft agreement already tabled by the western powers. Observers here believe the document might be a counter proposal.

Abramov, who returned from Moscow only two days before the four power meeting early last month, told reporters last Friday the session had been "important and constructive" in what now appears to be a reference to the Soviet document.

The western draft is believed to offer compromises on major issues under discussion: a reduction of Bonn's political presence in Berlin in exchange for free movement to and from West Berlin across East Germany as well as free movement in divided Berlin itself.

## Italy, Yugoslavia agree on holding European meeting

ROME, March 28, (Tass).—Italy and Yugoslavia have confirmed readiness "to actively facilitate preparations for the conference on problems of security and cooperation in Europe."

This is said in a joint Italian-Yugoslav communiqué published on the occasion of an official visit by President Tito of Yugoslavia.

In the communiqué the two sides also stressed the urgent need of finding a political settlement of the Indo-China conflict by way of talks that would ensure all the peoples of the area a free choice of their future.

Italy and Yugoslavia expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East and hope for the problem's solution on the basis of the Security Council's Resolution of November 22, 1967.

## Pakistan protests to India, various Press agencies

NEW DELHI, March 28, (AFP).—Pakistan yesterday protested against what it described as India's "interference" in Pakistan's internal affairs.

Pakistan's radio said the protest had been handed to India's high commissioner in Islamabad, West Pakistan.

Pakistan accused India of "exaggerated" news reports on Pakistan events which, it said, were designed to malign Pakistan.

The radio said Pakistan had also protested to Britain about what it said were unauthenticated reports on East Pakistan by the BBC and other British news media.

The reports came from sources known to be hostile to Pakistan, it added.



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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Purchase of 50,000 tons wheat from U.S.A.

The agreement for the purchase of 50,000 tons of wheat from the United States has been concluded almost on the day of the 35th anniversary of friendship between Afghanistan and America.

It was on March 26, 1936 that the United States and Afghanistan signed a Treaty of Friendship and Diplomatic and Consular Representation in Paris. Immediately afterwards the resident American minister in Tehran was accredited to the Royal Court in Kabul.

The accord concluded in Kabul yesterday is a befitting tribute to the 35 year old history of mutual cordiality between this Asiatic nation and the United States. Although thousands of kilometres apart, the two countries, partners in friendship and peace, have made every effort to further consolidate their ties.

The wheat accord just signed is yet another step in this direction.

It is the third in a series with Afghanistan since 1967 when the American Food for Peace Programme was introduced. Under this programme, also known as PL 480, the American surplus wheat is sold to the developing countries by long term, low interest rate.

All the proceeds of the sale will be rechanneled into economic development projects.

From the past two purchases Afghanistan has been able to finance the construction of some projects.

### Food For Thought

Is there no bright reversion in the sky

For those who greatly think, or bravely die?

Alexander Pope

### Island of Coco

#### Expedition to go to hunt for treasure

An expedition is soon going on to the Costa Rican island of Coco, 400 miles off the Pacific coast of Panama, to hunt for treasure. It is said that a ship left a board there at the beginning of the 19th Century. Many groups have tried to find it since, and all have failed. Gemini News Service reports on the history of the elusive wealth.

The romance, ruthlessness and rapacity of the Spanish Main, two or three hundred years ago, is being resurrected in a small way by two young Englishmen, an American and half a dozen armed Costa Rican policemen.

The Englishman, Simon Leak and Derek Evans, Norman Ream of the U.S. and the constabulary of the smallest Republic in South America are off in a banana boat on a treasure hunt.

In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, pirates and buccaniers spread their own brand of terror, from the sea turtle (the humpbacked island of Tortuga de Leona) just west of Hispaniola, right round the shores of South America—from St. Augustine, Drake and Raleigh, beloved of Good-Governor Pless, to the "loners" like Henry Morgan (the greatest pirate of them all) were Englishmen. Actually Morgan was Welsh.

The original buccaniers were

innocent enough. They were adventurous and rather wild drop-outs from the crews of French, Spanish, British, Portuguese and Dutch trading ships which shuttled back and forth between Europe and America.

The word buccanier, in fact, comes from the French boucaner, a process of curing and preserving meat by cutting strips, salting, smoking and drying in the sun.

Since meat was a commodity much in demand by the crews of ships, and wild cattle and swine were plentiful on the islands of the mainland, the early buccaniers found this trade both profitable and usually less arduous than the duties on board.

Lust and greed, however, soon overtook them and the age of piracy was born. Men like Pierre Francois and Captain Avery, Robert Kidd and Captain Edward Teach ("Blackbeard the Pirate") were legends in their own times.

Most of them from Admirals Drake and Raleigh, beloved of Good-Governor Pless, to the "loners" like Henry Morgan (the greatest pirate of them all) were Englishmen. Actually Morgan was Welsh.

Between them, these bold plunderers who knew the seas, so well and mixed courage with nerve and guile, terrorized the Main so much that trade between the continents practically ceased for a time.

This hiatus in turn created a new type of pirate: the marauder who took the fight to the mainland. They knew that if the vast wealth accumulated in the new cities of South America were not taken out to the West, it must be lying around just waiting to be picked up.

And this is just what Blackbeard, Morgan and many others did. They burned and pillaged and down the coastline. Big cities were held to ransom. "Protection" money was born long before Al Capone and Chicago.

But the pressure which Leak, Evans, Ream and company are hoping to collect is of more recent date. The first half of the 19th century saw the independence movement in European colonies of southern America take shape. The "wind of change" was gathering pace.

### Hippieism

#### New life style created in United States

BOSTON—In remote valleys and canyons or cluttered city apartment houses, thousands of young adults, seeking economic advantages, social revolution, love, pot, God or themselves, are creating a new life style in America.

Whether the arrangement is called a commune, a colony, a cooperative, an affinity group or a family, just these young adults have some form of sharing in common, and they reject the traditional style of living that groups, people together largely because of blood or legal relationships.

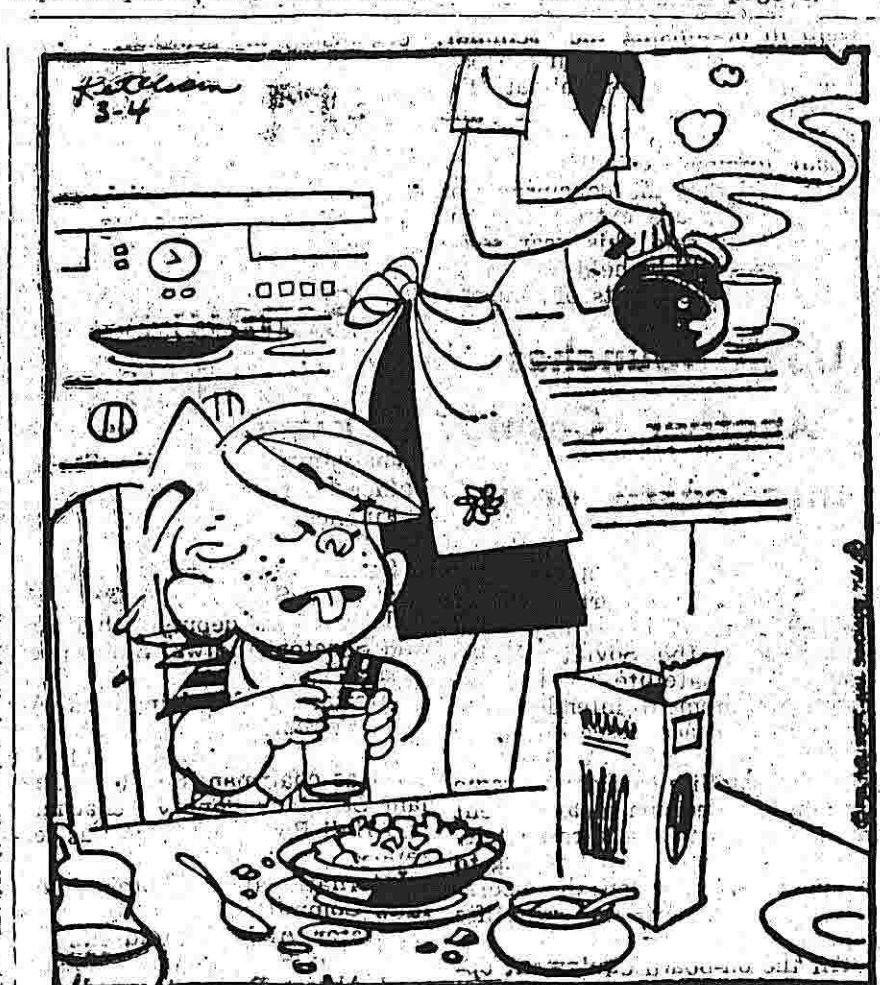
It now is becoming clear that the commune phenomenon, which began most recently in the late 1960's, the hippie movement, is gaining new proportions that it may become a major social factor in the 1970's.

Nearly 2,000 communes in 34 states have been sprung up, a New York Times inquiry seeking to determine how many permanent communal living arrangements of significant size could be found in the country, where they exist and how they are living.

That number is believed to be conservative because it no doubt missed some smaller communes and does not include hundreds of small, urban cooperatives and collectives.

Several generalizations about the new life style were found, including the following:

No accurate count exists, largely because official agencies—except the police, who watch urban collectives and communes for narcotics—generally ignore the



Eeeehhh! Guess I ate too much toothpaste. This orange juice tastes awful!

### Debtors

#### Coating tax pill with sweat uniform

BUENOS AIRES, (Reuters).—The Argentine gentleman in top hat and tails arrives in a chauffeur-driven limousine at a suburban house, and all the neighbours take notice.

He looks like a diplomat or a top government official. Could he be inviting the suburbanite to a champagne reception?

Not at all. He is asking the people at the house where he calls to pay a bill.

This is a psychological approach to induce reluctant debtors to respond to the visit of a gentleman while the neighbours watch.

The Finapren Collection Company, sponsors of the scheme, says it works far more efficiently than the old method of sending around a little man in ordinary clothes with perhaps a shabby collar and the wrong accent.

Not that the tall elegantly dressed visitors make any threats. In fact, they hardly talk at all other than a polite "good morning" or "good afternoon" to the debtor. They hand him a statement of his account and a written invitation to call round and pay up.

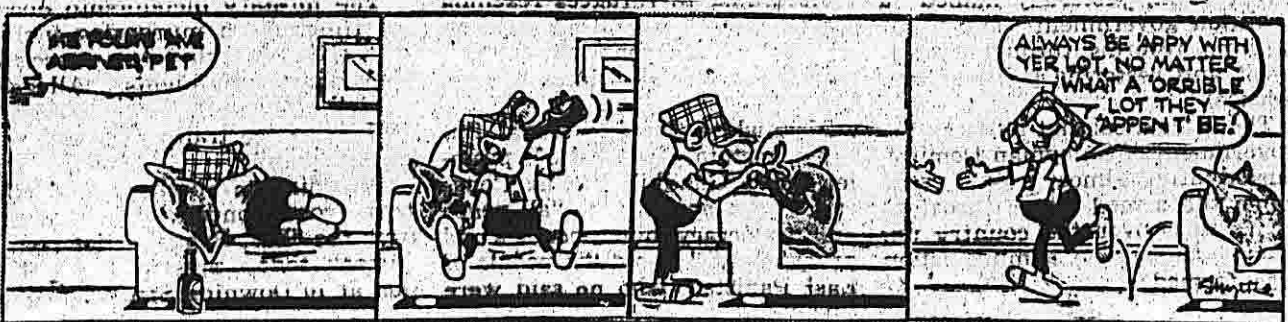
Adolfo Cabello, one of the partners of the Finapren Collection Company says that as a rule the debtor does call round at their offices either to pay up or make other arrangements to settle the debt.

"If he doesn't turn up within the stipulated time, he receives a second visit but this time from two gentlemen followed by a third. If he still doesn't show up, the company counts on the psychological effect of the formal dress—now rare in Buenos Aires—and the Antion the Slick It-moushous attract in suburban neighbourhoods to prompt debtors to avoid a second visit.

As an added touch, the words "overdue debt" are blazoned across the briefcases the "gentlemen" carry. To make doubly sure, the "gentleman" first calls on a neighbour and invites him to witness the interview to "ensure it is carried out with due politeness," according to Cabello.

"But the visits are only made if the debtor fails to pay, head to our initial phone call and the letters we send him advising him one of our men will call if he doesn't pay by a certain date."

A similar scheme was adopted by another Buenos Aires collector, who dresses his overdressed collectors in conspicuous red jackets.



### SULTAN MAHMOOD

## GREATEST GENERAL HISTORY HAS EVER KNOWN

Seventeen expeditions into this sub-continent of the 19th century against the heaviest odds and every time a decisive victory. Seventeen decisive victories and not a single reverse step against the defeated foe, no matter how the people, the harassment of old men, women, children, priests, traders and general public. Seventeen conquests and no annexation. That is "Sultan Mahmood Ghazni."

History's youngest generals and marshals have come out of the fold of Islam. This Sub-continent has seen at least five of them—Mahmood, Ghazni, Babur, Akbar, and later in the day, Tipu Sultan. While 17, Bin Qasim led an army to conquer Sindh in a series of pitched battles. Akbar, while only 15, was in command in the Second Battle of Panipat and as such the centripetal inspirational force to his soldiers.

Tipu Sultan, while yet 17, was the "Dewan" to his father, Hyder Ali, in several actions against the British and the Marhatas. Babur was a full-fledged ruler while only 15 and ever since that tender age, he has been a number of life-and-death battles at Samarkand, Ghazni and later, Panipat and Sikri.

Sultan Mahmood started military career while only 10, not as a mere soldier but as the right hand of his father, Sabuktigin, since the latter's first war against Jaipal, the Rajah of the Punjab, fought near Multan. And it was not in the military field alone that Mahmood's genius shone but also in the field of diplomacy.

It was this boy alone who successfully conducted negotiations of peace and got a treaty concluded to the satisfaction of both the parties when Jaipal had suffered another and a far greater reverse from Sabuktigin.

At an age when Alexander and Julius Caesar were still learning theories, at an age when Hannibal was declared "the boy of Hamilcar, as unfit to assume any

Shah Ashraf (1730-1725), who like Mahmood was a man of courage and iron will, is one of the legends and crusading Afghan monarchs.

During the reign of Emperor Ashraf, Tahmasob Mirza, son of Shah Hussein Safavid, engaged in gathering together of a force in Mazandaran against the Persians. According to an accord made with the Russians Tahmasob agreed to pay them as the price for their assistance the then Iranian provinces of Darband, Baku, Daghestan, Sherwan, Golan, Mazandaran, and Astarabad.

The Turks after contacting the Russians on dividing Iran, asked for the provinces of Tabrez, Hamadan, and Kermanshah, to help the Iranians against the Afghans, and driving them out of Iran.

Wherever he went, he propagated Islam. The first thing after winning a battlefield was to make arrangements for Tabligh. Consequently, although his military sway perished soon after his death from many a region

by Abu Zafar Zain

including Punjab and Kashmir, the sway of Islam persisted as it had been planted deeply and firmly.

He had appointed Mobalighi-on at State expenses; he patronised saints and divines; he encouraged the settlement of his soldiers in the newly-conquered lands; he sent the way for Tabligh, trade and inter-marriage.

Who can forget Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi and Hazrat Data Ganjshahi, both disciples of Hazrat Sheikh Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi. It was the same Sheikh Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi who, on the request of the Sultan, had asked Hazrat Data Ganjshahi to accompany him to Punjab and see that Islam prevailed in that region—a mission which the latter performed with great success. It was the same Sheikh Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi who, bestowed his Khilafah (robe) to

the Sultan who put it in the famous Battle of Somnath when the sword was proving ineffectual and thereby turned the tide in his favour.

Who can forget the memorable reply of the Sultan who after the victory, when worshippers of the Temple approached him to accept gold and jewel but spare the idol, Somnath turned down, the all too lucrative proposal with the memorable words "I am not a seller but a breaker of idols?"

He was not prepared to exchange Islam for any material consideration. From his father, Sabuktigin, he had inherited the small state of Ghazni, founded barely 40 years back by Alaptigin. But when Mahmood died, he left it as the strongest and biggest power in Asia.

However, the kingdom did not last long mainly because of one reason—there was no law of kindly succession. As soon as a king died, there ensued a serious war on friendship, and Islamic brotherhood, and the Afghans' reverence for the caliphate.

The Turks neither honoured the envoy, nor the high and Islamic sentiments of the king of Afghanistan. They invited him to become a subject of the Turkish Sultan.

The invitation to become a subject was a sign of great respect for the independent Afghanistan, and he was greatly annoyed.

The Ottoman state which prided itself with its military might, put together a force of 60,000 consisting of cavalry and infantry, along with seventy pieces of heavy artillery.

Shah Ashraf was instructed to point out to the Turks that their army was not equal to the army of the Islamic world, and speak

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# REVIEW OF

## Purchase of 50,000 tons of wheat from U.S.

Highlights of the news development during the week: —An agreement for the purchase of 50,000 tons of wheat has been concluded between Afghanistan and the United States. The three million dollars proceeds will be rechanneled to Afghanistan for some development projects. —The interest rate on the long grace period payment will be 10 percent. —Because of the deferring of the bad weather conditions throughout Afghanistan, the previous Afghan year's wheat is being felt. —The food Procurement Department has been offering quantities of wheat on sale to free markets in the main cities, including Kabul, to maintain stability in prices. —Even then, the hoarders play their manipulative role. The price of flour is almost steady, the recent rainfalls in different parts of Afghanistan has increased hope for better yield during the current year.

By A

## WEEK

### 50 tons wheat from U.S.

Staff Writer

Wheat is a staple food in Afghanistan, its price has been bearing on other essential commodities. The moment the price of wheat shoots up, the prices of other commodities will also rise. It is interesting to note that the stated aim of the Ministry of Agriculture (and Irrigation) three years ago was to make the country self-sufficient in food production by the end of the Afghan decade. Weather permitting, this year should mark the beginning of a new era according to the predictions of three years ago. Two major developments in so far as wheat is concerned is noteworthy: —The building of new silos and granaries in Kandahar, Herat and Mazar and some other cities which will help storing and meeting of shortages whenever they arise. —The continuation of the wheat programme, according to which improved wheat seeds being distributed to the farmers.

There is an acute need for fertiliser in Afghanistan, its price has been bearing on other essential commodities. The moment the price of wheat shoots up, the prices of other commodities will also rise. It is interesting to note that the stated aim of the Ministry of Agriculture (and Irrigation) three years ago was to make the country self-sufficient in food production by the end of the Afghan decade. Weather permitting, this year should mark the beginning of a new era according to the predictions of three years ago. Two major developments in so far as wheat is concerned is noteworthy: —The building of new silos and granaries in Kandahar, Herat and Mazar and some other cities which will help storing and meeting of shortages whenever they arise. —The continuation of the wheat programme, according to which improved wheat seeds being distributed to the farmers.

Following the establishment of the exports promotion department within the framework of the Commerce Ministry, about two months ago, the seminar is yet another step at promoting the country's exports. What our exporters lack is information on international markets, and methods of exporting.

## BIDS WANTED

# TENDER DOCUMENTS FOR 450 TRACTORS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS TO BE PURCHASED UNDER IDA CREDIT ARE NOW AVAILABLE IN THE SUPPLY ORGANIZATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AFGHANISTAN.

BID OPENING DATE  
JUNE 1, 1971 10.00 A.M.



Finance Minister Dr. Mohammad Amman, (right), and American Ambassador Robert Neumann signing the agreement for the purchase of 50,000 tons of wheat by Afghanistan. Dr. Amman in his speech said that the signing marks another step towards further consolidation of ties between Afghanistan and the United States. The agreement was signed yesterday.

## New life style in U.S.

(Continued from page 2) —These attractions are too readily available outside the group to provide the basic cement. Regardless of the specific drives that bring a group of unrelated people together in a family-style living arrangement, there seems to be an underlying motivation that suggests the new styles of living are more than a passing phase.

Dr. Louis West, chairman of the Department of Psychology at the University of California at Los Angeles, regards the commune phenomenon as one of three overlapping rebellions the young have mounted against established society. The three rebellions, which he labels red, black and green, are, respectively, against the economic and governmental system, racism, and living style and conditions.

## Architecture

(Continued from page 3) —In the Upper Silesian Industrial Region. Hitherto small towns began to expand rapidly. Housing estates in Stalowa Gola, Rzeszow, Sosnowiec, S. archowice and other towns were projected and their construction started. Milica, a new quarter of Skarżysko, extended the town itself in size. Projects were drawn up for new residential quarters in Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Gdynia and Lublin. Construction of estates and quarters began on war-damaged sites in Bialystok, Wrocław, Gdansk and Warsaw. The building tasks grew very rapidly and new forms of organisation were required to accomplish them. The Workers' Estates Board, set up at the end of 1948 as the central housing investor on a national scale, financed some 90 percent of all dwellings built in towns during the Six-Year Plan. By 1949 the Board already had its own project development office which worked out comprehensive projects—from town planning to architecture and all installation projects. In this office architects went over from the traditional method of work by the crafts system to a modern organisation of cooperation by many various experts in large project teams. (Polish sources)

## U.S. foreign policy

(Continued from page 1) —frontation. Our constant effort will be to distinguish areas of threat from areas of possible negotiation. The report repeated U.S. support for West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik" (policy towards the East European countries) and expressed optimism regarding frontier relations with France since 1969 after the "discord" of the previous years. But it showed disappointment over the talks with the USSR on the Berlin problem.

The report affirmed support for European integration through an broadening of the Common Market, "even though we recognise that the process of integration may produce some economic dislocations and disagreements between U.S. and Europe develops new economic policies and as our economies adjust." The detailed review of American relations with all the countries of the world renewed a tradition abandoned 75 years ago.

## Moghul, Safavid eras

(Continued from page 3) —Before the commencement of the fighting, Shah Ashraf, once again, sent a number of Afghan ulamas and dignitaries to Ahmad Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army in a bid to prevent the outbreak of a war between two Islamic countries.

But the Turkish general's answer was the same: either the Afghan king should accept the sovereignty of Turkish monarch or fight it out. This is the first battle fought between the Afghan and Turkish states. It occurred in 1726 A.D. in a vicinity between Isfahan, and Yazd. The Afghan forces launched a lightning attack against the Turkish army. Ghorab describes the confrontation in the following manner: —In the course of a few hours

the great army was no more. The Turkish forces lost 50 pieces of artillery, and the cavalry and infantry left 12,000 dead on the battlefield and escaped. This defeat was so sudden, so conclusive, that the Turkish army left its arms and logistics supplies behind. Despite this phenomenal victory Shah Ashraf kept his cool, and apart from some sent all the war booty back to the defeated army. He also sent an envoy in the person of Ismail in 1737 to Turkey with a message saying: "We are brothers in religion with the Turks. To hold onto the possessions of our brothers is forbidden to us. We consider ourselves obliged to respect the Islamic caliphate, and seek no war; but permanent peace with our Turkish brothers."

Fashion Show ... Music ... Dancing ... and an exciting FLOORSHOW especially flown in for this occasion.

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25 ANNIVERSARY



HOTEL

INTER CONTINENTAL

KABUL

## GALA DINNER

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# THE KABULTIMES



VOL. X NO. 8

KABUL, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1971 (HAMAL 9, 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## Nixon may shortly announce U.S. support to seat China at U.N.

WASHINGTON, March 29. (AFP). — President Nixon may in the near future announce Washington's support for the admission of People's Republic of China to the United Nations, informed sources said here yesterday.

The U.S. administration has been in contact with America's allies on the subject recently, particularly Britain, Japan and Australia—and President Nixon may even make an announcement during his current stay at the western White House, said the sources.

Many pointers now seem to indicate that Washington supports the so-called "two China" policy, involving the representation of both Peking and Formosa at the United Nations, said the sources. Such an "agonising reappraisal" by Washington of its long-standing opposition to Peking's presence at the UN stems from last autumn's General Assembly vote in favour of Peking's admission and Formosa's expulsion, although the ballot (51 in favour, 49 against and 25 abstentions) did not produce the necessary two-thirds majority.

One of the first public signs of the new approach was the decision to lift restrictions controlling trade between foreign branches of American firms and People's China last December. Then, in his state of the world message earlier this year, the president said he hoped China would come to play "a constructive role in the family of nations."

More recently, the State Department removed all restrictions on Americans wishing to travel to China. In the short term, any relaxation of the United States stand on Peking's China is unlikely to produce a "thaw" in relations between the two countries, observers estimated the principal reason being the Indo-China war.

During the recent U.S.-Soviet Vietnamese negotiations in Cambodia and Laos, Peking's anti-American campaign reached new and unprecedented heights of virulence. However, over the longer term, the outlook is more optimistic and experts on China here believe that it may be possible to reach some subtle accommodation over the question of Formosa, which remains the touchstone of Peking's relations with the rest of the world.

These will be the first Japanese gratuitous aids to countries with which Japan has no diplomatic relations. The gifts are expected to be ambulances and medical supplies to North Vietnam, worth 10,000 dollars, and four ambulances to Mongolia, worth 20,000 dollars.

According to the ministry, the North Vietnamese Red Cross Society had sounded out Japan's wishes about aids to North Vietnam through the International Red Cross Society. In regard to the possible repercussions in the United States against such aids, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said in the diet March 9. "Japanese aids from humanitarian motives do not exclude communist countries." In regard to Mongolia, Japan has consented to the joining of the United Nations by Mongolia but has not yet officially established diplomatic relations with that country.

Enayat Seraj —KABUL, March 29. (Bakhtar). —Hamidullah Enayat Seraj, the Governor of Herat, has been appointed as the Deputy Minister for Administrative Affairs in the Foreign Ministry. It was officially announced last night.

Jordan army in full control of situation in Irbid city

IRBID, Jordan, March 29. (Reuters). —The Jordan army was last night in full control of this northern city, scene of intermittent clashes with Palestinian commandos during the past two days. The fighting caused about 40 casualties, according to government figures. But all seemed calm as the army and police patrolled the streets. The Jordan army was in evidence in the city today, setting fire to a guard post at the city's hospital. He said they killed one of the guards. "We contacted officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) here in an attempt to stop the distribution of arms and the attacking of police posts. But we failed and called in the army," he added. (Continued on page 4)



Hamidullah Hamid the President of the Afghan Electric Institute and the Soviet Embassy Counsellor signing the agreement.

## Electricity Inst. signs accord on transmission lines

KABUL, March 29. (Bakhtar). —The agreement on transferring electricity from Imam Bakri to Mazar city, a distance of 17.5 km, and the substation needed was signed between the Afghan Electric Institute and the Soviet Embassy yesterday.

The new network will supply 8,000 kw energy to the city and will be completed in six months. The project will cost about half a million roubles which will be financed from the Soviet Union's credit.

Another agreement according to which energy from the thermoelectric power station from Imam Bakri will also be supplied to Balkh city is expected to be signed shortly.

At present Mazar is being supplied with 800 kw, electricity from diesel engines which is not enough to meet the demand.

Dramatic arts course opened by Culture Dept.

KABUL, March 29. (Bakhtar). —A one year course for arts and dramatics was opened in the Culture Department by the Deputy Minister of Information and Culture Mohammad Khalid Rooshan yesterday.

The director general of the vocational sections of the Culture Department Hafizullah Khayal, in a speech referred to the need for the course.

Rooshan in his speech said that the course will equip some Afghan youth to enter performing arts. "It is a pleasure to note that all the teachers are Afghans who have long experience and skill in the field," Rooshan said. He wished the participants success. There are 24 participants who have been chosen from amongst 800 applicants.

## 3 Senators elected to serve on joint House-Senate body

KABUL, March 29. (Bakhtar). —In the general meeting of the Senate yesterday which was presided over by Senate President Abdul Hadi Dawl, the names of five senators who wanted to join different Senate committees were read out by First Secretary Habibullah Helmand.

They were elected to the following committees: —Senator Haji Mohammad Samkani to the Financial, Budgetary and Public Health, Education and Information and Culture Committee; Senator Haji Baz Mohammad Samangani as member of the Interior and Municipalities Affairs; and Senator Abdul Qodus Barakzai to replace Senator Behram Mehrabi on that committee.

The Senate while considering the proposal of Senator Shair Mohammad Neeroz on shortage of water in Neeroz province assigned a committee consisting of Senators Dr. Sultan Ahmad Popal, Mir Asminuddin Ansari and Wazir Mohammad Neerozi to prepare the draft for consideration by the meeting.

The Senate Education, Public Health and Information and Culture Committee met later and elected Dr. Rasoul as its chairman, Senator Samkani as deputy chairman and Senator/Shukour Wali as Secretary.

Later the senate elected Sena-

East Pakistan Life returning to normal: Martial Law announcement

KARACHI, March 29. —Martial Law authorities in Dacca have contradicted a news broadcast by All India Radio alleging injuries caused to Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, Martial Law Administrator, East Pakistan. The official statement said that the news was absolutely unfounded and baseless.

Pakistan Television Corporation have also returned to work and programmes are being presented as usual. There were no untoward incidents in Dacca, Jessore, Rangpur, Saidpur, Comilla and Sylhet. In Khulna mob of miscreants had to be dispersed, peace now prevails in the area. Situation in Chittagong continues to improve and is well under control.

Martial Law Administrator, Zone 'B' Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan in his capacity as head of civil administration of East Pakistan met the provincial Chief Secretary and senior police officials in Dacca yesterday morning (Sunday). They discussed matters concerning civil administration. Consul General of Japan and Nepal called on the Martial Law Administrator yesterday morning (Sunday). The Martial Law authorities in Dacca have described as totally false and unfounded the report that Martial Law was imposed in Dacca. (Continued on page 4)

## Bulgarian envoy presents his credentials

KABUL, March 29. (Bakhtar). —The new Ambassador of Bulgaria Ivan Karatanzov presented his credentials to His Majesty the King in Delkusha Palace yesterday.

Later accompanied by the chief of Protocol in the Foreign Ministry he laid a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.

Born in 1916, he completed his education in commerce.

Between 1944-48 he served in various departments and in 1948 he was appointed in the Foreign Ministry of Bulgaria.

Between 1955-58 he served as the counsellor of Bulgarian embassy in Vienna. Between 1958-1962 he served as the advisor to the Foreign Ministry and later was appointed as the Ambassador of Bulgaria to Ethiopia.

From 1967 onwards he has been working with the Foreign Ministry of Bulgaria. He is married, has one son. He speaks German and English.



Ambassador Karatanzov

## Interior Ministry appoints new governors

KABUL, March 29. (Bakhtar). —The Prime Ministry announced yesterday that the following new appointments have been made in the Interior Ministry.

Faryab Governor Mohammad Ebrahim Abasi, as the new Governor of Herat; Ghazni Governor Abdul Aziz, as the new Governor of Balkh; Badakhshan Governor Rooshan Del as the Governor of Ghazni; Farah Governor Sayed Qasim as the new Governor of Badakhshan; Wardak - Maidan Governor Abdul Qader Qazi as the new Governor of Faryab; Samangan Governor Paqir Nabi Alefi as the new Governor of Jozjan; Port Authority President Hafeez Kakal as the Governor of Logar; Mohammad Aiem Nawabi as the Governor of Paktia; Bamiyan Governor Azizullah Khogyan as the Governor of Farah; Dr. Nematullah Pazhwak, President in the Education Ministry as the Governor of Bamyan; Waheed Etemadi, President in the Education Ministry as the Governor of Samangan, former Governor of Paktia; Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawee as the Governor of Laghman; Ghor Governor Haji Mohammad Asef as the Governor of Neeroz; Katakawz commissioning officer Mohammad Naim Baraki as the Governor of Ghor.

KANDAHAR, March 29. (Bakhtar). —Saffron grown experimentally in Kandahar has yielded good results. Last summer some saffron bushes were imported and planted in Dand farm near here. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation plans to popularise saffron, growing in Kandahar.



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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### EXPORTS PROMOTION SEMINAR

The exports promotion seminar now being held in Kabul offers the much awaited opportunity to those Afghan businessmen who are interested to learn more about the international markets and new methods of sales promotion.

Following the establishment of the Export Promotion Department in the Ministry of Commerce, about two months ago, this is the second major step towards raising the standard of knowledge on export promotion, of Afghan commodities.

What has been happening for years, and unless fruitful results are obtained from the three weeks seminar, will continue to happen, is that our businessmen in the private sector know only about the traditional markets, and outdated methods of marketing.

Much against our present day requirements, the businessmen in the private sector of economy are little acquainted with technique of competition, knowledge of commodities similar to those from Afghanistan exported to the same markets as we do, methods of sales persuasion, public relations activities for salesmanship, etc.

It is only in recent years that our businessmen have been exporting their goods to markets beyond India and Pakistan.

Unfortunately many of the businessmen do not have the knowledge of what is happening in the new markets they have come into contact with, while their competitors from other countries are well-trained with the modern techniques.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an article titled "The Export Development Seminar." The seminar, it said, which was inaugurated yesterday with the joint cooperation of the Commerce Ministry and the International Trade Organisation constitutes a positive step towards the expansion of Afghan foreign trade.

During the three week seminar the participants will find an opportunity to draw upon their experiences and scientific knowledge in recommending effective ways and means of expanding our foreign trade. Trade expansion, said the editorial, has a direct bearing on strengthening the economic foundation of the country, improving the living standards of the people and increasing the foreign exchange reserves.

With this understanding the government is intent on expanding foreign trade side by side with other initiatives it takes in the field of national economy.

Statistics shows that Afghanistan's export trade is increasing every year and new items have been increasing the quantity of our exports we should also pay attention towards improvement in the quality as well.

Although during the recent years the Ministry of Commerce has been helping and advising exporters on raising their marketing standards always recommending better packing, sorting and cleaning practices yet unless we make sure that our carpets, for instance, are shipped dust free, our karakuls well sorted and also improve the colour and design of our carpets, it is unlikely that we will achieve a victory for the popular forces and said the 50-day battle was the most important of the spring.

He said the victory was in addition to other popular forces checks of the total victory operation in Cambodia and successes in northern Laos and areas in South Vietnam.

The paper said the victory was a result of coordination of the forces of the popular forces and said the 50-day battle was the most important of the spring.

He said the victory was in addition to other popular forces checks of the total victory operation in Cambodia and successes in northern Laos and areas in South Vietnam.

### Food For Thought

We are all clever enough at envying a famous man while he is yet alive, and at praising him when he is dead.

By Mimnermus

### British Defence

#### White paper shows shrinking commitments

By J.D. Singh

The Conservative government's approach to defence has turned out to be little different from that of its Labour predecessor. This emerges clearly from the latest White Paper on defence and from debates on the subject in the House of Commons. Ministerial efforts to emphasise differences are prompted by party considerations. It is not easy for the government to admit that it is not implementing the policies to which it committed itself when it was in opposition a year ago.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home's statement on the future British military presence in the Persian Gulf is a blatant example of the gap between promise and performance. The Foreign and Commonwealth Minister said that treaties with the Gulf states would be terminated by the end of the year, but would not admit that in effect this would mean the withdrawal of British troops stationed in the region under the treaties. Unless new arrangements are worked out, they cannot stay on.

New arrangements seem to be ruled out, however, because major states in the Gulf have all stated that they do not want British troops. Iran has said so, even though it is a partner with Britain in CENTO. Saudi Arabia has also made its position clear. Even the smaller states which the Tory leaders insist want the troops to stay do not say so publicly. They cannot afford to ignore the strong Arab sentiment against the presence of foreign troops.

In the circumstances, Britain would appear to have no option but to quit. Yet Sir Alec sought to link the withdrawal of troops with the establishment of a federal

of Bahrain, Qatar and the seven Trucial states. What would happen if the federation proposal did not work out, an M.P. asked. The Minister had no satisfactory answer.

Since it was first proposed three years ago, the federation has made little progress. Differences remain among the nine states sought to be federated. Differences between them and their bigger neighbours have also yet to be resolved.

Iran has settled its dispute with Bahrain under UN auspices, but it has a long-standing claim against two islands held by Ras-al-Khaimah, one of the Trucial states, Iraq has a claim against Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia wants to incorporate its territory Buraimi, which is in Abu Dhabi, London's intervention is unlikely to resolve these disputes.

(Continued on page 4)

### EEC unity

#### No clear cause for jubilation

Observers of the Brussels integration spectacle have forgotten how to wonder for a long while. For in spite of innumerable difficulties, the Community of the Six time and again could be activated and supplied with new impulses.

Therefore the agreement on the establishing of an economic and monetary union of February 9, 1971, after the rejection of the Werner Plan, did hardly surprise anybody—all the more since the preliminary negotiations between the Federal Republic and France had not been kept secret.

Now the Six have officially demonstrated their intention to continue consequently on their road toward a Common Europe. Within ten years, beginning on January 1, 1971, the Union is to be gradually realised.

In the eighties free movement of persons and goods as well as services and capital, without any distortions and constricting regulations, will no longer be the utopian idea of euphoric apostles of Europe but reality.

In any case this could be a possible interpretation of the decision. Nevertheless doubts seem to be no longer justified that enthusiastic jubilation. For so far the member states' parliaments never showed overzeal for complying with decisions taken in Brussels. The serious difficulties are still to come.

### Island of Coco

#### Expedition to go to hunt for treasure

PART II

In 1820-21 Peru found itself sandwiched between two such major movements, Simon Bolivar was working military miracles to the north, and the army of San Martin was marching up from the south.

The rich and powerful Spaniards and Creoles of Lima knew they were on the brink. Typically, perhaps, of the Spaniards, their first concern was to protect as much of their property as could be moved to safety.

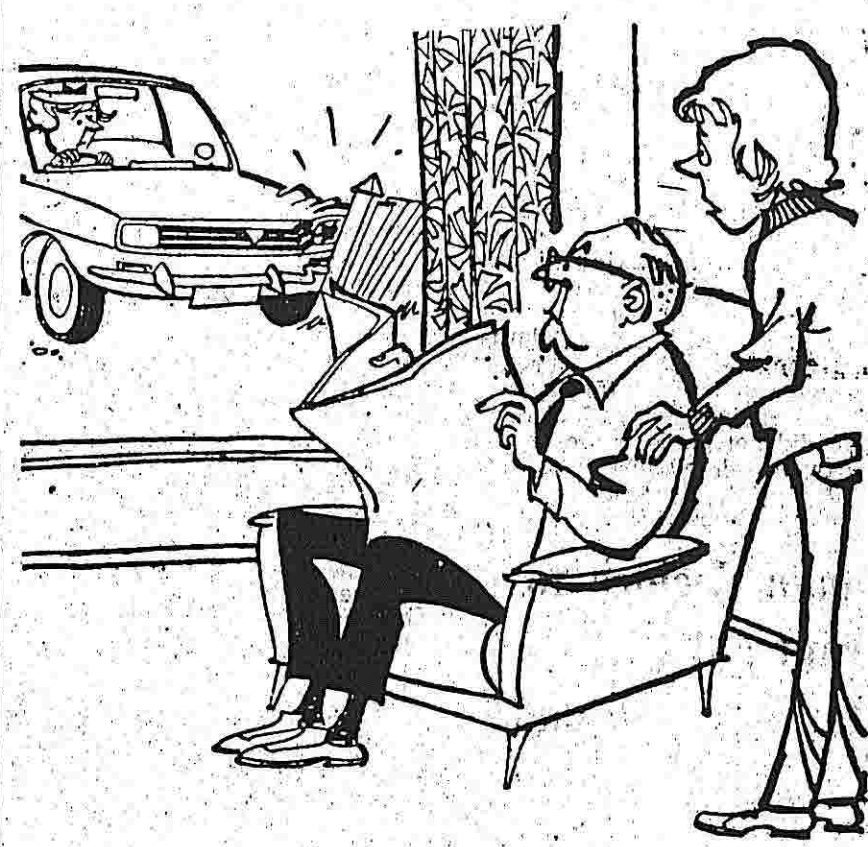
Thus practically all that was precious in the capital city, Lima, was carefully loaded onto a schooner called the Mary Dyer. The name of the ship suggests it was British, and it has been said that the skipper was a Scotsman called Thompson.

What followed is more obscure. Did Thompson and his crew sail a gaudy GRACIA and steal away with the treasure? Did the crew mutiny, perhaps conscious (or fearful) that the good citizens of Lima might resolve to do a spot of looting in the night? Whatever happened, the Mary Dyer was not in harbour the morning after it was endowed with all the wealth of Lima.

Fragments of evidence, placed together over the years apparent.

In this context the coordination of budgetary and cyclical policies as planned for the first stage as well as the harmonisation of taxes should not yet set insurmountable problems. And the technocrats are also quite able to cope with the first steps toward a monetary union.

(Continued on page 4)



"Can I borrow the car tonight, Da..."

### MOTHER OF THE YEAR WANTS TO OWN A FAMILY CAR

A 30 year old woman who gave birth to a baby girl at midnight on March 22 in Kabul Maternity Hospital, has been chosen as the Mother of the Year.

The woman's name is Qamar Gul, and lives in Shah Rara, Kabul.

She got childbirth pain at seven that evening and was rushed to the maternity hospital which is near her home.

After exactly five hours she delivered the baby, Miss, Fahima Hajderad, the attending nurse helped her in the delivery.

She left the hospital three days after the delivery which was normal.

She told a reporter of Anis daily that she is married to Nasrullah who is a cook.

"I have two sons and one daughter, and with the birth of this new child, I have four children now," she told the reporter.

She has been married for the past eight years and she wants her children to be educated.

The new baby when born, was 3.6 kilos. A source of the hospital said that both, the mother and the child, are doing well.

The hospital authorities presented the mother of the year two cans of powder milk, two blankets, two woollen jackets and six bedsheets.

"I was delighted to hear that I have been chosen as the mother of the year. I will always remember the day and time my child was born," she said with a happy smile.

The Anis newspaper reporter asked her several other questions on different aspects of her likes and dislikes.

On food, she said she likes Aslak and Boulani, two typical Afghan dishes which are locally famous.

Commenting on the modern dresses, she said she likes every type of dress and approves of the new trends for minis.

Asked about family life and conjugal love, she said:

"I think the biggest success for a woman is to adjust herself well with her husband, to work sincerely towards rearing good and healthy children, and to take care of the household."

One of the most pleasant memories which she said she values highly is the big feast she arranged for the circumcision of her two sons.

"There were all our friends, and we had a very nice time," she recalls fondly.

(Circumcision of sons is a favourite festive in Afghanistan. The boys are circumcised between a few months from birth till the age of ten, depending on the choice of the parents).

When asked what is her most important desire she wishes, to fulfill in her life, she said with a smile:

"I want to own a car, just to drive it and to use it for my family shopping."

She believes the idea of choosing the mother of the year is a very sound one. "It helps mothers feel important, just the way I do now."

Minus squared away, consider exercise. With a hip problem perform this trimmer for 5 minutes daily.

On back, grasp knees to chest repeatedly roll across upper hip. Then sit up, legs straight out, roll again; balance with hands.

Reducing Tip: Weigh in once a week at the same hour. Subtract 2 pounds for clothes when worn. Otherwise the picture is false and discouraging.

One such programme beings today. Follow it and you can lose up to 10 pounds and 2 inches within a month. Just in time for the undulating spring fashions.

Get started by using menus and exercises as they appear. The average daily menus total 1,200 calories, a safe and satisfying number. Here goes:

Breakfast, sliced orange, 1 tsp. honey; toasted bran muffin, half pat whipped butter; un-sweetened coffee or tea.

Lunch, Cup beef consommé, open-face grilled cheddar sandwich; raw apple; hot or cold unsweetened beverage.

Dinner, Half broiled baby chicken; 1/4 cup rice with tsp. silvered almonds; portion steamed broccoli; lemon garnish; small dipper coffee; ice cream black coffee.

Interventions, Glass skim milk, teaspoon dry mustard and salt added to four tablespoons butter.

Choose citrus fruits that are heavy for their size because this indicates juicy. A bright-looking skin with a smooth appearance is also important. Slight skin blemishes are surface scars affect only the appearance—not the eating quality according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This in fact puts the Afghan women ahead of European women."



Fahima Hajderad



WHITE HOUSE COUPLE—Tricia Nixon and Edward Finch. Cax pose for pictures at the White House in Washington on March 16. Their engagement was announced later by President Nixon, father of the future bride. The wedding is set for June 5 in the Executive Mansion.

### Press on women

#### FROM CHADERI TO CABINET POST

By A Staff Writer

The weekly Zhuvandoon in its women's page has carried the interview with Mrs. Ashraf Mehta, the wife of former Indian ambassador who left Kabul last week after serving three years here. The interviewer is Mrs. Shukria Raad the editor of the weekly.

Mrs. Mehta during her stay in Afghanistan had the chance to travel with her husband to Nizistan, Fakhria, Kunduz, Mazare Sharif, Herat and Bamian but only missed the chance to accompany her husband on a visit to Hazarajat, in central Afghanistan. Though she was impressed by the natural beauty and scenery of all places she visited, she liked most Kunduz and Bamian.

It has been only 12 years since the Afghan women have come out of parda (chaderi) but in this short span of time their achievements have been incredible, said Mrs. Mehta when asked to opine about the Afghan women.

One has to judge that it was only this year that the women in Switzerland were given the right to take part in elections while "when I arrived here about three years ago Miss Kubra Nourzayee was the Public Health Minister."

Asked whether women in India when getting married prefer to stay at home or would like to continue working, Mrs. Mehta said this is a controversial issue all over the world. However, Mrs. Mehta believes the more the mothers are informed and active, the better they can raise their children. If a woman works in the office or other organisations, she learns new things and impart them to their children.

In India in the young families the women prefer to work outside the home, to contribute towards the family budget. In India when mothers work outside the kindergartens or the grandmother take care of the children.

Mrs. Mehta has written a book entitled "Our Neighbours" and she says it is a small book for children where the immediate neighbours of India have been introduced. Mrs. Mehta has also written articles about Afghanistan which have been published in the Indian newspapers. "My articles dealt with the hospitality of Afghans and natural beauty of the country. However, the more I travelled to this country, I found it more beautiful and attractive. As wife of a diplomat I have seen many countries of the world. But three years of stay here, the hospitable people, delicious fruits and tasty foods of Afghanistan will be unforgettable," Mrs. Mehta said.

In the fashion page the weekly has published six different dresses fashions of 1971 in the Federal Republic of Germany. Five fashions of 1971 of Paris also appears in the same page.

The daily Anis has published the views of Miss Alla Popal the president of the Institute of Edu-

### Madam, My Madam

#### On the role of grannies in arranged marriages

By Nokta Cheen

"Arrange marriages have certain advantages," my elderly friend told me emphatically.

"Yes," I said with a tinge of sarcasm.

"It decidedly does," it offers security to the boy and the girl, by their parents, security to a future full of prosperity," he said with a sigh.

"What if the parents are poor?" I asked with interest.

"It may happen so. But, security is not always financial, it can be psychological. It can be spiritual. If the girl knows that she can seek protection in her parents house, poor or rich, she can put up a good show to develop her personality in her husband's house," he said dogmatically.

"Right! But it may also be boomerang. Relying on the protection she gets from her parents, she may go too far, kick back too hard at her husband, without realising the clear, sincere love atmosphere of the family," I said vigorously.

"Every case has its advantages and disadvantages. Look at my young daughter. She likes arranged marriage, she always tells me that I should try to help her get married," he said confidentially.

"Good for you. You will give her all protection, sort of spoon-feeding. But till when?"

"This reluctance could become like a mother-eating the protector," I told him bluntly.

"This is our social system, I can't fight it out. If you can, go ahead. I prefer to keep with the establishment. I've enjoyed this kind of protection from my parents. I was married by them and have liked my wife. And I'm going to offer it to the next generation of my life, just passing the buck," he said.

While I extended all my reasons against arranged marriages, I had over looked one possibility, yet funny aspect of the situation. When I read a local newspaper the other day, I had a hearty laugh at what had happened in a village in northern Herat, where true marriage takes place.

The report said:

"Khaiuddin, the son of Abdul Wahid, living in Karth village of Feneel district, after the death of his wife decided to remarry."

"With the help of two of his neighbours, he found a young girl, by the name of Jamila to marry. The dowry was fixed at Afis 25,000. He went to pay another Afis 10,000 towards marriage expenditure. The money was paid, and the groom, along with his own mother and his friend went to marry from where he brought some expensive clothing, forty packets of sugar cubes, meat and rice to be cooked on the night of the marriage."

"The marriage ceremony was marked on the night previously set. The father in law, whose name is Abdul Rasool, invited some women from the next villages that night. Four horse carriages were hired to take the bride to the groom's home."

"The bride, in veil, and whose face the groom had never seen, climbed the carriage and took her seat next to him. Others from the groom's village also sat in the new law, as any other laws on the world, but as a whole it contains provisions which ensure job security, better prospects for the civil servants and state wage earners and finally makes retirement a promise rather than a disappointment."

"Waw. The groom found an eighty year old woman next to him. She was the grandmother of the girl he wanted to marry."

"When the ceremony was over, the bride and the groom went to their bedroom."

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## Britain's defence policies

(Continued from page 2) The Conservative party's ambitions east of Suez Canal have been curbed. The pivot of this defence effort will be five-nation Commonwealth arrangements with Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore. Senior officials of the five governments met in Singapore in January and have now agreed on recommendations concerning the political framework which will be the basis of the arrangements.

These recommendations will come before a meeting of ministers in London on April 15 and the new arrangements could become effective by the end of the year.

Unlike in the Gulf, the four governments in the Far East are keen to join the defence arrangements, though whether Britain could effectively help to thwart external aggression is a matter of opinion.

Britain is to contribute a battalion of troops which is due to move to Singapore in September. It will augment its planned naval force east of Suez from five to six destroyers or frigates. It will provide a submarine to the Australian squadron, which is to station a submarine in the Singapore area, will cover needs of the economy.

In the Indian Ocean, Britain will help man a communication centre being set up jointly with the U.S. on the island of Diego Garcia. The wisdom of British association with the project is open to doubt since it may involve opposition in the states in the area.

The logic behind Britain's obsession with Soviet naval expansion in the Indian ocean is also questionable. Britain is not the only country using the sea route round the Cape of Good Hope. Ships of 60 nations pass round the Cape. Last year, British ves-

## Common Market

(Continued from page 2) In the present cyclical situation, characterised by quite favourable growth rates neither fixed exchange rates nor narrower margins of fluctuations in the establishment of some aid mechanism offer the parties concerned any reason for hard disputes.

But this will come to pass when the partners—as is unavoidable in an economic union—will actually have to cede national competence to the European Communities in Brussels—for example they could not even decide on the realisation of a genuine customs union in spite of the expiration of the deadline date.

The moment of truth will arrive in 1973. On May 1, a report on the first stage is to be submitted to the Commission and further measures are to be recommended. They may then be passed unanimously or by a modification of the EEC-treaty.

Then it will become evident to what extent France is willing to abandon its not very integration-minded idea of an "Europe des patries" or how many concessions the advocates of the Italian conception of the Community's regional policy are prepared to make.

Besides, at that date not only the representatives of six states will meet at the round table in Brussels. Perhaps ten countries will engage in the debate, countries with problems and troubles of their own that will certainly not facilitate unanimous decisions.

The German delegation is to be given credit for introducing a precautionary clause, according to which above all the common monetary policy measures as planned now will be valid until 1975.

This dexterous move shows a healthy distrust in a quick agreement during the coming years. This will perhaps become an inducement to continue the efforts for unification after a quite probable setback in 1973.

Although many measures taken by the EEC are already judged by the new guidelines and the final target, the road toward a true community is still a long and thorny one with many turn-outs.

And all concerned still have to face a comprehensive process of learning and education before they will be able to switch over from a national policy with a European tinge to a true community policy.

(Intercommercials)

sels numbered a mere 1,250 outmost give overwhelming priority of a total of 15,000. Secondly, the view that trade must follow the flag is outmoded. Japan, for instance, uses sea routes for its enormous trade with the rest of the world and does not depend on a naval or military presence for the purpose.

Britain requires part of its army to meet domestic problems, as have arisen in Northern Ireland. Its security depends on the NATO alliance, of which it is the only European member to contribute to the strategic nuclear force.

The proportion of Britain's defence effort committed to the direct support of NATO has steadily increased. In the coming financial year Britain will be spending five and a half per cent of its gross national product on defence and of that about nine-tenths will be devoted to the support of NATO.

Britain has 53,000 servicemen stationed in West Germany. It is committing an additional 13,000 to serve in the European theatre and four extra squadrons of Jaguar aircraft as well as the "Ark Royal", an aircraft-carrier. But this contribution may not be enough in view of the uncertainty over the future of the 300,000 American troops in Europe and the existing disparity between the conventional forces of the two pacts facing each other.

In central Europe 60 Warsaw Pact divisions face 23 NATO divisions. The Warsaw Pact has 3,500 tactical aircraft as against NATO's 1,500, and 22,000 battle tanks against NATO's 6,000.

In southern Europe, both sides have an equal number of divisions (34). Although a western division has far more men than NATO's 1,500, and 22,000 battle tanks against NATO's 6,000.

NATO's position will be seriously weakened if the U.S. withdraws its troops from Europe. It draws its troops from Europe. It has given a pledge that he would maintain U.S. forces in Europe (except in the event of reciprocal East-West reduction). But the pledge is conditional: it is dependent on European allies doing their bit. And there is no guarantee against a future President going back on the pledge under domestic pressure.

For all these reasons, Britain

## East pakistan

(Continued from page 1) Administrator of East Pakistan Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan was injured in Dacca on Saturday in a mob attack.

The spokesman expressed surprise on BBC report misquoting Radio Pakistan as saying that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested after declaration of independence by him.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Dacca radio, taken over by West Pakistani troops on Friday, as saying that martial law authorities in East Pakistan had asked for troop reinforcements from the western region.

PTI also quoted a clandestine radio report saying that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's "liberation army" had captured the important northern town of Rangpur after bitter fighting with West Pakistani troops on Saturday. Sheikh Mujib was said in the clandestine broadcast to be directing operations from Chittagong.

Another radio report, monitored in Calcutta, said that a provisional Bangla Desh (Bengali Nation) government had been set up in the east.

## Irbid clashes

(Continued from page 1) He accused the commandos of responding because they lost their nerve after security forces on Friday morning seized heavy arms hidden in a coffin in a cemetery near the city's refugee camp.

Agreements concluded between the Jordanian government and the central committee ban the presence of heavy arms inside the cities, he said.

Hafid said that since he took up his duties two months ago, the commandos had often violated the agreements.

## KADS PRESENTS

## HARLEQUINADE

a play by Terence Rattigan

and other comedies

British Council Auditorium

1,2,3, April

Tickets: Afs 100

Astco, British Council

The exhibition "25 years of architecture

in Poland" in the Kabul

Municipality Hall is open up to

April 3, 1971

The visiting hours are from 1 to 6 P.M.

## BIDS WANTED

## TENDER DOCUMENTS FOR 450

## TRACTORS AND AGRICULTURAL

## IMPLEMENTS TO BE PURCHASED

## UNDER IDA CREDIT ARE NOW

## AVAILABLE IN THE SUPPLY

## ORGANIZATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

## OF AFGHANISTAN.

## BID OPENING JUNE 1,

## DATE 1971 10.00 A.M.

## HOTEL

## INTER CONTINENTAL

## KABUL

APRIL 1st

## GALA DINNER

Fashion Show ... Music ... Dancing ... and an exciting

FLOORSHOW especially flown in for this occasion.

Those participating in the GALA DINNER are invited

for free cocktails at 7.30 p.m.

TICKETS AFS 500

Reservations essential, contact banquet manager



25 ANNIVERSARY

This  
space  
is  
for sale

# THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. X NO. 9

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1971 (HAMAL 10, 1350 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

## AFGHAN EXPORTS UP

## TO \$ 81,9 MILLION

## Trade balance favourable

KABUL, March 30, (Bakhtar)—For the first time a ten million dollars increase in exports over imports has been reported by Afghanistan.

The increase in exports in 1969 and 1970 creates favourable balance of payment situation for the country. The figures on the export-import balance of the country was presented to the Export Promotion Seminar being held in the Public Health Institute auditorium yesterday.

The report adds that since 1966 a gradual reduction of imports over exports has been recorded. In 1966, Afghanistan's exports totalled \$68.5 million, while in 1970 it rose to \$81.9 million, it said.

According to the report, the exports in 1969—and 1970 totalled \$81.9 million, while imports, were \$71.4 million. The report says that some foreign exchange earning from the exports meet the repayment of loans and interests of loans from foreign countries.

## Senate Finance

## Committee

## studies budget

KABUL, March 30, (Bakhtar)—The various committees of the Senate met yesterday and discussed matters related to them.

While the Education Committee considered some petitions, the National Defence Affairs Committee went through some files and papers. The Petition Committee considered some petitions and decided upon them. These were sent to the Secretariat of the Senate for consideration under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Health.

The Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee took under consideration the annual budget. The Interior and Municipalities Affairs Committee also met.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Parliament met yesterday afternoon. It was presided over by Abdul Karim Omardkhail, the deputy from the centre of Laghman province in the House of the People.

## Babur garden

## to be opened

## to public

KABUL, March 30, (Bakhtar)—The Babur Shah gardens, a resort and public place, will be opened to the public shortly.

The swimming pool is being repaired and a new swimming pool will be built. A deep well is being dugged by the Public Works Ministry to supply water to the pools as well as for the gardens.

Repair work of the restaurant is also continuing. The fountains have also been repaired.

## New road to link

## Panjsher with

## Badakhshan

MAHMOUD RAOI, March 30, (Bakhtar)—It is planned to extend the 140 km. Kabul-Panjsher road to Badakhshan via Rhot Dast and Anjoman. The new project is estimated to cost Af. 1 million.

Repair work of the Kabul-Panjsher road has been completed. Retaining walls between Gulbarg and Panjsher, two kilometres long, have been built by the Public Works Ministry.



LEARNING ARITHMETIC—Time out for a bit of rest for this tired girl who has been working at the abacus to learn addition and subtraction at the blind school in Kabul.

## NOOR opens 2 week eye clinic in Mazar

March 29 was a real "eye-opener" in Mazar-i-Sharif as NOOR began a two-week eye clinic.

The children look forward eagerly to the next day of school because during recess they get to ride tricycles and play games with the other students.

To the older students who have spent most of their years sitting at home doing nothing, a whole new world has developed—a world of books to read and an opportunity to do something useful.

Students are given the normal Afghan school curriculum up through the sixth grade and from there they may graduate to high school and compete with sighted students.

How do they compare? Of three blind students already in high school, two rate first in their classes. The other one is number three in his class.

One compensation for being blind seems to be the ability to concentrate and these students develop an excellent memory. They supplement this with taking notes, using a stylus to punch up raised dots on heavy paper.

For special lectures, the students sometimes use a portable tape recorder "to bring the teacher home" so they can listen again to the lesson.

Some of the students have a little sight and try to read the Braille dots by looking at them rather than feeling them. This tends to slow them down in their learning, although it is probably easier for them to move around if they have a little sight.

Meanwhile at the NOOR hospital clinic near Darulaman, a staff of 26, including 6 doctors, examining eyes, prescribing medicines and treatment, and performing operations, as well as training doctors and nurses in special eye care.

Besides two resident doctors in training, three Afghans are now

in England under scholarships studying to be eye specialists.

When the Kabul Times reporter visited the clinic recently, he found the place a beehive of activity and told one of the doctors that perhaps it would be better if the reporter came back another day when they weren't so busy.

"This is a relatively light day since the war began—when Communist troops all but overran the base, near Tam Ky city.

At the same time, the South Vietnamese launched—and were forced to call off—a commando reprisal raid on a Communist headquarters base in Southern Laos.

Bad weather and withering North Vietnamese counter-fire were blamed for the cancellation of the raid.

Throughout the northern front Viet Cong hammered allied positions in Quang Ngai, Quang Nam and Quang Tri provinces, also attacking the giant U.S. naval base at Da Nang and the city itself.

In addition to the cataract, principal operations include: Glaucoma drainage, to relieve pressure inside the eye; pterygium, removal of red fleshy growths on the cornea; corneal grafting; trichiasis, a complication of trachoma; and "DCR" (dacryocysto-rhinostomy) which joins the lacrimal sac to the nose to prevent uncontrolled tears from running out of the eyes and down the face.

The clinic in Mazar is the tenth held outside Kabul. Others have been in Baghlan, Bamian, Kandahar, Herat, Farah, Lashkargah, Jalalabad, Kunduz, and Faizabad.

Calley was convicted of murdering 23 people in the South Vietnamese village of My Lai during a massacre of civilians by American soldiers.

Calley, 27, had been charged with murdering 102 people, he faced four specific charges: killing or ordering to be killed 30 people in the village, killing or ordering to be killed 70 people in a ditch, killing an elderly monk, and killing a baby.

Calley was convicted of premeditated murder on the first three counts and assault with intent to kill on the fourth count.

The jury found him guilty of one of the thirty deaths in the village, and 21 of the 70 deaths in the ditch.

Calley was convicted of murdering the monk, and was found guilty of assault with intent to kill a baby.

The jury was to return to its deliberations today to set sentence. The maximum sentence on the first three charges is execution and the minimum is life imprisonment.

He could be sentenced up to life imprisonment for the killing of the baby.

Calley, of Miami, Florida, seemed to accept the verdict calmly. When the jury of the army officers entered the small courtroom, jammed with about 55 people—mostly newsmen from throughout the world—Calley stood and smartly saluted the foreman, Colonel Clifford Ford, who immediately read the verdict.

## India repeats decision to withdraw from C'wealth

NEW DELHI, March 30, (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh has repeated India's recent decision to withdraw from the eight-nation Commonwealth study group, again giving Britain's decision to sell arms to South Africa in advance of the group meeting as the cause.

But he rejected in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) yesterday a demand that India should immediately leave the Commonwealth over the British decision.

The demand was made during question time by a member of the ruling Congress Party, Shashi Bhushan.

The foreign minister said such a move would not be in the interest of India or other Commonwealth nations until consultations had been held.

## Viet Cong kill

33, injure 76

## American GI's

## Midwest deadlock

PARIS, March 30, (AFP)—United Nations Middle East mediator Gunnar Jarring had nothing to ask us and nothing new to offer us, said Mohammed Hassan el Zayyat Egypt's UN envoy, who attended yesterday's meeting here between Jarring and Egyptian foreign minister Mahmoud Riad.

Speaking after the two-hour meeting, held at a Paris Hotel, El Zayyat said: "Mr. Jarring said he was returning to Moscow (where he is Swedish ambassador) after waiting 50 days in New York for Israel's reply to his verbal note of last Feb. 8."

"He received our note dated Feb. 15 and considers that it is positive, too he has not received that of Israel," the Egyptian envoy said.

"I am sure Mr. Jarring would return to New York today if he received this reply. I am sure he would even leave Moscow on Easter Day if he received it, for (Continued on page 4)

## Calley convicted of killing 23 people in My Lai village

FORT BENNING, Georgia, March 30, (Reuters)—Lieutenant William L. Calley, Jr., was convicted yesterday of murdering 23 people in the South Vietnamese village of My Lai during a massacre of civilians by American soldiers.

Calley, 27, had been charged with murdering 102 people, he faced four specific charges: killing or ordering to be killed 30 people in the village, killing or ordering to be killed 70 people in a ditch, killing an elderly monk, and killing a baby.

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(Continued on page 4)



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APR 28 1971



## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Improving trade balance

Figures released on Afghanistan's export-import since 1968 are most revealing.

They show a rapid decline in import and gradual but steady rise in exports. Together, they will help in improving Afghanistan's balance of payments.

If consumer goods credits of the foreign countries are also included, Afghanistan has achieved a ten million dollars surplus for the first time.

Export earnings in 1966 totalled \$69.5 million while it rose to \$81.9 million last year.

Figures on import by Afghanistan from different countries during the same period is also interesting.

While in 1966, Afghanistan's imports totalled \$150.76, it was down to \$71.40 million in 1970.

Fruits, karakul pelts, oil seeds have shown rise, while some other items of traditional export have remained steady.

It is interesting to note that the import by Afghanistan has been gradually declining, which it should in the context of our present rate of industrial growth.

While one can not deny that Afghanistan has to import machines from abroad to meet the development needs, it has to cut on the import of luxury goods and consumer commodities.

While the trend set is satisfactory, the financial situation in the country calls for the introduction of further restrictions on the imports.

At the earliest we should review our import policy, prepare the list for the import of goods, and levy surtaxes on the luxury goods. Today

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial entitled "the latest achievements of the Afghan Electric Institute". Following are excerpts from the editorial:

The Afghan Electric Institute has signed an agreement with the Soviet Union for the laying down of the distribution grid for the thermal power station. The grid is intended to bring power from the station to the Mazar city and industrial organisations thereof. The thermal power plant which is among the government projects which are on the verge of completion will be producing 36,000 kilowatts of electric power.

A similar agreement is likely to be signed for the extension of a distribution grid to the city of Balkh. The Institute's initiatives in lighting up the cities of Mazar and Balkh provides us an opportunity to review the Institute's activities as regards electrification of the countryside. The Mazar city which had a 500 kilowatt diesel generator is now having an additional 250 kilowatt of diesel generated electric power. The city, thus, has now 750,000 watts of electricity. With the completion of the grid the city will have ample power for its immediate needs. Similarly the electric power in Jalalabad has been increased from 600 kilowatts to 6000 kilowatts. Similarly Kandahar city electric power has been increased to 6000 kilowatts with the commissioning of two new 1.5 kilowatt generators.

The city's power supply will further increase with the completion of the Kajaki power project.

Any decision to invade North Vietnam rests with South Vietnam, which becomes more capable of doing so with each passing day, Admiral Moore, the chairman of the United States joint chiefs of staff, told the weekly magazine "News and World Report" published today.

The Admiral said in an interview the fact that South Vietnam would possibly "develop such a capability and constitute a threat to North Vietnam" was "in itself a stabilising factor."

President Thieu should make his own decision in this matter, S. Khalil, Editor-in-Chief

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President Thieu should make his own decision in this matter, S. Khalil, Editor-in-Chief

### Food For Thought

When peace shall over all the earth

Its ancient splendours fling

and the whole world send back

the song

Which now the angels sing.

By Edmund Hamilton Sears

By Edmund Hamilton Sears

By Edmund Hamilton Sears

By Edmund Hamilton Sears

By Edmund Hamilton Sears

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By Edmund Hamilton Sears

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By Edmund Hamilton Sears

### Tarbela project

## Pakistanis build world's largest dam

Men and machines are toiling round the clock under the shadows of glistening rocky mountains, 40 miles northwest of Rawalpindi, Pakistan's interim capital.

They will continue to do so right into the middle of 1975. That is the target for the completion of the gigantic Tarbela Dam, the largest earth-filled dam ever built by man.

The 9,000-foot long main embankment and the auxiliary dams will contain 186 million cubic yards of earth and rocks. This comes up to about two thirds as much as the initial excavation for the Panama Canal.

The bill for the completion of this gigantic project will run up to \$1,200 million.

The Indus river, whose waters will be dammed at Tarbela, is the mightiest river of the Himalayas. It flows through the highest mountain ranges of the world and includes a glistening line of 44 splendid peaks—the largest concentration of high mountains in any river catchment in the world—over 24,000 feet in elevation. They glister radiantly in the sun with their summits capped with the purest snow.

The projects seek to divert and harness the mighty Indus river.

Under this Fund, foreign exchange requirements are met from the foreign grants and loans. Rupees are used for local expenditures and these are generally provided by Pakistan. The World Bank administers the Fund.

When completed, the Tarbela dam will be three times higher than the High Aswan Dam which has a total fill of 53 million cubic yards. Tarbela will tower 130 feet higher than the Aswan Dam which is already 355 feet high.

What excites Pakistani planners is the boost the Tarbela Dam will give production when completed in April 1975. Preliminary estimates forecast in agricultural production, over the next decade will rise by about \$1,680 million. The dam will also churn out 2.1 million kilowatts of cheap hydro-electric power—more than double the present power generating capacity in West Pakistan.

Once the waters are held back by the dam, a 100 square mile lake will appear and this conserves about 11.1 million acre-feet of surplus flood waters of the Indus. These will be released for irrigation during dry spells. Over 20 thousand persons including 500 engineers and supervisors and 600 foreigners in double and some times triple shifts are now employed to harness the river.

The dam will mark the culmination of Indus Basin scheme following the signing of a treaty with India in 1960 to settle the old river water dispute.

Soon after Independence, India asserted proprietary rights over waters on the Eastern Rivers: Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. This subsequently developed into a major water dispute between the two countries.

India's move to block the Eastern Rivers led to several years of protracted negotiations. The

Indochina war

Journalists invited to interview prisoners

He said journalists could film or photograph the prisoners but warned them not to give the prisoners anything.

Then the prisoners, bare-headed but wearing their leopard print uniforms with their insignias, (Continued on page 4)

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### Education

## The "heartbreak" in Asian schools

The growth in the number of teachers and schools in Asia has failed to keep up with a population growth that is sending an increasing number of children searching for seats in the classroom.

This problem is cited by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in one of its recent publications: "Progress of Education in the Asian Region: A Statistical Review".

The report is based on surveys of the five-to-24 years old brackets of the population within 18 Asian countries.

Asia has a very young population—and this partly explains the heavy demand for education. Youngsters between five and 24 years of age constituted 45.3 per cent of the Asian population in 1970. But the corresponding age groups are only 31.9 per cent for

Europe and 37.3 per cent for North America. Thus, the demand for schools, teachers and other facilities are comparatively less severe in the advanced nations.

The UNESCO survey is based on figures culled from various countries up to 1967. The final report itself was released in 1969—in the best tradition of bureaucratic machines of international bodies. Yet the basic profiles of the Asian educational scene remain valid today.

The countries of Asia, which are invariably poor, find that the population boom has strangled two tough tasks on them: They must devote an increasing share of their limited budgets to creating additional educational facilities for the new population even while they try to frantically clear the backlog of illiteracy and inadequate schooling, the UNESCO noted. And sometimes, many countries just can not catch up.

In 1965, 30.5 per cent of the school-age population were enrolled in schools in the Asian region, the UNESCO said. In contrast, 56.0 per cent were enrolled in Europe and 74.1 per cent in North America.

The enrolment pace in Asia today is also too slow.

If the enrolment ratio grows at the same pace of just less than one per cent point per year, as registered over the period of 1950-67, it will take about 27 years for the Asian region to achieve the enrolment ratio attained by Europe, and some 44 years to reach that of Northern America," the UNESCO added.

This plan, opted for "universal and free primary education" for at least seven years' duration, with 1980 as a target date for its

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## SIDDIQUE PHARMACEUTICAL CO. TO INCREASE PRODUCTION IN NEAR FUTURE

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The company, founded about two years ago with the initial capital of Af 5 million, by its proprietor, Mohammad Siddique, has sold its products in domestic markets at a total cost of Af 1,240,000.

Since its inception, according to Siddique, the firm has produced 35,000 balm tubes, 45,000 ampoules of distilled water, 3.5 million tablets of different kinds.

The company, the first of its kind in Afghanistan so far has produced danyserpine, sidapyrine, sodamint, sulfaguanidine, vitamins C and B and balm.

The quality of the medicine produced is testified by the experts of the Public Health Ministry

before they are being sold and distributed in the markets in Kabul and the provinces, according to the owner's interview with the reporter of the daily Ishlah.

Siddique said he was doing his best to see that his firm's products are in accordance with international standards.

Commenting on the raw material for his company, he said he imports them from Germany, England, Poland and Japan.

The difference in the price of the medicines produced by Siddique Company and similar medicines imported is substantial.

"Our medicines are at least fifty per cent cheaper than those imported into the country," he said.

In some cases the difference in price is much higher than that. For instance a packet of foreign workers will produce 69 varieties

of medicines. Siddique is a graduate of



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## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Improving trade balance

Figures released on Afghanistan's export-import since 1968 are most revealing.

They show a rapid decline in import and gradual but steady rise in exports. Together, they will help in improving Afghanistan's balance of payments.

If consumer goods credits of the foreign countries are also included, Afghanistan has achieved a ten million dollars surplus for the first time.

Export earnings in 1966 totalled \$69.5 million while it rose to \$81.9 million last year.

Figures on import by Afghanistan from different countries during the same period is also interesting.

While in 1966, Afghanistan's imports totalled \$150.76, it was down to \$71.40 million in 1970.

Fruits, karakul pelts, oil seeds have shown rise, while some other items of traditional export have remained steady.

It is interesting to note that the import by Afghanistan has been gradually declining, which it should in the context of our present rate of industrial growth.

While one can not deny that Afghanistan has to import machines from abroad to meet the development needs, it has to cut on the import of luxury goods and consumer commodities.

While the trend set is satisfactory, the financial situation in the country calls for the introduction of further restrictions on the imports.

At the earliest we should review our import policy, prepare the list for the import of goods, and levy surtaxes on the luxury goods. Today

### Food For Thought

When peace shall over all the earth  
Its ancient splendours fling  
and the whole world send back  
the song

Which now the angels sing.

By Edmund Hamilton Sears

### Tarbela project

#### Pakistanis build world's largest dam

Men and machines are toiling round the clock under the shadows of glittering rocky mountains, 40 miles northwest of Rawalpindi, Pakistan's interim capital.

They will continue to do so right into the middle of 1973. That is the target for the completion of the gigantic Tarbela Dam, the largest earth-filled dam ever built by man.

The 9,000-foot long main embankment and the auxiliary dams will contain 188 million cubic yards of earth and rocks. This comes up to about two thirds as much as the initial excavation for the Panama Canal.

The bill for the completion of this gigantic project will run up as high as US\$270 million.

The Indus river, whose waters will be dammed at Tarbela, is the mightiest river of the Himalayas. It flows through the highest mountain ranges of the world that include a glittering line of 44 splendid peaks—the largest concentration of high mountains in any river catchment in the world—over 24,000 feet in elevation. They glisten radiantly in the sunshine, with their summits capped with the purest snow.

The projects seek to divert and harness the mighty Indus river.

By the end of 1970, the first phase of this gigantic undertaking was completed. It is the last component of the Indus Basin Project under the Indo-Pakistan Treaty of 1960.

Under this agreement six other dams have already been constructed.

The project is financed from the Tarbela Development Fund. Established in 1968, this fund comes from grants and loans made available variously by the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United States, West Germany and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Under this Fund, foreign exchange requirements are met from the foreign grants and loans. Rupees are used for local expenditures and these are generally provided by Pakistan. The World Bank administers the Fund.

When completed, the Tarbela dam will be three times bigger than the High Aswan Dam which had a total fill of 53 million cubic yards. Tarbela will tower 130 feet higher than the Aswan Dam which is already 355 feet high.

What excites Pakistani planners is the boost the Tarbela Dam will give production when com-

pleted in April 1975. Preliminary estimates forecast in agricultural production, over the next decade will rise by about \$1,680 million. The dam will also churn out 21 million kilowatts of cheap hydro-electric power—more than double the present power generating capacity in West Pakistan.

Once the waters are held back by the dam, a 100 square mile lake will appear and this conserves about 11.1 million acre-feet of surplus flood waters of the Indus. These will be released for irrigation during dry spells. Over 20 thousand persons including 500 engineers and supervisors and 600 foreigners in double and some times triple shifts are now deployed to harness the river.

The dam will mark the culmination of Indus Basin scheme following the signing of a treaty with India in 1960 to settle the old river water dispute.

Soon after Independence, India asserted proprietary rights over waters on the Eastern Rivers: Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. This subsequently developed into a major water dispute between the two countries.

India's move to block the Eastern Rivers led to several years of protracted negotiations. The

(Continued on page 4)

### Indochina war

#### Journalists invited to interview prisoners

LAOTIAN - VIETNAMESE FRONTIERS, Thanh Hoa Province (AFP). The Pathet Lao Saturday took a group of 50 foreign journalists from Hanoi about 250 kms (155 miles) to this border area to interview Col. Nguyen Van Tho, commander of the 3rd South Vietnamese brigade and two of his officers, captured Feb. 25 near Tchepone in southern Laos.

The trip was kept secret and journalists were given only a day's notice to prepare food supplies for a 500 km (310 miles) round trip.

They were told the purpose of the trip only after they assembled early Saturday morning. There was one stop during the journey to verify that roads were safe and no enemy planes were out since the route went south of the 19th parallel which is under constant attack by the U.S. air force.

The group included North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese of the NLF (National Liberation Front), Pathet Lao, Khmer, Chinese, Indian, Soviet, Japanese and French journalists.

The interview was in a simple room with brick walls and a thatched roof. A Pathet Lao chief described the circumstances of the capture of Col. Tho and captain Dao Van Thuong and Lt. Donh Duc Chinh.

He said journalists could film or photograph the prisoners but warned them not to give the prisoners anything.

Then the prisoners, bare-headed but wearing their leopard print uniforms with their insignia, (Continued on page 4)



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Siddique said he was doing his best to see that his firm's products are in accordance with international standards.

Commenting on the raw material for his company, he said he imports them from Germany, England, Poland and Japan.

The difference in the price of the medicines produced by Siddique Company and similar medicines imported is substantial.

"Our medicines are at least fifty per cent cheaper than those imported into the country," he said.

In some cases the difference in price is much higher than that.

For instance a packet of foreign

made aspirin costs af\$ 4, while the similar medicine produced by the Siddique Company costs af\$ 1.5.

The Company at present has thirty machines, handled by Afghan workers.

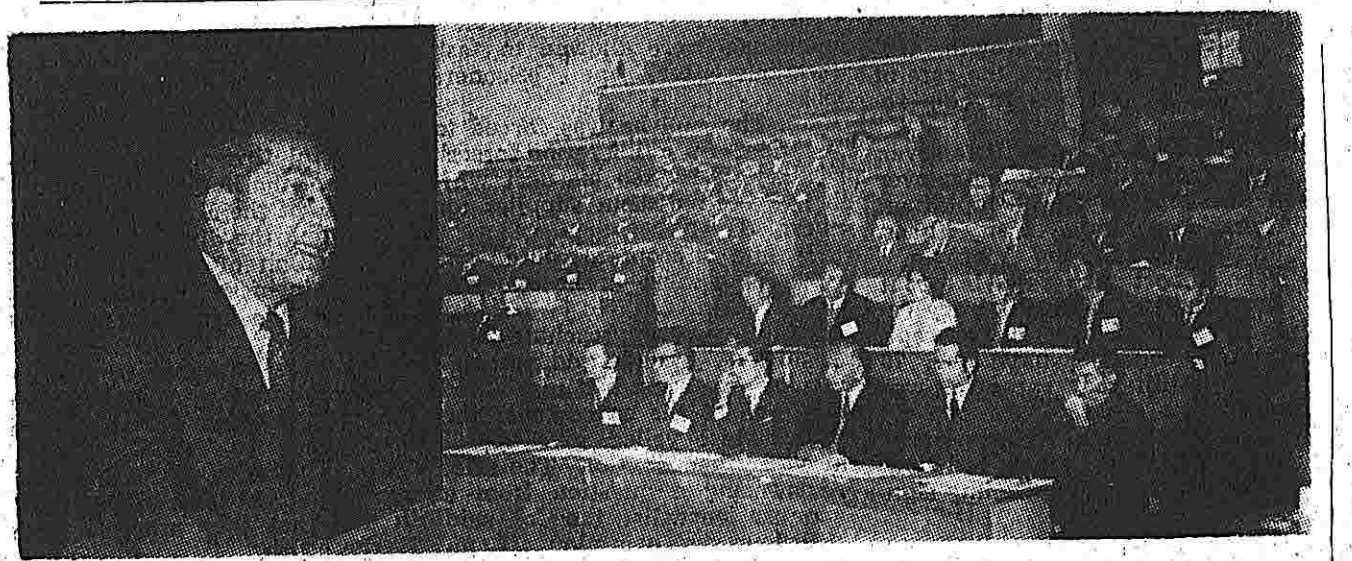
"In eight hours our machines produce 50,000 tablets, 3,000 tubes of balm, and 30,000 ampoules," Siddique said.

Siddique believes that his firm helps Afghan save at least half a million dollars of foreign exchange annually.

Siddique hopes to expand the company shortly. Siddique hopes to install another 35 machines to increase production to meet the rising demand for the markets.

The new building for the plant is under construction in Jangalak.

When in full operation, 200 workers will produce 69 varieties



Commerce Minister Dr. Mohammad Omar Akbar addressing the opening session of the Seminar on Export Development opened Saturday at the auditorium of the Public Health Institute.

### Jangalak installs coke smelting furnace

To boost its production the Jangalak Factories is now installing a coke smelting furnace. The furnace which will be commissioned shortly has a capacity of three tons per hour.

With the commissioning of the new furnace the Jangalak Factories will be able to markedly increase its production of spare parts for Soviet made trucks and cars, textile machinery, and tools and implements, said, Gulam Haider Panjsheri, the vice-president of the factories.

The Jangalak Factories is also enlarging its painting workshop, installing new machinery, in response to the demands of its clients, Panjsheri said.

So far only vehicles repaired and overhauled at the plant are painted at this shop.

When it is enlarged it can accept painting jobs on a larger scale, he said.

The Jangalak Factories management is also negotiating with several companies to obtain technical assistance in the production of diesel engines to turn out 4" water pumps.

The factories have been producing these pumps for several years now, and a large number has been sold to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Agriculture Development Bank, and individual farmers, but the engine mainly is imported.

Going over the operations of

the Factories during the last year Panjsheri said the operational plan made at the beginning of last year called for provision of goods and services worth ninety million afghanis. But the plan was overfulfilled in a period of 11 months, he said.

Production during the first 11 months of last year amounted to Af\$ 90,10,000. This is af\$ 23,331,969 more than the total production value of the year before, he added.

chemical sprayers, seed cleaning, thrashing machines, and poultry, are sent directly to the factories, the management has

opened several sales outlets, in Kabul city, as well as in the provinces for the sale of nails, bath-tubs, boilers, coal stoves, heating cabinets, safes, chromium plated dining sets, etc.

If home products are given a precedence by the private and public sector buyers, as the director issued by the government in this regard a few months ago, says, the output of Jangalak Factories could be much bigger. The Jangalak plants are still not working to capacity, Panjsheri said.

Furthermore, we could start (Continued on page 4)

### FRG banker recommends new DM revaluation

MUNICH, March 30, (AFP)—Karl Blessing, former President of the Bundesbank, yesterday recommended a new revaluation of the Deutsche Mark in case of fundamental imbalance between major world currencies.

The use of parity adjustments as an instrument of economic stability was also advocated by the Essen-based Rhineland-Westphalia Institute of Economic Research, which stressed the need for price stability.

In Bonn, a spokesman of the Economy Ministry discarded these suggestions as "purely theoretical."

Speaking at the inauguration of a new bank here, Blessing said that the growing United States balance of payments deficit and stamped the present world monetary system as a "perfect inflationary device."

He rejected some German economists claim that it would be impossible for West Germany to remain "an island of stability in a world of inflation."

The right thing to do in order to check "imported inflation" was to revalue the Deutsche Mark at the right moment, he said.

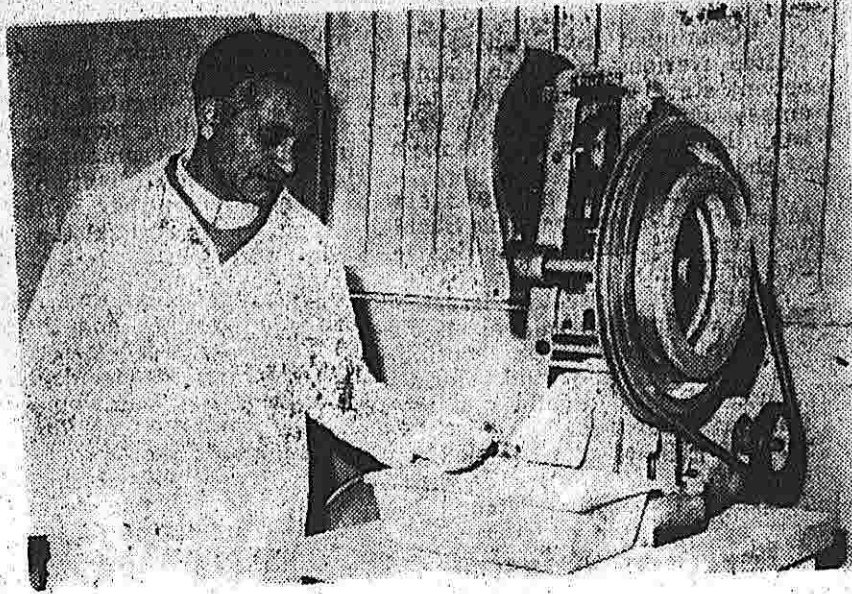
The main two sources of world inflation at present was the U.S. deficit and the special drawing rights (SDRs) on the International Monetary Fund, according to Blessing.

He called for the creation of further SDRs. Since the fight against inflation was no longer the chief goal of domestic U.S. economic policy, there was every reason for concern about the dollar as well as the present world payments system, of which the U.S. currency still remained the backbone, he said.

The Economy Ministry spokesman in Bonn, on the other hand, said West Germany could not indefinitely use revaluation as an instrument of economic policy. The country's trade balance surplus was now being reduced, and was largely offset by capital exports by immigrant labour.



A gasoline tank with a capacity of 18,000 litres made by Jangalak Factories.



The Afghan expert at work at Siddique Lab.

### Business Review

#### How customs seals, stamps are forged

In the news item on the seizure of 19,000 bolts of cotton textiles smuggled by a

smuggling ring from Pakistan and stored in Lozar province and the Hazargul commercial market in Kabul, it was stated that the smugglers used forged customs stamps.

It is interesting to note how customs stamps can be forged. I have been talking to some Kabul Customs officials and I have learned the following information from them, which I think is of interest to the readers of "this column."

Kabul Customs, and so do all customs houses in Afghanistan, have stamps, which stamp in dark blue colour.

The stamp is circular but when stamped on the cloth repeatedly, the seal and the inscription can not give a lasting impression. In most cases the stamp impression on the cloth imported through the customs does not stay long, and is very vague.

God forbid if the cloth on which the stamp is to be used is blue. The two blues do not match, and one almost can find where the stamp really is.

There is another problem involved. Stamping is done on the cover part of the whole bale. Now if the bale is four metres long, only the first metre of the

whole bale will have the Kabul Customs stamp.

This is because it is not possible to open up or roll out every bale of the textiles imported into the country by the businessmen. To open the rolls of the textiles one after another will involve enormous amount of time, and also make the cloth itself dirty, which the buyers would not buy.

Besides, this has never been done in any part of the world. This has created a lot of problems. A shop owner who sells smuggled textile goods, keeps the few metres of the cloth on which bear the stamp of the customs. When the police come and enquire, they show that part, which has the stamp, proving that they have paid the customs tax.

Granting that some smuggled bolts on a textile dealer has been seized and are lying in the customs custody, the owner still has legitimate reason to claim that the rest of the textiles bales in his store are all duty paid, customs cleared.

What they do is that when police go to their commercial establishments to check on whether they have smuggled goods, they will say "Well, I'd some, long, only the first metre of the

kettes annually.)

With the help of the Soviet Union and on the basis of a special technology, the lignite coal there is most rationally used.

The shortage of local power sources is compensated by the import of liquid fuel and coal from the Soviet Union. The House, Devnya and Varma thermo-electric power stations use calorific Soviet coal as fuel. The Varma Thermo-Electric Power Station (capacity—600,000 kW) is the country's biggest station of this type.

High development rates in power production will characterise the Sixth Five Year Plan. During this period the country's electric power producing capacities will generate some 6.5 million kW of electric power; its consumption will hit the 35,500 million kW mark in 1975. It is estimated that the total volume of power consumption (all types of power and fuel) will amount to 41 million conditional tons a year.

Three hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 640,000 kW will be put into operation during this period. The Thermo-Electric Power Station (capacity—600,000 kW) will be completed and it will be commissioned.

The completion of the construction of the first Bulgarian atomic power station at Kozlodouzi, near the Danube, will be a significant event under the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It will have two reactors of the aqueous homogeneous type, each one of them driving two 220,000 kW turbines—i.e. the total capacity of the atomic power station will be 880,000 kW. Its equipment will be imported from the Soviet Union.

By Nokta Cheen

And to prove their claim they show those parts of the material which bear the stamp of the Kabul, or other customs houses.

How to remedy this situation? I don't know nor do the customs officials. One possibility is to introduce the punching system. But it is feared that punching may damage the textiles. Besides, it is easier to forge a punching system than to forge stamps with seals and signatures on it.

Another possibility is that the Customs develop the system of having several stamps in several colours, using each one for the right textiles. But even then, the problem of stamping widely the whole bale can not be solved this way.

I think the issue is serious enough, and the Finance Ministry should undertake a thorough study and revise the method. I wonder whether the system is in the countries where situations are similar to us, in Afghanistan.

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### Bulgarian power sources in 1971-75

The consumption of all types of energy in Bulgaria during the pre-war year of 1939 amounted to 3,500,000 tons of conditional fuel (fuel with a calorific content of 7,000 calories per kilogram), whereas in 1970 it was estimated to have come up to about 27.5 million tons.

Still more rapid was the production and consumption of electric power. While the electricity generated per head of the population in 1939 amounted to about 40 KWh, the average production of electricity per head of the population in the world and one twelfth of that in Europe, in 1963, with her 905 KWh of electricity generated per head of the population Bulgaria outstripped the average world level.

In 1970 the production of electric power per head of the population hit the 2,300 KWh mark, as regards this index Bulgaria is far ahead of her neighbouring countries—Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia—as well as of the European countries, as for instance, Italy.

Water sources are not numerous in Bulgaria—which made it necessary to put in maximum efforts aimed at their most rational utilisation, so that now we actually use 33 per cent of the economically profitable potential of the country's rivers.

The deposits of solid fuels are limited; almost three-quarters of all solid fuel deposits are low calorific lignite deposits in the Maritsa-Iztok Coal Basin. In it an industrial-power complex of the same name has been built, comprising two electric power stations (capacity 1.1 million kW) and a briquette factory (capacity—1.8 million tons of briquettes annually).

With the help of the Soviet Union and on the basis of a special technology, the lignite coal there is most rationally used.

The shortage of local power sources is compensated by the import of liquid fuel and coal from the Soviet Union. The House, Devnya and Varma thermo-electric power stations use calorific Soviet coal as fuel. The Varma Thermo-Electric Power Station (capacity—600,000 kW) is the country's biggest station of this type.

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ion which will also help in the building of the atomic station, the assembly of its equipment, and the training of local cadre.

Atomic power, oil and natural gas will increasingly be used in Bulgaria's power industry in the near future. A special pipeline for the import of natural gas from the Soviet Union is now being built.

In the period of 1975-80 it is planned that electricity generated by atomic power stations would make up 50 per cent of the total increase in electric power production. For this purpose the extension of the Kozlodouzi atomic power station, to give it an additional capacity of 880,000 kW will be started, as well as the construction of a second atomic power station with a capacity of two million kW.

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In the period of 1975



## Thant, Pak. envoy meeting

(Continued from page 1)

United Nations as an independent state. It is believed that ambassador Agha Shahi of Pakistan had protested this remark of the spokesman.

U Thant will confer again Monday with Ambassador Shahi and also with Ambassador Samar Sen of India.

Meanwhile, a Russian despatch from Washington said about 60 Pakistani demonstrators shouting no genocide and "independence now" lobbied members of the American Congress yesterday in hope of gaining support for U.S. recognition of an independent government in East Pakistan.

## Jarring mission

(Continued from page 1)

We know he is ready to sacrifice everything for a good ending to his mission.

El Zayyat said that the meeting had discussed only the reasons for the present deadlock.

He added: "We wish Mr. Jarring good luck, but we do not think he will have this luck."

Jarring himself refused all comment when he left the meeting.

Riad, in Paris to chair a three-day conference of Egyptian ambassadors in Europe, the United States and the UN was accompanied to yesterday's meeting by El Zayyat and by Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Salah Gohar.

Earlier Riad had a 90-minute meeting with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schuman. He told newsmen afterwards that they had the "same aims—to restore peace in the Middle East."

He told a questioner that to break the deadlock, Israel would have to abandon its policy of "territorial expansion." Peace could not be based on "occupation," Riad said. Israel could not continue to ignore the problem of the refugees.

## Turbela dam

(Continued from page 2)

dispute was resolved by the Indus Water Treaty of 1960.

The Treaty allocated to India three Eastern Rivers: Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. These have a total mean annual flow of 33 million acre feet. The Indus main, with its other two tributaries, the Jhelum and the Chenab (designated in the Treaty as Western Rivers) were allocated to Pakistan.

They have a total mean annual flow of 155 million acre feet. The Treaty also provided for the construction of two storage dams: one on the Jhelum River at Mangla and the other on the Indus River at Tarbela. A large system of link canals and barrages to transfer the waters from the Western Rivers to replace the irrigation supplies received by Pakistan from the Eastern Rivers was also worked in.

## Jangalak plants

(Continued from page 3)

producing many of the machines that are now imported if additional financial resources are put at the disposal of the management, said Panjsheri.

The nucleus of Jangalak Factories was created in 1918 in the form of a training centre for textile mill workers.

Later on it was turned into a plant for production of oxygen.

Oxygen production is still one of the activities of the Jangalak Factories. Last year 10,000 sets of balloons were filled here on orders from hospitals and the industries.

In 1952 the Afghan Textile Company, which then owned Jangalak, launched a significant expansion programme, with the objective of producing all the textile company requirements.

In 1959 the government bought Jangalak Factories from the Afghan Textile Company and Bank Mellat.

A casting, auto-overhauling workshop and some other sections were added to it.

The existing section of the Jangalak Factories has served as the right arm of the Commerce Ministry in its programme for popularising the metric weights system in the country. All sets of metric weights distributed by the Commerce Ministry are produced at Jangalak Factories.

## Algeria condemns

## Jordan government

## on Palestine

ALGERIA, March 30, (Reuters).

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria strongly condemned the Jordanian government yesterday in a major policy speech here.

He described the Amman government as being as much an ally of the United States as Tel Aviv.

The Algerian leader was addressing the opening session, attended by members of the revolutionary council and government of the annual conference of the country's municipal council chairman.

He said there were many governments in connivance with those who had stuck the Israeli knife in the back of the Arabs.

As long as governments such as the present one in Jordan continued to speak on behalf of the Arabs there would be no tangible results achieved by the Arabs, he added.

President Boumedienne re-stated the Algerian stand that Palestine and Jerusalem would not be liberated through concerned international efforts.

He said there were forces who were opposed to the unification of the movement for fear it would become a power capable of preventing "certain solutions".

## World brief

VICENZA, Italy, March 29, (Reuters).

Hundreds of passengers on a Milan-Venice express narrowly escaped disaster yesterday when the train safely jumped a 227 centimetre (28-inch) gap in the rails ripped out by a bomb explosion.

The express which was travelling at more than 120 kilometres an hour (75 miles per hour), stopped at the next station of Grignone di Zocco near here and the driver reported the incident.

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women can apply). Applicants contact the Embassy

from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily or call 20510.

## Asia's lagging educational institutions

(Continued from page 2)

achievements", the UN study said.

Drawn up in Karachi, Pakistan in 1960, the plan envisaged that two out of every 10 Asians of school age will have a primary education by 1980.

The planners also hoped to progressively increase this target: "eight per cent by 1960; 11 per cent by 1965; 14 per cent by 1970 and 20 per cent by 1980".

But as things turned out swift population growth simply outstripped the UNESCO projections.

"The actual increase in enrolment in the period 1960-65 brought the proportion to 10.3 per cent as compared to 11 per cent envisaged in the Karachi Plan", the UN report said.

In the five-year period, population grew faster and enrolment at a slower pace than the rates estimated in the Karachi Plan.

"While population was expected to grow by 12 per cent in five years, it actually increased by 14 per cent; enrolment expected to grow by 44 per cent achieved only 38 per cent increase", the report said.

Besides population growth, illiteracy also reins back the rate of educational progress in this region.

The UNESCO report lists seven nations with illiteracy rates over 70 per cent of its population: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan and Vietnam.

The report also reveals that "five countries have illiteracy rates for men of over 70 per cent while 11 countries have over 70 per cent illiteracy rates for women".

By sophisticated Western standards, education in Asia is below par but there are heartening signs of some progress.

For instance: Asian women, traditionally, had less education than the men but this is now changing.

In 1950, the proportion of girls in total enrolment at all levels is 30 per cent. It has improved throughout the period, rising to 38 per cent by 1967", the UNESCO study said.

The number of schools has also increased.

Elementary or primary schools numbered only 344,700 in 1960. This doubled to 662,100 in 1967.

Secondary or middle schools counted only 35,700 in 1960 but have grown to 143,400 in 1967.

Increase in schools also meant the corresponding increase of teachers. Whereas Asian female teachers numbered 1,427,000 in 1960, the force has risen to 4,067,000 in 1967.

The UNESCO study also notes that Asian colleges and universities have developed slowly in post-graduate education. This basic weakness also affects the supply of teachers.

But the race to push back the darkness that is illiteracy is often heartbreaking because the flood

of babies is causing some countries to fall further back despite their best efforts.

India is one example. The 1951 census revealed that the total number of illiterates in this huge country came up to 178.8 million.

Despite millions of rupees spent for education, the census a decade later revealed the number of illiterate had increased to 186.9 million.

Clearly their education will remain a major item on the agenda of Asian governments in the decade ahead. For the leaders of this region know full well the truth of the old saying: "Education makes a people easy to lead but difficult to drive; easy to govern but impossible to enslave".

DEPT/News

## Newsman tour prison camps.

(Continued from page 2)

we were led in. They bowed Japanese style and were expressionless as they walked.

During the 45-minute interview journalists were allowed to ask questions after the prisoners spoke.

Col. Tho said he was forced to surrender after "liberation forces" artillery decimated his unit which had been without supplies for several days.

He said helicopters could not approach because of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

"Tanks were approaching from all sides. A grenade and automatic arms fire burst had just killed four men at the entrance of the P.C. A voice yelled, give up."

Answering a question from a Japanese journalist, Col. Tho said "all plans for operation Lam-Son 719 were made by the American command."

He said air cover and artillery were entirely under American command and added "they launched the South Vietnamese army in southern Laos".

The three South Vietnamese prisoners had doubtless had several

"political" courses during their first month of capture and had received "explanations" on "the nature of imperialism", war, peace and liberty for they used the terminology of Indochinese revolutionaries without much hesitation.

The three men all spoke of the establishment of the liberation army, the disarray of the South Vietnamese army, and the dirty policy of Vietnamisation of the war which put Vietnamese against each other for the benefit of the United States.

All three appealed to families whose children were fighting in this war to demand that they return home.

Col. Tho said, "I want to tell my family that I am in good health and that they must be calm in the south."

The interview ended the three rose, bowed and left the room. The Pathet Lao guard who had stood silently behind them followed them out. The command car, which had brought the prisoners, drove away toward the northwest and the mountains of Laos.

## HOTEL

## INTER CONTINENTAL

## KABUL

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# THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. X NO. 10

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1971 (HAMAL 11, 1350)

PRICE AF. 4

## Commerce Ministry plans establishing transportation agency

KABUL, March 31, (Bakhtar). The Commerce Ministry has prepared a draft plan for establishing a transportation agency.

Afghanistan's geographical situation calls for the establishment of such an agency.

The plan is under consideration by the government, a foreign expert on transportation working with the Commerce Ministry, Jakmann, told the Trade Promotion Seminar yesterday.

The seminar, the first of its kind, is in progress in the Public Health Institute Auditorium.

He showed Afghanistan's main highways on slides and said they would help promote international trade as well as regional trade.

Afghanistan exports 135,000 tons of goods annually. He said 85 per cent of this total is exported to the neighbouring countries.

The rest could be transported via Iran to Turkey, and from Istanbul it could be shipped to destinations in Europe and America," he told the seminar.

He said the main aim of the establishment of the agency is to provide land transport means to handle this task.

"At the same time, damage caused to the Afghan goods via transit now could be eliminated with the establishment of the transportation agency," he added.

The participants in the afternoon formed groups and discussed different items of export.

In a report to the seminar, Abdul Rahim Sadzoi, the director general of Traffic Department of Ariana Afghan Airlines said that his company would buy another Boeing plane shortly.

In the year 1968 (1969-70) Ariana transported 39,297 passengers on international flights. During this period it also airfreighted 2,353,376 kilos of goods and 34,148 kilos of air mail.

The figures for 1969 (1970-71) were: passengers transported on international flights: 41,505; goods airfreighted: 2,635,138 kilos and air mail 30,599 kilos.

In 1969 (1970-71) ended on March 22 this year, i.e. last week) Ariana airfreighted 433,293 kilos of goods.

The Agriculture and Irrigation Committee considered pastures, pistachio and olive forests. The petitions committee considered some petitions.

## Brezhnev outlines USSR's foreign policy

MOSCOW, March 31, (Tass).—The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, speaking at the party congress in the Kremlin, described the principal content of the USSR's foreign policy.

To eliminate the hotbeds of war in Southeast Asia and in the Middle East and to promote the legitimate rights of states and peoples subjected to aggression.

First: To give an immediate and firm rebuff to any acts of aggression and international arbitrariness. For this, full use must also be made of the possibilities of the United Nations.

Second: To give an immediate and firm rebuff to any acts of aggression and international arbitrariness. For this, full use must also be made of the possibilities of the United Nations.

Third: To conclude treaties putting a ban on nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

To work for an end to the testing of nuclear weapons, including underground tests, by everyone and everywhere.

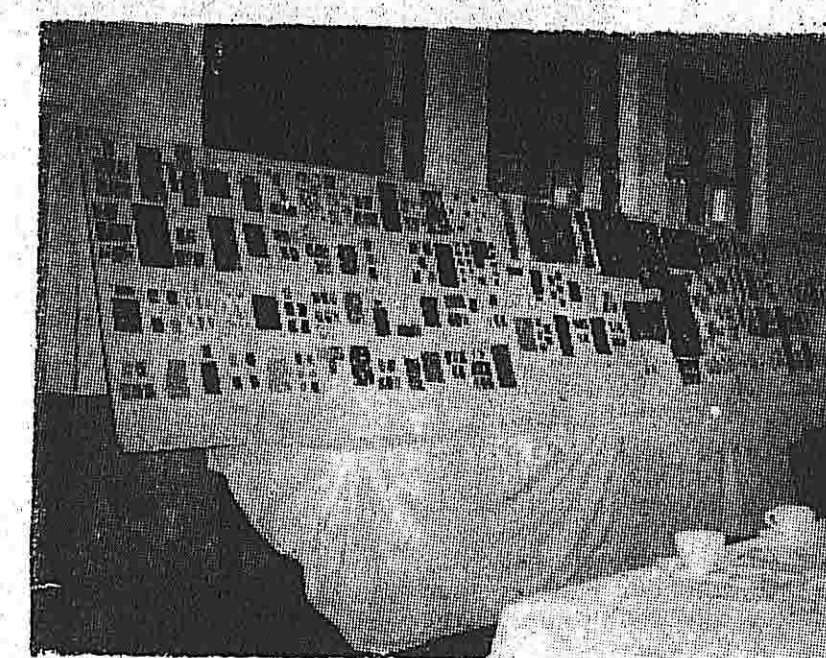
To promote the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.

We stand for the nuclear disarmament of all states in possession of nuclear weapons, and for the convocation for these purposes of a conference of the five nuclear powers—the USSR, the U.S.A., the P.R.C., France and Britain.

Fourth: To invigorate the struggle to halt the race in all types of weapons. We favour the convocation of a world conference to consider disarmament questions to their full extent.

We stand for the dismantling of foreign military bases. We stand for a reduction of armed forces and armaments in areas where the military confrontation is especially dangerous, above all in Central Europe.

We consider it advisable to



A part of the exhibition at Bagrami Textiles Co.

## Bagrami Textile Co. East Pakistan to increase output in next 12 months

KABUL, March 31, (Bakhtar).—The Bagrami Textile Company will produce 16 million metres of textiles in 600 colours and eighty designs, a source of the plant said.

The plant produced ten million metres of textiles during the past Afghan year, in different designs and colours.

Sales earnings during the year was afi 111 m, eight per cent of which is the net income of the company, the source added.

An exhibition of the products of the company has been established in the firm's premises. There are eighty different designs in 430 colours on display, the source added.

The plant, when in full capacity operation, produces 1.2 million metres of textiles monthly.

It can produce 10,000 metres of textiles in anyone colour, and 100,000 metres in anyone design.

The company also accepts orders not less than ten thousand metres. The factory has 25,000 dukes and 616 spinning machines.

The engraving department of the plant not only prepares designs for the plant itself, but also for other factories.

## Imam Yahya banner hoisted during special ceremony

KUNDUZ, March 31, (Bakhtar).—The banner of Imam Yahya was hoisted in Hattate Imam yesterday by Kunduz Governor Mohammad Hashim Safi.

Thousands of people from Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Samangan, and Balkh were present during the hoisting of the banner ceremony.

Before hoisting, a few verses of the holy Koran were recited by Maulavi Qamaruddin. His Majesty's decree issued on the occasion was read out by Governor Safi.

It is a pleasure to hoist the banner while we are in the threshold of the new Afghan year and by doing this, to remember the personality of a great Islamic man, Hazrat Imam.

We pray for the further success of Afghanistan under the guidance of His Majesty the king, the protector of religion, and hope our people will fulfil their obligations and responsibilities for the progress of the country during the current new year, Safi said.

Some articles on the personality of Imam Yahya and importance of agriculture and irrigation were read out by the deputy from the district to the House of the People and some other elders.

At the end of the ceremony, Maulavi Abdul Raouf and some farmers prayed for the long life of His Majesty and progress of Afghanistan.

Bakhtar reporter says that the streets of the city were decked with the national and royal flags.

According to another report, some demonstrations of agricultural implements, were held by the Agriculture Development Bank of Afghanistan in the afternoon and special pamphlets on the subject, issued among the farmers.

## Tanning plant in Kunduz near completion

KUNDUZ, March 31, (Bakhtar).—The tanning plant of the Karakul Pelts Cooperative here will be put into operation towards the end of the current month.

The plant, has been built at the cost of afi 3 million and is situated 18 km. north of the city of Kunduz. It occupies a five acre area.

It has the capacity for tanning 3,000 pelts a day when it begins operation. The President of the plant Abdul Hakim Sobhani in an interview with the reporter of the Bakhtar News Agency said that the plant will ultimately turn 15 million pelts annually.

The cooperative was established two years ago with an initial capital of afi 1.5. The cooperative occupies a 25,000 acre area for cattle raising.

Jordan government accuses commandos of sabotage acts

AMMAN, March 31, (Reuters).—The Jordanian government yesterday accused Palestinian commandos of fresh acts of sabotage and denied charges by commando leader Yasser Arafat that the authorities had carried out a massacre in Amman.

The Interior Ministry spokesman charged that the commandos blew up a section of the railway track south of Amman, a cult and a telephone pole in the Jordan valley and were responsible for the death of a civilian in a mine explosion in the Irbid government.

Monday the spokesman accused the commandos of blowing up two culverts and a bulldozer and of ambushing an army patrol.

Meanwhile, an official spokesman charged the commandos with a letter by Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to Egypt President Anwar Sadat which he said that Jordanian troops were rushed to Amman Monday night to carry out a massacre.

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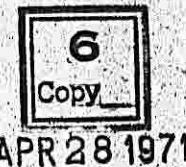
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SD

## THE KABUL TIMES

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

### Brezhnev's foreign policy speech

The speech delivered by the First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party to the 24th Communist Party Congress is important in many respects from the viewpoint of international cooperation and world peace.

Brezhnev called for the simultaneous dismantling of the Warsaw and the Atlantic pacts. Political observers believe that this brings the Soviet stand very much closer to the NATO call for balanced mutual force reduction in the centre of the European continent.

Setting up his six point programme, Brezhnev also called for a world conference on disarmament adding that the world's five nuclear powers should discuss disarmament.

This includes the Peoples Republic of China and it shows a sign of readiness on the part of Moscow to improve its relations with Peking.

Brezhnev told the nearly 5,000 delegates that Moscow was ready not only to normalise relations with the Peoples Republic of China but also to restore good-neighbourliness and friendship between the two countries.

Any improvement of relations between the two major communist countries is bound to have a positive effect on the strengthening of world peace and international cooperation.

### Food For Thought

ed by her distinguished representation the editorial: The fact that the ter-welcome the decision to dis- one of the worst mistakes we The soul of man is immortal and imperishable.

By Plato

Afghanistan as a neighbour of both countries naturally takes special delight in the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China.

The willingness of the Soviet Union to normalise its relations with the PRC, together with the growing number of countries establishing diplomatic relations with that country greatly enhances the prospects for the restoration of the rights of the Chinese Peoples Republic in the United Nations.

Brezhnev also said in his speech that delay in ratification of last summer's nonaggression treaty between Moscow and Bonn could worsen the political climate in Europe.

In this connection one would hope for the progress of the four power talks on Berlin upon which depends the ratification of the treaty.

It is good to note that simultaneous with Brezhnev's speech the eastern bloc tabled a draft convention at the Geneva Disarmament Conference on banning the biological weapons.

This is taken by western diplomats as a good sign in bringing agreement nearer.

Previously the Soviet Union insisted on outlawing both germ and chemical weapons in one composite accord. The new draft would ban the biological weapons separately first.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Ishtar* carries an editorial entitled "Panjshir is to be linked with Badakhshan. It said Panjshir is to be linked to Badakhshan via the Anjoman pass this year by a new road.

Communication and transport is an important issue and an economic necessity for the developing countries. The extension of highways and roads in a country resembles the veins and arteries in human organism. In very much the same way as the veins and arteries are important in taking the blood to various limbs roads and highways are important in the transportation of goods and merchandise and goods from one part of the country to another but also in the flow of culture and in ensuring national cohesion between different parts of the country, said the editorial.

Badakhshan is one of the most scenic provinces of Afghanistan. It is rich in natural resources which can not economically be exploited under the present circumstances. The touristic potentialities of the province, the mineral resources and the wild flowing and untamed Kokcha river indicate that much work has yet to be done in Badakhshan. Many poets and writers have written about the beauty of the province and its history goes back to several thousand years. Much work has also to be done to revive Badakhshan's historic grandeur, said the editorial. The fact that the province is remote from the capital and the road linking it with other parts of the country has been difficult and at times impossible made the fulfilment of these tasks difficult and problematic in the past.

The government has launched ADS. RATES Classified: 150 per insertion Display: Column inch, Af. 100

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Quarterly \$ 15

### World Press

Karachi's censored newspapers Monday gave prominence to the disorder from the martial law administrator freezing the funds of the outlawed Awami League, and to Radio Pakistan's report of complete calm in the major cities of East Pakistan.

No English-language newspaper has commented on the situation, but yesterday's Pakistan Times of Lahore with a long leader-page article entitled "breathing space" by Senior Editor Z. A. Suleri commented on the situation.

He said: "What matters is the future. Will there be new elections to fill in the gap of East Pakistan's political life? Can the provinces in the west have popular ministries while the east is governed under martial law...? Fundamental changes in present conditions must be wrought if prospects of national survival are to be brightened."

"Our malaise is profoundly mental and spiritual," he said. "From the point of view of national consolidation the last two years have proved barren."

"First of all, the concept of Moslem nationhood must be reassessed, one of the worst mistakes we have made is the abandonment of a separate electorate... it is a Moslem-Hindu merger through a joint electorate which became the basis of Bangladesh."

The article said the East-West Pakistan confrontation could be "demolished by dividing" popular East Pakistan into at least two parts.

There is already a great demand for north Bengal provinces can be bound up in bonds of a genuine federation."

The article declared, "if the regime has resolved to scorch treachery from the soil it must come out with a coherent political philosophy to replace the alien thinking which has muddled the springs of our ideology."

The breathing space "must be short enough to keep the hope of democratisation burning."

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UN

### Italy elected SC member for two years

ROME, (Est-Ovest)—The United Nations Security Council held its first meeting of the year recently, with the participation of Italy, the latter having been unanimously elected a member for the two-year period 1971-72 by the UN General Assembly as a nominee of the Western group.

The Italian permanent representative, Ambassador Piero Vinci, thanked the President of the Security Council first of all for the friendly welcome he had extended to Italy, and in turn congratulated the other newly elected members at the same time as hailing the countries which had left the Security Council at the end of 1970. He then made the following statement:

"Amongst the various decisions reached in the course of last year, I cannot help recalling the one which is perhaps most out-

standing for its historical significance: the meeting of foreign ministers held in this hall on October 21, 1970.

"It was by a happy coincidence that this first periodical session with the participation of members of governments, according to article 28 of the Charter, para 2, was held as a result of an initiative on the part of Finland, which had been tirelessly pursued by her distinguished representative, Max Jacobson, in the course of the commemorative session marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organisation.

"In expressing its own sincere congratulations to the Finnish delegation on the success of its venture, my delegation sees the latter as a good omen for the future of the UN and a good reason to urge that the Finnish

example be followed, in order to improve the Security Council's authority and effectiveness in the carrying out of its action for peace.

"Mr. President, my government is in effect more aware than ever of the great responsibility that Italy is taking in joining this high assembly. My country has taken part in the activities of the Security Council only once before, in the years 1959-60 to be precise, a period in which it fell to her to perform tasks which were not easy during moments of international crisis. Certain parts of the world are now theatres of war, or in constant danger of becoming so again; amongst these, one which is very close to my own country and where, in our opinion, the most dangerous potential threat to world peace has persisted for years.

Age

### How old are the oldest people on earth?

Nana Afua Atta Adontehemas was reported to have died in Ghana recently at the age of 121.

Similar reports of extraordinary longevity appear in the world press from time to time. But, unfortunately, the vast majority of people reputed to have lived more than 110 years leave little or no documentary evidence to substantiate their claims to such great age.

It is therefore difficult to say for certain exactly how old they were, though, in almost all instances, they and their relatives genuinely believed in their reputed age. However, understandable human failings, like wishful thinking and loss of memory, often lead centenarians to "add" a few years to their already prodigious age.

Ironically, it is more usual for the relatives of centenarians, rather than the old people themselves, to make the most extravagant claims to advanced age.

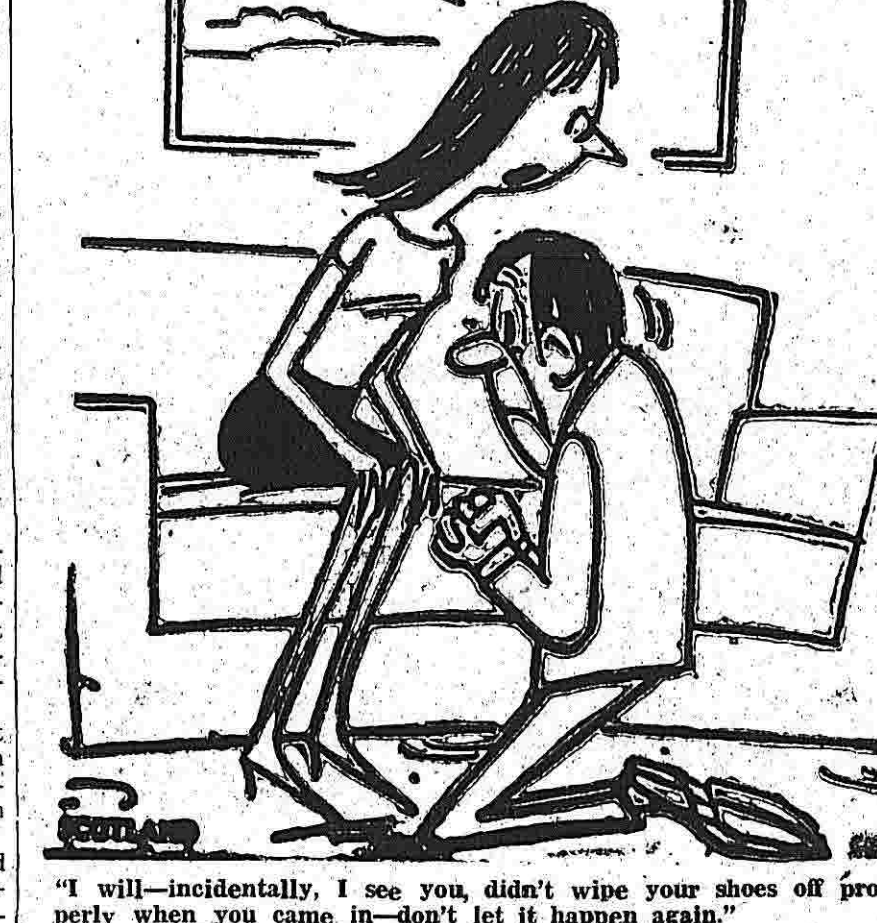
Even in countries where documentary evidence of births and deaths have been kept in government record offices for the past 150 years or more, claims to extraordinary long life have frequently been challenged.

For example, in the present century, doubt has been cast on such claims made on behalf of several people who have died in North America and Europe.

The oldest person in the world whose age was fully authenticated by documentary and other evi-

dence was a French Canadian seamaker, Pierre Joubert. He died at the age of 113 years on 16 December, 1814. He was born in Charlesbourg, in Canada's Quebec Province, in 15 July, 1701.

Sweden is one of the few countries where every claim to extraordinary long life is, as a matter (Continued on page 4)



Wilted Flowers

### Hippies name changed to newslang

For America's lost children of the streets, the flowers once again have wilted and love has taken on an angry face.

Paris at once fell in love with Helen. The king welcomed them. Paris at once fell in love with Helen. The king welcomed them.

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operatives and handicraft stores can still be found.

But for the most part the scene on the streets has changed, and sometimes the changes are brutally evident.

In New York's East Village for example, the motorcycle gangs who once were the friends and protectors of the street people have now turned against them, according to the police, and the area is heavy with robbery, drug traffic and violence.

But the young who make up today's street people are so diverse that it is impossible to sort them into neat, predictable piles.

And often the changes in their life styles and surroundings have been more subtle than those in New York.

Reports from a dozen major American cities as well as from such university communities as Madison (Wisconsin), Cambridge (Massachusetts), Columbus (Ohio), and Tucson (Arizona), indicate that some of the changes are these:

A new generation—only a few years different in age but almost

a lifetime removed in attitudes and background—has moved on to the streets with more drugs, less education and a great deal more impatience.

Increased heroin use, particularly around college campuses, has contributed to the breakdown of the sense of community that once existed. The addicts are driven to take in drugs themselves of to "ripoff" (steal from) their friends to finance their habit.

In some cases, violent elements from the ghettos and motorcycle groups have begun to prey on "flower children" finding them easy targets.

The sense of togetherness has faded as outsiders have grown long hair and found they can melt into the hip world on weekends and after school lets out in the afternoons, thereby diluting the spirit of the new life style.

Veteran street people are "tossing tired of being 'busted' (arrested), 'hassled' (harassed by the police or outsiders) and 'trashed' (vandalised), and so they are drifting apart.

(The New York Times)

While modern British adventurers sail along his headquarters in Wath-up-Dearne, Yorkshire. Here at any moment he or one of his secretaries may be talking by Telex to a distant country. His lorries are on the roads carrying machinery, chemicals, perhaps even toys—to almost any where.

Enterprising 34 year old Brian Watt has his headquarters in Wath-up-Dearne, Yorkshire. Here at any moment he or one of his secretaries may be talking by Telex to a distant country. His lorries are on the roads carrying machinery, chemicals, perhaps even toys—to almost any where.

Ten years ago Brian Watt, long-distance lorry driver, began his own firm, his fleet one truck, his staff his wife, his territory Britain. Then he was asked to fetch some machinery from Germany. His international business had begun.

Now he has a fleet of five heavy lorries. His business is solely international and he has built up a network of contacts that ensure that for every load he takes out of Britain another is brought in. His office is a hum of activity.

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# Student Special

### The bear that stole warm weather

One winter, long, long ago, so much snow fell that no one could go hunting. And this state lasted for so long that everyone wondered where the warm weather had gone.

All the animals lived in a large tent and slept by a big fire. The nearest to the fire was the cat, who woke one night and said:

"I've just had a dream about the warm weather. Let us go and search it any way."

So they all set off in search of the summer. They wandered on and on and finally came to a broad plane, and there they saw a crack in the clouds. They climbed up through this crack and came to the kingdom of the sky.

Now, a black bear lived in this kingdom and he had carried off the warm weather from the land and had hidden it in a large sack.

The animals reached the bear's tent, but the bear was not at home. He had gone hunting up the river, in his boat. The cat said to the mouse: "Mouse, run after the bear and make a hole in his paddle."

The mouse ran along the bank until he caught up with the bear's boat. He made a hole through the paddle and hurried back to the other animals. In the meantime, the animals had taken the sack containing the warm weather and were running toward the crack in the sky so that they could take it back to earth.

Meanwhile the bear returned to his canoe, climbed in and started toward his tent. He managed three strokes with his paddle and then it broke. He then climbed out, went into the forest and made a nest for himself. Finally he got back to his tent, he noticed that someone had stolen the warm weather. He got up and ran

toward the crack in the sky. By now the animals had just reached the crack. The sack with the warm weather was heavy, and the animals were tired by the long journey and no longer had any strength. The crack in the sky was almost closed. There was a dog. "You must open the hole for us," the animals told the dog. The dog thrust his mouth into the cloud and opened up the hole.

By now the bear had also reached the hole. When the cat saw him she quickly threw the sack with the warm weather down to earth. The sack came undone and the warm weather fell out. The animals jumped through the hole to the earth and the bear followed after them. From that time, on he has lived with other animals. But he has been fierce and bad-tempered ever since.

## STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS

### Father's Trip to Mecca

Two months ago my father went to Saudi Arabia. He went in the airplane. He had two friends. They flew from Kandahar. My father's friends said to my father that they will help him because he was weak. My father went to Kandahar with my father. My father and his friends flew at 5:30.

Their airplane was a good airplane, but it went very low. Their airplane landed safely at the airport in Jeddah at 3:50 A.M.

After some days one of my father's friends became sick. He couldn't help my father. After that his other friend was sick, too. But my father was very well. He could help his friends.

They went from Jeddah to Mecca. They worshipped there. After Mecca they went to Medina. They brought Abey Zam-zam from Medina.

My father's brother went to Kandahar eight days before my father came to Kandahar. He was in the Ahmad Shahy Hotel. He went to the airport every day. My father arrived in Kandahar on July 8th.

After he came, my brother telephoned us that they will come to Ghazni on Monday. My uncle and I went to Kandahar on Sunday at 4:50. We ate dinner in Kalat. We arrived in Kandahar at 8:50 P.M. We went to the Ahmad Shahy Hotel.

We asked for my father, but he wasn't there. There were two Ahmad Shahy Hotels. We went to the other Ahmad Shahy Hotel. We saw my father. That hotel

was across the street from the movie theatre.

On Monday my brother went for a car, but he didn't find one. He found a car at 4:50 P.M. We arrived in Ghazni at 9:00. Everyone was happy to see my father again.

Sher Ahmad Shahab 8th class Lycée Sanai Ghazni

Two apple trees

A farmer had two sons. One of them was a year older than the other one. The farmer had planted two apple trees and grew them to bear fruit.

When the farmer realised that his sons could take care of the trees, he called them and gave them the trees.

"Dear sons, I have grown these two trees and now I give them to you. You should try to make them grow bigger and produce many apples each of you make a big effort your trees will produce many apples," he told his sons.

The younger boy who was named Ashraf tried more, watered his tree, killed the worms from the branches of the tree and dug around his tree. But his older brother named Hafiz did not try at all since he was very lazy. That year Ashraf's tree produced many good apples, but Hafiz's tree produced few apples which were not good.

Hafiz saw this and went to his father. "My father, I tree wish you gave me was very weak and produced nothing. But my brother's tree was strong and produced a lot of apples. Now, please give me half of Ashraf's quinces," Hafiz told his father.

"I cannot," replied his father, "because your brother toiled and produced a good harvest. But you were lazy and could not produce any. I do not want to lose that tree. Since Ashraf is a good worker he will raise that tree too," added his father.

By Bashir Ahmad Hasieb 11L Naderia High School

Spring

Spring is a wonderful season. Nature becomes beautiful once again. The trees and the grass take a pretty green color. Once again the birds start singing their lovely songs and make people feel happy.

Beginning of spring is the beginning of living free and seeing nature colorful and beautiful. When it's winter all human beings and animals try to hide themselves in their houses and keep themselves warm. But spring brings all of a sudden everything on the earth feels free again and would live in their own way. Well there is so many good things to say about spring that would fill a book. The only thing that I could say is that spring is a beautiful season and it's my favourite seasons.

Najiba Barakzai 12-A Ghoshana high school

Teacher Hezeka Herawi School

Pen friends

I am 18 years old student of Runyah University. My favourite subjects are chemistry and mathematics. I am keenly interested in penpal, stamp collection. Story writing.

M.K. Hussain My address: M.K. Hussain, 63-Civil Lines Sargodha, W. Pakistan. Your Sincerely

I have full confidence that you must help me in this matter and publish my introduction, which is as follows soon:

Name: Mian Javad Ashgar Age: 19 years Address: H. No. 25, Islampura, Sargodha, West Pakistan. Hobbies: Pen-friends, Stamps, Coins, View cards, First day-covers, Photography and exchange of gifts.

Thanking you, awaiting anxiously for your kind and prompt cooperation. Yours Sincerely, (Mian Javad Ashgar)

Dear Sir, I am requesting you that my name and address be published in your newspaper as a penpal. I am very much interested in your country but I can't find any person from your country.

The Kabul Times is pleased to resume the publication of the Student Special for the new academic year. We use this opportunity to thank all students, teachers, and English department heads in schools who helped us last year sending stories and articles and giving us advice.

The Student Special is published for the students, and we like it to be as far as possible student contributions. The advice of the teachers and English language departments on what contributions should appear in the page, and what The Kabul Times editors should add on their own is also very welcome.

This section of The Kabul Times is published so that it should serve as a teaching aid in the classroom, and auxiliary reading material outside the class.

Normally The Kabul Times is sold for Af. 4 a piece. The Ministry of Information and Culture has authorized us to give a 75 per cent discount to all student subscribers.

This discount is given in the hope that more students will subscribe to it, and more teachers and students will use the Student Special as an instrument for learning English language.

Those students who's knowledge of English language is more advanced can become regular subscribers of the daily. We are also authorised to give a 75 per cent discount to regular student subscribers.

While subscribers to the Student Special will only receive our Wednesday issues, the regular student subscribers shall receive the paper every day.

The first issue of the Student Special will be distributed free of charge.

There will be all together 37 student specials published during this year. Each student can become a subscriber by payment of Af. 36 Afghans.

We hope that the English departments in each school will help our representatives in collection of subscription fees, and a list of subscribers. Our representatives will make a round of the schools Thursday (tomorrow), and Saturday.

In schools where no English language departments are we request the principals to appoint a teacher to cooperate with our representatives.

Those students who would like to become a regular subscriber can do so by payment of Af. 250.

Once more while inviting a wider student and teacher participation in putting out the Student Special, we wish all our readers, a happy, purposeful, and successful academic year.

Do you Know?

1. A paradise on earth is Kashino.

2. The biggest island is Greenland.

3. The hardest stone is diamond.

4. The land of Rising Sun is Japan.

5. Canada is the Land of Lakes.

6. The biggest museum of the world is the British Museum.

7. The biggest city in the world is Tokyo.

8. The biggest desert in the world is Sahara.

9. The hottest place in the world is "Death Valley in California in U.S.A."

10. The biggest and deepest Ocean in the world is "Pacific Ocean."

EDITORIAL

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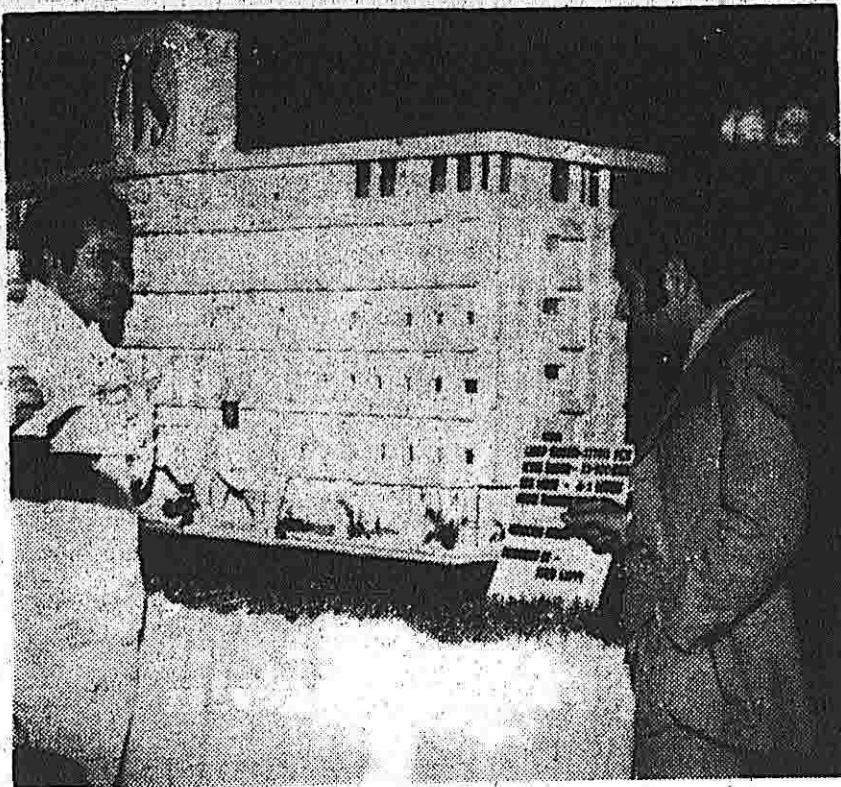
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Discussing the details of the sugar model of the Intercontinental Hotel which is placed for exhibition in the Hotel lobby is **TIMUR SHAH HAMID** Sales Manager of the Hotel and **FREDDY HUPPI** Pastry and designer of the Sugar Model.

## Transportation

(Continued from page 1)  
rakul pelts to London and New York.

'Virtually all the karakul pelts from Afghanistan destined for London and New York markets were airfreighted', Sadozai said.

Casings, which form one of the most important export items of Afghanistan, was exported in adequate quantity to markets in Lebanon, German Federal Republic and other European countries. Notable increase has also been taken place in the export of sheepskin coats and jackets', he said.

This summer, he said, Ariana planes will have thrice a week flights to Europe, and will begin flying to Paris and Amsterdam once a week.

Dr. Koyren, an expert from the International Trade Centre in his speech to the seminar touched on the importance of the duties of the commercial agents.

In a press conference Fateh Mohammad Niaz, the director general of Planning and Conferences in the Commerce Ministry said

that the seminar offers opportunity to the Afghan businessmen to learn about marketing and sales promotion inside the country.

Their participation in international seminars abroad is also very useful', he added.

But in such meeting specific problems of Afghanistan's exports are not covered', he commented.

The participants who consist of businessmen, officials and industrialists, during the first week of the seminar learn new things from different speakers, and in the two subsequent weeks are required to collect data for further study and group discussions, he said.

He said the seminar aims at providing the businessmen with the knowledge necessary for knowing markets.

He said one of the ways to promote export is to establish specialised agencies for the export of each of the items.

The Karakul Institute proves a success for promoting exports', he said. The International Trade Centre was established in 1964. It aims at undertaking market research for developing trade of the developing countries, preparing trade reports, training personnel and sending of advisors.

## Old age

(Continued from page 2)  
of routine, the subject of an exhaustive inquiry. The oldest Swede whose birth and death dates were fully authenticated was Emma Gustafsson, who died in 1964 at the age of 106.

Another indication of the rarity of extreme old age is a recent estimate by statisticians that among every 2,100 million people there is unlikely to be more than person reaching the age of 115 years. As the present world population is estimated to exceed 3,600 million, there are probably not more than two 115-year-olds now living.

Throughout history, numerous extravagant claims to old age have been made for fraudulent reasons. Some young men have "added" years to their age to evade military service or some other obligation, and in consequence have had to live out the rest of their lives with a false age. There have also been commercial and political prestige reasons for dishonestly claiming advanced age.

Why do a few people live to a great age? It is almost certainly mainly because of exceptional genetic forces which are present from the moment of conception. This hereditary gift to the individual gives him a great potential for developing mental, temperamental and physical resources. However, the potential may never be realised if a person lives throughout his life or for long periods in an environment of low health standards and has a poor diet. Gross over-indulgence in smoking and drinking also shortens the lives of many people.

However, medical and social studies of very old people show that most of them have not lived pampered lives, and many of them have enjoyed smoking, drinking and other pleasures, though not to excess. Most centenarians also seem to have been placed by nature, easily resisting any temptation to worry unnecessarily. (Lion Features)

## Intercontinental hotels to mark 25th anniversary

The Intercontinental Hotel Kabul will mark the 25th anniversary of the Intercontinental Hotel tomorrow night in a big festival.

A fashion show, music, free cocktails between 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. will mark the occasion.

Intercontinentals, founded in New York, 25 years ago, has 55 branches throughout the world.

Timur Shah Hameed, the sales manager of the Intercontinental Hotel Kabul said that a special band has been invited to the hotel for tomorrow's anniversary marking.

Mrs. Martini is arranging a special fashion show in which models especially flown from Paris will display minis, midis and maxis.

A special cake, the Intercontinental Kabul's model, has been made. 27780 lumps of sugar has been used in the 20 kg. cake.

## Preferences

(Continued from page 1)  
Manufactured goods will be admitted free of duty.

Tariff cuts will be granted for a list of 150 processed agricultural products.

However, there will be a quota system limiting the quantity of such goods allowed into the community on preferential terms.

The six, unlike other industrial powers, are not providing for any exceptions for given products.

But imports of some "sensitive" items, such as textiles, will be subjected to strict surveillance.

The aim of this will be to avoid EEC markets being upset by a sudden inflow of such products.

The EEC countries have also worked out a special arrangement aimed at avoiding that the most competitive developing countries benefit more from the scheme than the economically weakest ones.

One point left unsettled was which countries are to benefit from the new preferences. In principle, there is agreement that the scheme shall apply to the "group of 77" in the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)—which now actually totals 91 countries—and to still dependent territories.

## Apartments for rent

2 Apartments each with three bedrooms, modern kitchen and baths.

4 Apartments each with two bedrooms, modern kitchen and bathrooms. All bathrooms have electric boilers.

All salons are spacious, tastefully designed.

Location: Charrahi Torabaz Khan.

Contact: Hakim Dry Cleaning.

Zharghouna Maidan. Tel: 22720.

## Vacancy

The Imperial Embassy of Iran needs a translator women can apply). Applicants contact the Embassy with adequate command of English. (Both men and from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily or call 20510.

## KADS

### PRESENTS

## HARLEQUINADE

a play by Terence Rattigan

and other comedies

British Council Auditorium

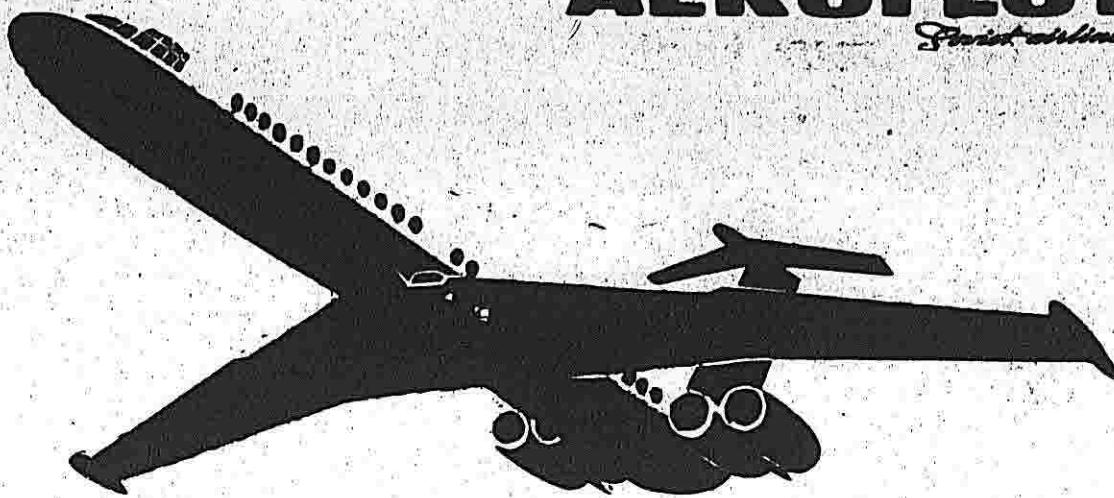
1,2,3, April

Tickets: Afs 100

Astco, British Council



# AEROFLOT



## SUMMER SCHEDULE- 1971

### THURSDAY

Effective April 1

DEP. KABUL 11.20

ARR. TASHKENT 11.35

DEP. TASHKENT 12.55

ARR. MOSCOW 18.30

### THURSDAY, SATURDAY

Effective May 15

With immediate connection to:  
**EUROPE, AMERICA, JAPAN**

**ALL TIMES LOCAL**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT AEROFLOT OFFICE:  
ZARGHUNA MAIDAN, KABUL.

## HOTEL

## INTER CONTINENTAL

## KABUL

APRIL 1st

## GALA DINNER

Fashion Show ... Music ... Dancing ... and an exciting

FLOORSHOW especially flown in for this occasion.

Those participating in the GALA DINNER are invited

for free cocktails at 7.30 p.m.

TICKETS AFS 500

Reservations essential, contact banquet manager



25 ANNIVERSARY